# INTRO TO LINUX SERVER & CCR

SESSION 03

By: Ningji Wei

October 23, 2018



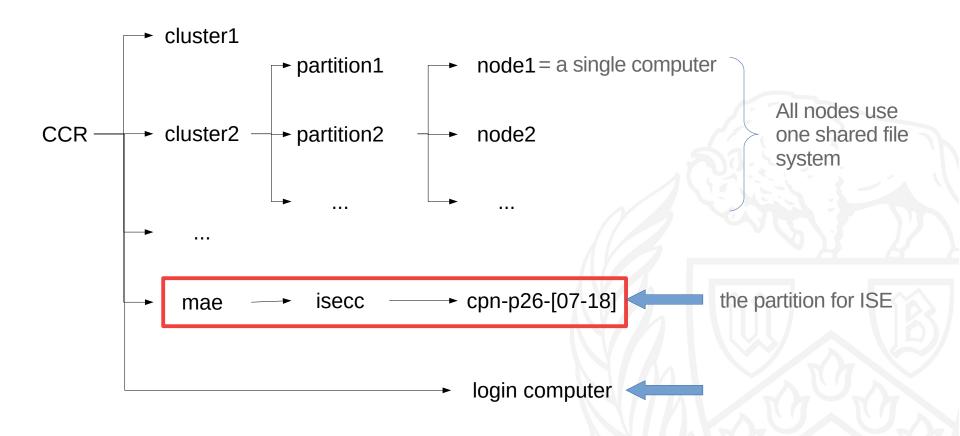
### Well Done!

#### **Basics:**

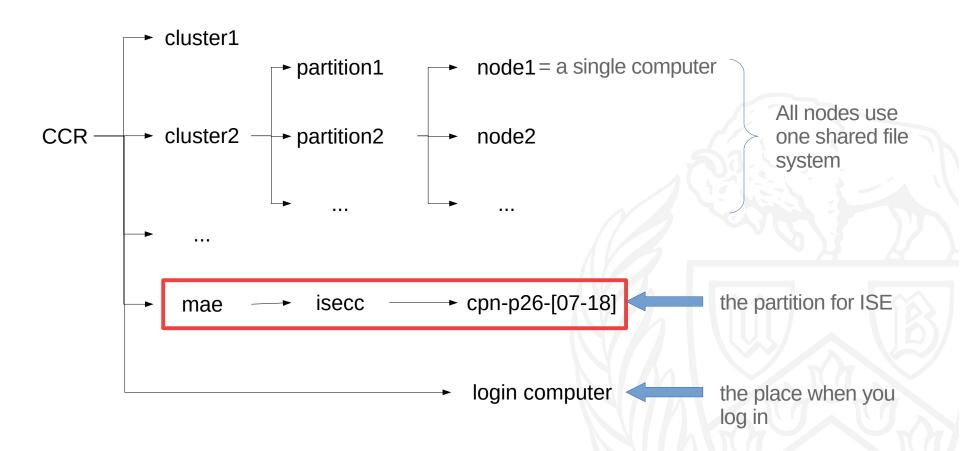
know how to finish common tasks in CCR

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

### Logic Structure of CCR

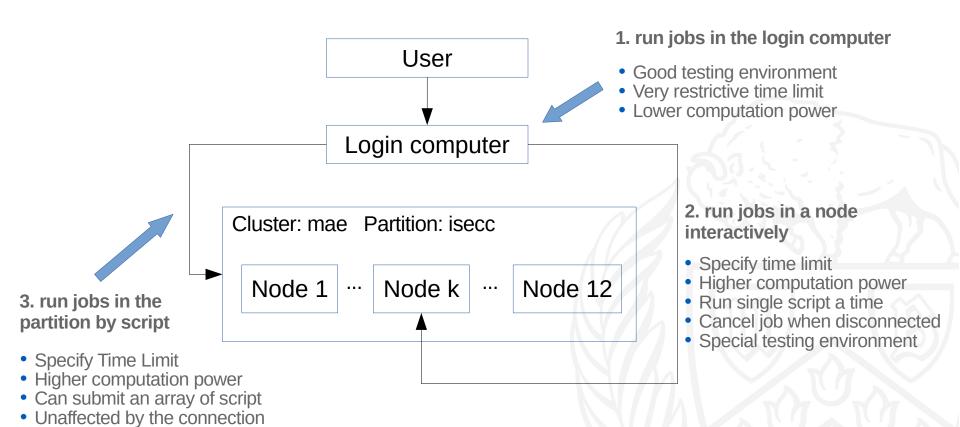


### Logic Structure of CCR



Good running environmentNo interactive environment

### Different Ways of Running Jobs in CCR





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

Step 1: use nano, add one line: print('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



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



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



#### 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=AL
#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
```

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=AL
#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

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

```
#!/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=AL
#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

#### 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

```
#!/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=AL
#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

#### 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

