



Canadian Bioinformatics Workshops

www.bioinformatics.ca

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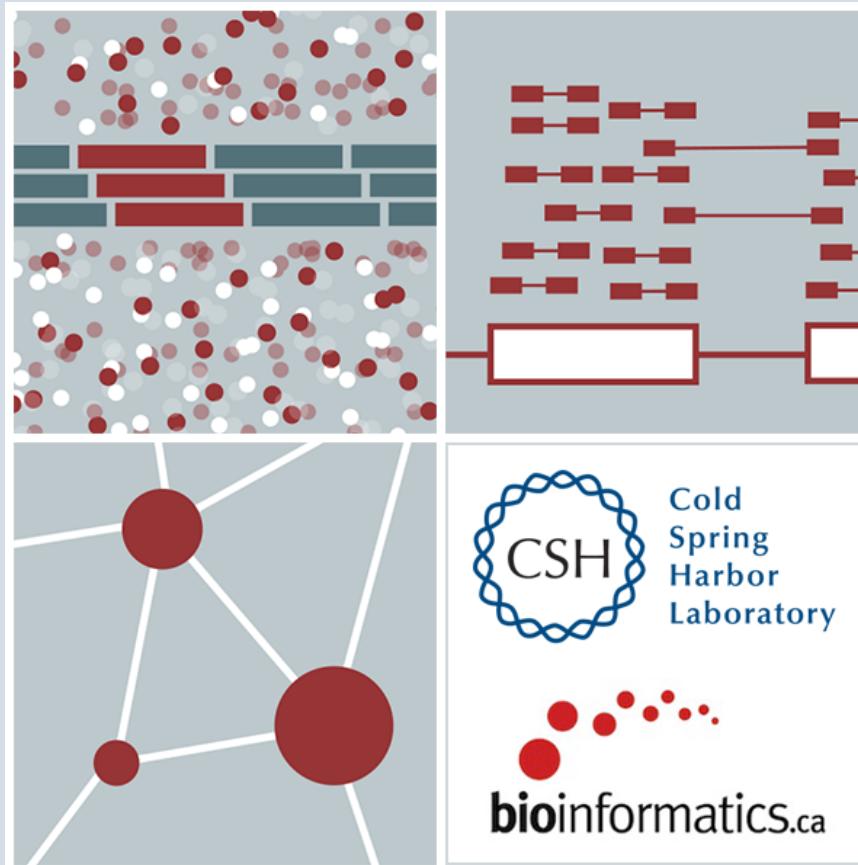
Introduction to cloud computing

Malachi Griffith, Obi Griffith, Fouad Yousif

Slides courtesy of Francis Ouellette

Informatics for RNA-seq Analysis

July 10-12, 2017



Learning Objectives

- Introduction to cloud computing concepts
- Introduction to cloud computing providers
- Use the Amazon EC2 console to create an instance for each student
 - Will be used for many hands-on tutorials throughout the course
- How to log into your cloud instance

Disk Capacity vs Sequencing Capacity, 1990-2012

Disk Storage
(Mbytes/\$)

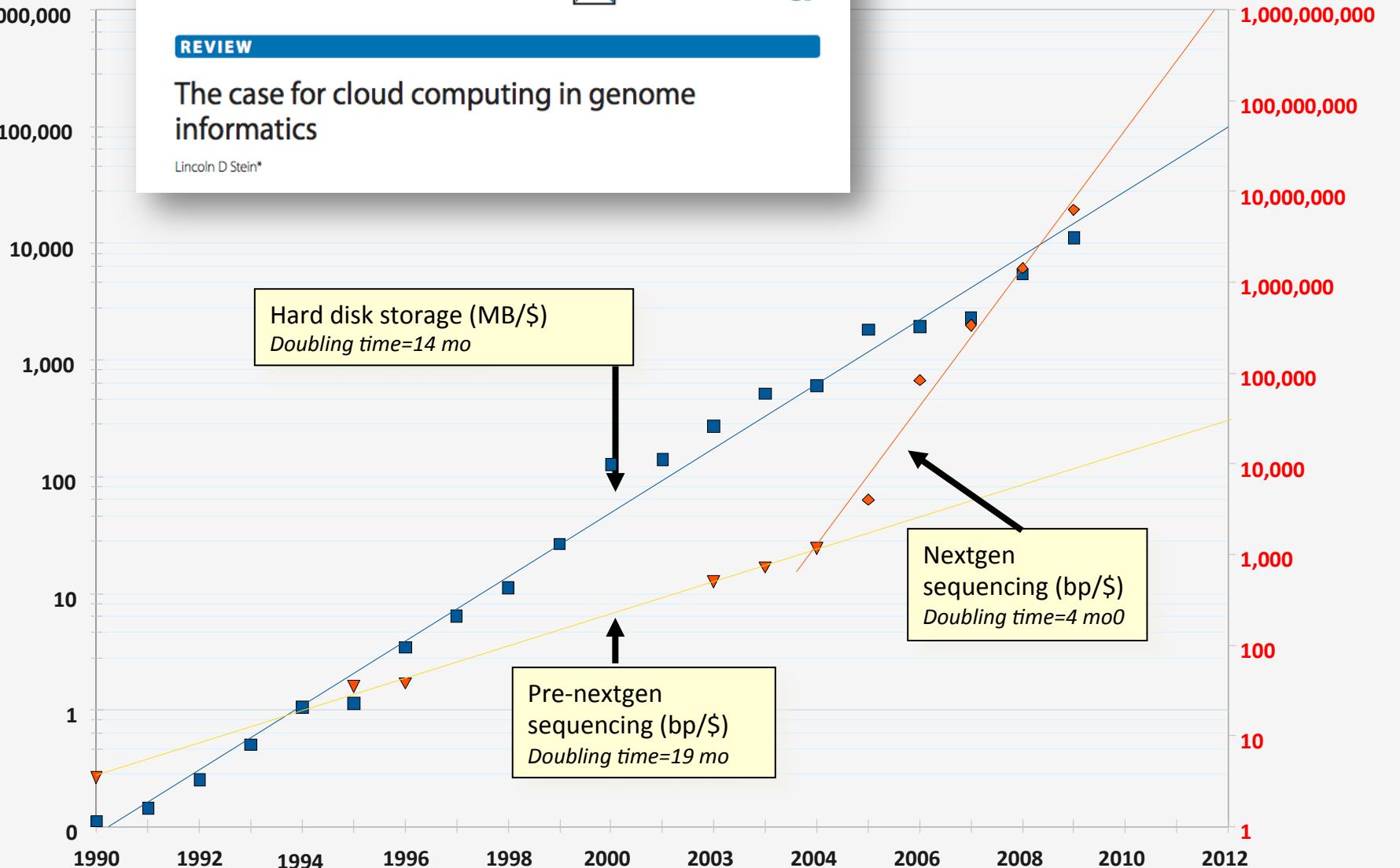
Stein *Genome Biology* 2010, 11:207
<http://genomebiology.com/2010/11/5/207>



