

Interactive HPC with Jupyter Notebooks

Tutorial on Python for HPC

CSCS-USI Summer University 2022

Tim Robinson and Rafael Sarmiento (ETH Zurich / CSCS)

July 18, 2022

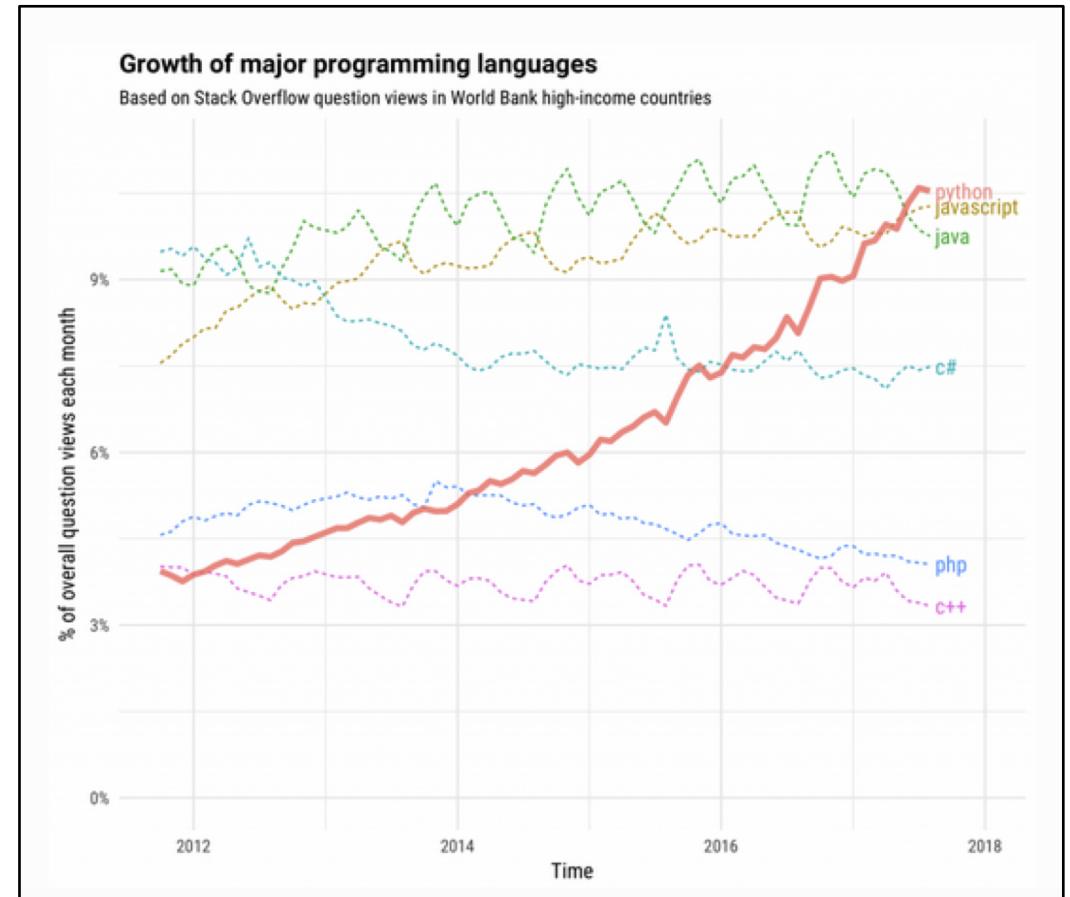
Schedule for today

- 09:00 – 10:30 Introduction to Jupyter (Notebook, Lab, Hub, ...)
- 10:30 – 11:00 Break
- 11:00 – 12:00 Python for HPC with Rafael Sarmiento
- 12:00 – 13:00 Lunch
- 13:00 – 13:30 i-Corsi exam platform with Olaf Schenk
- 13:30 – 15:30 Python for HPC (cont.)
- 15:30 – 16:00 Break
- 16:00 – 17:00 Q&A (Zoom)

