

# WORKSHOP: Running a Virtual Machine in the Cloud

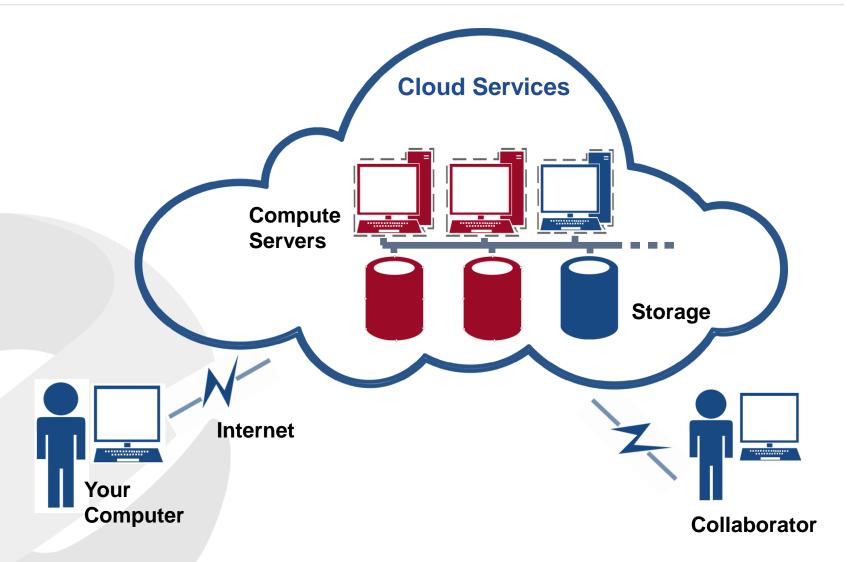
Joey Gerlach 25 February 2016



WORKSHOP: Running a Virtual Machine in the Cloud

## WHAT IS CLOUD COMPUTING?







Let's brainstorm use case scenarios for the Australian research cloud....

As an alternative to using your desktop computer

As an alternative to setting up a server

As an alternative to using a supercomputer



#### When to use the Cloud

- You want instant availability of large-scale computing resources.
- Possibility of software choice: design virtual machines to suit your need, incl. choice of OS.
- The simple case: you need easy access to computing infrastructure.



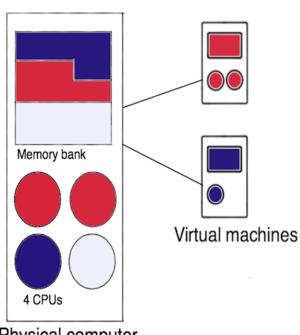
# THE STRUCTURE OF THE VIRTUAL MACHINE

- Discs
- File Structure
- Users



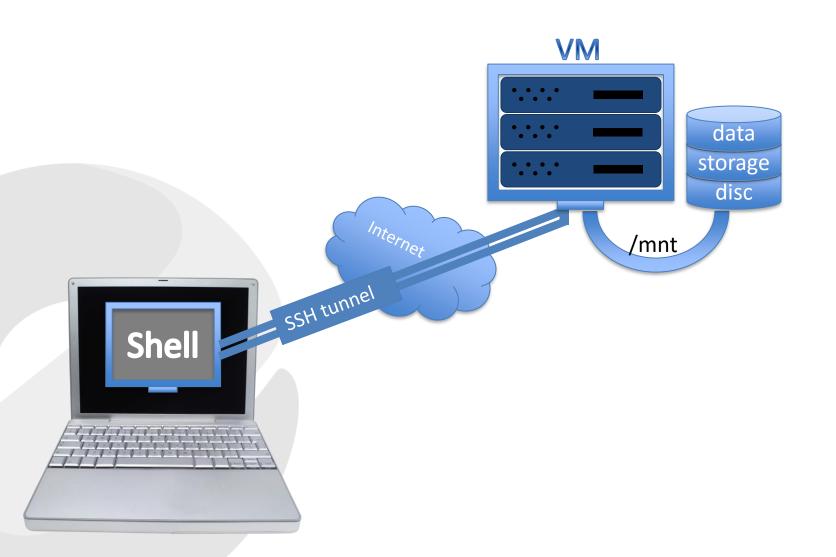
#### Virtualization

- Virtualization basically means that the hardware is "simulated".
- We can simulate a whole computer including the Operating System.
- Several virtual computers can run on one larger, more powerful computer