REVIEW

The case for cloud computing in genome informatics

Lincoln D Stein*



About DNA and computers

- We'll hit the \$1000 genome during 2015-?, then need to think about the \$100 genome.
- The doubling time of sequencing has been ~5-6 months.
- The doubling time of storage and network bandwidth is ~12 months.
- The doubling time of CPU speed is ~18 months.
- The cost of sequencing a base pair will eventually equal the cost of storing a base pair

What is the general biomedical scientist to do?

- Lots of data
- Poor IT infrastructure in many labs
- Where do they go?
- Write more grants?
- Get bigger hardware?

Cloud computing providers

- Amazon AWS
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/>
- Google cloud
 - <https://cloud.google.com/>
- Digital ocean
 - <https://www.digitalocean.com/>
- Others I have not tried:
 - Microsoft Azure (<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/>)
 - Rackspace cloud (<http://www.rackspace.com/cloud>)

Amazon Web Services (AWS)

- Infinite storage (scalable): S3 (simple storage service)
- Compute per hour: EC2 (elastic cloud computing)
- Ready when you are High Performance Computing
- Multiple football fields of HPC throughout the world
- HPC are expanded at one container at a time:



Some of the challenges of cloud computing:

- Not cheap!
- Getting files to and from there
- Not the best solution for everybody
- Standardization
- PHI: personal health information & security concerns
- In the USA: HIPAA act, PSQIA act, HITECH act, Patriot act, CLIA and CAP programs, etc.
 - <http://www.biostars.org/p/70204/>

Some of the advantages of cloud computing:

- We received a grant from Amazon, so supported by ‘AWS in Education grant award’.
- There are better ways of transferring large files, and now AWS makes it free to upload files.
- A number of datasets exist on AWS (e.g. 1000 genome data).
- Many useful bioinformatics AMI’s (Amazon Machine Images) exist on AWS: e.g. cloudbiolinux & CloudMan (Galaxy) – now one for this course!
- Many flavors of cloud available, not just AWS

In this workshop:

- Some tools (data) are
 - on your computer
 - on the web
 - on the cloud.
- You will become efficient at traversing these various spaces, and finding resources you need, and using what is best for you.
- There are different ways of using the cloud:
 1. Command line (like your own very powerful Unix box)
 2. With a web-browser (e.g. Galaxy): not in this workshop

Things we have set up:

- Loaded data files to an ftp server
- We brought up an Ubuntu (Linux) instance, and loaded a whole bunch of software for NGS analysis.
 - Saved this as an Amazon Machine Instance (AMI)
- We will clone this and create separate instances for everybody in the class.
- We've simplified the security: you basically all have the same login and file access, and opened ports. In your own world you would be more secure.

Amazon AWS documentation

https://github.com/griffithlab/rnaseq_tutorial/wiki/Intro-to-AWS-Cloud-Computing

<http://aws.amazon.com/console/>

Logging into Amazon AWS

Login to AWS console



Coming Soon: Changes to Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

Entry of an MFA security code for IAM users will move from this sign-in page to a subsequent page

Account: 364840684323

User Name: cshl.student

Password:
 I have an MFA Token (more info)

Sign In

[Sign-in using root account credentials](#)



<https://364840684323.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

Select "EC2" service

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for AWS, Services (selected), Edit, and Support. To the right, it shows the user's name (cshl.student) and location (Oregon). Below the navigation bar, there's a section titled "Shortcuts and Recently Viewed Services" with two items: IAM and EC2. A large red arrow points to the EC2 icon. To the right of this section is a "Service Health" status bar with a green checkmark indicating all services are operating normally, updated on Nov 10 2016 at 15:34:00 GMT-0600. A second red arrow points upwards from the "Service Health" section towards the "Oregon" location indicator. Below the shortcuts, there's a "Quick Starts" section with six items: Build a web app (Start now), Launch a Virtual Machine (EC2 Instance), Back up your files (Learn more), Build a back end for your mobile app (Start now), Host a static website, and Analyze big data (Learn more). Further down is a "AWS Services" section with a search bar and a list of services categorized into Compute, Storage & Content Delivery, Database, Developer Tools, Management Tools, Security & Identity, Internet of Things, Game Development, Mobile Services, Application Services, and others.

