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Advanced Sequencing Technologies & Applications

<http://meetings.cshl.edu/courses.html>



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Introduction to cloud computing

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Advanced Sequencing Technologies & Applications
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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/\$)

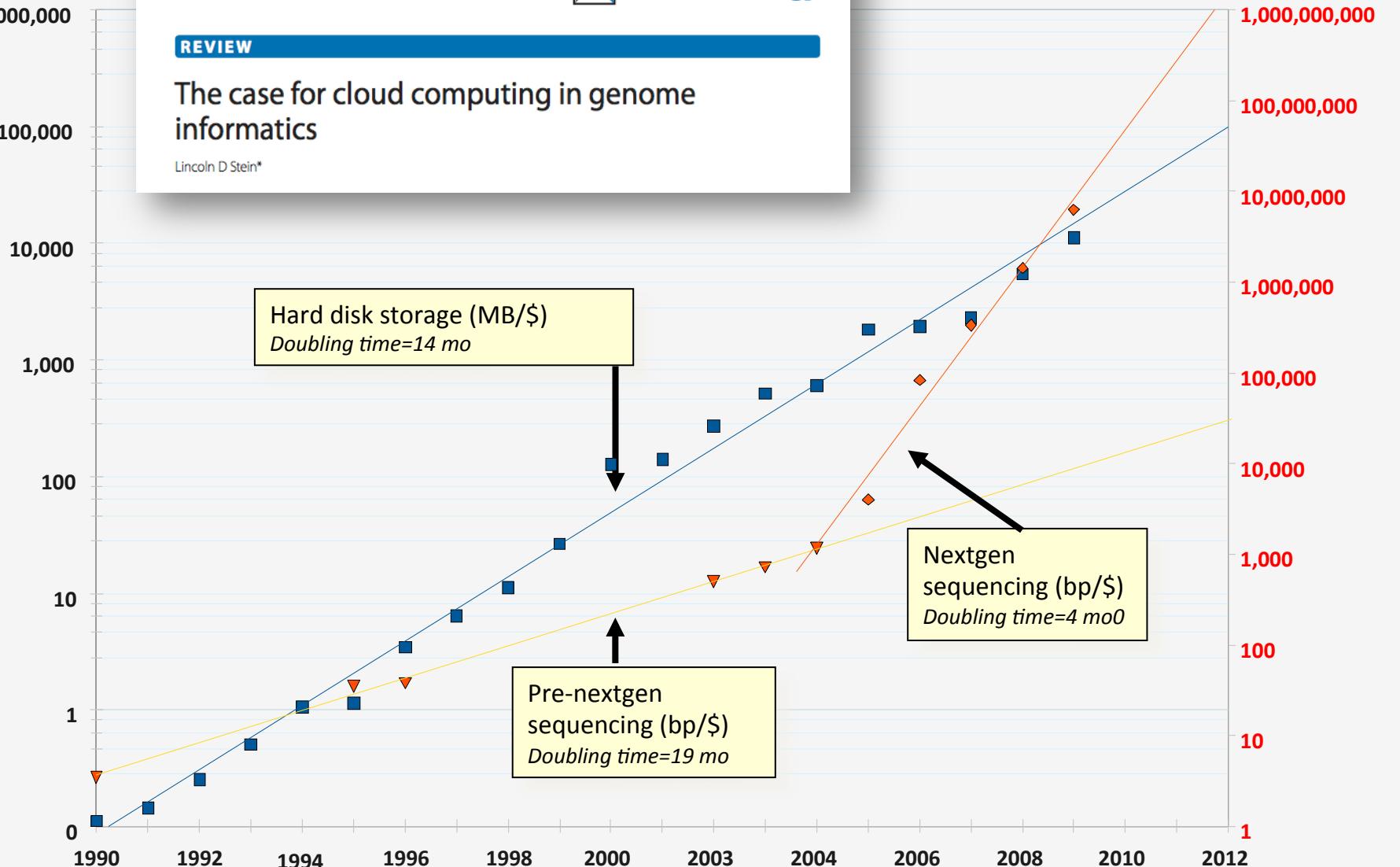
Stein *Genome Biology* 2010, 11:207
<http://genomebiology.com/2010/11/5/207>



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.
- We then cloned this, and made 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>

A detailed tutorial on AWS cloud computing...