Physical computer



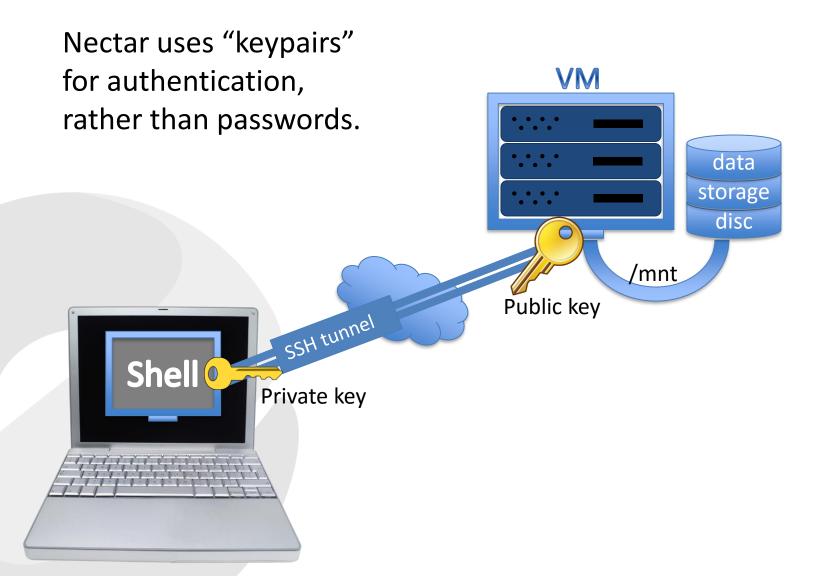




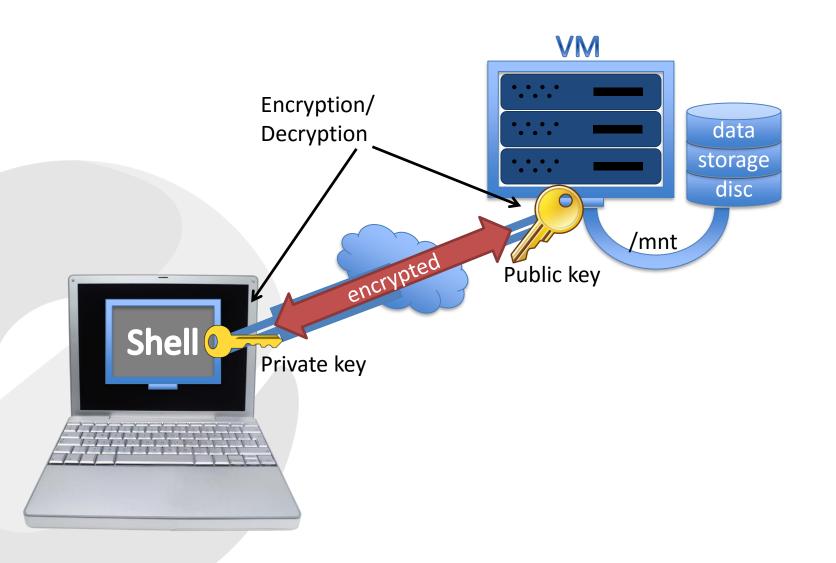
# Access and Security tab

Key pairs and Security groups

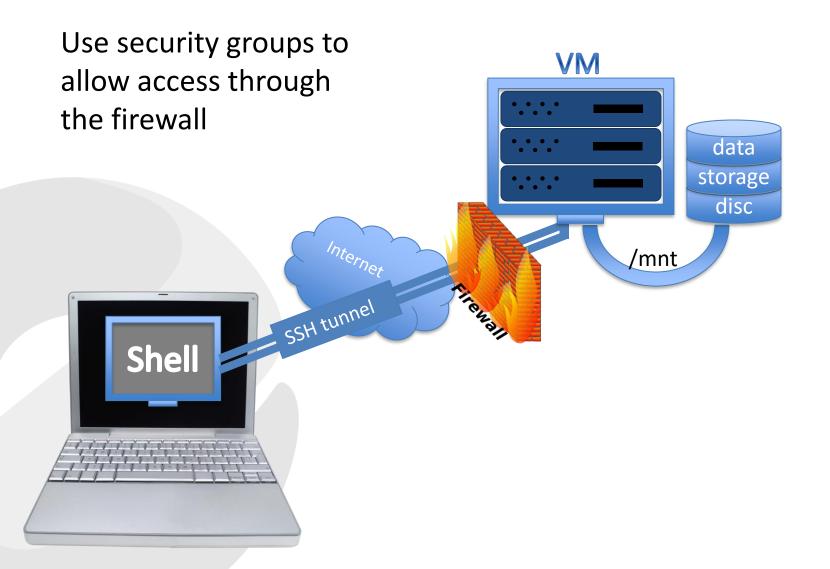














Use security groups to allow access through the firewall





Use security groups to allow access through the firewall





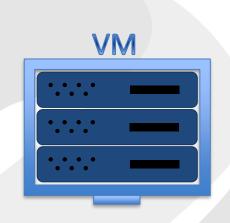
Use security groups to allow access through the firewall

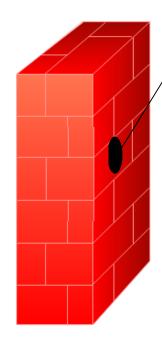
Other ports closed





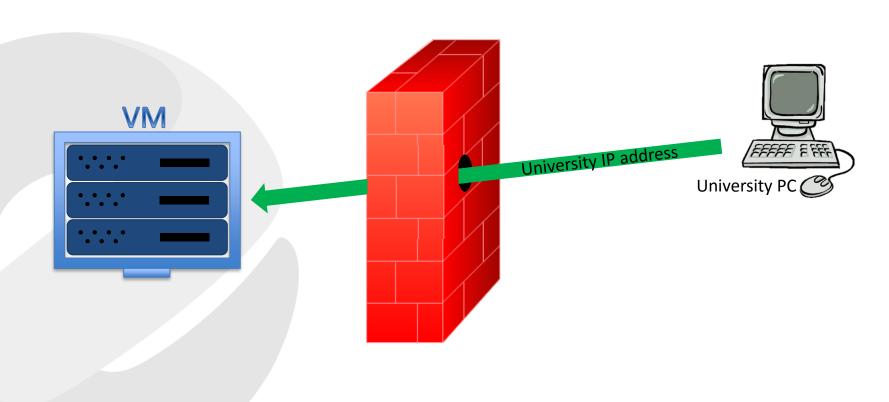
Port open for University IP addresses only



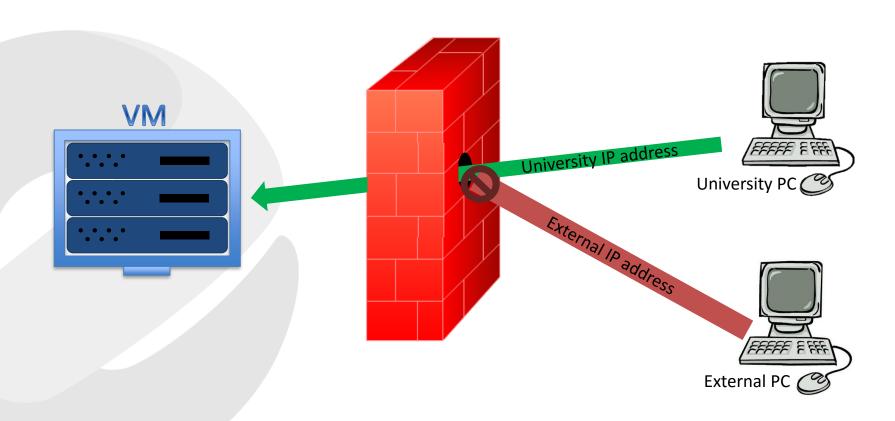






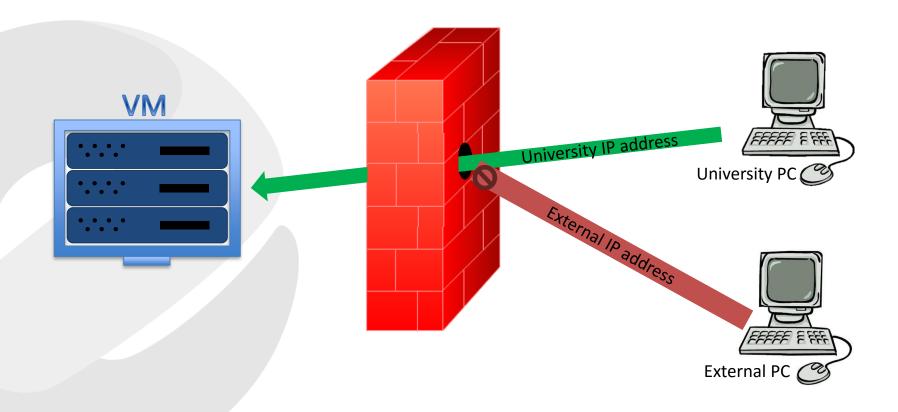








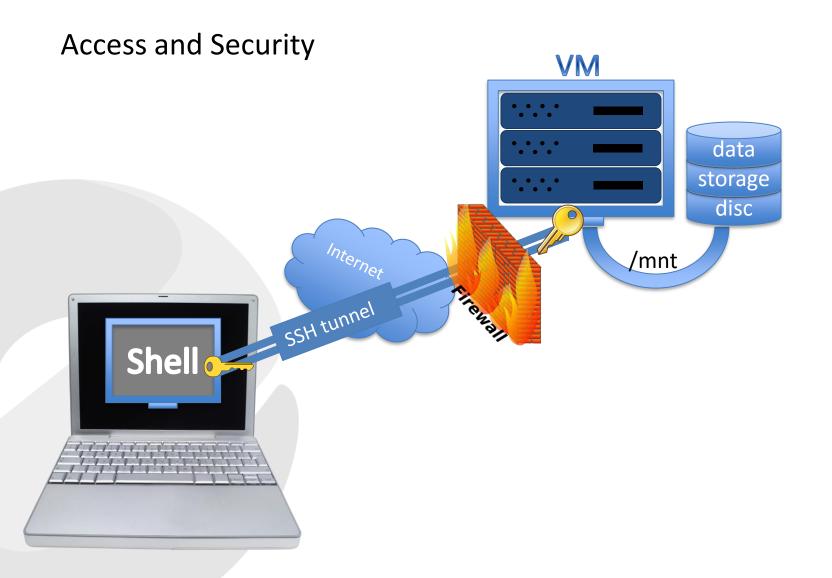






Access through an open External IP address port can be restricted to VPN access to the University network a range of IP addresses Home PC **VPN VM** University IP address University PC External IP address External PC