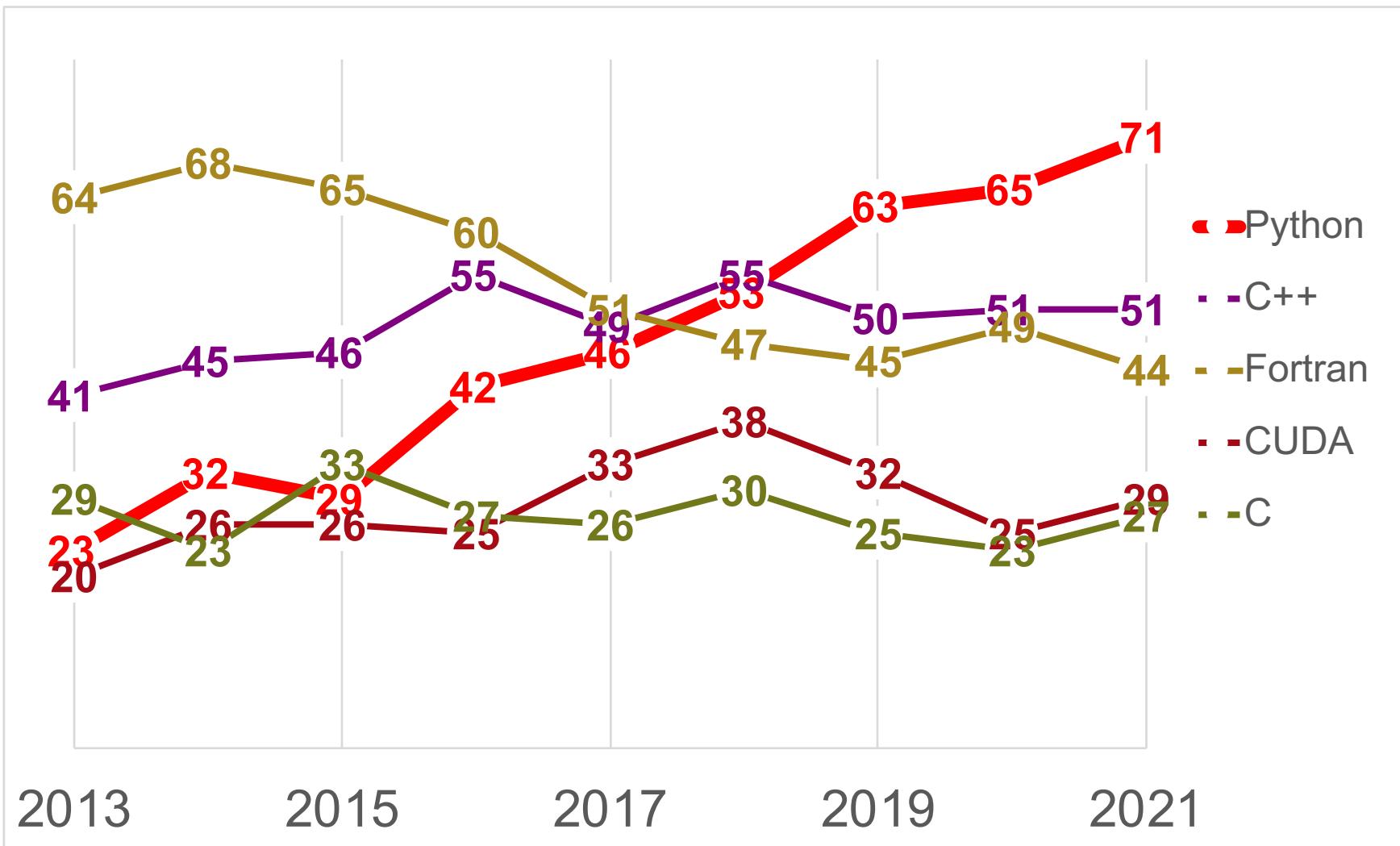
The rise of Python



- Python has grown to become a dominant language both in data analytics and general programming
- Rise fueled by computational libraries like Numpy, Pandas, and Scikit-Learn and libraries for visualization, interactive notebooks, collaboration, etc.
- Python long used as glue, for pre- and/or post-processing.. but increasingly used for simulation as well



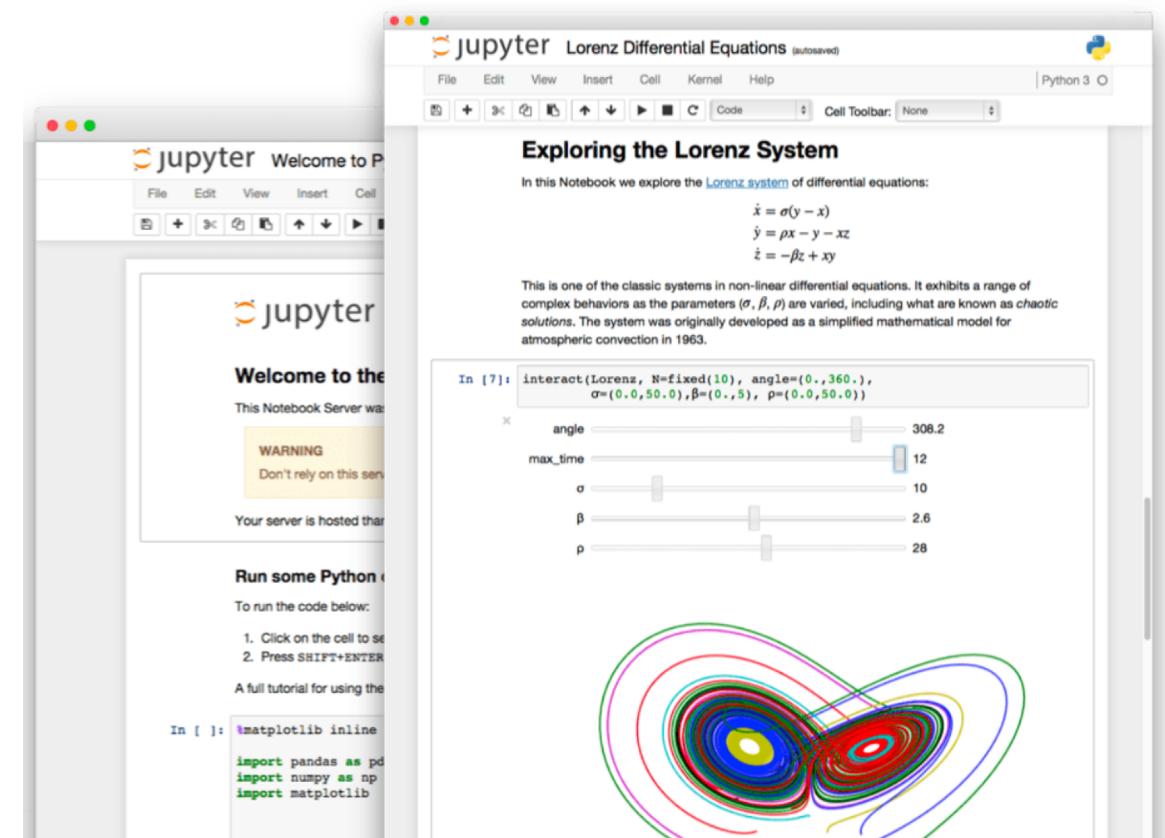
Python usage at CSCS



Jupyter Notebook

- Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web app for creating reproducible computational narratives
- Documents can contain live code, equations, narrative text, visualizations, and rich media
- Documents can be shared or exported to PDF, HTML, LaTeX, etc.
- Working environment includes
 - File browser
 - Terminal
 - Support for many languages: Python, R, Julia, C++, ...
 - Many server/client plugins
- Notebook is attached to a “kernel”, which does the actual computation