- [https://github.com/griffithlab/rnaseq_tutorial/wiki/
Intro-to-AWS-Cloud-Computing](https://github.com/griffithlab/rnaseq_tutorial/wiki/Intro-to-AWS-Cloud-Computing)

Select "EC2" service

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

Amazon Web Services

- Compute**
 - EC2** Virtual Servers in the Cloud 
 - EC2 Container Service** Run and Manage Docker Containers
 - Elastic Beanstalk** Run and Manage Web Apps
 - Lambda** Run Code in Response to Events
- Storage & Content Delivery**
 - S3** Scalable Storage in the Cloud
 - CloudFront** Global Content Delivery Network
 - Elastic File System** PREVIEW Fully Managed File System for EC2
 - Glacier** Archive Storage in the Cloud
 - Import/Export Snowball** Large Scale Data Transport
 - Storage Gateway** Integrates On-Premises IT Environments with Cloud Storage
- Database**
 - RDS** Managed Relational Database Service
 - DynamoDB** Predictable and Scalable NoSQL Data Store
 - ElastiCache** In-Memory Cache
 - Redshift** Managed Petabyte-Scale Data Warehouse Service
- Developer Tools**
 - CodeCommit** Store Code in Private Git Repositories
 - CodeDeploy** Automate Code Deployments
 - CodePipeline** Release Software using Continuous Delivery
- Management Tools**
 - CloudWatch** Monitor Resources and Applications
 - CloudFormation** Create and Manage Resources with Templates
 - CloudTrail** Track User Activity and API Usage
 - Config** Track Resource Inventory and Changes
 - OpsWorks** Automate Operations with Chef
 - Service Catalog** Create and Use Standardized Products
 - Trusted Advisor** Optimize Performance and Security
- Security & Identity**
 - Identity & Access Management** Manage User Access and Encryption Keys
 - Directory Service** Host and Manage Active Directory
 - Inspector** PREVIEW Analyze Application Security
 - WAF** Filter Malicious Web Traffic
- Internet of Things**
 - AWS IoT** BETA Connect Devices to the cloud
- Mobile Services**
 - Mobile Hub** BETA Build, Test, and Monitor Mobile apps
 - Cognito** User Identity and App Data Synchronization
 - Device Farm** Test Android, Fire OS, and iOS apps on real Cloud
 - Mobile Analytics** Collect, View and Export App Analytics
 - SNS** Push Notification Service
- Application Services**
 - API Gateway** Build, Deploy and Manage APIs
 - AppStream** Low Latency Application Streaming
 - CloudSearch** Managed Search Service
 - Elastic Transcoder** Easy-to-use Scalable Media Transcoding
 - SES** Email Sending Service
 - SQS** Message Queue Service
 - SWF** Workflow Service for Coordinating Application Components
- Enterprise Applications**

Resource Groups 

A resource group is a collection of resources that share one or more tags. Create a group for each project, application, or environment

Make sure you are in Oregon region

Getting Started  Read our documentation or view our training to learn more about AWS.

AWS Console Mobile App  View your resources on the go with our AWS Console mobile app, available from Amazon Appstore, Google Play, or iTunes.

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

AWS re:Invent Announcements  Explore the next generation of AWS cloud capabilities. See what's new

Service Health

All services operating normally.

Updated: Nov 13 2015 21:17:00 GMT-0500

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 2015 AMI in the Community AMIs

The screenshot shows the AWS 'Choose an AMI' wizard at Step 1. The navigation bar includes 'AWS', 'Services', 'Edit', and user information 'cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323' for 'Oregon'. The steps are: 1. Choose AMI (highlighted), 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Tag Instance, 6. Configure Security Group, 7. Review.