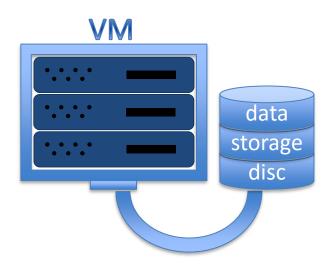


### **Instances Tab**

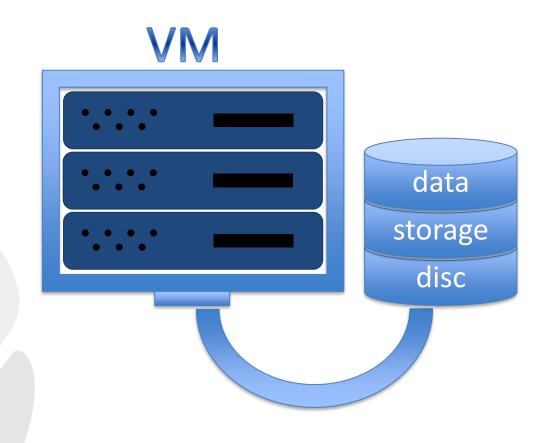
Design your Virtual Machine

Understand the Flavors



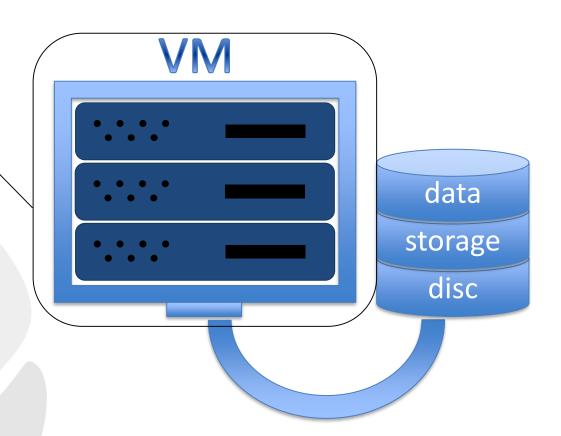








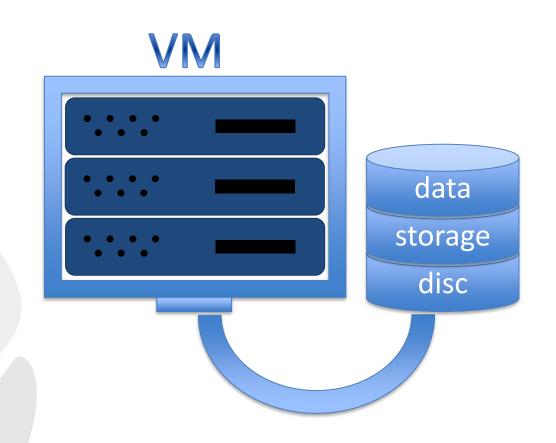
/dev/vda Root (primary) disc 5-30 GB



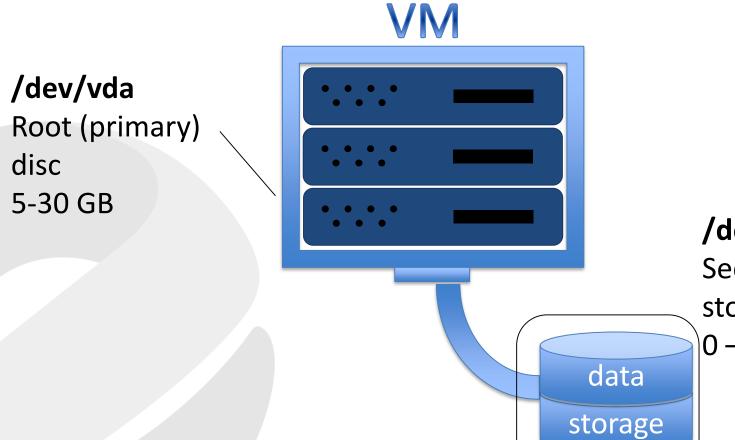


/dev/vda Root disc 5-30 GB

For the operating system and software applications







/dev/vdb

Secondary

storage

disc

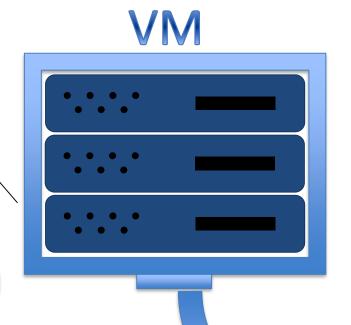
0 - 480 GB



#### /dev/vda

Root (primary) disc

5-30 GB



#### /dev/vdb

Secondary

storage

0 - 480 GB

storage For sidata.

disc Outp

For storage of your data. Input and Output files.



#### /dev/vdc

#### Volume storage

- available by allocation



Volume

#### /dev/vda

Root (primary)