```
#!/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=AL
#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



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



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

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



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

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



!!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



!!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



!!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



#### !!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

```
#!/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
```

!!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

#### !!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

```
#!/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

#### !!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

```
#!/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:

#### !!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

```
#!/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

#### !!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

```
#!/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

#### !!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

```
#!/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



• Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

\$ module avail # show all available modules



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

\$ module avail # show all available modules

\$ module avail NAME # search NAME in modules



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

\$ module avail # show all available modules

\$ module avail NAME # search NAME in modules

\$ module load NAME # load module NAME



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

\$ module avail
 \$ module avail NAME
 \$ module load NAME
 \$ module load NAME
 \$ module list
 # show all available modules
 # search NAME in modules
 # load module NAME
 \$ module list
 # show all loaded modules



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

\$ module avail
 \$ module avail NAME
 \$ module load NAME
 \$ module load NAME
 \$ module list
 \$ module unload NAME
 # show all available modules
 # search NAME in modules
 # load module NAME
 \$ module unload NAME
 # unload module NAME



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

```
    $ module avail
    $ module avail NAME
    $ module load NAME
    $ module load NAME
    $ module list
    $ module unload NAME
    # show all loaded modules
    $ module unload NAME
    # unload module NAME
```

• Example: use python3 to run HelloWorld.py:



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

```
    $ module avail
    $ module avail NAME
    $ module load NAME
    $ module load NAME
    $ module list
    $ module unload NAME
    # show all loaded modules
    $ module unload NAME
    # unload module NAME
```

• Example: use python3 to run HelloWorld.py: step1: search python related modules



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

```
    $ module avail
    $ module avail NAME
    $ module load NAME
    $ module load NAME
    $ module list
    $ module unload NAME
    $ module unload NAME
```

• Example: use python3 to run HelloWorld.py: step1: search python related modules

step2: switch to python3 environment



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

```
    $ module avail
    $ module avail NAME
    $ module load NAME
    $ module load NAME
    $ module list
    $ module unload NAME
    # show all available modules
    # search NAME in modules
    # load module NAME
    $ module unload NAME
    # unload module NAME
```

• Example: use python3 to run HelloWorld.py:

step1: search python related modules

step2: switch to python3 environment

step3: run HelloWorld.py



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

```
$ module avail # show all available modules
$ module avail NAME # search NAME in modules
$ module load NAME # load module NAME
$ module list # show all loaded modules
$ module unload NAME # unload module NAME
```

 Example: use python3 to run HelloWorld.py: step1: search python related modules step2: switch to python3 environment step3: run HelloWorld.py

• Load modules in script:



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

```
$ module avail # show all available modules
$ module avail NAME # search NAME in modules
$ module load NAME # load module NAME
$ module list # show all loaded modules
$ module unload NAME # unload module NAME
```

 Example: use python3 to run HelloWorld.py: step1: search python related modules step2: switch to python3 environment step3: run HelloWorld.py

 Load modules in script: simply add all needed commands



- Some commands are not in the environment when we log in.
- We need to load the corresponding modules first.
- Some module commands:

```
$ module avail # show all available modules
$ module avail NAME # search NAME in modules
$ module load NAME # load module NAME
$ module list # show all loaded modules
$ module unload NAME # unload module NAME
• Example: use python3 to run HelloWorld.py:
```

- step1: search python related modules step2: switch to python3 environment step3: run HelloWorld.py
- Load modules in script: simply add all needed commands

```
#!/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
module load python/anaconda-5.2.0
source activate py36
python ./HelloWorld.py
```

Sbatch options part are the same, after that:

```
#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
echo "SLURM JOBID="$SLURM JOBID
echo "SLURM JOB NODELIST"=$SLURM JOB NODELIST
echo "SLURM NNODES"=$SLURM NNODES
echo "SLURMTMPDIR="$SLURMTMPDIR
echo "SLURM ARRAYID="$SLURM ARRAYID
echo "SLURM ARRAY JOB ID"=$SLURM ARRAY JOB ID
echo "SLURM ARRAY TASK ID"=$SLURM ARRAY TASK ID
echo "working directory = "$SLURM SUBMIT DIR
echo "SLURM NTASKS PER CORE = "$SLURM NTASKS PER CORE
module load python/anaconda-5.2.0
source activate py36
ulimit -s unlimited
echo "--> BEGINNING"
python ./HelloWorld.py
 echo "--> ALLDONE"
```



Sbatch options part are the same, after that:

```
#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
echo "SLURM JOBID="$SLURM JOBID
echo "SLURM JOB NODELIST"=$SLURM JOB NODELIST
echo "SLURM NNODES"=$SLURM NNODES
echo "SLURMTMPDIR="$SLURMTMPDIR
echo "SLURM ARRAYID="$SLURM ARRAYID
echo "SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID"=$SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID
echo "SLURM ARRAY TASK ID"=$SLURM ARRAY TASK ID
echo "working directory = "$SLURM SUBMIT DIR
echo "SLURM NTASKS PER CORE = "$SLURM NTASKS PER CORE
module load python/anaconda-5.2.0
source activate py36
ulimit -s unlimited
echo "--> BEGINNING"
python ./HelloWorld.py
 echo "--> ALLDONE"
```

Print useful information

Sbatch options part are the same, after that:

```
#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
echo "SLURM JOBID="$SLURM JOBID
echo "SLURM JOB NODELIST"=$SLURM JOB NODELIST
echo "SLURM NNODES"=$SLURM NNODES
echo "SLURMTMPDIR="$SLURMTMPDIR
echo "SLURM ARRAYID="$SLURM ARRAYID
echo "SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID"=$SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID
echo "SLURM ARRAY TASK ID"=$SLURM ARRAY TASK ID
echo "working directory = "$SLURM SUBMIT DIR
echo "SLURM NTASKS PER CORE = "$SLURM NTASKS PER CORE
module load python/anaconda-5.2.0
source activate py36
ulimit -s unlimited
echo "--> BEGINNING"
python ./HelloWorld.py
 echo "--> ALLDONE"
```

Print useful information

Load modules

Sbatch options part are the same, after that:

```
#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
echo "SLURM JOBID="$SLURM JOBID
echo "SLURM JOB NODELIST"=$SLURM JOB NODELIST
echo "SLURM NNODES"=$SLURM NNODES
echo "SLURMTMPDIR="$SLURMTMPDIR
echo "SLURM ARRAYID="$SLURM ARRAYID
echo "SLURM ARRAY JOB ID"=$SLURM ARRAY JOB ID
echo "SLURM ARRAY TASK ID"=$SLURM ARRAY TASK ID
echo "working directory = "$SLURM SUBMIT DIR
echo "SLURM NTASKS PER CORE = "$SLURM NTASKS PER CORE
module load python/anaconda-5.2.0
source activate py36
ulimit -s unlimited
echo "--> BEGINNING"
python ./HelloWorld.py
 echo "--> ALLDONE"
```

Print useful information

Load modules

Remove size limit on the instruction stack

Sbatch options part are the same, after that:

```
#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
                                                             Print useful information
echo "SLURM JOBID="$SLURM JOBID
echo "SLURM JOB NODELIST"=$SLURM JOB NODELIST
echo "SLURM NNODES"=$SLURM NNODES
echo "SLURMTMPDIR="$SLURMTMPDIR
echo "SLURM ARRAYID="$SLURM ARRAYID
echo "SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID"=$SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID
echo "SLURM ARRAY TASK ID"=$SLURM ARRAY TASK ID
echo "working directory = "$SLURM SUBMIT DIR
                                                             Load modules
echo "SLURM NTASKS PER CORE = "$SLURM NTASKS PER CORE
module load python/anaconda-5.2.0
                                                             Remove size limit on the instruction stack
source activate py36
ulimit -s unlimited
                                                             Main commands separator
echo "--> BEGINNING"
nython /HelloWorld n
                                                             Main commands separator
 cho "--> ALLDONE"
```

Sbatch options part are the same, after that:

```
#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
                                                             Print useful information
echo "SLURM JOBID="$SLURM JOBID
echo "SLURM JOB NODELIST"=$SLURM JOB NODELIST
echo "SLURM NNODES"=$SLURM NNODES
echo "SLURMTMPDIR="$SLURMTMPDIR
echo "SLURM ARRAYID="$SLURM ARRAYID
echo "SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID"=$SLURM_ARRAY_JOB_ID
echo "SLURM ARRAY TASK ID"=$SLURM ARRAY TASK ID
echo "working directory = "$SLURM SUBMIT DIR
                                                             Load modules
echo "SLURM NTASKS PER CORE = "$SLURM NTASKS PER CORE
module load python/anaconda-5.2.0
                                                             Remove size limit on the instruction stack
source activate py36
ulimit -s unlimited
                                                             Main commands separator
echo "--> BEGINNING"
                                                             Main commands
nython /HelloWorld
                                                             Main commands separator
 cho "--> ALLDONE"
```



Usage	Command
Check nodes info	\$ sinfo -M mae -p isecc
Check queue info	\$ squeue -M mae -p isecc
Cancel job	\$ scancel -M mae JOBID
Start script job	\$ sbatch SCRIPT
Start interactive job	\$ fisbatch OPTIONS
Search module	\$ module avail NAME
Load module	\$ module load NAME
List loaded modules	\$ module list
Unload module	\$ module unload NAME

Usage	Command
Check nodes info	\$ sinfo -M mae -p isecc
Check queue info	\$ squeue -M mae -p isecc
Cancel job	\$ scancel -M mae JOBID
Start script job	\$ sbatch SCRIPT
Start interactive job	\$ fisbatch OPTIONS
Search module	\$ module avail NAME
Load module	\$ module load NAME
List loaded modules	\$ module list
Unload module	\$ module unload NAME

Tricks	Command/Hotkey
Run command repeatedly	\$ watch CMD PARAMs
Kill foreground process	C-c
Suspend foreground process	C-z
Resume process suspended by C-z	fg

 Help monitoring running jobs: watch squeue -M mae -p isecc

Usage	Command
Check nodes info	\$ sinfo -M mae -p isecc
Check queue info	\$ squeue -M mae -p isecc
Cancel job	\$ scancel -M mae JOBID
Start script job	\$ sbatch SCRIPT
Start interactive job	\$ fisbatch OPTIONS
Search module	\$ module avail NAME
Load module	\$ module load NAME
List loaded modules	\$ module list
Unload module	\$ module unload NAME

Tricks	Command/Hotkey
Run command repeatedly	\$ watch CMD PARAMs
Kill foreground process	C-c
Suspend foreground process	C-z
Resume process suspended by C-z	fg

 Help monitoring running jobs: watch squeue -M mae -p isecc

More about script: https://ubccr.freshdesk.com/support/solutions/articles/5000688140-submitting-a-slurm-job-script

Usage	Command
Check nodes info	\$ sinfo -M mae -p isecc
Check queue info	\$ squeue -M mae -p isecc
Cancel job	\$ scancel -M mae JOBID
Start script job	\$ sbatch SCRIPT
Start interactive job	\$ fisbatch OPTIONS
Search module	\$ module avail NAME
Load module	\$ module load NAME
List loaded modules	\$ module list
Unload module	\$ module unload NAME

Tricks	Command/Hotkey
Run command repeatedly	\$ watch CMD PARAMs
Kill foreground process	C-c
Suspend foreground process	C-z
Resume process suspended by C-z	fg

 Help monitoring running jobs: watch squeue -M mae -p isecc

More about script: https://ubccr.freshdesk.com/support/solutions/articles/5000688140-submitting-a-slurm-job-script More CCR commands:

Usage	Command
Check nodes info	\$ sinfo -M mae -p isecc
Check queue info	\$ squeue -M mae -p isecc
Cancel job	\$ scancel -M mae JOBID
