

Week 2 – Python Bootcamp

02613 Python and High-Performance Computing

Last week in 02613...

Corrected/updated exam date

- Exam on 1 June 2026
 - DTU's websites (student.dtu.dk) authoritative
 - DTU's calendar for Spring semester 2026 updated last week

Week 1 lecture recording not available

VPN issues

- Upgrade to the latest client version <https://net.ait.dtu.dk/vpn>
- If that does not help, contact IT itservice@dtu.dk.
- Alternative: SSH keys https://www.hpc.dtu.dk/?page_id=4317
 - Setup once on a DTU network or on VPN
 - From there, no VPN required
- “Emergency” alternative: <https://remote.dtu.dk>
 - Windows desktop “within DTUs walls”
 - No VPN required (but maybe need 2FA)

Login nodes

Four login nodes available

```
ssh <username>@login.hpc.dtu.dk
```

```
ssh <username>@login2.hpc.dtu.dk
```

```
ssh <username>@login.gbar.dtu.dk
```

```
ssh <username>@login2.gbar.dtu.dk
```

Login nodes

Remember:

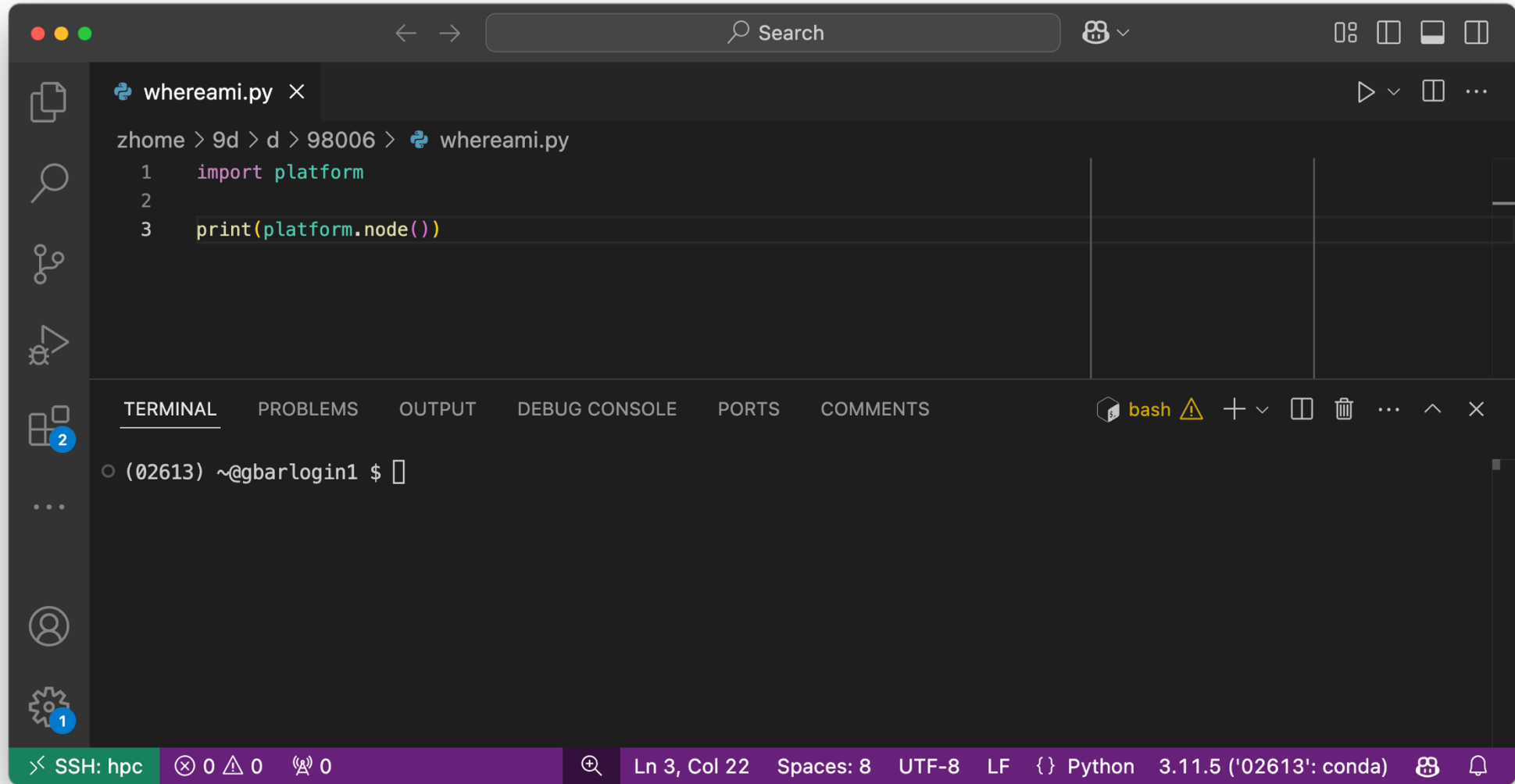
Login nodes are *NOT* for computations

Please keep them free to handle logins

Use **linuxsh** for an interactive session (test, debug)

