ZICE 17 On-boarding



Luca Mazzone & Simon Scheidegger Jan. 24th, 2017 ZICE 17 – University of Zürich



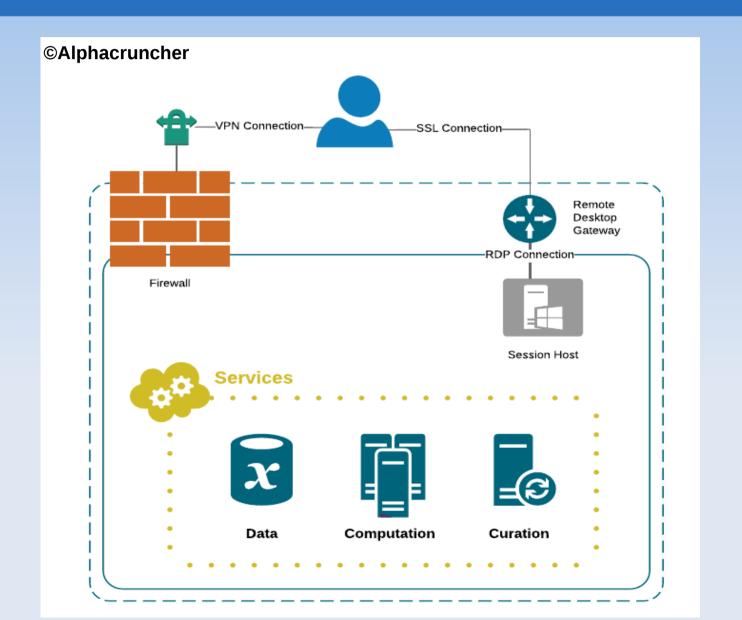
Outline

- 1. The compute infrastructure for ZICE
- 2. Accessing WLAN during ZICE
- 3. Access to ALPHACRUNCHER Services
- 4. Course management git Classroom
- 5. First steps on a Linux Cluster

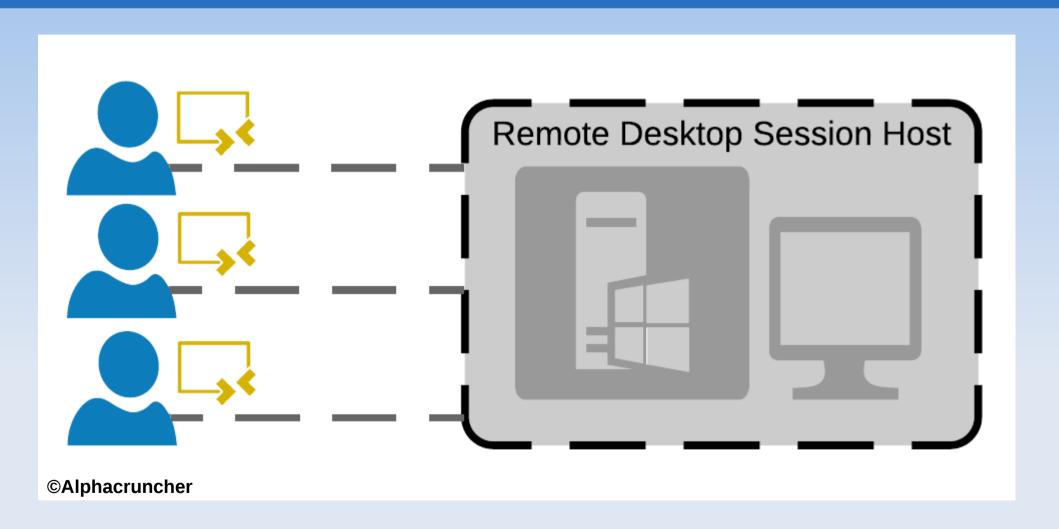
Aim

- → Every student works on a unified environment (no issues with licenses etc.)
- → Service to the community: knowledge transfer Access to resources for an extended period of time, even outside the UZH network.