Shortcuts and Recently Viewed Services

AWS Services

Compute

Storage & Content Delivery

Database

Developer Tools

Management Tools

Security & Identity

Internet of Things

Game Development

Mobile Services

Application Services

Service Health

All services are operating normally.
Updated Nov 10 2016 15:34:00 GMT-0600

View Dashboard

Make sure you are in Oregon region

Amazon Appstore, Google Play, or iTunes.

AWS Marketplace

Find and buy software , launch with 1-Click, and pay by the hour.

Feedback

Tell us what you think about the new console home page.

Launch a new Instance

AWS Services Edit cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323 ▾ Oregon ▾ Support ▾

EC2 Dashboard

- Events
- Tags
- Reports
- Limits

INSTANCES

- Instances
- Spot Requests
- Reserved Instances
- Commands

IMAGES

- AMIs
- Bundle Tasks

ELASTIC BLOCK STORE

- Volumes
- Snapshots

NETWORK & SECURITY

- Security Groups
- Elastic IPs
- Placement Groups
- Key Pairs
- Network Interfaces

LOAD BALANCING

- Load Balancers

AUTO SCALING

Resources

You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the US West (Oregon) region:

4 Running Instances	0 Elastic IPs
7 Volumes	9 Snapshots
3 Key Pairs	0 Load Balancers
0 Placement Groups	2 Security Groups

Easily deploy and operate applications - use Chef recipes, manage SSH users, and more. Try OpsWorks now. Hide

Create Instance

To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual server, known as an Amazon EC2 instance.

Launch Instance 

Note: Your instances will launch in the US West (Oregon) region

Service Health

Service Status:

- US West (Oregon): This service is operating normally

Availability Zone Status:

- us-west-2a: Availability zone is operating normally
- us-west-2b: Availability zone is operating normally
- us-west-2c: Availability zone is operating normally

Scheduled Events

US West (Oregon): No events

Account Attributes

Supported Platforms
VPC
Default VPC
vpc-ebcc188e

Additional Information

Getting Started Guide
Documentation
All EC2 Resources
Forums
Pricing
Contact Us

AWS Marketplace

Find free software trial products in the AWS Marketplace from the [EC2 Launch Wizard](#). Or try these popular AMIs:

- Tableau Server (10 users)
Provided by Tableau
Rating ★★★★☆
Pay by the hour for Tableau software and AWS usage
[View all Business Intelligence](#)
- SAP HANA One 244GiB
Provided by SAP America, Inc
Rating ★★★★☆

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Choose an AMI – Find the CSHL SEQTEC 2016 AMI in the Community AMIs

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Quick Start

My AMIs

AWS Marketplace

Community AMIs

Operating system

- Amazon Linux
- Cent OS
- Debian
- Fedora
- Gentoo
- OpenSUSE
- Other Linux
- Red Hat
- SUSE Linux
- Ubuntu
- Windows

cshl_seqtec_2015_v2 - ami-28130249

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

cshl_seqtec_2015_v2_noworkspace - ami-e9100188

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Cancel and Exit

1 to 2 of 2 AMIs

Select

64-bit

Select

64-bit

Search for: cshl_seqtec_2016_v3 (US West - Oregon)

Choose “m4.2xlarge” instance type, then “Next: Configure Instance Details”.

Screenshot of the AWS EC2 instance creation wizard, Step 2: Choose an Instance Type. The instance type m4.2xlarge is selected. A red arrow points to the m4.2xlarge row in the table, and a red box highlights the 'Next: Configure Instance Details' button.

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance types Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: m4.2xlarge (26 ECUs, 8 vCPUs, 2.4 GHz, Intel Xeon E5-2676v3, 32 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro <small>Free tier eligible</small>	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	High
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	High
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.4xlarge	16	64	EBS only	Yes	High

Cancel Previous Review and Launch **Next: Configure Instance Details**

Select "Protect against accidental termination", then "Next: Add Storage".

The screenshot shows the AWS Launch Wizard interface for launching an Amazon Linux 2 AMI instance. The top navigation bar includes 'AWS', 'Services', 'Edit', and user information 'cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323' for the Oregon region.

The current step is '3. Configure Instance'. Below it, the steps are listed: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance (highlighted in orange), 4. Add Storage, 5. Tag Instance, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review.

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances: 1

Purchasing option: Request Spot instances

Network: vpc-ebcc188e (172.31.0.0/16) (default)

Subnet: No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone)

Auto-assign Public IP: Use subnet setting (Enable)

IAM role: None

Shutdown behavior: Stop

Enable termination protection: Protect against accidental termination (highlighted with a red arrow)

Monitoring: Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring
Additional charges apply.

Tenancy: Shared tenancy (multi-tenant hardware)
Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.

Advanced Details

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Add Storage (button highlighted with a red border)

You should see "snap-xxxxxxx" (32GB) and "snap-yyyyyyy" (80GB) as the two storage volumes selected. Then, "Next: Tag Instance"

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Delete on Termination	Encrypted
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-6f450833	32	General Purpose (SSD)	96 / 3000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted
EBS	/dev/sdb	snap-11e6954e	500	General Purpose (SSD)	1500 / 3000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

Add New Volume

... Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

Cancel Previous Review and Launch **Next: Tag Instance**

Create a tag like “Name=ObiGriffith” [use your own name]. Then hit "Next: Configure Security Group".