IP[y]:
IPython

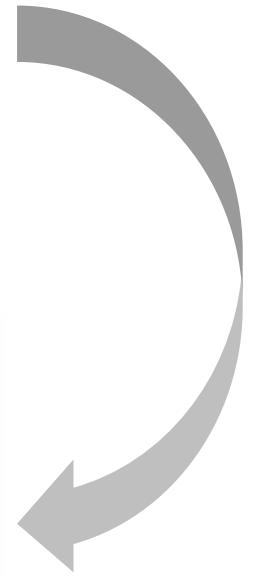


JupyterLab

- JupyterLab is the next-generation user interface for Jupyter
- Higher degree of interaction between notebooks, documents, text editors and other activities (arrange with tabs/splitters)
- More advanced interactive development environment
- Uses the same notebook document format
- JupyterLab is the default interface at CSCS
- Classic notebook interface is still accessible by modifying the URL from /lab to /tree
 - Or: Help -> Launch Classic Notebook

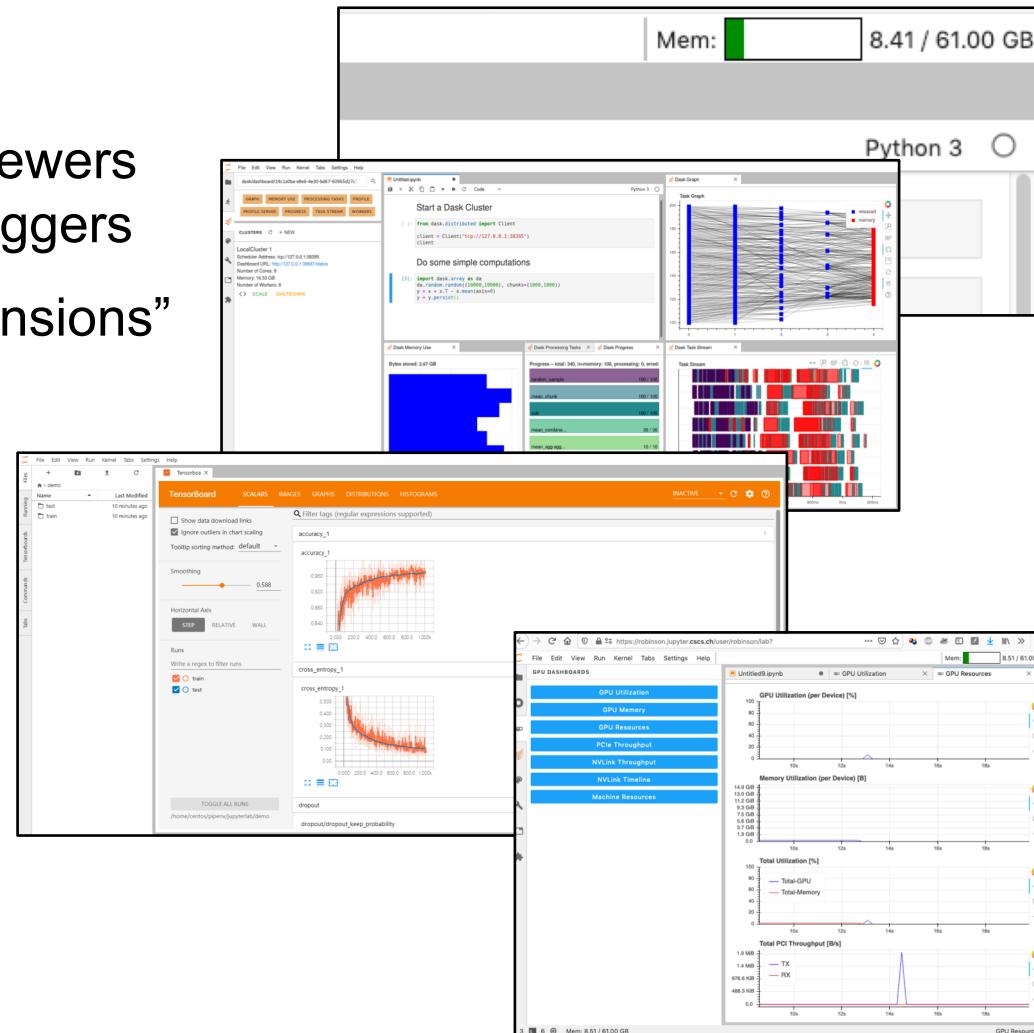
The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Exploring the Lorenz System of Differential Equations". The code cell (In [13]) contains the Lorenz equations: $\dot{x} = \sigma(y - x)$, $\dot{y} = px - y - xz$, and $\dot{z} = -\beta z + xy$. The code cell (In [14]) imports ipywidgets, interact, and clear_output. The code cell (In [15]) imports numpy, scipy, and matplotlib. The code cell (In [16]) defines a function solve_lorenz with parameters N=10, angle=0., max_time=4.0, sigma=10.0, beta=8./3., rho=28.0. The code cell (In [17]) creates a 3D plot of the Lorenz attractor.