disc

5-30 GB



data storage disc /dev/vdb
Secondary
storage
0 – 480 GB



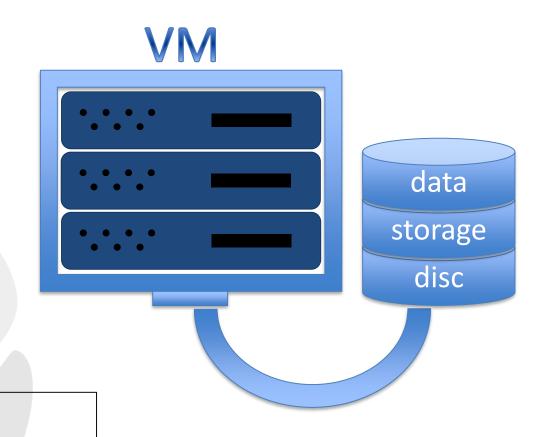
### Folder Structure

Looking around you VM

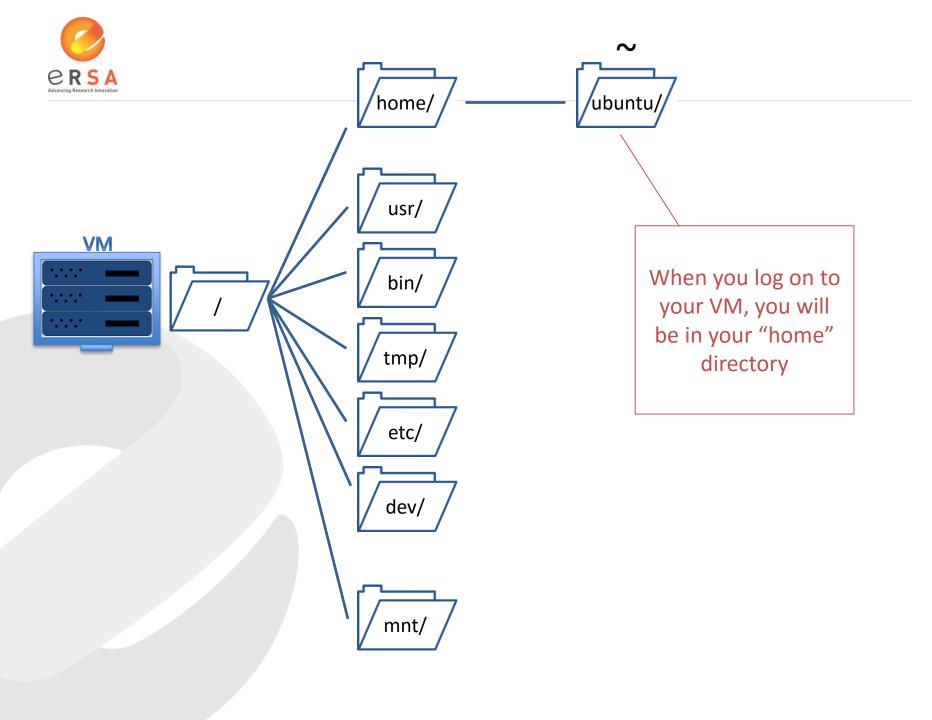


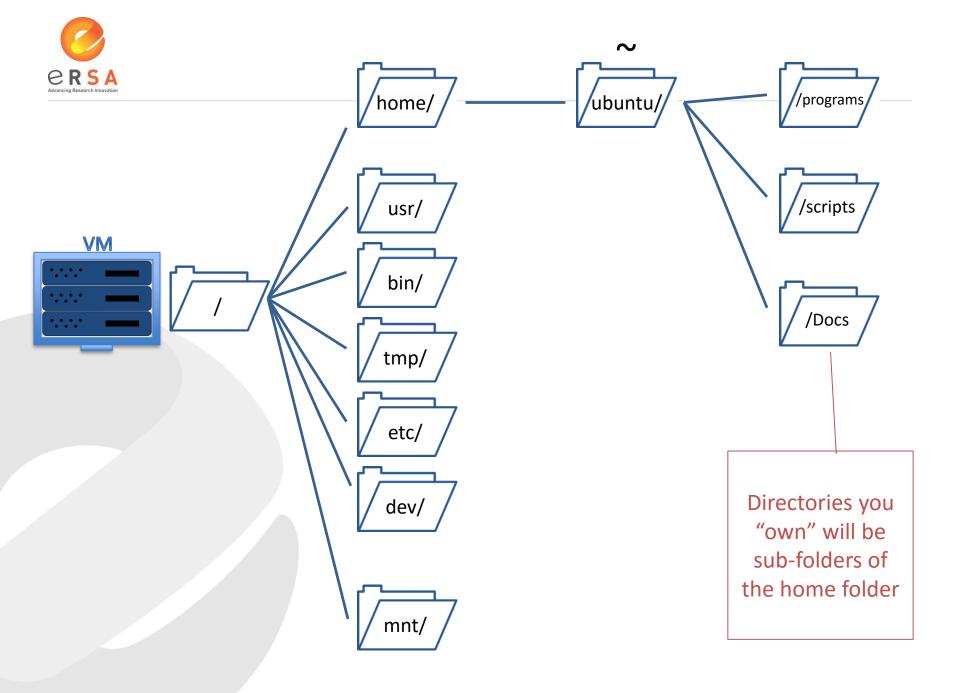
/dev/vda Root disc 5-30 GB

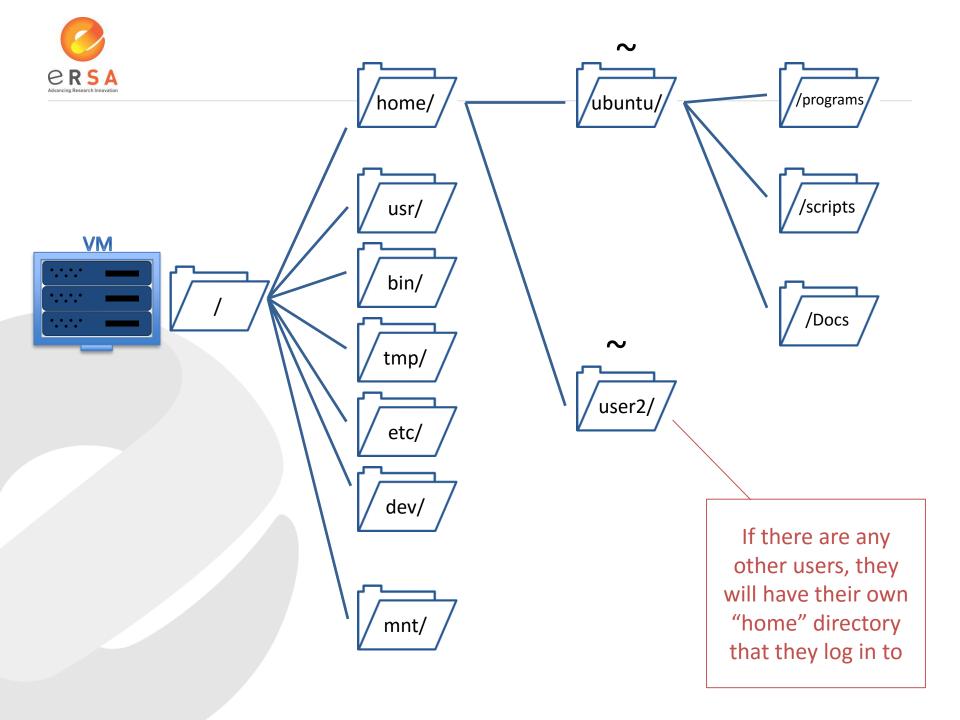
For the operating system and software applications

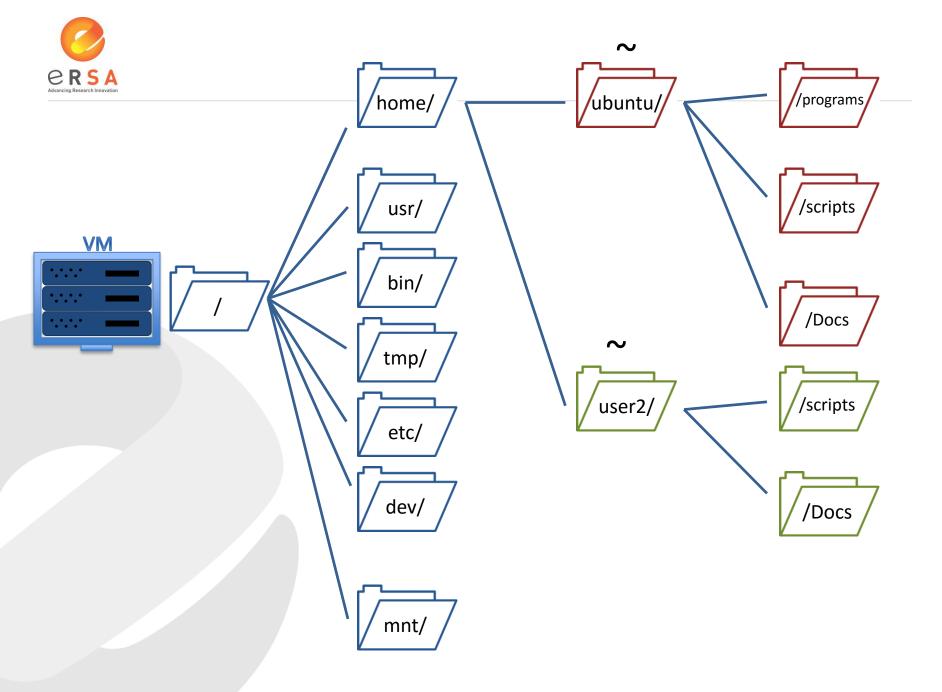


Root Directory
Includes user directories
(\$HOME directories)