Use **bsub** for “real” computations

Login nodes and VS Code

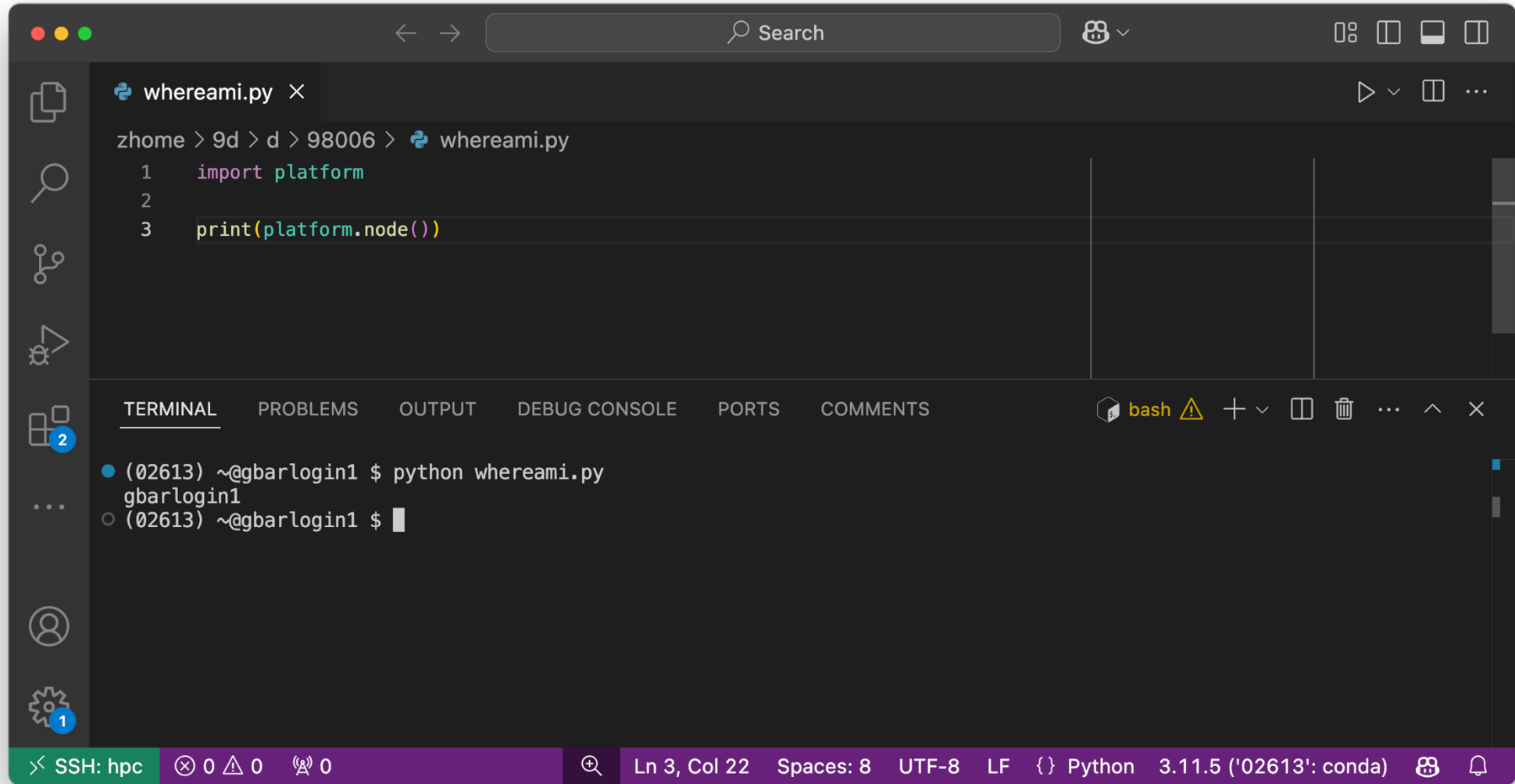


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The top bar includes a search bar and window management icons. The left sidebar contains icons for Explorer, Search, Source Control, Run and Debug, Extensions, and Settings. The main editor area displays a file named `whereami.py` with the following code:

```
zhome > 9d > d > 98006 > whereami.py
1 import platform
2
3 print(platform.node())
```

Below the editor is a panel with tabs for TERMINAL, PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, PORTS, and COMMENTS. The TERMINAL tab is active, showing a bash shell prompt: `(02613) ~@gbarlogin1 $`. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current session is an SSH connection to `hpc`, with 0 errors, 0 warnings, and 0 info messages. It also shows the current cursor position (Ln 3, Col 22), indentation (Spaces: 8), encoding (UTF-8), line ending (LF), language (Python), and version (3.11.5 ('02613': conda)).

Login nodes and VS Code



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The top bar includes a search bar and window management icons. The left sidebar contains icons for Explorer, Search, Source Control, Run and Debug, Extensions, and Settings. The main editor area displays a file named `whereami.py` with the following Python code:

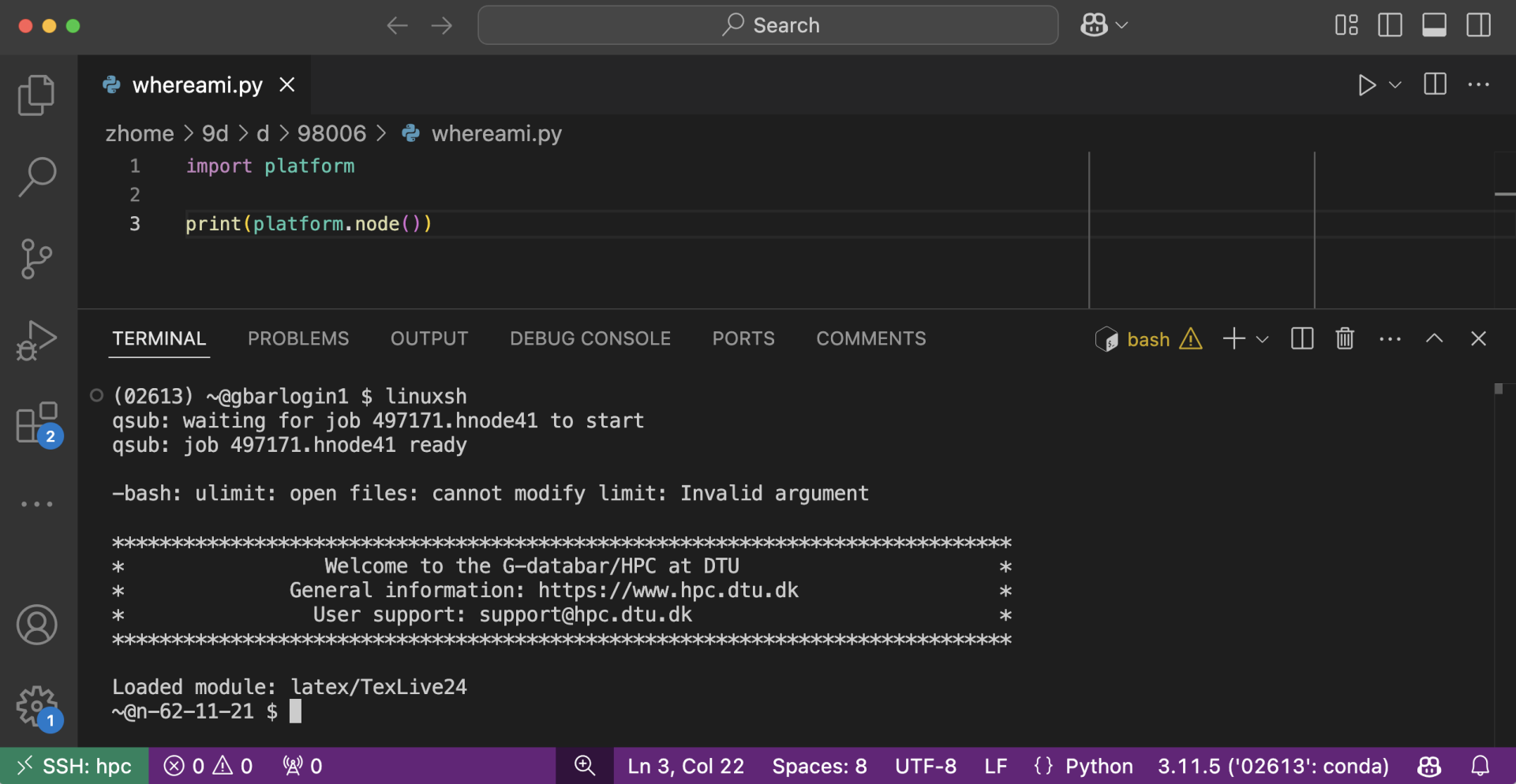
```
zhome > 9d > d > 98006 > whereami.py
1 import platform
2
3 print(platform.node())
```

Below the editor is a panel with tabs for **TERMINAL**, **PROBLEMS**, **OUTPUT**, **DEBUG CONSOLE**, **PORTS**, and **COMMENTS**. The **TERMINAL** tab is active, showing a `bash` session. The terminal output shows the command `python whereami.py` being executed, resulting in the output `gbarlogin1`.

```
(02613) ~@gbarlogin1 $ python whereami.py
gbarlogin1
(02613) ~@gbarlogin1 $
```

The bottom status bar indicates the current session is an **SSH: hpc** session. It also shows the current cursor position (Ln 3, Col 22), the number of spaces (8), the encoding (UTF-8), the line ending (LF), the language (Python), and the version (3.11.5 ('02613': conda)).

Login nodes and VS Code



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The editor window displays a file named `whereami.py` with the following Python code:

```
zhome > 9d > d > 98006 > whereami.py
1 import platform
2
3 print(platform.node())
```