The screenshot shows the JupyterLab interface with a tab for "lorenz.ipynb". The code and output are identical to the Jupyter Notebook version above, showing the Lorenz equations and the resulting 3D plot of the attractor.



JupyterLab Extensions

- JupyterLab is designed as a customizable, extensible environment
- Extensions can provide new themes, file viewers and editors, renderers for rich output, debuggers
- >100 GitHub repos tagged “jupyterlab-extensions”
- Examples include:
 - Memory and CPU usage, simple profiling
 - Dask dashboard
 - Tensorboard
 - GPU dashboards





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Using notebooks in the cloud...

Sharing static notebooks

<https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/>

nbviewer

A simple way to share Jupyter Notebooks

Enter the location of a Jupyter Notebook to have it rendered here:

URL | GitHub username | GitHub username/repo | Gist ID

Go!

Programming Languages

IPython



IRuby



IJulia

An IJulia Preview

This notebook is a preview demo of IJulia: a [Julia language](#) backend combined with the [IPython](#) interactive environment. This combination allows you to interact with the Julia language using IPython's powerful [graphical notebook](#), which combines code, formatted text, math, and multimedia in a single document.



• Note: this is a preview, because it relies on pre-release bleeding-edge versions of Julia, IPython, and several Julia packages, as explained on the [Julia GitHub page](#), and functionality is evolving rapidly. We hope to have a more polished release soon.

Basic Julia interaction

Sharing live notebooks

<https://mybinder.org/>



Turn a Git repo into a collection of interactive notebooks

Have a repository full of Jupyter notebooks? With Binder, open those notebooks in an executable environment, making your code immediately reproducible by anyone, anywhere.

Build and launch a repository

GitHub repository name or URL

GitHub repository name or URL

GitHub ▾

Git branch, tag, or commit

Git branch, tag, or commit

Path to a notebook file (optional)

Path to a notebook file (optional)

File ▾

launch

Copy the URL below and share your Binder with others:

Fill in the fields to see a URL for sharing your Binder.

copy

Copy the text below, then paste into your README to show a binder badge:

copy

launch binder



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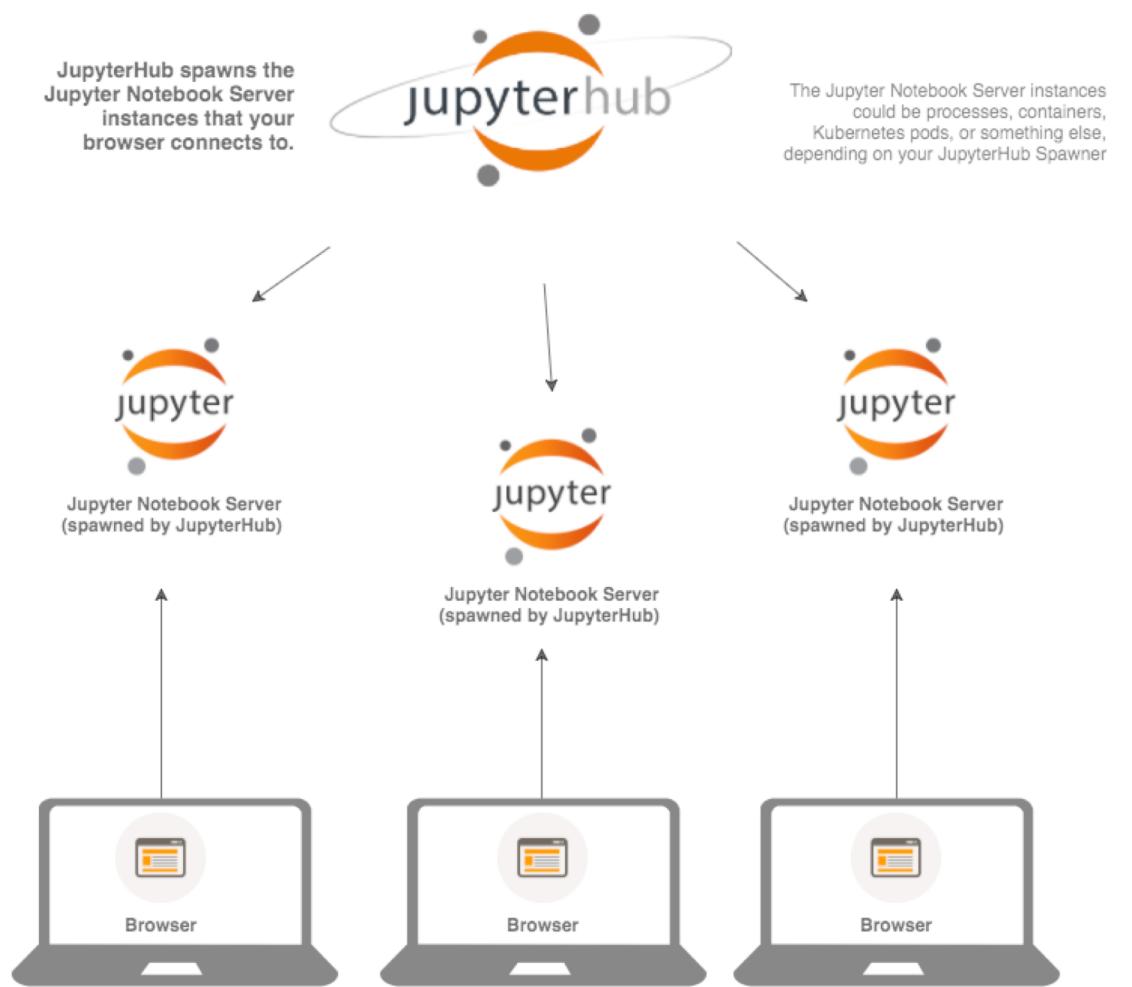
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Using notebooks on Piz Daint: JupyterHub