Start script job	\$ sbatch SCRIPT
Start interactive job	\$ fisbatch OPTIONS
Search module	\$ module avail NAME
Load module	\$ module load NAME
List loaded modules	\$ module list
Unload module	\$ module unload NAME

Tricks	Command/Hotkey
Run command repeatedly	\$ watch CMD PARAMs
Kill foreground process	C-c
Suspend foreground process	C-z
Resume process suspended by C-z	fg

 Help monitoring running jobs: watch squeue -M mae -p isecc

More about script: https://ubccr.freshdesk.com/support/solutions/articles/5000688140-submitting-a-slurm-job-script More CCR commands:

# 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



**GUI Method:** 



### **GUI Method:**

WinSCP, Filezilla...



**GUI Method:** 

WinSCP, Filezilla...

**Terminal Method (in local Linux env):** 



### **GUI Method:**

WinSCP, Filezilla...

### **Terminal Method (in local Linux env):**

\$ scp [-r] LOCAL SERVER # copy from local to server

#### **GUI Method:**

WinSCP, Filezilla...

### **Terminal Method (in local Linux env):**

\$ scp [-r] LOCAL SERVER # copy from local to server

\$ scp [-r] SERVER LOCAL # copy from server to local

#### **GUI Method:**

WinSCP, Filezilla...

### **Terminal Method (in local Linux env):**

\$ scp [-r] LOCAL SERVER # copy from local to server

\$ scp [-r] SERVER LOCAL # copy from server to local

How to specify a path in server?

#### **GUI Method:**

WinSCP, Filezilla...

### **Terminal Method (in local Linux env):**

\$ scp [-r] LOCAL SERVER # copy from local to server

\$ scp [-r] SERVER LOCAL # copy from server to local

How to specify a path in server?

USERNAME@DOMAIN:PATH



### **GUI Method:**

WinSCP, Filezilla...

### **Terminal Method (in local Linux env):**

\$ scp [-r] LOCAL SERVER # copy from local to server

\$ scp [-r] SERVER LOCAL # copy from server to local

How to specify a path in server?

USERNAME@DOMAIN:PATH

example: ningjiwe@vortex.ccr.buffalo.edu:~/bin

### **GUI Method:**

WinSCP, Filezilla...

### **Terminal Method (in local Linux env):**

\$ scp [-r] LOCAL SERVER # copy from local to server

\$ scp [-r] SERVER LOCAL # copy from server to local

How to specify a path in server?

USERNAME@DOMAIN:PATH

example: ningjiwe@vortex.ccr.buffalo.edu:~/bin

#### **Problems:**

#### **GUI Method:**

WinSCP, Filezilla...

### **Terminal Method (in local Linux env):**

\$ scp [-r] LOCAL SERVER # copy from local to server

\$ scp [-r] SERVER LOCAL # copy from server to local

How to specify a path in server?

USERNAME@DOMAIN:PATH

example: ningjiwe@vortex.ccr.buffalo.edu:~/bin

### **Problems:**

1. slow when using VPN

#### **GUI Method:**

WinSCP, Filezilla...

### **Terminal Method (in local Linux env):**

\$ scp [-r] LOCAL SERVER # copy from local to server

\$ scp [-r] SERVER LOCAL # copy from server to local

How to specify a path in server?

USERNAME@DOMAIN:PATH

example: ningjiwe@vortex.ccr.buffalo.edu:~/bin

#### **Problems:**

- 1. slow when using VPN
- 2. sometimes sync is more convenient

# Sync Files (Git and Github)



What is git:



### What is git:

Version control system for tracking changes in computer files.



### What is git:

Version control system for tracking changes in computer files.

It will create a ".git" folder in the target folder, which will record all the changes for the files in that folder.

### What is git:

Version control system for tracking changes in computer files.

It will create a ".git" folder in the target folder, which will record all the changes for the files in that folder.