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 instance creation wizard at Step 5: Tag Instance. The top navigation bar includes icons for Home, AWS, Services, Edit, and account information (cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323, Oregon, Support). Below the navigation is a progress bar with steps 1 through 7. Step 5, "Tag Instance", is highlighted with an orange bar. The main area is titled "Step 5: Tag Instance" with the sub-instruction: "A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources." It features two input fields: "Key" (127 characters maximum) and "Value" (255 characters maximum). The "Value" field contains the text "ObiGriffith". A red arrow points upwards from the bottom of the page towards this value. At the bottom are buttons for "Create Tag" (disabled), "Cancel", "Previous", "Review and Launch" (highlighted in blue), and "Next: Configure Security Group" (surrounded by a red box).

Select an Existing Security Group, choose "SSH_HTTP". Then hit "Review and Launch".

Screenshot of the AWS EC2 instance creation wizard Step 6: Configure Security Group.

The screenshot shows the configuration of an existing security group named "SSH_HTTP". A red arrow points to the "Select an existing security group" radio button, and another red arrow points to the selected security group "SSH_HTTP".

Inbound rules for sg-4e1b6128 (Selected security groups: sg-4e1b6128)

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0

At the bottom right, the "Review and Launch" button is highlighted with a red box.

Review the details of your instance, note the warnings, then hit Launch

The screenshot shows the AWS Step 7: Review Instance Launch interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Tag Instance, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. The 7. Review tab is highlighted.

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

Your instance configuration is not eligible for the free usage tier

To launch an instance that's eligible for the free usage tier, check your AMI selection, instance type, configuration options, or storage devices. Learn more about [free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions](#).

[Don't show me this again](#)

Improve your instances' security. Your security group, SSH_HTTP_8081_IN_ALL_OUT, is open to the world.

Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. [Edit security groups](#)

AMI Details

cshl_seqtec_2015_v2 - ami-28130249 ←

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
m3.2xlarge	26	8	30	2 x 80 ←		High

Security Groups

[Edit security groups](#)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) Launch

Choose an existing key pair: "CSHL_2016" and then Launch.

Screenshot of the AWS Step 7: Review Instance Launch page. The "Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair" modal is open, showing the "CSHL_2016" key pair selected. Red arrows point to the "Select a key pair" dropdown and the "Launch Instances" button. The "Launch" button is highlighted with a red box.

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

⚠ Your instance configuration is not eligible for the free usage tier
To launch an instance that's eligible for the free usage tier, check your AMI selection, instance type, configuration options, or storage devices. Learn more about [free usage tier](#) eligibility and usage restrictions.

⚠ Improve your instances' security. Your security group,
Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend you use a security group to restrict access. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate this.

AMI Details
cshl_seqtec_2015_v4 - ami-b3a3b3d2
Final CSHL 2015 Image root and workspace after course clean up
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type
Instance Type: t2.micro | ECUs: Variable | vCPUs: 1 | Memory (GiB): 1

Security Groups
sg-4e1b6128 | Name: SSH_HTTP | Description: SSH and HTTP from anywhere

All selected security groups inbound rules

Security Group ID	Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
sa-4e1b6128	HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

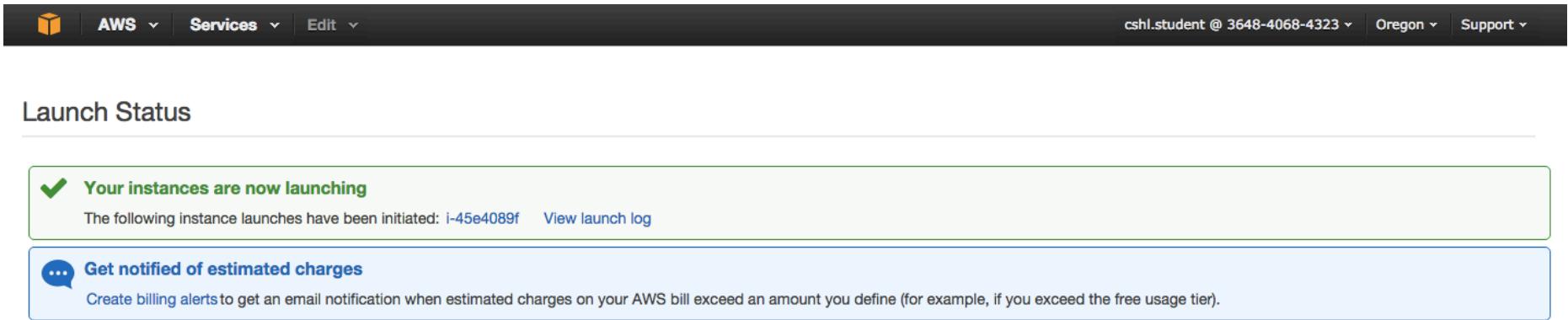
A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Choose an existing key pair
Select a key pair
CSHL_2016
 I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (CSHL_2016.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

Cancel | **Launch Instances**

View Instances to see your new instance spinning up!



