# Python HPC School Setting up a Jupyter notebook on an HPC node

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# Introduction

#### Introduction to the Workshop

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We'll focus on practical techniques and tools for harnessing the power of parallel computing to boost Python performance.

# Key Topics We'll Cover:

- 1. Setup a Jupyter notebook with the HPC cluster
- 2. Taking time and profiling python code
- 3. Optimizing with Numpy broadcasting
- 4. Using multiple cores with Python packages

### **Key Topics We'll Cover:**

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By the end of this workshop, you'll have the knowledge and tools to make your Python applications faster and more efficient using these parallel computing techniques.

Let's get started!

#### Material

- To set up Jupyter, please refer to the accompanying presentation slides.
- Subsequent topics will be covered using Jupyter Notebooks.

Setup a Jupyter notebook with the

**HPC** cluster

### Jypyter notebook

Jupyter is a flexible, popular literate-computing web application for creating notebooks containing code, equations, visualization, and text. Notebooks are documents that contain both computer code and rich text elements (paragraphs, equations, figures, widgets, links).

This tutorial is based on the tutorial available in the ULHPC technical documentation:

https://hpc-docs.uni.lu/services/jupyter/

#### Connecting to the cluster

On a terminal type the following:

#### ssh aion-cluster

Then it would show something like the following prompt:

Enter passphrase for key '/home/my\_user/.ssh/id\_rsa':

Input your password and you should be connected to the aion cluster and see the welcome message.

#### **Install Jupyter**

#### We are going to:

- 1. Start an interactive session.
- 2. Create a virtual environment and use it.<sup>1</sup>
- 3. Update the pip package manager.
- 4. Install Jupyter.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>for more details on venv in https://docs.python.org/3/library/venv.html

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- 4. Install Jupyter.

To do that we are going to use the following commands:

```
si -t70 --reservation=pyschool-interactive
python -m venv jupyter_env
source jupyter_env/bin/activate
python -m pip install --upgrade pip
python -m pip install jupyter ipykernel
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>for more details on venv in https://docs.python.org/3/library/venv.html

# **Configure Jupyter**

- After installing Jupyter and IPython, you can proceed to configure your installation by setting environment variables to match your specific requirements.
- 2. However, for the purpose of this tutorial, we will utilize the default settings.
- 3. Our primary configuration task will be to set up a password for your Jupyter environment.

# Configure Jupyter

- 1. After installing Jupyter and IPython, you can proceed to configure your installation by setting environment variables to match your specific requirements.
- 2. However, for the purpose of this tutorial, we will utilize the default settings.
- Our primary configuration task will be to set up a password for your Jupyter environment.

In a terminal, run the following command and setup a password:

jupyter notebook password

Use a password you are going to remember or store it somewhere.

To customize your installation, please take a look at: https://jupyter-notebook.readthedocs.io/en/5.7.5/index.html

#### Register the kernel

Jupyter Notebook makes sure that the IPython kernel is available, but you have to manually add a kernel with a different version of Python or a virtual environment.

Register the kernel using the following command:

```
python -m ipykernel install --sys-prefix --name jupyter_env
```

Jupyter and the virtual environment are now installed and ready.

#### Starting a Jupyter Notebook

#### You can initiate Jupyter as a SLURM batch job by using the following script:

```
#!/bin/bash -1
    #SBATCH -J Jupyter aion oc # Name of the job
    #SBATCH -N 1
    #SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=1
    #SBATCH -c 128
                                  # Cores assigned to each tasks
    #SBATCH --time=0-10:00:00
    #SBATCH -p batch
    #SBATCH --reservation=pvschool-dav1
                                                # Change it the second day to pyschool-day2
    #SBATCH --mail-user vour.email@uni.lu
                                                # Optional if you want to be notified
10
    #SBATCH --mail-type BEGIN, END, FAIL
                                                # Optional if you want to be notified
11
12
    source jupyter env/bin/activate
13
14
    jupyter notebook --ip $(hostname -i) --no-browser &
    pid=$!
15
    sleep 5s
16
17
    jupyter notebook list
18
    iupyter --paths
    jupyter kernelspec list
10
    echo "Enter this command on your laptop: ssh -p 8022 -NL 8888: $(hostname -i):8888 ${USER}@access-${
20
         SLURM_CLUSTER_NAME}.uni.lu " > notebook.log
21
    wait $pid
```

# Starting a Jupyter Notebook (cont.)

For future use, you have the flexibility to tailor the script according to your requirements. However, for the sake of this tutorial, it's recommended to leave most settings as they are. Please only modify the script by changing the job name or email notification preferences.

# Starting a Jupyter Notebook (cont.)

For future use, you have the flexibility to tailor the script according to your requirements. However, for the sake of this tutorial, it's recommended to leave most settings as they are. Please only modify the script by changing the job name or email notification preferences.

Now, in a terminal connected to the HPC cluster let's launch the script:

#### $\verb|sbatch| jupyter_launch_aion.sh|$

The name of the file is: 'jupyter\_launch\_aion.sh' (change it to the name you used for your file).

If your email was configured you will receive an email when the job begins. Otherwise you can check your jobs with the command sq.

# Connect to a Jupyter Notebook (forwarding with linux)

Once your job is running, we are going to use ssh forwarding to connect to the notebook from your laptop.

Open a new terminal (outside the cluster front-end) and copy-paste the contents of the file notebook.log.

#### cat notebook.log

This is going to print something like the following:

```
Enter this command on your laptop: ssh -p 8022 -NL 8888:172.21.13.1:8888 yourusername@access-aion.uni.lu
```

Copy and paste the text from "ssh..." to the end in a terminal.

# Connect to a Jupyter Notebook (forwarding with Windows/mobaxterm)

Once your job is running, we are going to use ssh forwarding to connect to the notebook from your laptop with MobaXterm.

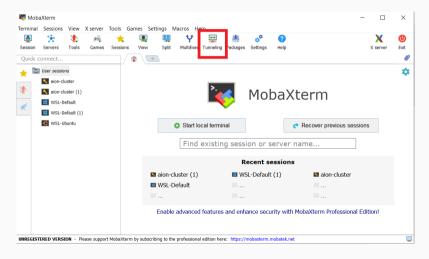
We are going to use the same information from the output of notebook.log. Let's suppose the output is:

```
Enter this command on your laptop: ssh -p 8022 -NL 8888:172.21.13.1:8888 yourusername@access-aion.uni.lu
```

#### This means that:

- Forwarder port is "8888".
- Remote server IP "172.21.13.1".
- Remote port "8888".
- SSH Server is "access-iris.uni.lu".
- SSH Login is "yourusername".
- SSH Port is "8022".

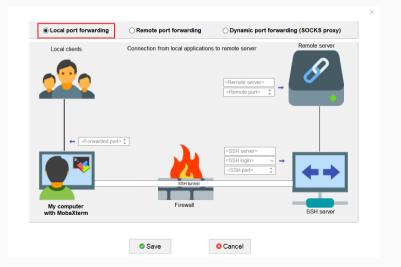
1. On MobaXterm windows Open MobaSSHTunnel (click on Tunneling):



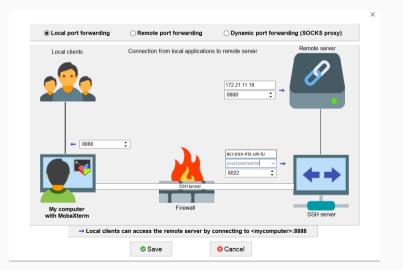
#### 2. Create New SSH tunnel:



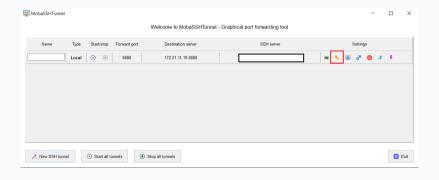
3. The following window is going to open:



4. Type the values taken from the output of notebook.log:



#### 5. Add the SSH key:



6. Click on the start button (optionally set a name for your forwarding):



# Connect to a Jupyter Notebook (cont.)

To access the Jupyter Notebook interface, follow these steps:

- 1. Open your web browser.
- 2. Enter the following URL in the address bar: http://127.0.0.1:8888/
- 3. Press Enter to navigate to the provided URL.
- 4. Jupyter Notebook should request a password. Enter your password in the provided field.
- 5. If the password is correct, you will be granted access to the Jupyter Notebook interface, where you can view your files and begin working.

#### Download the notebooks from Github

To download the notebooks for the session, clone the repository from Github:

```
git clone https://github.com/ULHPC/python-school.git
```

Optionally you can direct download them from the URL https://github.com/ULHPC/python-school

# Extra

#### **Useful commands**

Exit a virtual environment:

```
source deactivate
```

Delete a virtual environment (folder name equal to the name of the venv):

```
rm -r folder_name
```

Terminate a job in the cluster

```
scancel job_id
```

#### End

Thank you!

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