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.

The left sidebar shows categories: Quick Start, My AMIs, AWS Marketplace, and **Community AMIs** (highlighted with a red arrow). The main area shows search results:

- cshl_seqtec_2015_v2 - ami-28130249**
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm
Select button (highlighted with a red arrow)
- cshl_seqtec_2015_v2_noworkspace - ami-e9100188**
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm
Select button (highlighted with a red arrow)
64-bit

Search for: cshl_seqtec_2015_v3 - ami-58031239 (US West - Oregon)

Choose "m3.2xlarge" instance type, then "Next: Configure Instance Details".

Screenshot of the AWS Step Functions "Create New" wizard, Step 2: Choose an Instance Type.

The "General purpose" section shows the following instance types:

Instance Type	CPU	Memory (GiB)	Storage (GiB)	Network (Mbps)	
m4.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	High
m4.4xlarge	16	64	EBS only	Yes	High
m4.10xlarge	40	160	EBS only	Yes	10 Gigabit
m3.medium	1	3.75	1 x 4 (SSD)	-	Moderate
m3.large	2	7.5	1 x 32 (SSD)	-	Moderate
m3.xlarge	4	15	2 x 40 (SSD)	Yes	High
m3.2xlarge	8	30	2 x 80 (SSD)		High
c4.large	2	3.75	EBS only	Yes	Moderate
c4.xlarge	4	7.5	EBS only	Yes	High
c4.2xlarge	8	15	EBS only	Yes	High
c4.4xlarge	16	30	EBS only	Yes	High
c4.8xlarge	36	60	EBS only	Yes	10 Gigabit

A red arrow points to the m3.2xlarge row. The "Review and Launch" button is highlighted with a red box, and the "Next: Configure Instance Details" link is also highlighted with a red box.

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

The screenshot shows the AWS Launch Wizard interface for creating a new Amazon EC2 instance. The user is currently on Step 3: Configure Instance Details. The configuration includes:

- Number of instances: 1
- Purchasing option: Request Spot instances (unchecked)
- Network: vpc-ebcc188e (172.31.0.0/16) (default)
 - Create new VPC (button)
- Subnet: No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone)
 - Create new subnet (button)
- Auto-assign Public IP: Use subnet setting (Enable)
- IAM role: None
 - Create new IAM role (button)
- Shutdown behavior: Stop
- Enable termination protection:
 - Protect against accidental termination (highlighted with a red arrow)
 - Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring (disabled)
- Monitoring: Additional charges apply.
- Tenancy: Shared tenancy (multi-tenant hardware)
 - Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.

At the bottom, there are navigation buttons: Advanced Details, Cancel, Previous, Review and Launch, and Next: Add Storage (which is highlighted with a red box).

You should see "snap-xxxxxxx" (32GB) and "snap-xxxxxxx" (500GB) 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.