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Launch Status page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for CloudWatch Metrics, AWS, Services, Edit, and user information (cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323, Oregon, Support). Below the navigation is a section titled "Launch Status". It contains a green box with a checkmark and the text "Your instances are now launching" followed by "The following instance launches have been initiated: i-45e4089f" and a link to "View launch log". There's also a blue box with a speech bubble icon and the text "Get notified of estimated charges" followed by "Create billing alerts to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (for example, if you exceed the free usage tier)".

How to connect to your instances

Your instances are launching, and it may take a few minutes until they are in the **running** state, when they will be ready for you to use. Usage hours on your new instances will start immediately and continue to accrue until you stop or terminate your instances.

Click [View Instances](#) to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the **running** state, you can **connect** to them from the Instances screen. [Find out](#) how to connect to your instances.

▼ Here are some helpful resources to get you started

- [How to connect to your Linux instance](#)
- [Amazon EC2: User Guide](#)
- [Learn about AWS Free Usage Tier](#)
- [Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum](#)

While your instances are launching you can also

[Create status check alarms](#) to be notified when these instances fail status checks. (Additional charges may apply)

[Create and attach additional EBS volumes](#) (Additional charges may apply)

[Manage security groups](#)

[View Instances](#)

Find YOUR instance, select it, and then hit connect for instructions on how to connect

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard. The 'Instances' section is selected in the sidebar. The main area displays a table of running instances. A red arrow points to the 'ObiGriffith' instance, which is highlighted with a blue selection bar. The 'Connect' button in the top navigation bar is also highlighted with a red box.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS	Public IP	K
ObiGriffith	i-45e4089f	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	Initializing	None	ec2-52-33-240-196.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.33.240.196	C
instructor_test2	i-068e6cdc	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-34-44-168.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.34.44.168	in
Jason's Insta...	i-00967ada	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-10-59-49.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.10.59.49	C
Obi's instance	i-15836fcf	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-34-43-79.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.34.43.79	C
instructor_test1	i-66463ea0	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2a	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-11-219-138.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.11.219.138	in

Below the table, a detailed view of the selected instance (i-45e4089f) is shown. The instance state is running, and its public DNS and IP are listed.

Instance:	i-45e4089f (ObiGriffith)	Public DNS:	ec2-52-33-240-196.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Description	Status Checks	Monitoring	Tags
Instance ID	i-45e4089f		
Instance state	running		
Instance type	m3.2xlarge		
Private DNS	ip-172-31-4-176.us-west-2.compute.internal		
Public DNS	ec2-52-33-240-196.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com		
Public IP	52.33.240.196		
Elastic IP	-		
Availability zone	us-west-2c		

Take note of your Public DNS and the instructions on changing permissions for the key file (Note, we will login as ubuntu NOT root)

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard with the 'Instances' section selected. A modal window titled 'Connect To Your Instance' is open, providing instructions for connecting to the instance. The modal includes the following content:

I would like to connect with A standalone SSH client A Java SSH Client directly from my browser (Java required)

To access your instance:

1. Open an SSH client. (find out how to connect using PuTTY)
2. Locate your private key file (CSHL.pem). The wizard automatically detects the key you used to launch the instance.
3. Your key must not be publicly viewable for SSH to work. Use this command if needed:
`chmod 400 CSHL.pem`
4. Connect to your instance using its Public IP:
52.33.240.196

Example:

```
ssh -i "CSHL.pem" root@52.33.240.196
```

Please note that in most cases the username above will be correct, however please ensure that you read your AMI usage instructions to ensure that the AMI owner has not changed the default AMI username.

If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our [connection documentation](#).

At the bottom right of the modal is a 'Close' button.

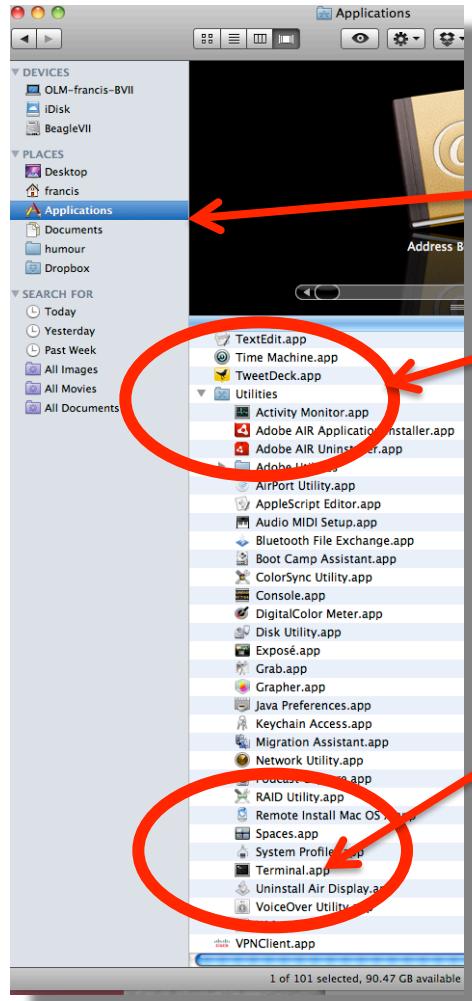
Below the modal, the EC2 dashboard shows a list of instances with columns for Public DNS, Public IP, and Status. One instance is highlighted: ec2-52-33-240-196.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com (Public DNS: 52.33.240.196, Public IP: 52.33.240.196, Status: in).

Navigation bar at the top: AWS Services Edit cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323 Oregon Support

Left sidebar menu: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances, Instances (selected), Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Commands, AMIs, AMIs, Bundle Tasks, Elastic Block Store, Volumes, Snapshots, Network & Security, Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces, Load Balancing, Load Balancers.