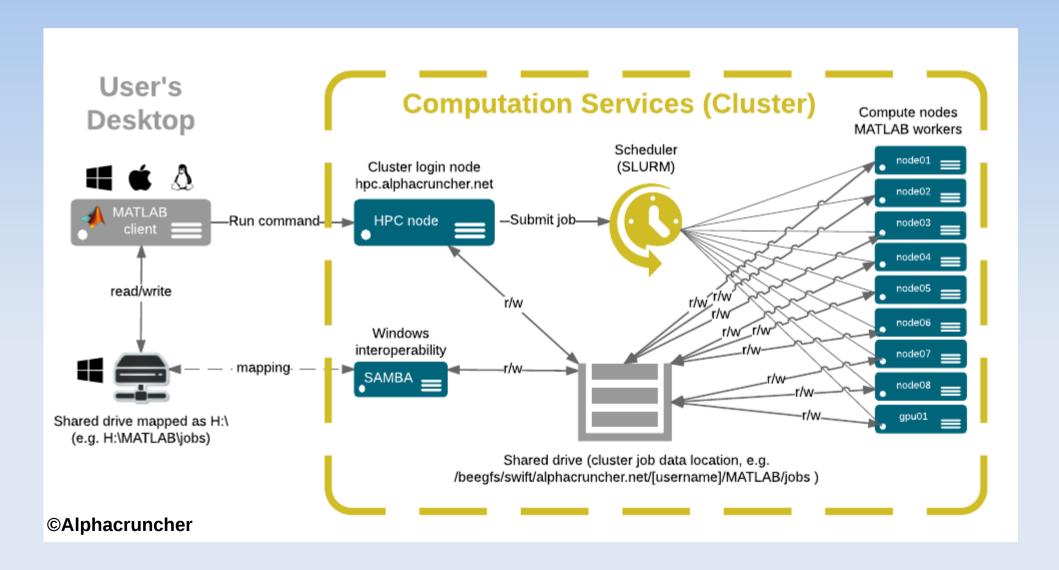
1. The compute infrastructure



Session-based desktop deployment



Compute Cluster



2. Accessing WLAN during ZICE

You all received the login credential today.

Make sure you DO (IF POSSIBLE) NOT LOG INTO THE NETWORK WITH MULTIPLE DEVICES AT THE SAME TIME and no NETFLIX PLEASE:)

→ we want to avoid banwith problems.

WiFi Names (SSID) – passwd: IBF_Router

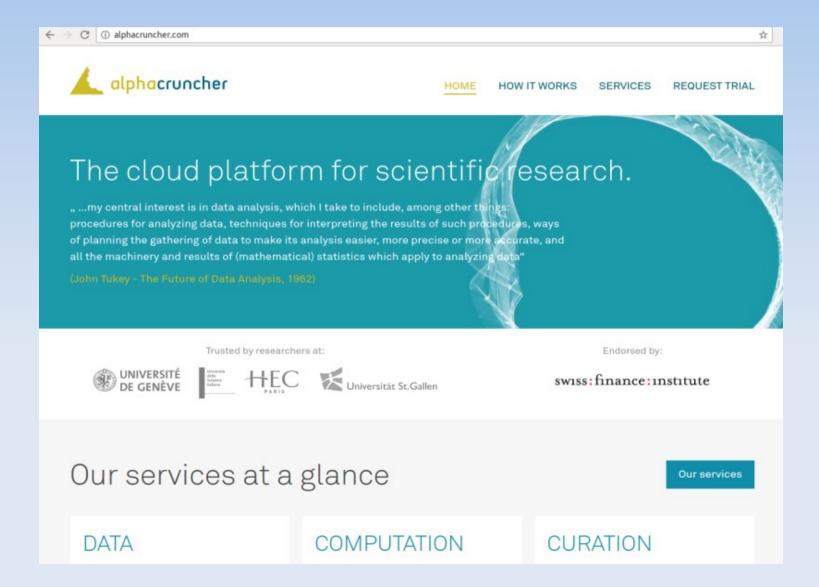
IBF Router 1

IBF Router 2

IBF Router 3

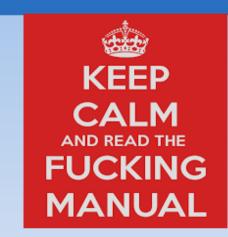
3. Access to Alphacruncher Services

URL: alphacruncher.com



Access to the remote desktop

- You all obtained an access guide for Windows – Mac OS X – Linux
- More in the lecture notes GIT classroom



```
→ https://github.com/edualphacruncher/zice17-
YOUR_GITBHUB_PRIVATE_REPOSITORY/simon/onboarding/onboarding_ZICE17.pdf
```

→ https://github.com/edualphacruncher/zice17-YOUR_GITBHUB_PRIVATE_REPOSITORY/zice17/simon/onboarding/access_guide_zice.pdf