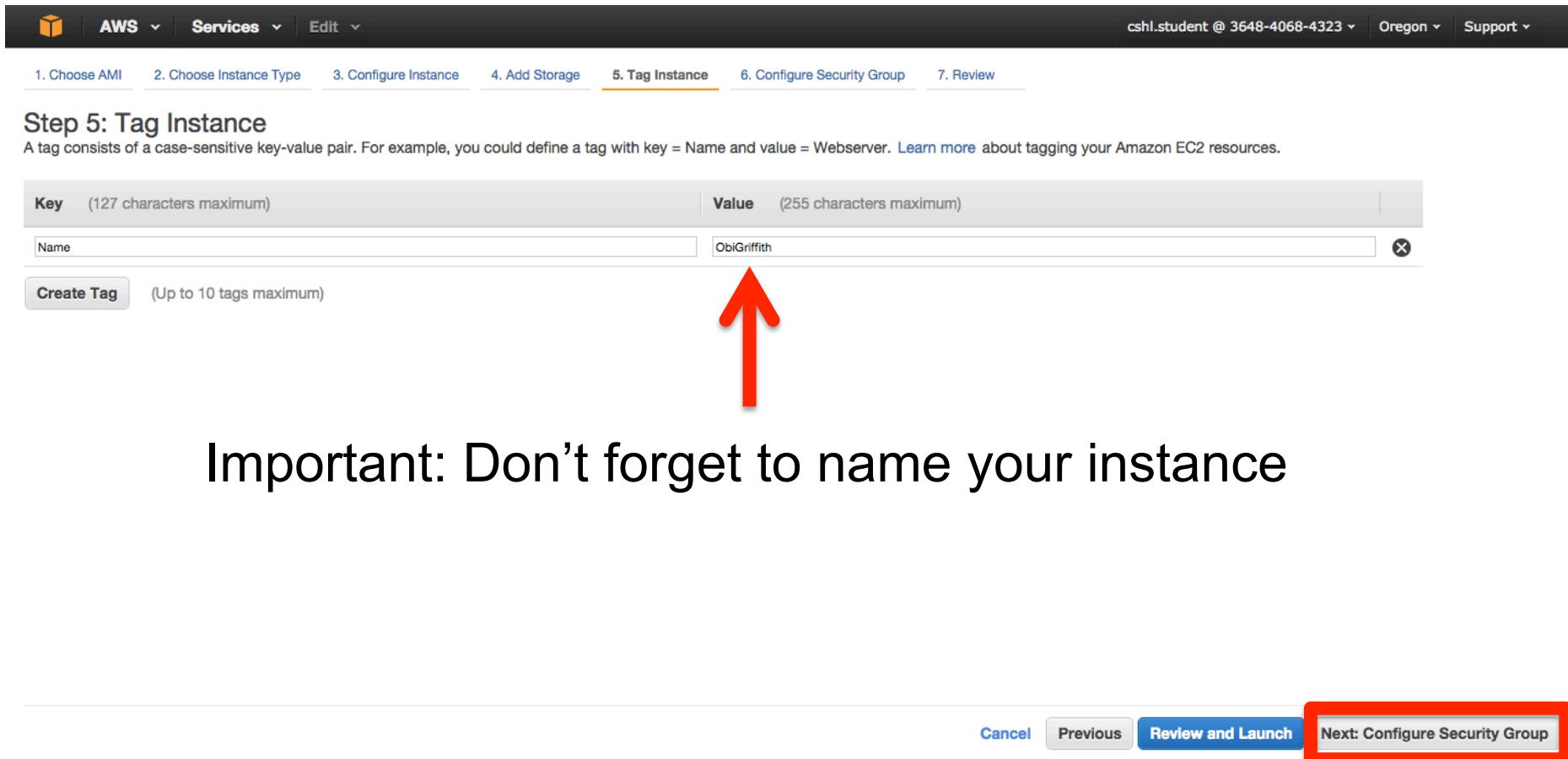
Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Delete on Termination	Encrypted
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-6f450833	32	General Purpose (SSD)	96 / 3000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted
EBS	/dev/sdb	snap-11e6954e	500	General Purpose (SSD)	1500 / 3000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

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 the AWS logo, Services dropdown, Edit dropdown, 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 underline. The main content area is titled "Step 5: Tag Instance" and contains instructions about tagging EC2 resources. It features two input fields: "Key" (127 characters maximum) and "Value" (255 characters maximum). In the "Value" field, the text "ObiGriffith" is entered. A red arrow points upwards from the bottom of the page towards this "Value" field. At the bottom right, there are buttons for "Cancel", "Previous", "Review and Launch" (which is highlighted in blue), and "Next: Configure Security Group" (which is also highlighted with a red box).