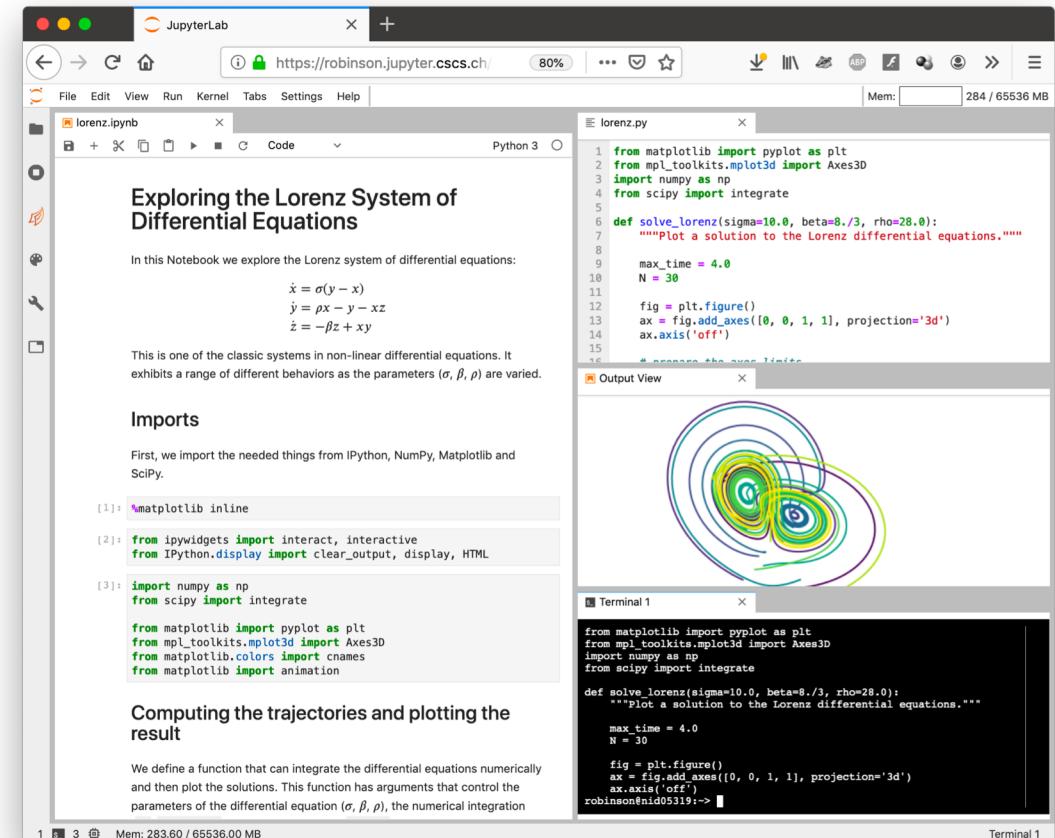
JupyterHub

- Multi-user server for Jupyter Notebooks (designed for classrooms, research labs, Universities...)
- Spawns, manages and proxies multiple instances of the single-user Jupyter Notebook server
- Main components:
 - **Hub** (tornado process)
 - **configurable http proxy** (node-http-proxy) that receives the requests from the client's browser
 - multiple **single-user Jupyter notebook servers** (Python/IPython/tornado) that are launched and monitored by **Spawners**
 - an **authentication class** that manages how users can access the system



JupyterHub for Piz Daint

- JupyterHub for Piz Daint is accessible at:
<https://jupyter.csccs.ch>
- Available to anyone with a compute allocation on Piz Daint
- Servers are launched on the compute nodes (GPU or multicore)
- You have dedicated access to the full compute capability of the node(s)
- Special Slurm reservations for interactive computing grow and shrink automatically according to demand
- In most cases, users will wait less than five minutes for a notebook server



The screenshot shows the JupyterLab interface with a notebook titled "Exploring the Lorenz System of Differential Equations". The notebook contains code for solving the Lorenz differential equations and plotting the results. The terminal window shows the execution of the "lorenz.py" script, which generates a 3D plot of the Lorenz attractor.

```
Exploring the Lorenz System of Differential Equations

In this Notebook we explore the Lorenz system of differential equations:


$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x) \\ \dot{y} &= px - y - xz \\ \dot{z} &= -\beta z + xy\end{aligned}$$


This is one of the classic systems in non-linear differential equations. It exhibits a range of different behaviors as the parameters ( $\sigma$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $p$ ) are varied.

Imports

First, we import the needed things from iPython, NumPy, Matplotlib and SciPy.

[1]: %matplotlib inline
[2]: from ipywidgets import interact, interactive
      from IPython.display import clear_output, display, HTML
[3]: import numpy as np
      from scipy import integrate
      from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
      from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
      from matplotlib.colors import cnames
      from matplotlib import animation

Computing the trajectories and plotting the result

We define a function that can integrate the differential equations numerically and then plot the solutions. This function has arguments that control the parameters of the differential equation ( $\sigma$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $p$ ), the numerical integration
```

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
import numpy as np
from scipy import integrate

def solve_lorenz(sigma=10.0, beta=8./3, rho=28.0):
    """Plot a solution to the Lorenz differential equations."""