#### What is Github:

### What is git:

Version control system for tracking changes in computer files.

It will create a ".git" folder in the target folder, which will record all the changes for the files in that folder.

#### What is Github:

A online service for syncing all the git records.

### What is git:

Version control system for tracking changes in computer files.

It will create a ".git" folder in the target folder, which will record all the changes for the files in that folder.

#### What is Github:

A online service for syncing all the git records.

We can use Git + Github to sync project folders between local and server.

### What is git:

Version control system for tracking changes in computer files.

It will create a ".git" folder in the target folder, which will record all the changes for the files in that folder.

#### What is Github:

A online service for syncing all the git records.

We can use Git + Github to sync project folders between local and server.

It is fast, safe, and sync the folder between local and remote.

### What is git:

Version control system for tracking changes in computer files.

It will create a ".git" folder in the target folder, which will record all the changes for the files in that folder.

#### What is Github:

A online service for syncing all the git records.

We can use Git + Github to sync project folders between local and server.

It is fast, safe, and sync the folder between local and remote.

https://git-scm.com/docs/gittutorial

### What is git:

Version control system for tracking changes in computer files.

It will create a ".git" folder in the target folder, which will record all the changes for the files in that folder.

#### What is Github:

A online service for syncing all the git records.

We can use Git + Github to sync project folders between local and server.

It is fast, safe, and sync the folder between local and remote.

https://git-scm.com/docs/gittutorial http://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/

### 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. Intro to Advanced Session
- 5. Advanced Tools

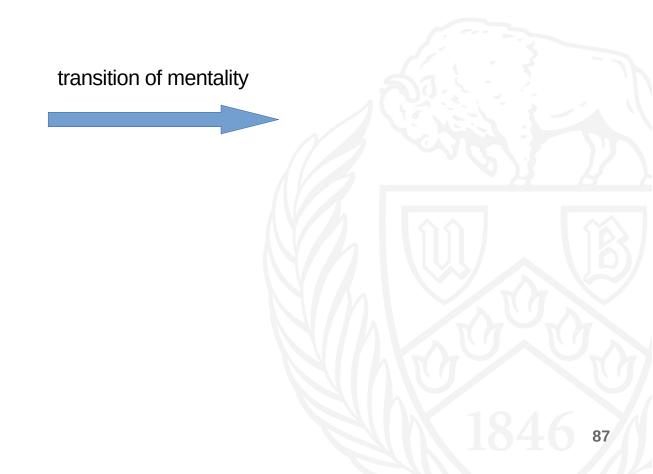




## Is About Free and Open



### Is About Free and Open



### Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

### Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

## Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

### Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

#### To achieve this:

• Choices on apps

### Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

- Choices on apps
- Almost everything is configurable

### Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

- Choices on apps
- Almost everything is configurable
- Almost everything is open source

## Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

- Choices on apps
- Almost everything is configurable
- Almost everything is open source
- Code it yourself (sometimes just one line of code)

## Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

#### To achieve this:

- Choices on apps
- Almost everything is configurable
- Almost everything is open source
- Code it yourself (sometimes just one line of code)

**MOST IMPORTANT:** 

### Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

#### To achieve this:

- Choices on apps
- Almost everything is configurable
- Almost everything is open source
- Code it yourself (sometimes just one line of code)

#### **MOST IMPORTANT:**

Ask yourself, what you like, what you want

## Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

#### To achieve this:

- Choices on apps