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Opening a ‘terminal session’ on a Mac

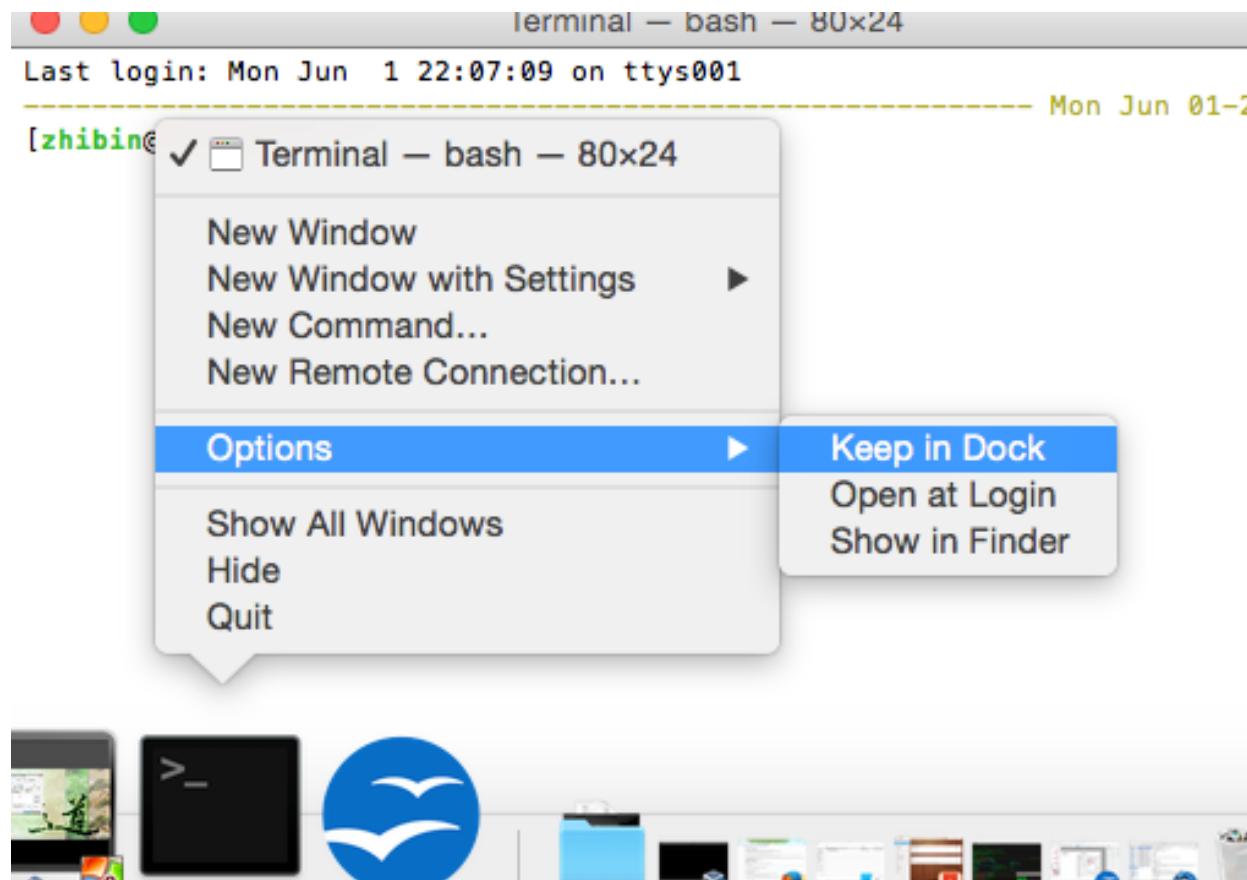


In a Finder window
‘Applications’ -> ‘Utilities’ -> ‘Terminal’



Or on your dock

Add the terminal App to your dock



Creating a working directory on your Mac called ‘cshl’

```
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ pwd
/Users/ogriffit
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ ls
Applications   Desktop          Dropbox        Movies       Public      gittemp     temp
Attachments    Documents         Google Drive   Music        bin         igv
Box Sync       Downloads        Library        Pictures    git         ncbi
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ mkdir cshl
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ cd cshl
obis-air:cshl ogriffit$ ls -la
total 0
drwxr-xr-x  2 ogriffit  staff   68 Nov 13 22:18 .
drwxr-xr-x+ 58 ogriffit  staff  1972 Nov 13 22:18 ..
obis-air:cshl ogriffit$ █
```

mkdir cshl
cd cshl

Obtain your AWS ‘key’ file from course wiki

 Resources
 Roster
 Forums
 Drop Box
 Chat Room
 Email Archive
 Meetings & Courses
 CSHL RSS
 Statistics
 Site Info
 Help

Presentations

20th November (Friday)

19th November (Thursday)

18th November (Wednesday)

17th November (Tuesday)

- ↗ [Informatics for RNA-seq: A web resource for analysis on the cloud](#)

16th November (Monday)

- ↗ [Obi, Malachi & Jason: Informatics for RNA-seq: A web resource for analysis on the cloud](#)

15th November (Sunday)

14th November (Saturday)

↗ [Malachi Griffith & Obi Griffith: Intro to Cloud Computing](#)

↗ [AWS Sign In Console](#)