    max_time = 4.0
    N = 30

    fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add_axes([0, 0, 1, 1], projection='3d')
    ax.axis('off')

    # Precompute the axes limits
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
    import numpy as np
    from scipy import integrate

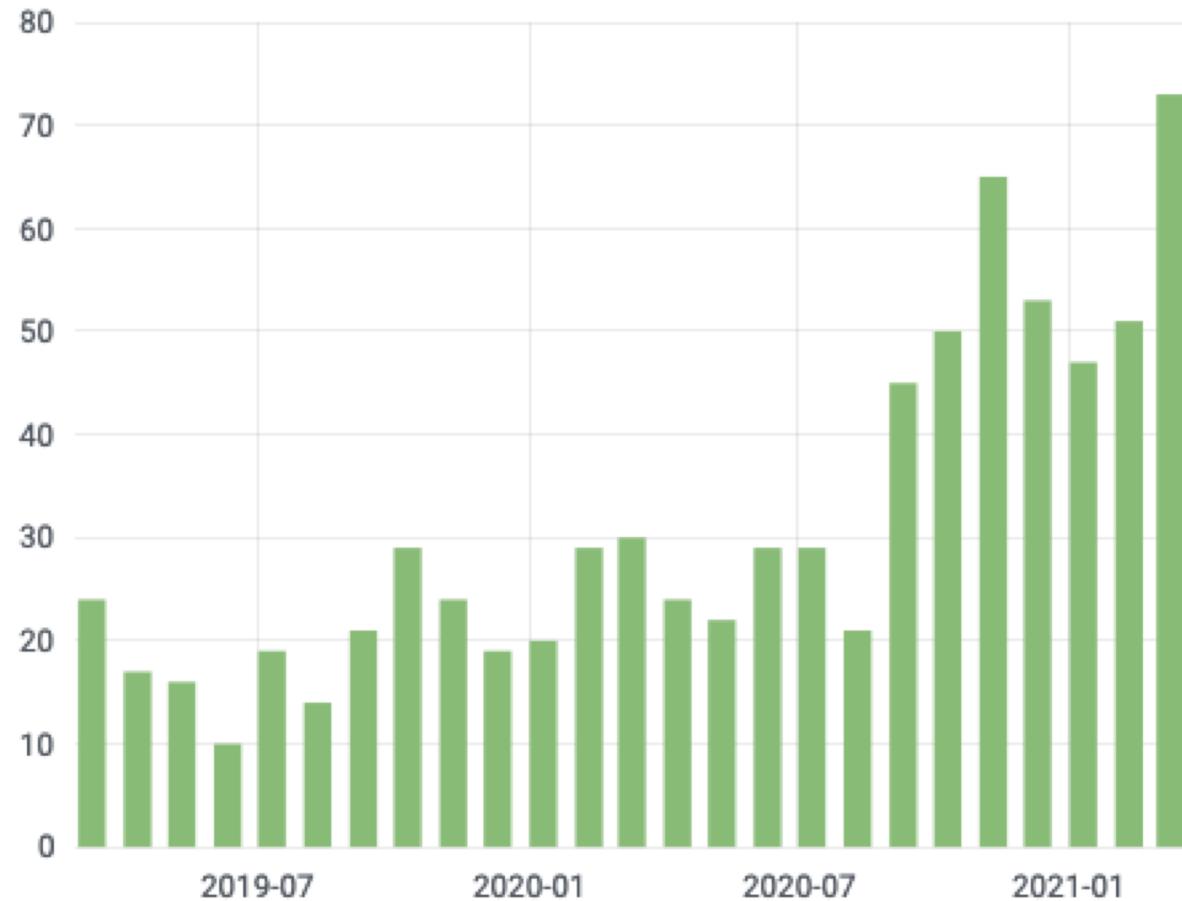
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        """Plot a solution to the Lorenz differential equations."""

        max_time = 4.0
        N = 30

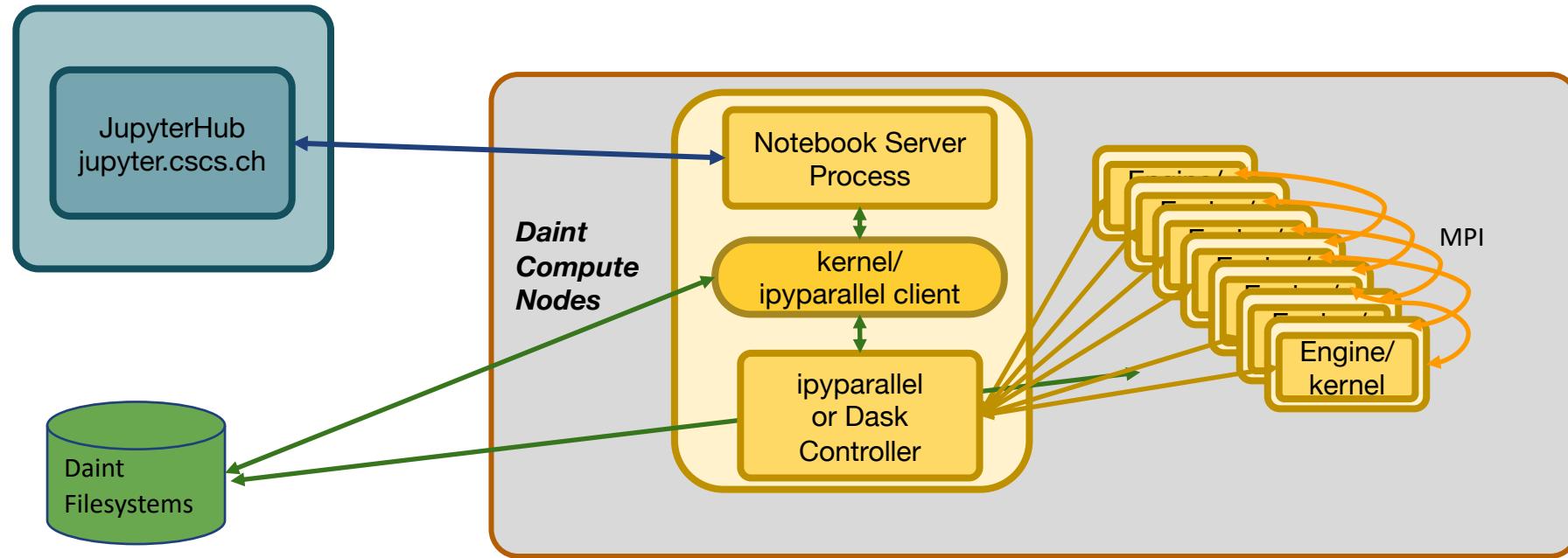
        fig = plt.figure()
        ax = fig.add_axes([0, 0, 1, 1], projection='3d')
        ax.axis('off')