Select an Existing Security Group, choose "SSH_HTTP_8081_IN_ALL_OUT". Then hit "Review and Launch".

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

The screenshot shows the configuration of a security group for a new EC2 instance. The security group selected is "SSH_HTTP_8081_IN_ALL_OUT", which allows incoming traffic on ports 80, 22, and 8081 and all outgoing traffic. Red arrows point to the "Select an existing security group" radio button and the selected security group row in the list.

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group:

- Create a new security group
- Select an existing security group

Security Group ID	Name	Description	Actions
sg-64d8be01	default	default VPC security group	Copy to new
sg-5a53633f	SSH_HTTP_8081_IN_ALL_OUT	Allow web, ssh, and GMS class viewer incoming and all outgoing	Copy to new

Inbound rules for sg-5a53633f (Selected security groups: sg-5a53633f)

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0
Custom TCP Rule	TCP	8081	0.0.0.0/0

Buttons at the bottom:

- Cancel
- Previous
- Review and Launch**

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

The screenshot shows the AWS Step 7: Review Instance Launch page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with AWS, Services, Edit, and other account details. Below it, a progress bar shows steps 1 through 7, with step 7 being the current one.

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](#)

Launch ←

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

The screenshot shows the AWS Step 7: Review Instance Launch interface. On the left, there are several informational boxes: one about instance configuration being not eligible for free tier, another about improving security by opening ports, and a third about AMI details (cshl_seqtec_2015_v2 - ami-281302). Below these are sections for Instance Type (m3.2xlarge) and Security Groups. A large central modal dialog is open, titled "Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair". It contains instructions about key pairs, a note about selected key pairs being added to the instance's authorized keys, and a checkbox for acknowledging access to the private key file. Red arrows point to the "Choose an existing key pair" dropdown, the "Select a key pair" dropdown containing "CSHL", and the checkbox. The "Launch Instances" button at the bottom right of the modal is also highlighted with a red box. The background shows the rest of the AWS interface with tabs for Step 1 through Step 7.

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 Lambda, Services, Edit, and Support. On the right, it shows the user's name (cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323), location (Oregon), and a Support link.

Launch Status

Your instances are now launching
The following instance launches have been initiated: i-45e4089f [View launch log](#)

Get notified of estimated charges
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 Instances page. The 'Connect' button in the top navigation bar is highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the left towards the 'ObiGriffith' instance in the list, which is also highlighted with a blue selection box. The instance details at the bottom of the screen show the instance ID as i-45e4089f, Public DNS as ec2-52-33-240-196.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com, and Public IP as 52.33.240.196.

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...	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-w...	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-we...	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-we...	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...	52.11.219.138	in

Take note of your IP address 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.

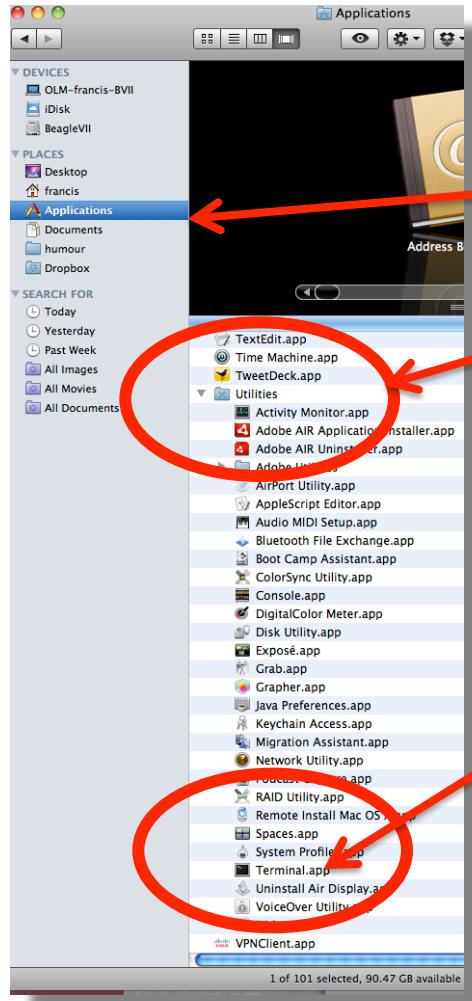
If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our [connection documentation](#).