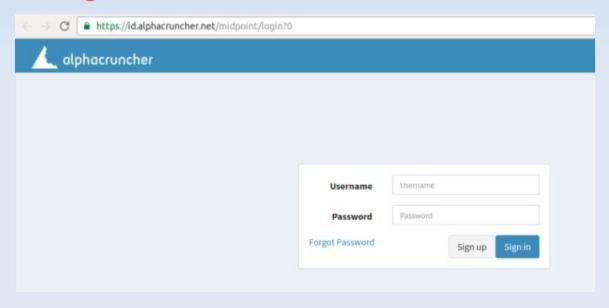
- We will step you now through Windows & Mac OS X

User name and password

You all (?) obtained an email stating

Access to the platform is available via Remote Desktop Connection. You need to (re)set the password first before proceeding. Please point your browser to https://id.alphacruncher.net and follow the instructions (see access guide). Your username:

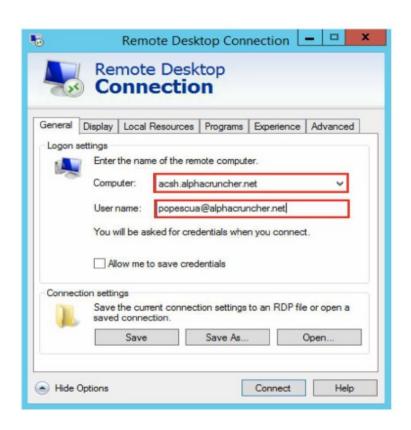
→ Reset your password here: https://id.alphacruncher.net
Click on the Forgot Password Link and follow the instructions



Windows (I)

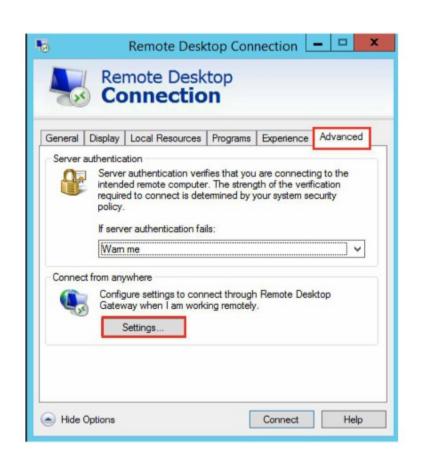


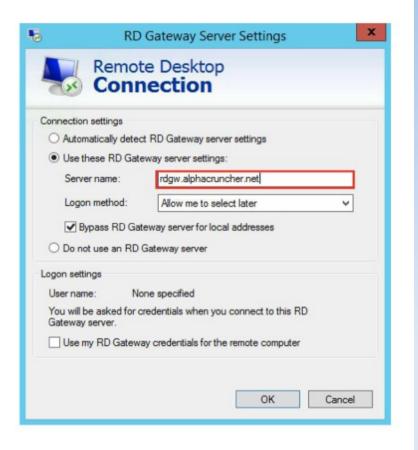
Access Remote Desktop Connection from the **Start** button, then click on **show options**



Computer: **eduzh.alphacruncher.net** User Name: **your** username

Windows (II)

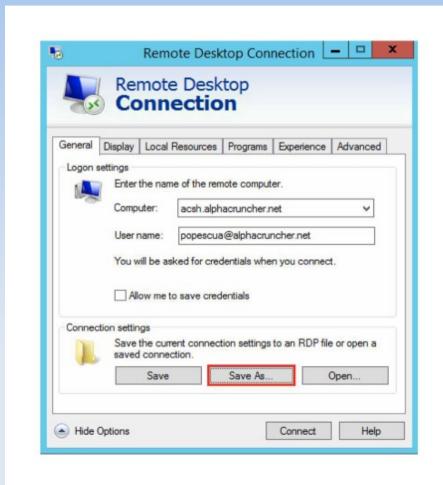




Go on "Advanced", click "Settings"

Server: **rdgw.alphacruncher.net** Logon: *Allow me to select later*

Windows (III)



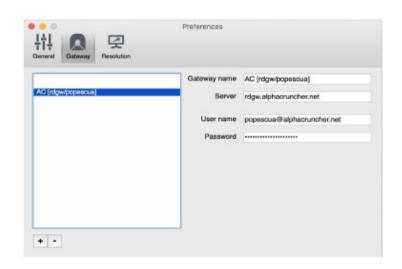


Click on "save as"