        # Precompute the axes limits
        # ... (rest of the code remains the same)
```

JupyterHub monthly users on Piz Daint



JupyterHub on Piz Daint

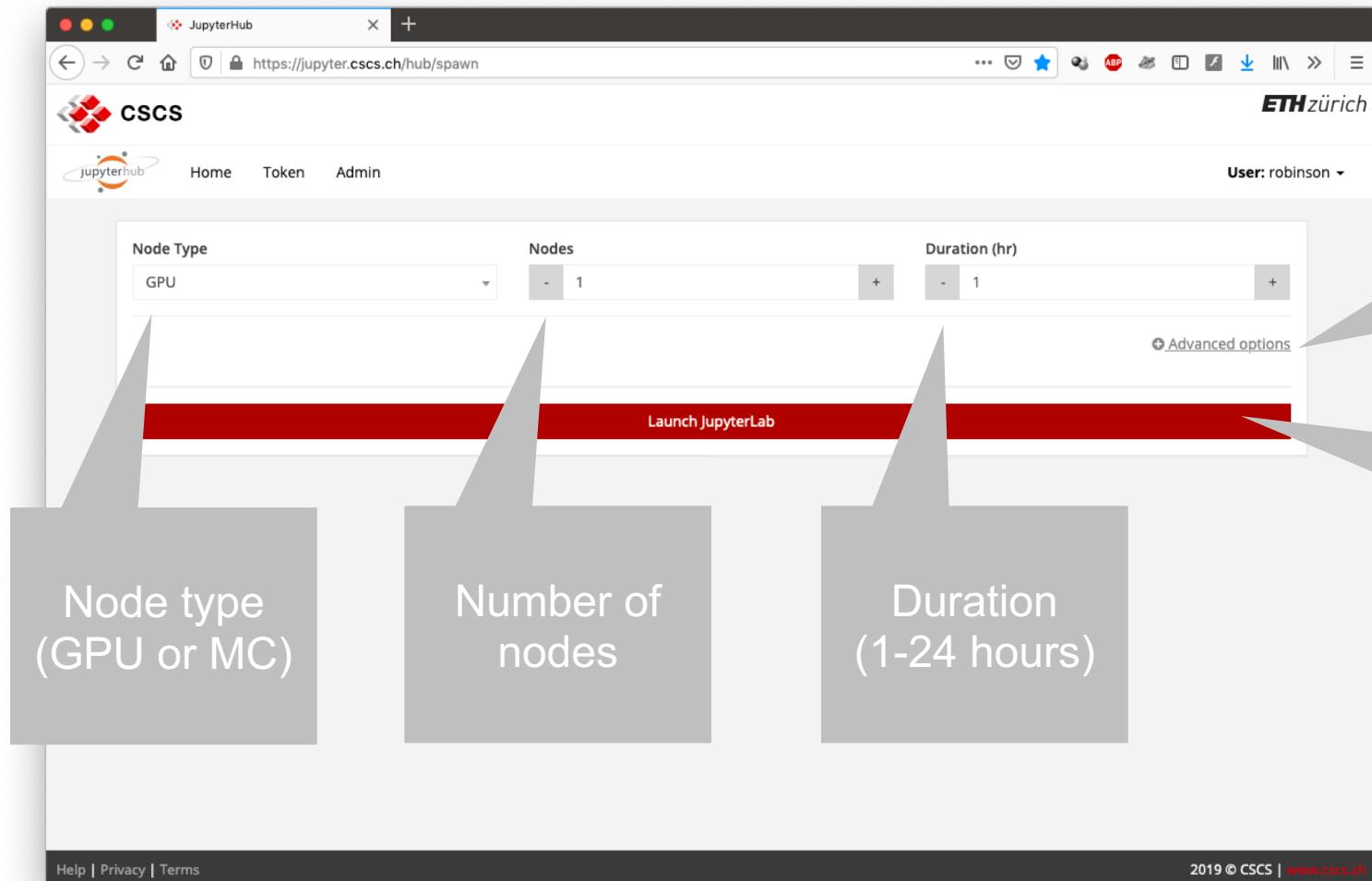


Challenges with interactive computing on HPC

- Shared parallel filesystems
- Network connectivity
- Slurm
- Warm swapping
- All kinds of other possible issues - usually these are temporal!

- Debugging problems:
 - Check for any maintenance announcements on the spawner page
 - Check your own internet connectivity
 - Check for old JupyterHub sessions in browser tabs (especially if kernels are not starting or are slow to connect or restart)
 - Inspect the Jupyter log file in your \$SCRATCH directory

Basic options



Advanced options

The screenshot shows the JupyterHub spawn interface on a web browser. A large callout bubble labeled "Reservation" points to the "Advanced Reservation" section of the form.

Node Type: GPU

Nodes: 1

Duration (hr): 1

Queue: Dedicated Queue (Max. 4 Nodes)

Project Id (leave empty for default): (empty input field)

Advanced Reservation: (empty input field)