Close

On the right side of the dashboard, a table lists several instances with their Public DNS and Public IP addresses. The table includes columns for Public DNS, Public IP, and Status.

Public DNS	Public IP	Status
ec2-52-33-240-196.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.33.240.196	C
ec2-52-34-44-168.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.34.44.168	in
ec2-52-10-59-49.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.10.59.49	C
ec2-52-34-43-79.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.34.43.79	C
ec2-52-11-219-138.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com	52.11.219.138	in

Opening a ‘terminal session’ on a Mac

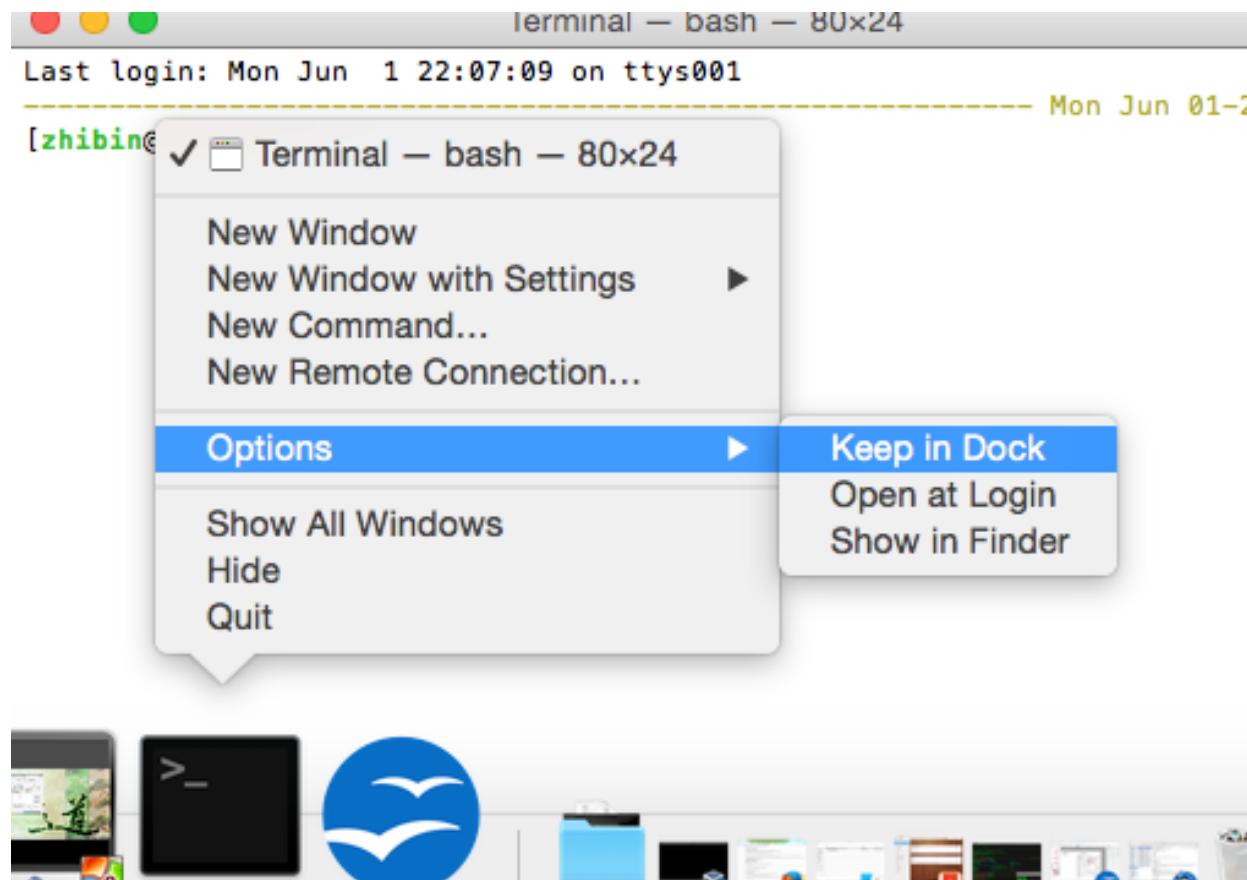


In a Finder window
‘Applications’ -> ‘Utilities’ -> ‘Terminal’



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$ █
```

Obtaining your AWS ‘key’ file