Save with *.rdp extension. Now you can connect

MAC OS X





Download the Remote Desktop Client from the Mac App Store. Set up a New Gateway and

Set up a New Gateway and click **Preferences**

Gateway: AC[rdgw/username] Server: rdgw.alphacruncher.net

User:

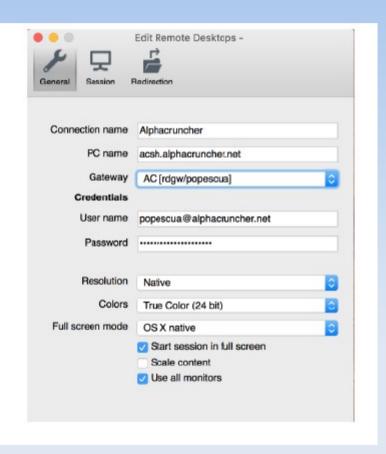
[username]@alphacruncher.net

MAC OS X (II)

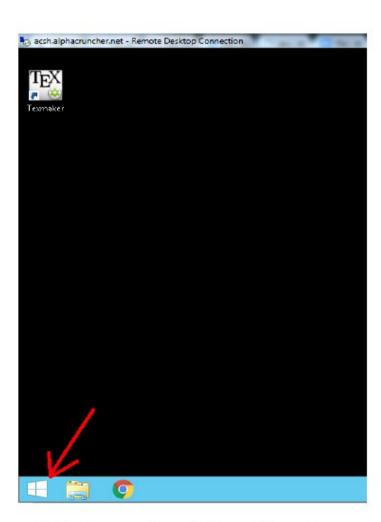
On the Connection Center screen, click **New**

Enter the following information:

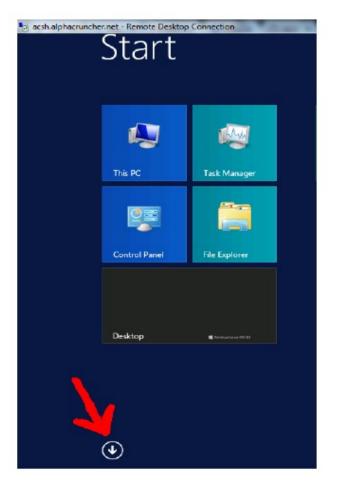
- General: Alphacruncher
- PC name: eduzh.alphacruncher.net
- Gateway: AC [rdgw/your username]
- User name: [your username]@alphacruncher.net Connect!



Remote desktop

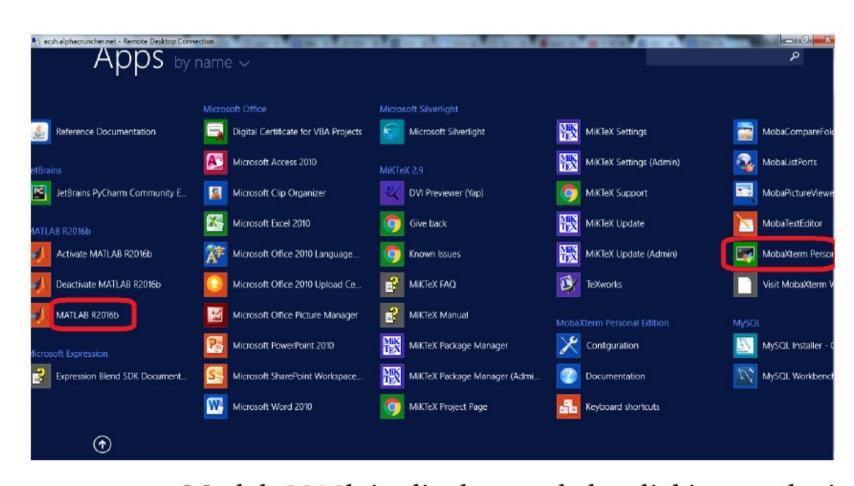


Click on the Start button



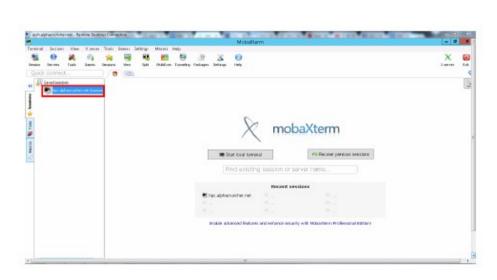
Use the lower-pointing arrow to scroll down...