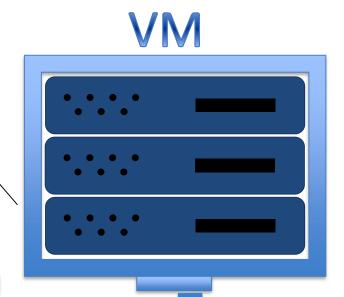




#### /dev/vda

Root (primary) disc

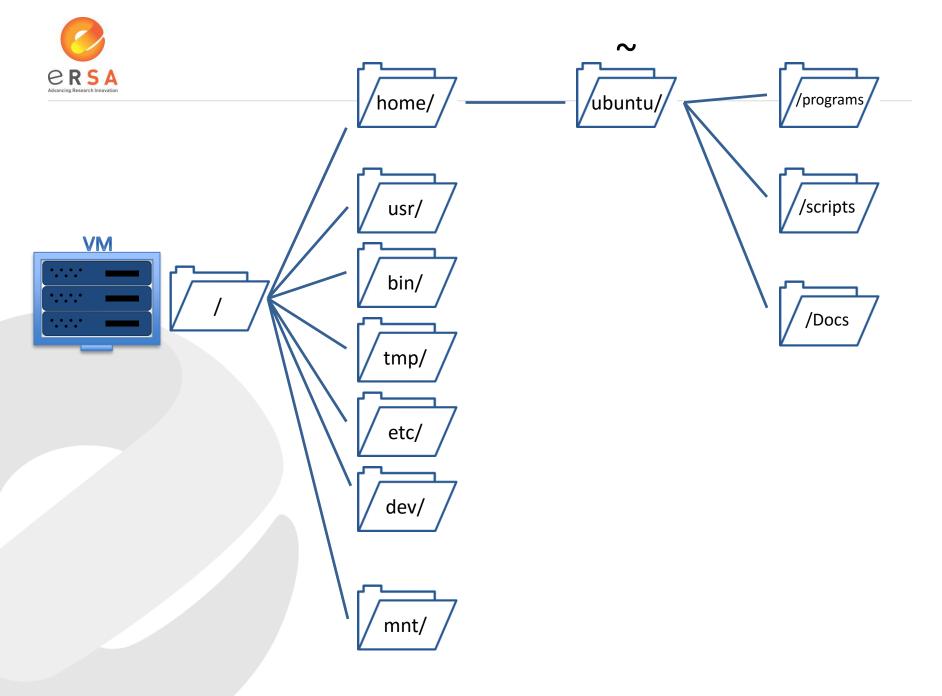
5-30 GB

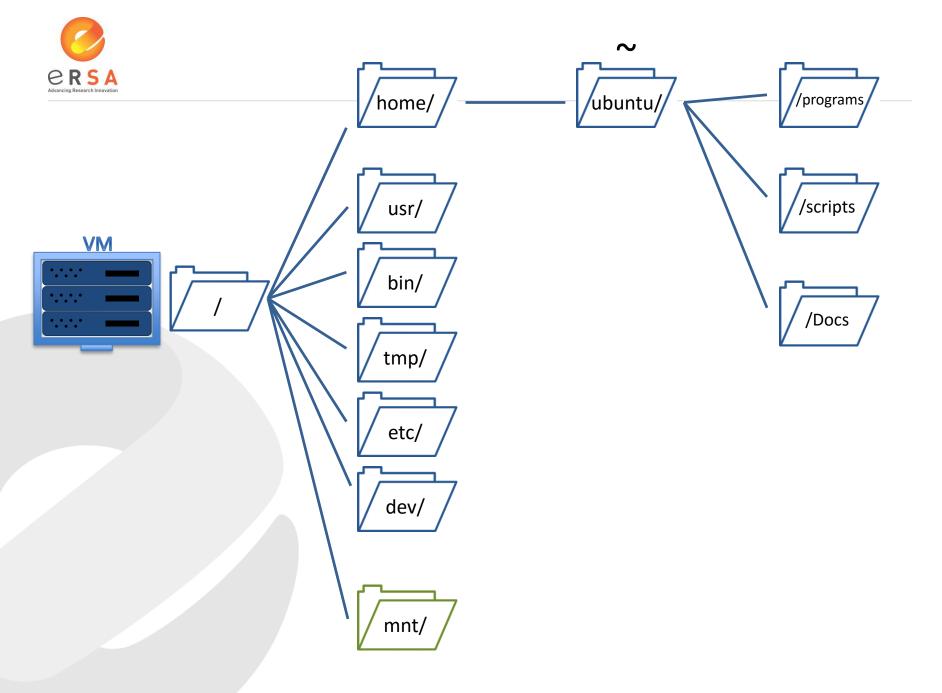


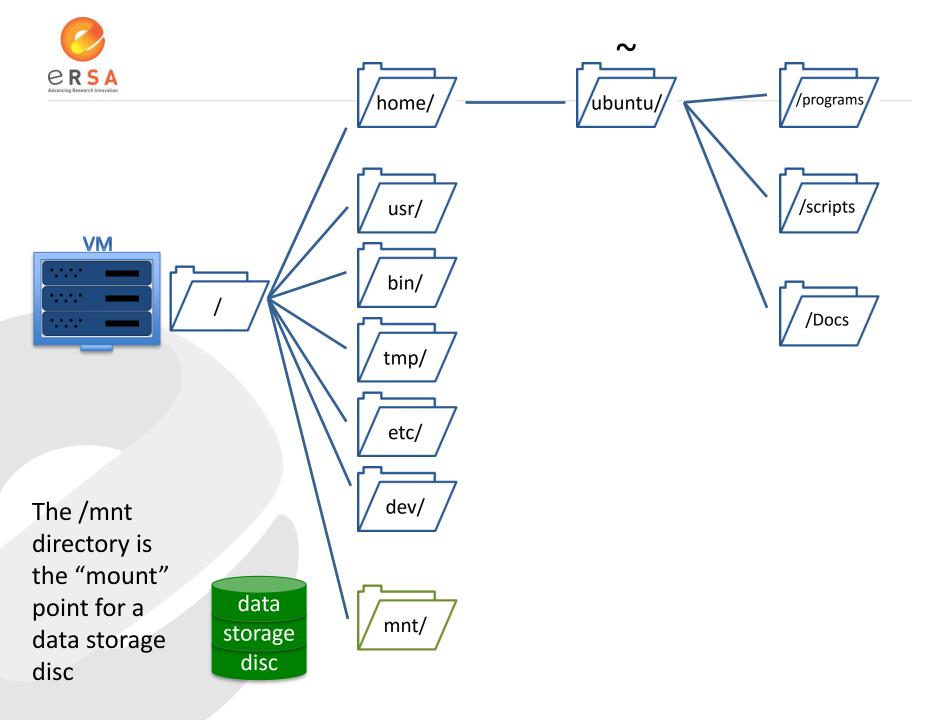
mne

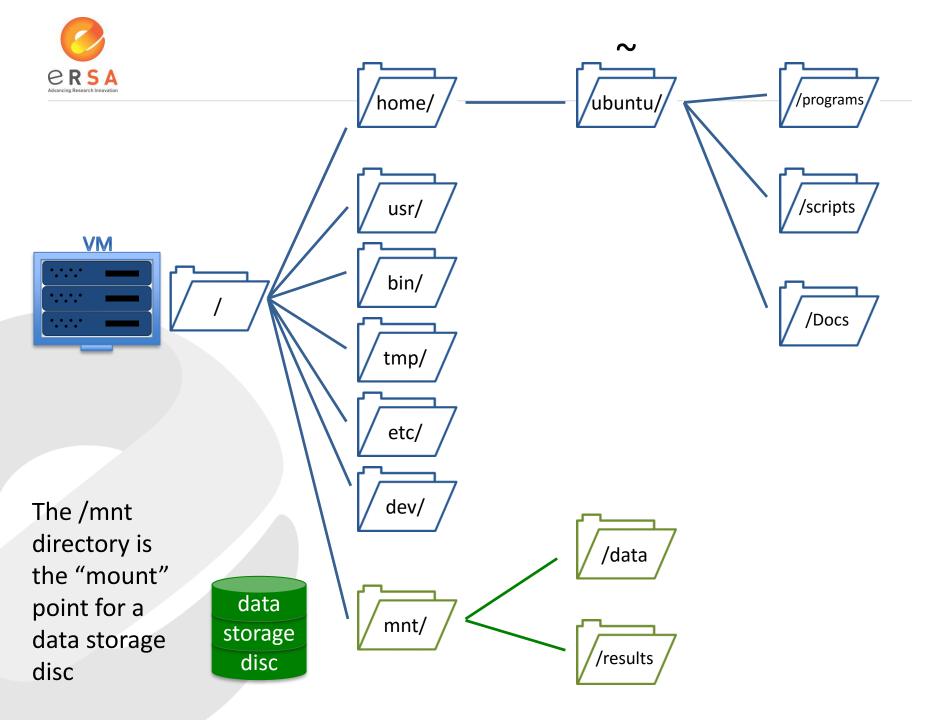
The storage disc is "mounted" in the **/mnt** directory.

data storage disc /dev/vdb
Secondary
storage
0 – 480 GB







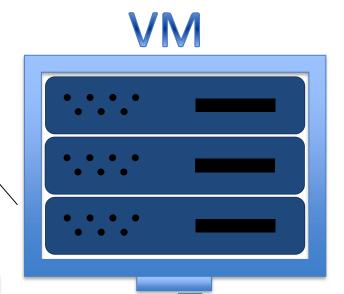




### /dev/vda

Root (primary) disc

5-30 GB



mne

The storage disc is "mounted" in the **/mnt** directory.

data storage disc /dev/vdb
Secondary
storage
0 – 480 GB



### /dev/vdc

Volume storage

- available by allocation

Volume storage also must be mounted in a root directory

## VM

Volume

/volume

/dev/vda

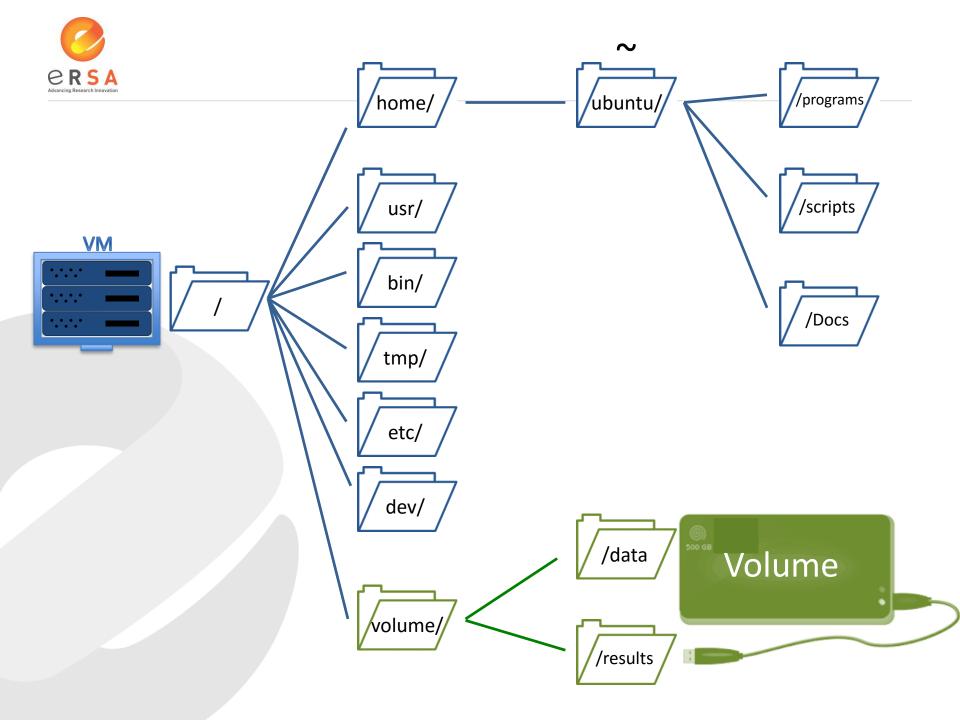
Root (primary)

disc

5-30 GB

MAR

data storage disc /dev/vdb
Secondary
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0 – 480 GB