- Username : cshl.student
- Password : seqtec

Connect to AWS via Terminal

- ↗ [Download CSHL.pem](#)
- chmod 400 CSHL.pem
- ssh -i CSHL.pem ubuntu@YOUR_IP_ADDRESS

↗ [Jason Walker: Unix Command-line Bootcamp](#)

Go to course wiki,
“Presentations”
page

On Mac:
Control+
Save Link As

Save key file to
your new ‘cshl’
directory

Viewing the ‘key’ file once downloaded

```
obis-air:cshl ogriffit$ cd ~/cshl/
obis-air:cshl ogriffit$ ls -la
total 8
drwxr-xr-x  3 ogriffit  staff   102 Nov 13 22:21 .
drwxr-xr-x+ 58 ogriffit  staff   1972 Nov 13 22:18 ..
-rw-r-----@ 1 ogriffit  staff   1696 Nov 13 22:21 CSHL.pem
obis-air:cshl ogriffit$ cat CSHL.pem
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpgIBAAKCAQEAvJ5gwmtby9QZ2Idz+ugiEQQHW6Ps0ZAZFvr+mWDnM4pKpccaVmDh7XjcE0LF
0kJzaP9+jj0kSF0yNinitoB32DgrmVhgNhyheEqH5XMn28szxUj1Eu0NXAogNuY7mWMo6MoWssSW
Rqy+rj19vMGQn5rsnMLjCM1smebPoqY0L8EPa1ccRbdGXG1dMTlCC1ho/Hk9bZweamGiZLaAWVm
z0K/L0zxgY3K4cwaL48HV6oGuMh5lTDpnobxXghQ4oC5Mej+DpCRF8C+EG2uNDuyuLzRJfQmFBV2
GKDWDwhdgGmKmX9IpMT9ubvNoQPy0vYLvM80eG3cMbZ1ZpaNryihwIDAQABoIBAQCZYT0TvF04
a3DdCEEC/rN9HmA+S+bjFkm0kp9RTi15XJhTPvBmptjzibA6gWJfDaXgKIQGbzxrEkxwCR2IB03v
0LV7jEcomZ2ggRMDPeJitFoUCuDnkZztivppSk2az0zeaD+0/ZeqPx0L+Yr+7HSbpVLVoxEV/l5a
xDuCawBMSY2cnGWKfEB1SPnB6fGZj8luGzv0aP/CETx/K78TIS56m4yrTIQIeEPfFt/PQr/EUqoL
7co5oy9K3sD1noPLDhk3vJa1VNMrMjHkMZLkbZua0HPzgSQHninm80Ca25WWTGsSZ8vQsBIUTlGI1
W7lzXH3wD1jJNd+03QK4bnKaZ+DZAoGBAPVpisa49JY/6K2f9B8naqtX/ljzVWTl3Q7r6t6uh21Y
oexmC8eJ2wQwd0qNjZWVxSMVksIwdM6xcsBIJRmlltWTVdmD0fkDv0fjd8CM4nctH76tvSvZz02e
qI9wSshHY1fh+09CoLZeefFSURxqWbkJfREjoZ4UGUWMi3k1rxC9AoGBAMTB1BB0WQ+5ojzQYu0L
Q4YrsIPg1/ni0WmJ+05vcTCJ2aeI88VhK5c2PoXPWWiJ9CdD2VFZDiCm2XuJA5iwJmnhuwGGHHEn
BFBqEF/ueJrW+r43pRcYRuRIXjiH4mQQLK4Zemecym5fAHvxZxq4fs2kWfMPySFaVufcP0VC7X6T
AoGBAMhra0xbxFQwaU0yh9oRhMneGPhn8WtvVjNjc/LcMfmZEtRPGnuhF965/hJCvEhXgiH+8lXo
4NwUixBVtXnA/P0WX5Ea2ykIth2Kkx0Qlb14SEGhQH7RZ0saRiLqmcZ9gXFpkm6rimByrDMezVr
nU7CcwNWSB0ja0gluZoJv6k5AoGBAJJuFsmD5ZhkaS+lTtpnlZtXDIK5XsMkYQGQpS0clzqufQPI
UtPEm3Jv9lwTktDQSpmTifShUcbpaPgtoJ+JjiKvGhH7QbxKK7II00kULG760SD+SOU972Rdj3Q
M1aRWHWxlH1kH0vDXFLhuAAU6poVBLR2PRPLbf4k1hmv05xtAoGBAJVQy1GF8uVNwk0CNzLIqmKY
uk9M24hfqn3N2GY3Zgqf43bD4kdYgL4rvsgp08QzotPf+19kVlCv0ciolsjEHLYUdlyPGzj4CTTH
1f1RoGHmYzVn9VuFTu4hJ17J+uwgXgIr9Sx/UTjwkmCjPf7CEyIuGxaThG/ZoR9stufZB5db
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----obis-air:cshl ogriffit$
```

Changing file permissions of your ‘key’ file (Mac/Linux)

ls -l (long listing)

```
drwx-----+ 67 ogriffit staff 2278 22 May 21:25 ../  
-rw-r--r--@ 1 ogriffit staff 1696 22 May 21:31 CSHL.pem  
rwx : owner  
rwx : group  
rwx: world  
r read (4)  
w write (2)  
x execute (1)
```

Whichever way you add these 3 numbers, you know which integers were used (6 is always 4+2, 5 is 4+1, 4 is by itself, 0 is none of them etc ...)