Two apps you need all the time

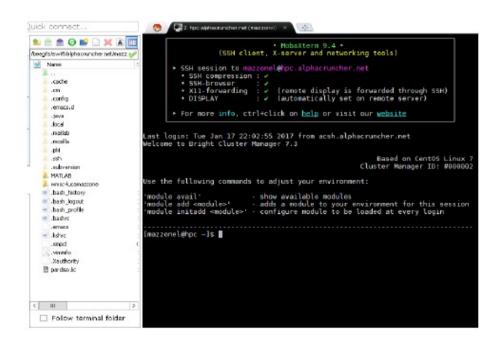


Now you can open Matlab 2016b in display mode by clicking on the icon Click on MobaxTerm to access the command line of the cluster

Accessing the "Linux" cluster



Access by clicking on the highlighted icon on top left...



... and you're finally on the command line of the cluster!

Help

On-sight support:

- Luca Mazzone (luca.mazzone@bf.uzh.ch)

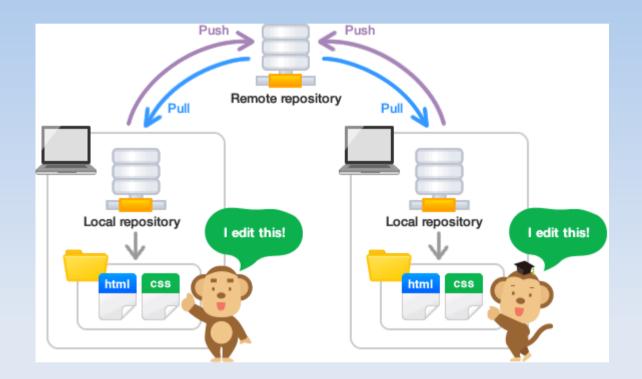
Support for nasty cases:

- Alphacruncher (support@alphacruncher.com)

Emergency support:)

http://lmgtfy.com/?q=help+on+alphacruncher

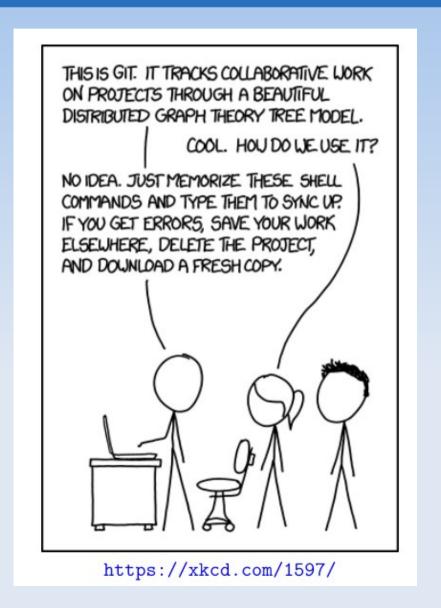
4. Course management – GIT classroom



The official website: https://git-scm.com/

Free git book: https://progit2.s3.amazonaws.com/en/2016-03-22-f3531/progit-en.1084.pdf

How I use git:)

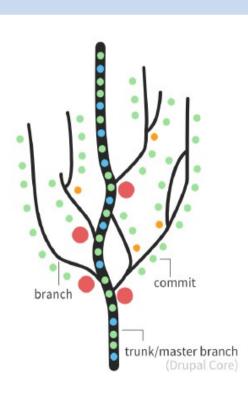


Git overview

- As you develop software and make changes, add features, fix bugs, etc. it is often useful to have a mechanism to **keep track of changes** and to ensure that **your code base and artifacts are well-protected** by being stored on a reliable server (or multiple servers).
- This allows you access to **historic versions of your application's code** in case something breaks or to "roll-back" to a previous version if a critical bug is found.
- The solution is to use a revision control system that allows you to "check-in" changes to a code base.
- It keeps track of all changes and allows you to "branch" a code base into a separate copy so that you can develop features or enhancements in isolation of the main code base (often called the "trunk" in keeping with the tree metaphor).
- Once a branch is completed (and well-tested and reviewed), it can then be merged back into the main trunk and it becomes part of the project.

Version control system

- Git essentially keeps track of all changes made to a project and allows users to work in large teams on very complex projects while minimizing the conflicts between changes.
- These systems are not only used for organizational and backup purposes, but are absolutely essential when **developing software** as part of a team.
- Each team member can have their own working copy of the project code without interfering with other developer's copies or the main trunk.
- Only when separate branches have to be merged into the trunk do conflicting changes have to be addressed.
- Otherwise, such a system allows multiple developers to work on a very complex project in an organized manner.