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## GNU PARALLEL



#### **GNU Parallel**

- A major advantage of NeCTAR cloud computing, is the power to launch VM's with multiple CPUs
- Multiple CPUs can efficiently process more jobs simultaneously.
- GNU parallel is a command-line utility to manage the distribution of a list of jobs to the available CPU cores.



#### **GNU Parallel**

- The GNU parallel utility will allow the user to simultaneously run as many processes as there are CPUs.
- If there are 32 jobs to do and 4 CPUs, parallel will send the first 4 to be done, and as each job finishes a new one will commence.





CPU<sub>1</sub> CPU 2 CPU 3 CPU 4 

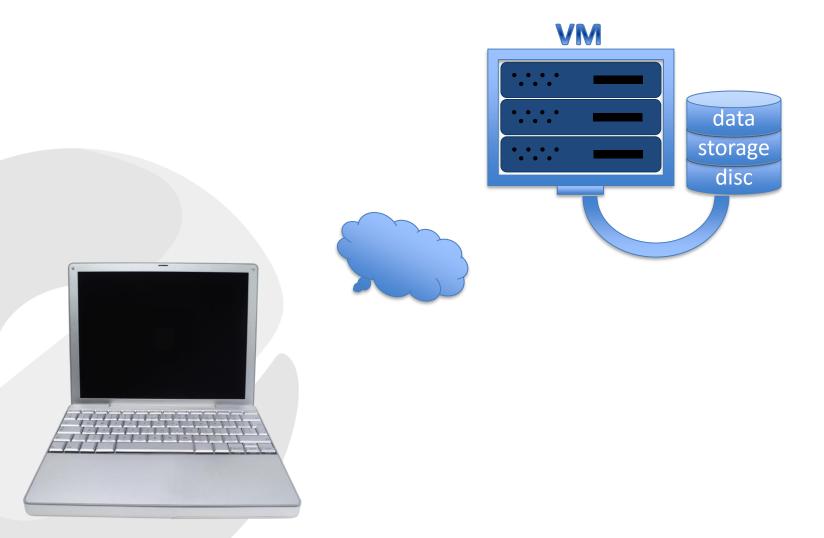
time



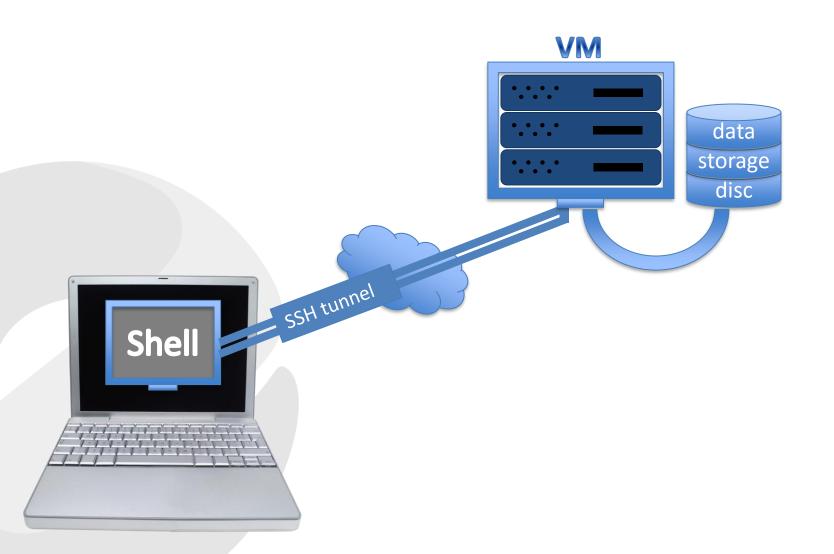
## Running Jobs

Making sure your computing jobs keep running on your virtual machine when you are no longer connected to it