JupyterLab Version: 1.1.1

Start IPyParallel Cluster with MPI Support? No Yes

MPI Processes Per Node (default: one process per virtual core): 1

Start Distributed Dask Cluster? No Yes

Dask Tasks Per Node (default: one task per node): 1

ⓘ | the number of threads = ncores / nprocesses

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JupyterLab interface

Standard output and stderr written to:

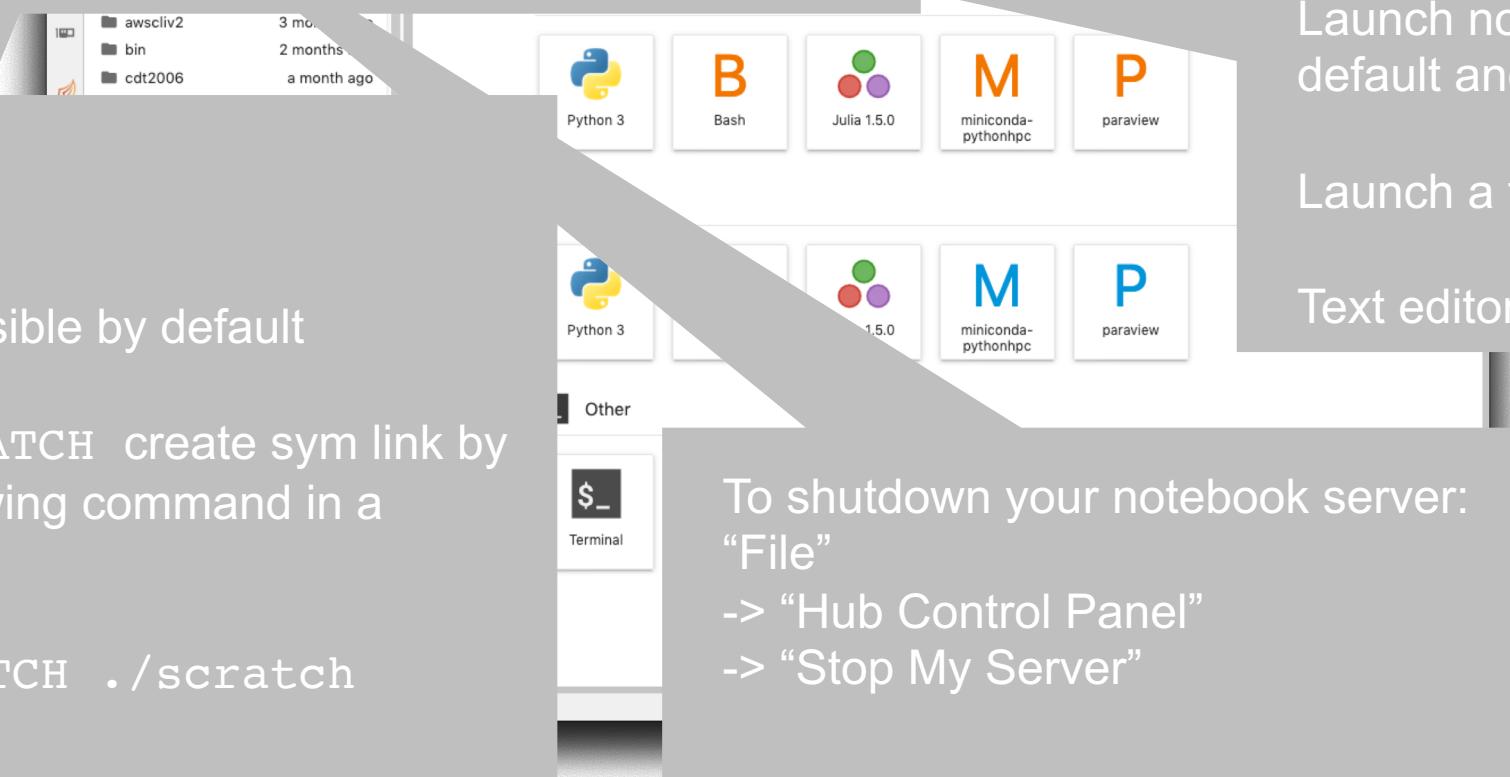
`$SCRATCH/jupyterhub_slurmspawner_<jobid>.log`

File Browser

`$HOME` is accessible by default

To access `$SCRATCH` create sym link by issuing the following command in a notebook cell:

```
!ln -s $SCRATCH ./scratch
```



Main Workspace

Launch notebooks with default and custom kernels

Launch a terminal

Text editors, etc.

To shutdown your notebook server:
"File"
-> "Hub Control Panel"
-> "Stop My Server"



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Demo of JupyterLab interface



Let's get going...

Please open a browser (**Firefox** or **Chrome**, no guarantees for the others...) and visit...

<https://jupyter.cscs.ch>