ZICE 17 Classroom

- We use git to provide you with lecture slides/codes
- GitHub assignment link for class: https://classroom.github.com/assignmentinvitations/2dcd7145a43f8b7daba3e77fa84d88c
- This is a fork of the master repository:
 https://github.com/edualphacruncher/zice17
 (Private repository available only to speakers)
- Keep the master repository up to date (see below Slide 27.)
- You find github's cheat sheet here: .../zice17/simon/onboarding/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf

Git on the remote desktop

You received an e-mail containing an invitation to participate in the GitHub repository. By clicking it, you will see that you have:



Accepted the The 2017 Zurich Initiative on Computational Economics assignment

In the following e-mail, copy the address of your **private repository** to the clipboard – you'll need this later.

Hey there, we're just writing to let you know that you've been automatically subscribed to a repository on GitHub.

edualphacruncher/zice17-lucamazzone created by popescua

zice17-lucamazzone created by GitHub Classroom

https://github.com/edualphacruncher/zice17-lucamazzone



You'll receive notifications for all issues, pull requests, and comments that happen inside the repository. If you would

Notice: the address will be in the form

https://github.com/edualphacruncher/zice17-YOUR-PRIVATE-

REPOSITORY

Git on the remote desktop (II)

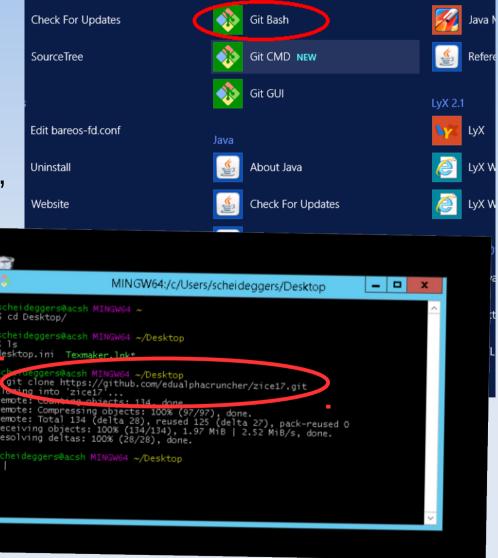
On the first day, you need to create a corresponding folder where to receive files.

On the remote computer command line, write:

\$ cd Desktop (or wherever)
\$ git clone address

Where the address is again: https://github.com/edualphacruncher/...

zice17-YOUR-PRIVATE-REPOSITORY



Java Develop

Git on the remote desktop (III)

To keep your copy of the ZICE17 master repository up to date:

→ Change the current working directory to your local private repository:

```
mazzonel@eduzh MINGW64 ~/Desktop (master)
$ cd zice17/
```

→ List the current configured remote repository for your fork:

```
mazzonel@eduzh MINGW64 ~/Desktop/zice17 (master)
$ git remote -v
origin git@github.com:edualphacruncher/zice17.git (fetch)
origin git@github.com:edualphacruncher/zice17.git (push)
```

→ Specify a new remote upstream repository that will be synchronized with your fork:

```
mazzonel@eduzh MINGW64 ~/Desktop/zice17 (master)
$ git remote add upstream git@github.com:edualphacruncher/zice17
```

→ Verify the new upstream repository you have specified:

```
mazzonel@eduzh MINGW64 ~/Desktop/zice17 (master)
$ git remote -v
origin git@github.com:edualphacruncher/zice17.git (fetch)
origin git@github.com:edualphacruncher/zice17.git (push)
upstream git@github.com:edualphacruncher/zice17 (fetch)
upstream git@github.com:edualphacruncher/zice17 (push)
```

Git on the remote desktop (IV)

Once you synchronized the remote repository to your local folder, you can fetch from the remote repository whenever there is an update (this will happen throughout the workshop, and you will be instructed by lecturers about when to update your repository to get the new materials!). To fetch and update, do the following:

Fetch the branches and their respective commits from the upstream repository:

```
mazzonel@eduzh MINGW64 ~/Desktop/zice17 (master)
$ git fetch upstream
remote: Counting objects: 12, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (10/10), done.
remote: Total 12 (delta 3), reused 3 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (12/12), done.
From github.com:edualphacruncher/zice17
* [new branch] master -> upstream/master
```

Finally, update your private repository!