- Almost everything is configurable
- Almost everything is open source
- Code it yourself (sometimes just one line of code)

#### **MOST IMPORTANT:**

- · Ask yourself, what you like, what you want
- Search it online

### Is About Free and Open

How can I learn stuff to use certain interface / application / workflow?

transition of mentality

How can I tweak the computer to make it adapt to what I want?

#### To achieve this:

- Choices on apps
- Almost everything is configurable
- Almost everything is open source
- Code it yourself (sometimes just one line of code)

#### MOST IMPORTANT:

- · Ask yourself, what you like, what you want
- Search it online
- Practice it on your own!



What I want:



#### What I want:

• Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr



#### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe



#### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe



#### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

#### How to achieve:

Create an one line script



#### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr



#### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr
- Add the folder to path: \$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/bin



#### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr
- Add the folder to path: \$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/bin
- \*\* Use ssh-key to generate key pairs, for safe but easy login



#### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr
- Add the folder to path: \$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/bin
- \*\* Use ssh-key to generate key pairs, for safe but easy login (https://www.debian.org/devel/passwordlessssh)



### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

#### How to achieve:

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr
- Add the folder to path: \$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/bin
- \*\* Use ssh-key to generate key pairs, for safe but easy login (https://www.debian.org/devel/passwordlessssh)

### It is not difficult at all!



#### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

### How to achieve:

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr
- Add the folder to path: \$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/bin
- \*\* Use ssh-key to generate key pairs, for safe but easy login (https://www.debian.org/devel/passwordlessssh)

#### It is not difficult at all!

The most important is your willingness to practice your idea!

### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

#### How to achieve:

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr
- Add the folder to path: \$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/bin
- \*\* Use ssh-key to generate key pairs, for safe but easy login (https://www.debian.org/devel/passwordlessssh)

#### It is not difficult at all!

The most important is your willingness to practice your idea!

# Shell script & Shebang

### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

#### How to achieve:

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr
- Add the folder to path: \$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/bin
- \*\* Use ssh-key to generate key pairs, for safe but easy login (https://www.debian.org/devel/passwordlessssh)

#### It is not difficult at all!

The most important is your willingness to practice your idea!

# Shell script & Shebang # File permission

### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

#### How to achieve:

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr
- Add the folder to path: \$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/bin
- \*\* Use ssh-key to generate key pairs, for safe but easy login (https://www.debian.org/devel/passwordlessssh)

### It is not difficult at all!

The most important is your willingness to practice your idea!

- # Shell script & Shebang
- # File permission
- # Environment Variables

### What I want:

- Connect to CCR with one simple command: \$ ccr
- No need to input password, but also keep the communication safe

#### How to achieve:

- Create an one line script
- Make it executable: \$ chmod +x ccr
- Add the folder to path: \$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/bin
- \*\* Use ssh-key to generate key pairs, for safe but easy login (https://www.debian.org/devel/passwordlessssh)

# Shell script & Shebang

# File permission

# Environment Variables

# Asymmetric cryptography

### It is not difficult at all!

The most important is your willingness to practice your idea!

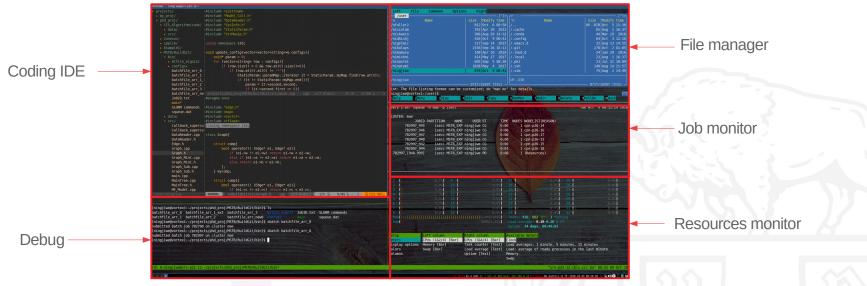
## Contents:

- 1. Introduction to Linux Server & CCR
- 2. Linux Basics (Commands & Tricks)
- 3. Run Jobs in CCR
- 4. Intro to Advanced Session
- 5. Advanced Tools





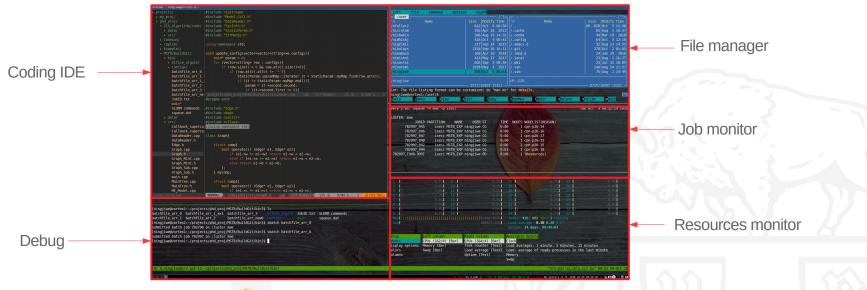
### After the workshop





call me Linux server ninja warrior

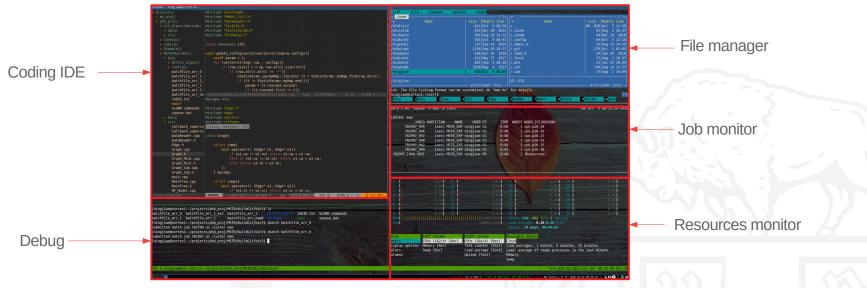




6

call me Linux server ninja warrior





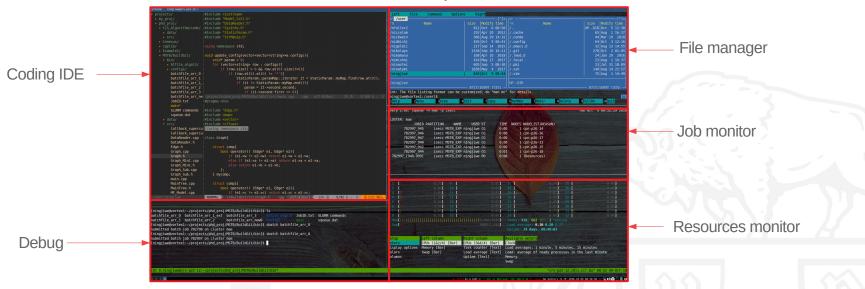


call me Linux server ninja warrior

## **Toolset:**

• Text Editor: Vim

## After the workshop





call me Linux server ninja warrior

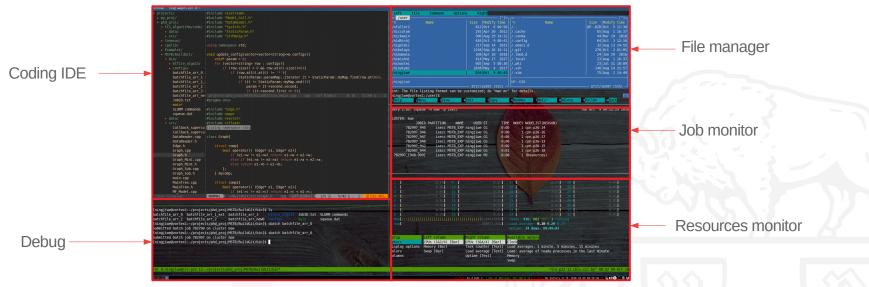
## **Toolset:**

Text Editor: Vim

• File Manger: Midnight Commander

184-6 120



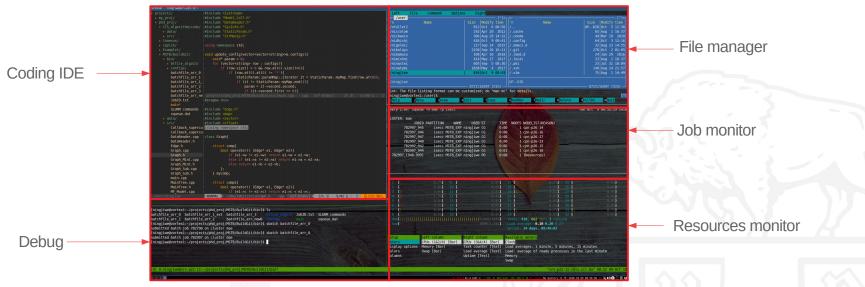




call me Linux server ninja warrior

- Text Editor: Vim
- File Manger: Midnight Commander
- Resources monitor: Htop



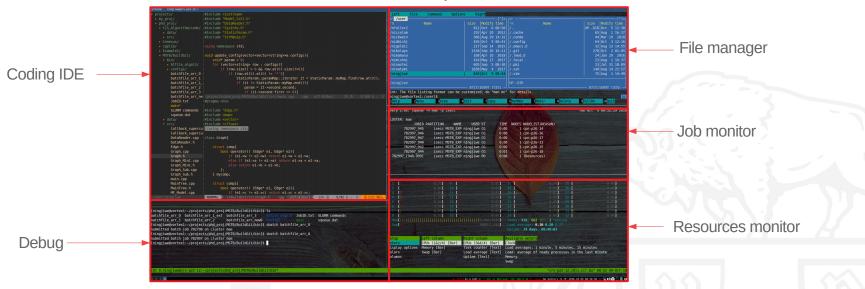




call me Linux server ninja warrior

- Text Editor: Vim
- File Manger: Midnight Commander
- Resources monitor: Htop
- Console Debugger: gdb, jdb, pdb ...

### After the workshop

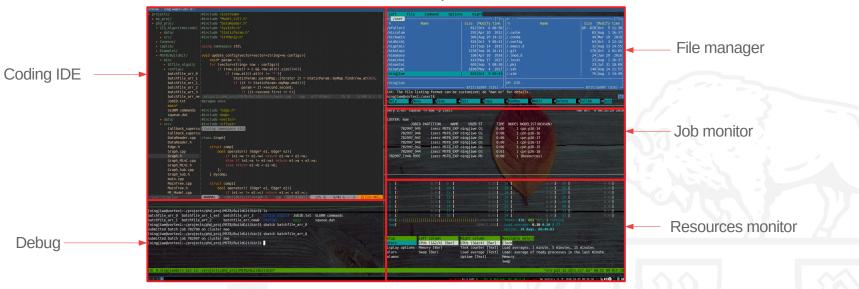




call me Linux server ninja warrior

- Text Editor: Vim
- File Manger: Midnight Commander
- Resources monitor: Htop
- Console Debugger: gdb, jdb, pdb ...
- Many other tools...

### After the workshop





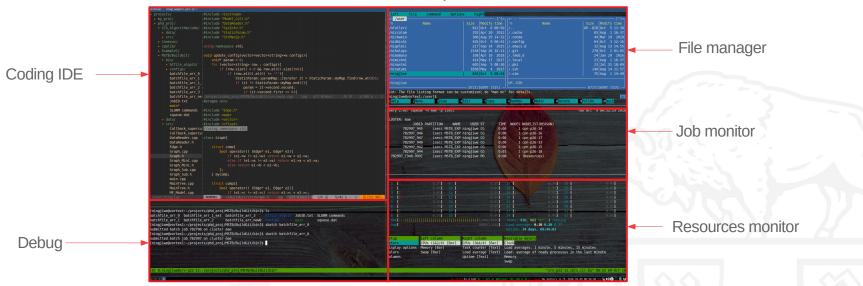
call me Linux server ninja warrior

## **Toolset:**

- Text Editor: Vim
- File Manger: Midnight Commander
- Resources monitor: Htop
- Console Debugger: gdb, jdb, pdb ...
- Many other tools...

## The flow:

### After the workshop





call me Linux server ninja warrior

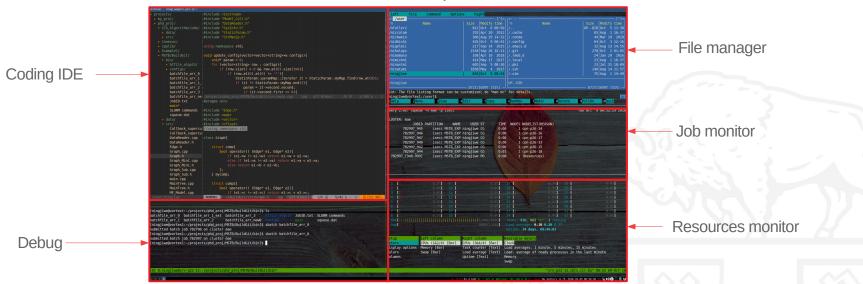
## **Toolset:**

- Text Editor: Vim
- File Manger: Midnight Commander
- Resources monitor: Htop
- Console Debugger: gdb, jdb, pdb ...
- Many other tools...

## The flow:

Introduce basic functionality

### After the workshop





call me Linux server ninja warrior

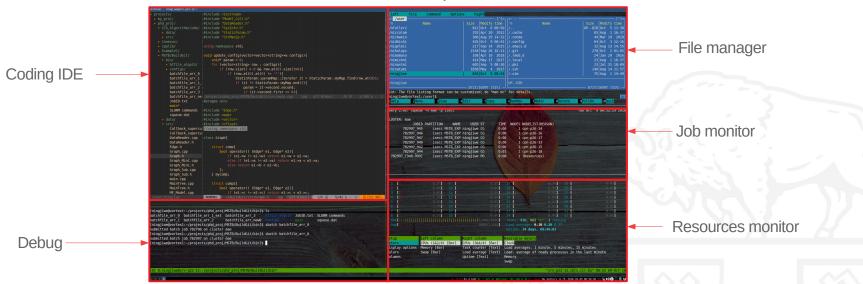
## **Toolset:**

- Text Editor: Vim
- File Manger: Midnight Commander
- Resources monitor: Htop
- Console Debugger: gdb, jdb, pdb ...
- Many other tools...

## The flow:

- Introduce basic functionality
- Demonstrate the potential







call me Linux server ninja warrior

### **Toolset:**

- Text Editor: Vim
- File Manger: Midnight Commander
- Resources monitor: Htop
- Console Debugger: gdb, jdb, pdb ...
- Many other tools...

## The flow:

- Introduce basic functionality
- Demonstrate the potential
- Given the link for full introduction