So, when you have:

chmod 400 <file name>

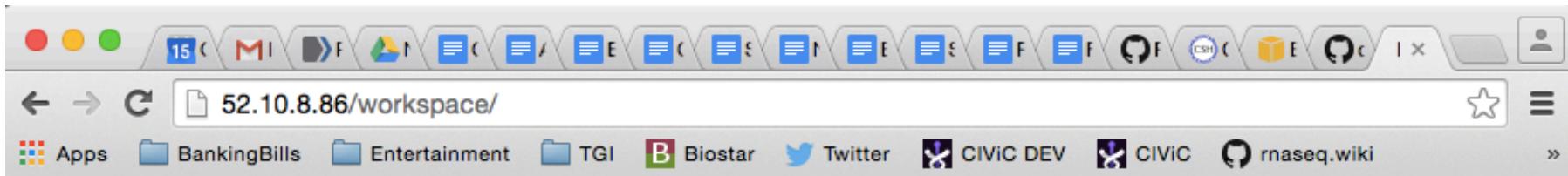
It is “r” for the the file owner **only**

Logging into your instance

Mac/Linux

```
cd cshl/  
chmod 400 CSHL.pem  
ssh -i CSHL.pem ubuntu@[YOUR PUBLIC DNS]
```

Copying files from AWS to your computer (using a web browser)



Index of /workspace

	Name	Last modified	Size	Description
	Parent Directory	-		
	Homo sapiens/	2015-11-13 06:45	-	
	README.txt	2014-06-17 23:53	5.3K	
	bam-demo/	2015-11-14 21:03	-	
	data/	2015-11-13 01:39	-	
	scratch/	2015-11-13 19:43	-	
	tools/	2015-11-13 01:54	-	

Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu) Server at 52.10.8.86 Port 80

`http://[YOUR PUBLIC DNS]/`

Logging out of your instance

Mac/Linux – simply type exit

```
exit
```

Note, this disconnects the terminal session (ssh connection) to your cloud instance. But, your cloud instance is still running! See next slide for how to stop your instance.

When you are done for the day you can “Stop” your instance – Don’t Terminate!

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation options like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances, Images, AMIs, and more. A red arrow points to the 'Instances' tab. In the main area, a table lists several instances. One instance, 'instructor_test2', is selected. A context menu is open over this instance, with 'Instance State' expanded. Under 'Instance State', another red arrow points to the 'Stop' option, which is highlighted. The table columns include Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, Instance State, Status Checks, Alarm Status, and Public DNS. The 'Instance State' column shows various statuses like 'running', 'stopped', and 'terminated'. The 'Public DNS' column shows URLs like 'ec2-52-10-8-86.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com'. At the bottom of the dashboard, it says 'Instance: i-068e6cdc (instructor_test2) Public DNS: ec2-52-10-8-86.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com'.

Go to AWS EC2 Dashboard, select “Instances” tab, then find your instance. Right-click and chose ‘Instance State’ -> ‘Stop’

Next morning, you can “Start” your instance again

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation links: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES (which is selected and highlighted with a red arrow), Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Commands, IMAGES (AMIs, Bundle Tasks), ELASTIC BLOCK STORE (Volumes, Snapshots), NETWORK & SECURITY (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), LOAD BALANCING (Load Balancers), and AUTO SCALING (Launch). The main area is titled "Instances" and shows a table of running instances. One instance, "JasonWalker" (ID i-3246aae8), is listed as "stopped". A context menu is open over this instance, with "Start" highlighted and another red arrow pointing to it. The menu also includes options like Connect, Get Windows Password, Launch More Like This, Instance Settings, Image, Networking, and CloudWatch Monitoring.

Go to AWS EC2 Dashboard, select “Instances” tab, then find your instance. Right-click and chose ‘Instance State’ -> ‘Start’

When you restart your instance you will need to find your new Public DNS or IP address. Select your instance and “Connect” or look in Description tab. Then go back to instructions for “Logging into your instance”

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances, AMIs, and more. The main area displays a table of instances with columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, Instance State, Status Checks, Alarm Status, and Public DNS. A red arrow points to the 'Connect' button at the top of the table. Below the table, a specific instance is selected: 'instructor_test2' (Instance ID: i-068e6cdc). The 'Description' tab is active, showing details such as Instance ID, Instance state, Public DNS, and Public IP. A second red arrow points to the 'Public IP' field, which contains '52.10.8.86'. The status bar at the bottom indicates the Public DNS is 'ec2-52-10-8-86.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com'.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS
instructor_test2	i-068e6cdc	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-10-8-86.us-west-2...
JasonWalker	i-3246aae8	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
pengpeng	i-6740acbd	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
ALesiak	i-0d42aed7	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
djcoughlin	i-3540acef	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
jakesaunders	i-a747ab7d	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
YunjuSung	i-6540acb	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
Jonathan.Wan	i-6640acbc	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
KateD	i-a241ad78	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
JenTudor	i-0e42aed4	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
YanZhang	i-0342aed9	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
ArenMarshall	i-0242aed8	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	

Instance: i-068e6cdc (instructor_test2) Public DNS: ec2-52-10-8-86.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com

Description Status Checks Monitoring Tags

Instance ID: i-068e6cdc Public DNS: ec2-52-10-8-86.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Instance state: running Public IP: 52.10.8.86

So, at this point:

- Your Mac desktop is ready for the workshop
- If it is not, you know where to get the information you need
- You know how to login to AWS
- The next step is to login to your linux machine on AWS and learn the basics of a linux command line

We are on a Coffee Break &
Networking Session