Git on the cluster

MobaXTerm, log in

clone the repository: **\$ git clone** *address*

To update the repository in future circumstances, go to the directory

\$ cd zice17-YOUR-PRIVATE -REPOSITORY

Then you can follow exactly the same directions as in the previous slides!

```
2. hpc.alphacruncher.net (scheidegg

    MobaXterm 9.4 •

                           (SSH client, X-server and networking tools)
ast mod

    SSH session to scheideggers@hpc.alphacruncher.net

    SSH compression: 

2016-11

    SSH-browser

2016-03
                                          (remote display is forwarded through SSH)

    X11-forwarding

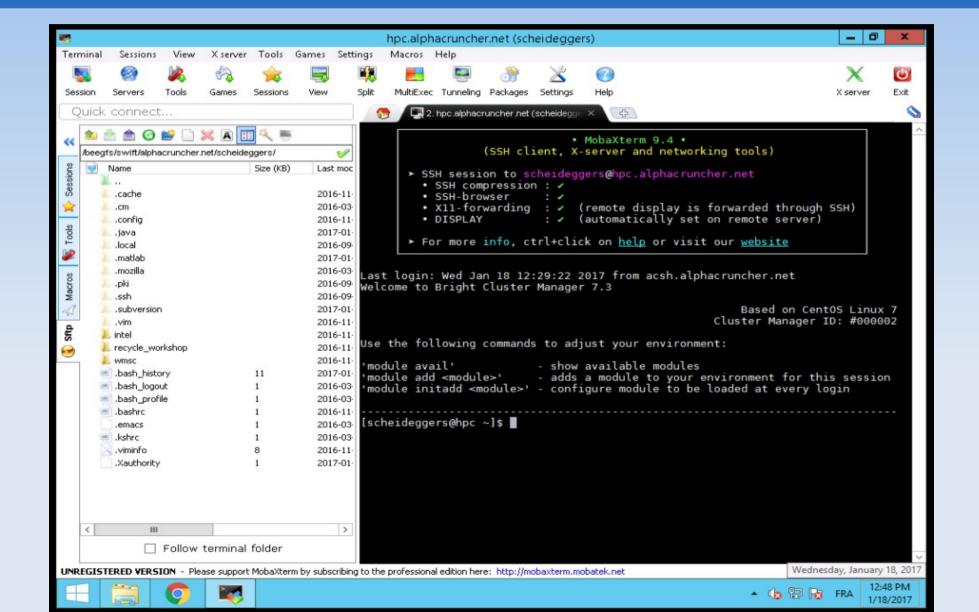
                                           (automatically set on remote server)
2016-11-
2017-01-
              > For more info, ctrl+click on help or visit our website
2016-09
2017-01
2016-03-
       ast login: Wed Jan 18 15:16:14 2017 from acsh.alphacruncher.net
2016-09-
      Welcome to Bright Cluster Manager 7.3
116-09
2017 31
                                                                      Based on CentOS Linux 7
                                                                 Cluster Manager ID: #000002
2016-11-
2016-11
           he following commands to adjust your environment:
2016-11
2016-11-
        module av il'

    show available modules

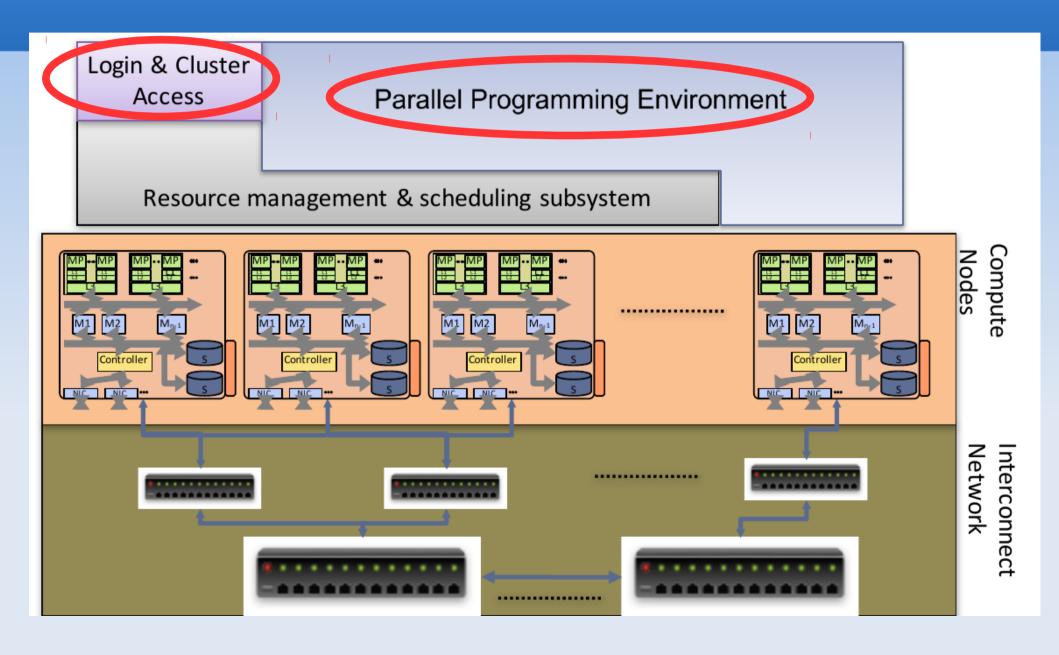
2017-01-
       module add module>'
                                    - adds a module to your environment for this session
2017-01-
        module initado
                         <module>' - configure module to be loaded at every login
2016-03-
2016-03-
                              git clone https://github.com/edualphacruncher/zicel7.git
      [scheideggers@hpc ~
2016-11-
2016-03-
```