	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: Introducing AWS](#)

↗ [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
oexmC8eJ2wQwd0qNjZWVxSMVksIwdM6xcsBIJRm1tWTvdmD0fkDv0fjd8CM4nctH76tvSvZz02e
qI9wSshHY1fh+09CoLZeefFSURxqWbkJfREjoZ4UGUWMi3k1rxC9AoGBAMTB1BB0WQ+5ojzQYu0L
Q4YrsIPg1/ni0WmJ+05vcTCJ2aeI88VhK5c2PoXPWWiJ9CdD2VFZDiCm2XuJA5iwJmnhuwGGHHEn
BFBqEF/ueJrW+r43pRcYRuRIXjiH4mQQLK4Zemecym5fAHvxZxq4fs2kWfMPySFaVufcP0VC7X6T
AoGBAMhra0xbxFQwaU0yh9oRhMneGPhn8WtvVjNjc/LcMfmZEtRPGnuhF965/hJCvEhXgiH+8lXo
4NwUixBVtXnA/P0WX5Ea2ykIth2Kkx0Qlb14SEGhQH7RZ0saRiLqmcZ9gXFpkm6rimByrDMezVr
nU7CcwNWSB0ja0gluZoJv6k5AoGBAJJuFsmD5ZhkaS+lTtpn1ZtXDIK5XsMkYQGQpS0clzqufQPI
UtPEm3Jv9lwTktDQSpmTifShUcbpaPgtoJ+JjiKvGhH7QbxKK7II00kULG760SD+SOU972Rdj3Q
M1aRWHWxlH1kH0vDXFLhuAAU6poVBLR2PRPLbf4k1hmvt05xtAoGBAJVQy1GF8uVNwk0CNzLIqmky
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**

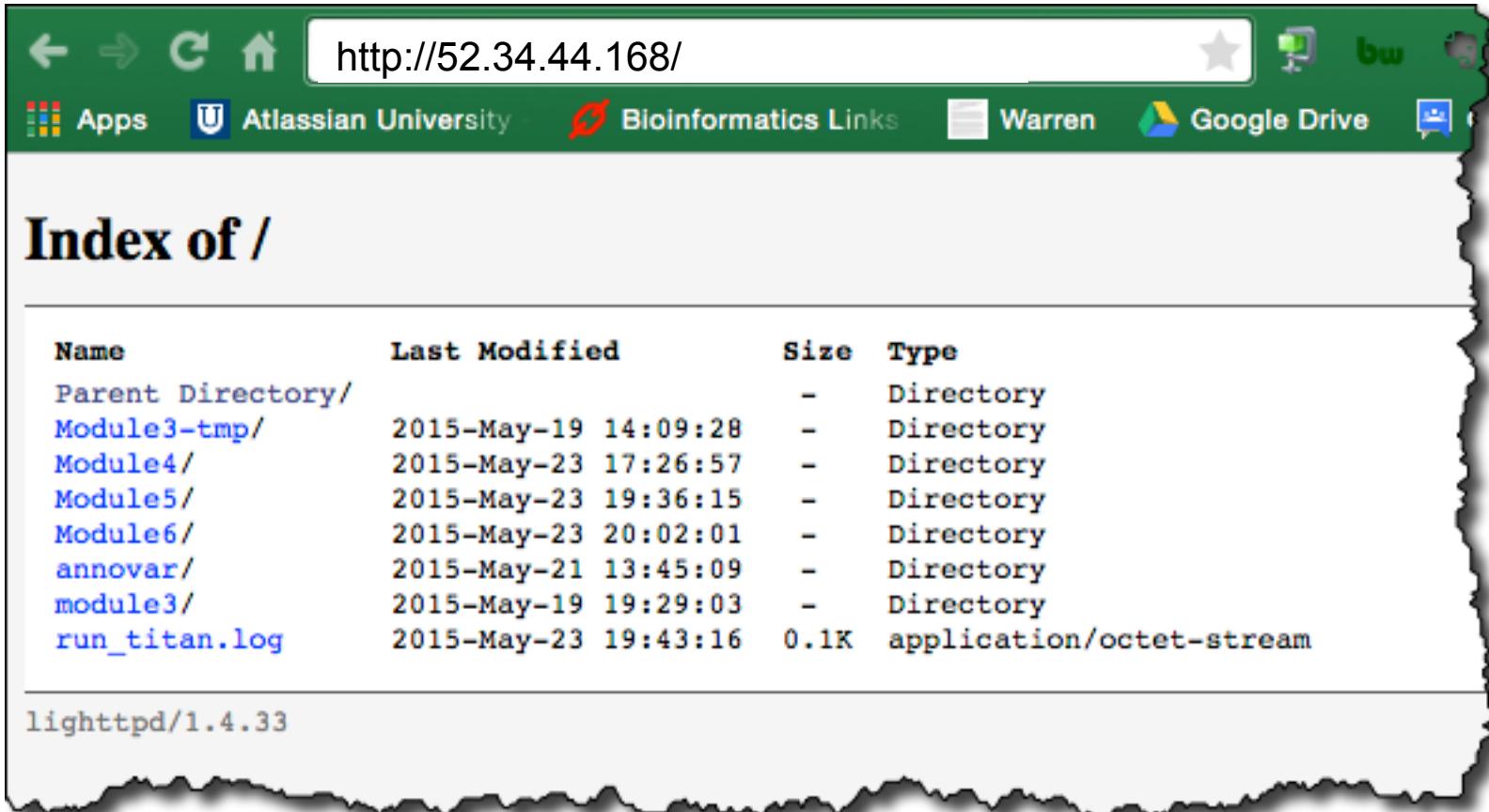
Logging into AWS

Mac/Linux