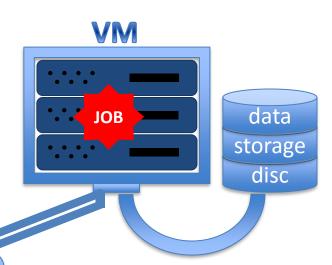






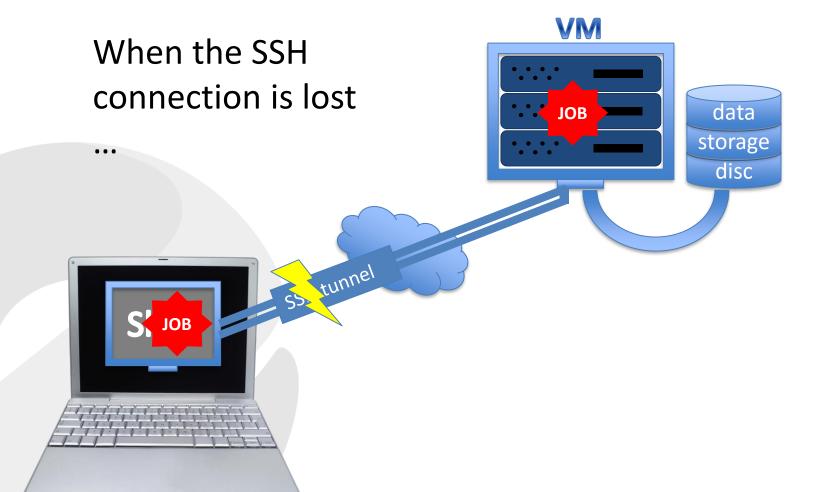


A job started in the shell is run on the VM





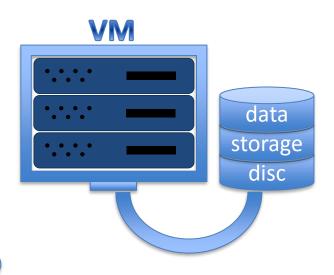






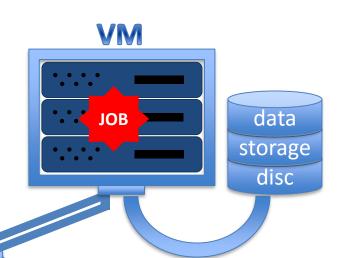
# ... the job will be discontinued







But there are strategies to keep jobs running independently of the SSH connection







## Running Jobs

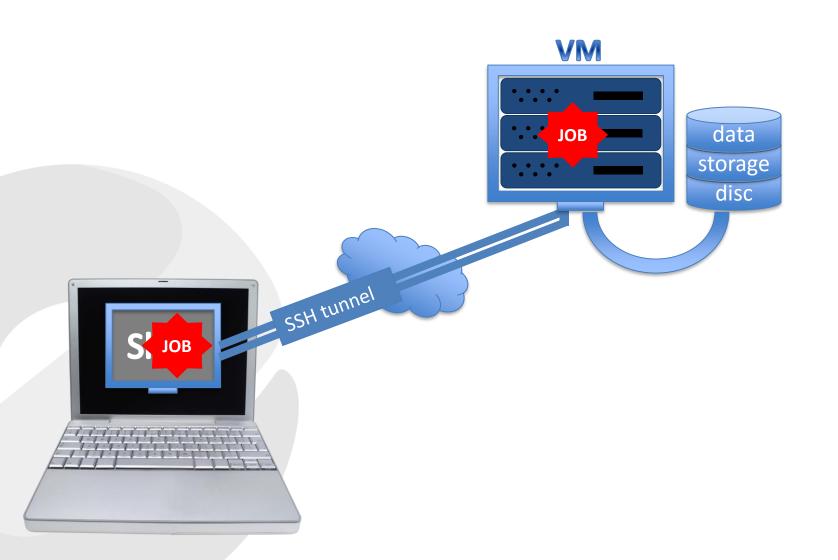
- 1. Detach the job from the shell
  - Nohup, background, disown
  - 2. Persistent virtual consoles
    - Screen, Tmux, Byobu



## Detach the job from the shell

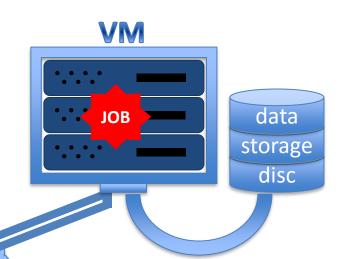
nohup







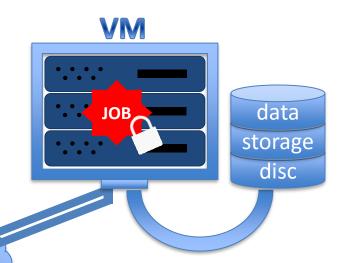
Background – the job is attached to the shell, but the shell is free for other tasks