Again, address is: https://github.com/edualphacruncher/zice17-YOUR-PRIVATE-REPOSITORY

4. First steps on a Linux cluster



High-level architecture of a HPC system



Programming environment

[scheideggers@hpc ~] module avail

Supporting diverse user community requires supporting diverse tool sets (versions of compilers, debuggers, libraries, etc)

- Check available packages

\$module avail

/-----/cm/local/modulefiles cluster-tools/7.3 module-info freeipmi/1.5.2 null cm-scale-cluster/7.3 gcc/6.1.0 openldap ipmitool/1.8.17 shared cm-upgrade/7.3 module-git /cm/shared/modulefiles intel/mkl/64/11.1/2013 sp1.3.174 acml/gcc/64/5.3.1 acml/gcc/fma4/5.3.1 intel-cluster-checker/2.2.2

- Load a module (e.g. Matlab)

\$module load matlab/R2016b

- Check what is loaded

\$module list

```
scheideggers@hpc ~| module load matlab/R201

matlab/R2015b matlab/R2016b

scheideggers@hpc ~|s module load matlab/R2016b

scheideggers@hpc ~| module li

currently Loaded ModuleTites.

1) shared 4) python/2.7.11

2) slurm/16.05.2 5) matlab/R2016b

3) openmpi/gcc/64/1.10.1

scheideggers@hpc ~|s
```

Note: most high-performance clusters set-up in this way!

Basic Linux commands (1)

Small-scale cheat-sheet on terminal commands

Command	Description
pwd	Print name of current/working directory
cd [Directory]	Change directory (no directory \rightarrow change to home)
ls [Directory]	List directory contents (no directory \rightarrow list current)
cat FILE	Concatenate files and print on the standard output
mkdir DIRECTORY	Make directories
mkdir -p DIRECTORY	Make directories, make parent directories as needed
cp SOURCEDIRECTORY	Copy files and directories
cp -r SOURCEDIRECTORY	Copy files and directories, copy directories recursively
mv SOURCEDIRECTORY	Move (rename) files
man COMMAND	An interface to the on-line reference manuals

Basic Linux commands (2)

Small-scale cheat-sheet on terminal commands

Command	Description
ssh -X foo@host.com	OpenSSH SSH client (remote login program), access to host.com with user
	foo
scp foo@host.com:/home/bar ./	Secure copy (remote file copy program),
	copy file bar from /home on host.com
	to directory
scp bar foo@host.com:/home/	Secure copy (remote file copy program),
	copy file bar from the local host to
	/home on host.com
git clone git@github.com:whatever folder-name	The stupid content tracker, Clone a
	repository (whatever) into a new
	directory (folder-name).
git chackaut	Checkout a branch or paths to the
git checkout	working tree.

Step-by-Step – an example

```
> pwd
/beegfs/swift/alphacruncher.net/USERNAME
> mkdir -p firstFolder/secondFolder
> 1s
FirstFolder
> ls firstFolder
secondFolder
> cd firstFolder
> pwd
/beegfs/swift/alphacruncher.net/USERNAME/firstFolder
> 1s
secondFolder
```