```
chmod 400 CSHL.pem
```

```
ssh -i CSHL.pem ubuntu@[YOUR INSTANCE IP ADDRESS]
```

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



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://52.34.44.168/> in the address bar. The browser's toolbar includes icons for back, forward, search, and other functions. Below the address bar is a navigation bar with links to "Apps", "Atlassian University", "Bioinformatics Links", "Warren", "Google Drive", and other items. The main content area displays a file listing titled "Index of /". The table has columns for Name, Last Modified, Size, and Type. The "Type" column indicates that most entries are directories, while "run_titan.log" is an application/octet-stream file.

Name	Last Modified	Size	Type
Parent Directory/		-	Directory
Module3-tmp/	2015-May-19 14:09:28	-	Directory
Module4/	2015-May-23 17:26:57	-	Directory
Module5/	2015-May-23 19:36:15	-	Directory
Module6/	2015-May-23 20:02:01	-	Directory
annoivar/	2015-May-21 13:45:09	-	Directory
module3/	2015-May-19 19:29:03	-	Directory
run_titan.log	2015-May-23 19:43:16	0.1K	application/octet-stream

lighttpd/1.4.33

[http://\[YOUR INSTANCE IP ADDRESS\]/](http://[YOUR INSTANCE IP ADDRESS]/)

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

Break