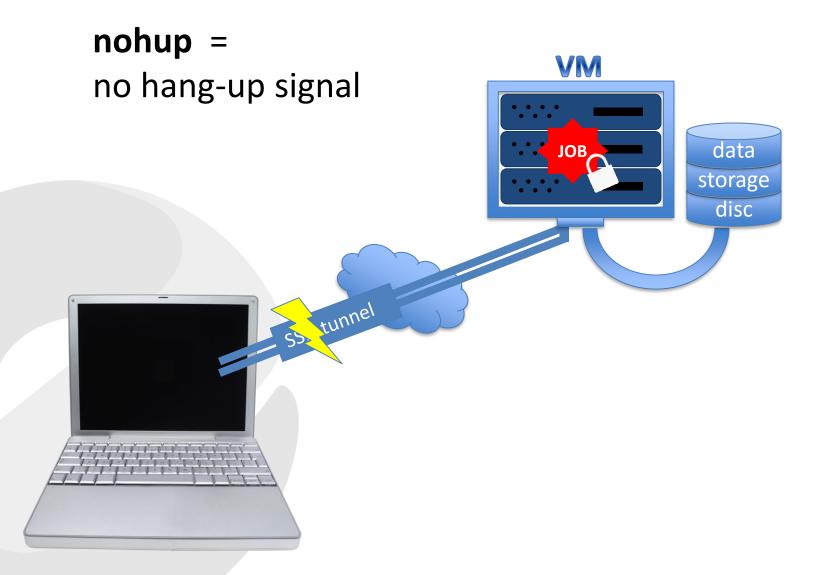


nohup – the job won't be stopped when the shell terminal closes









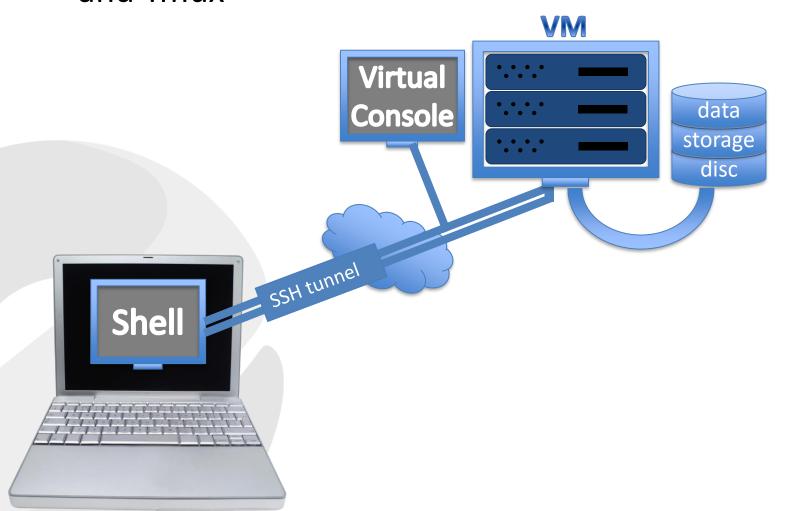


### Persistent virtual consoles

GNU Screen Tmux Byobu



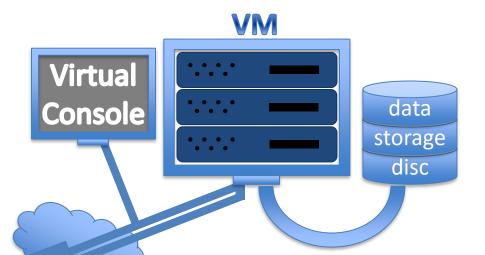
# GNU Screen and Tmux





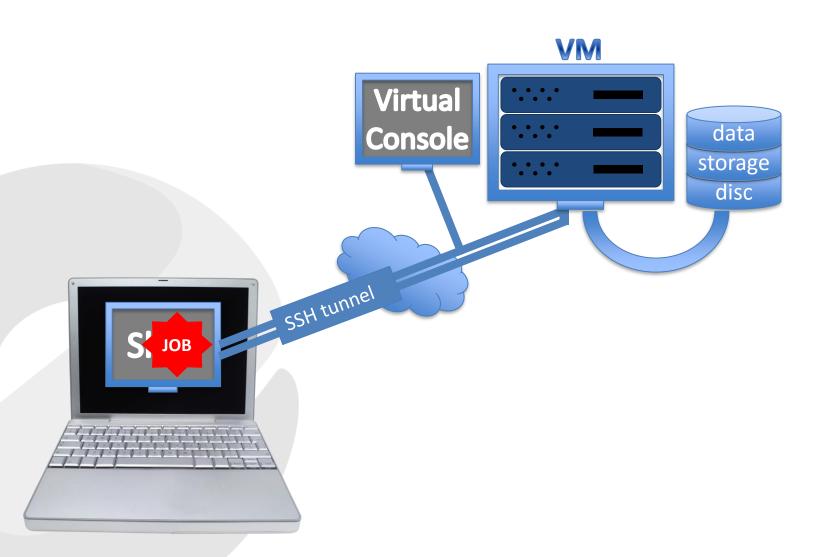
### **GNU Screen**

and **Tmux** – applications that provide a "virtual console" which is persistent

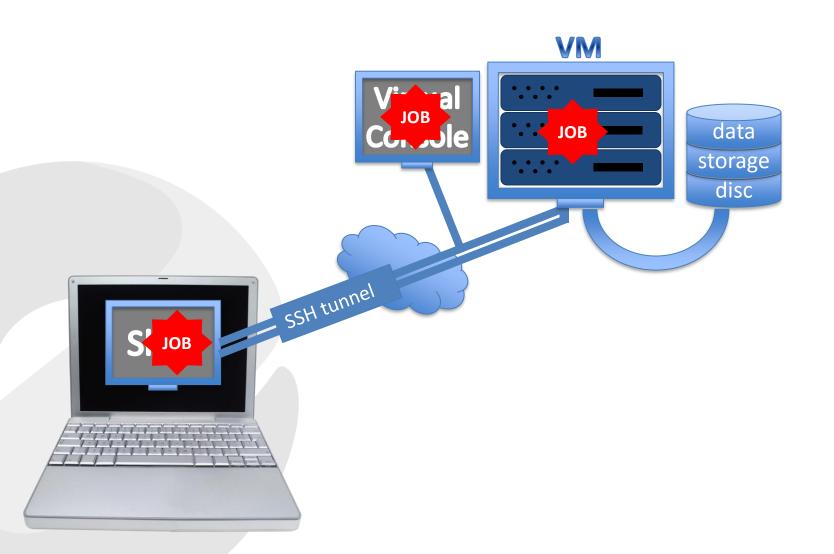




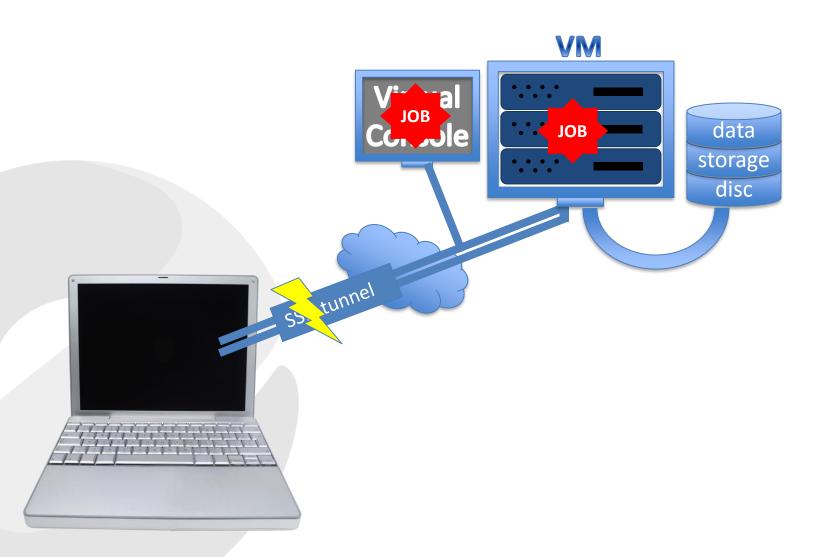






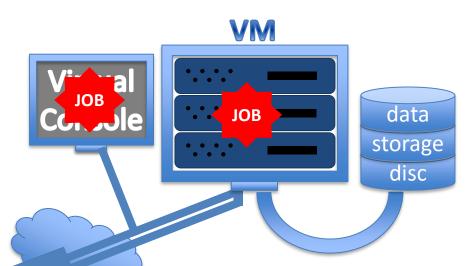








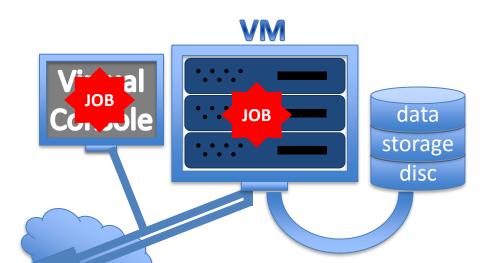
You can connect to the virtual console any time to check on the running job







You can connect to the virtual console any time to check on the running job







You can have many virtual **VM** consoles, each ЈОВ 🧏 JOB **JOB** running data JUB **JOB** ЈОВ 🥻 storage different jobs disc SSH tunnel JOB } Shell JOB 🖁



Combine "nohup" and a virtual console