Below the editor, the TERMINAL panel is active, showing a bash shell session. The terminal output includes:

```
(02613) ~@gbarlogin1 $ linuxsh
qsub: waiting for job 497171.hnode41 to start
qsub: job 497171.hnode41 ready

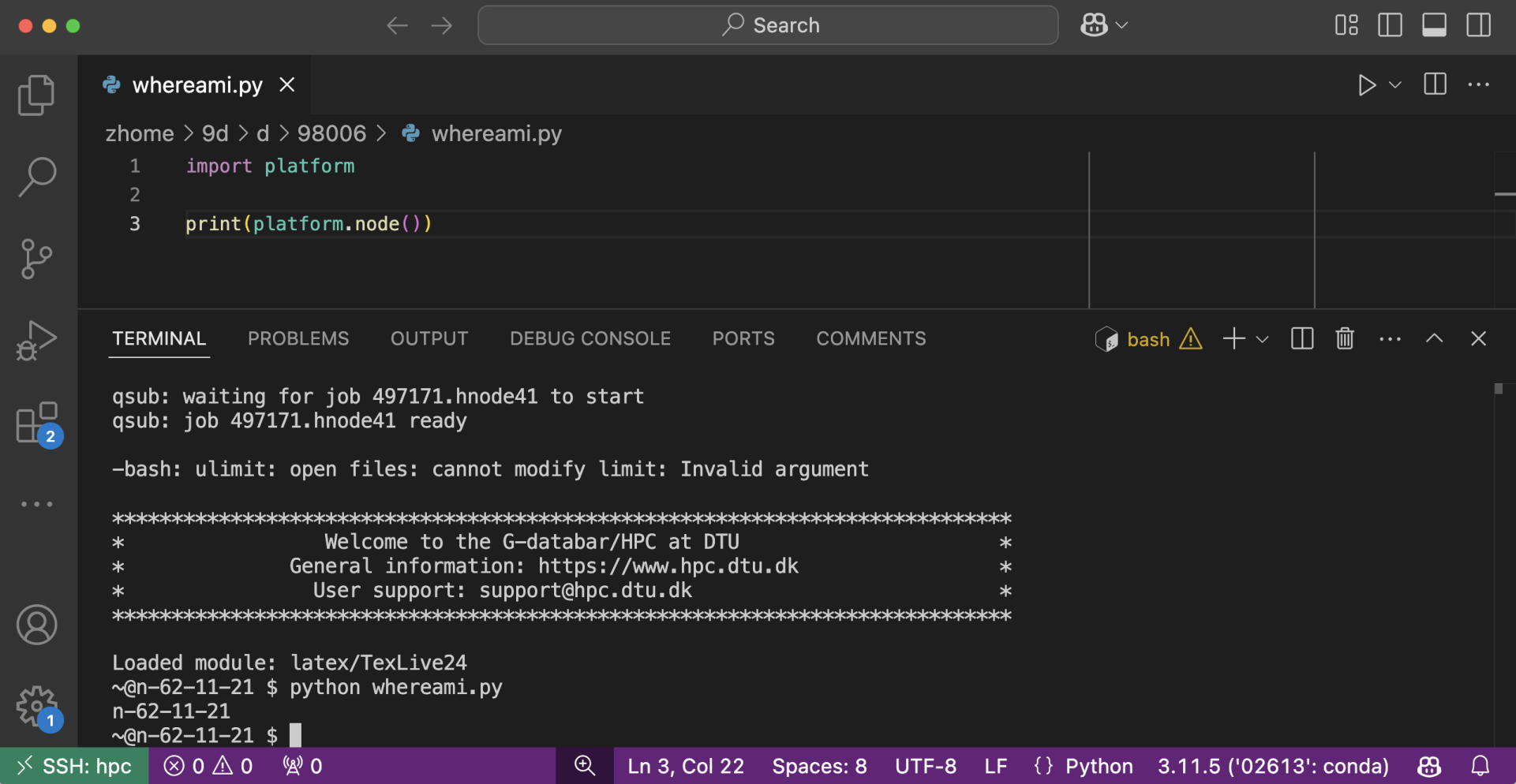
-bash: ulimit: open files: cannot modify limit: Invalid argument

*****
*           Welcome to the G-databar/HPC at DTU           *
*       General information: https://www.hpc.dtu.dk       *
*       User support: support@hpc.dtu.dk                 *
*****

Loaded module: latex/TeXLive24
~@n-62-11-21 $
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current session is an SSH connection to an HPC node, showing file encoding (UTF-8), line length (Ln 3, Col 22), and the active Python environment (3.11.5 ('02613': conda)).

Login nodes and VS Code



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The editor window displays a file named `whereami.py` with the following Python code:

```
zhome > 9d > d > 98006 > whereami.py
1 import platform
2
3 print(platform.node())
```

Below the editor, the TERMINAL panel is active, showing the output of the script execution. The terminal text is as follows:

```
qsub: waiting for job 497171.hnode41 to start
qsub: job 497171.hnode41 ready

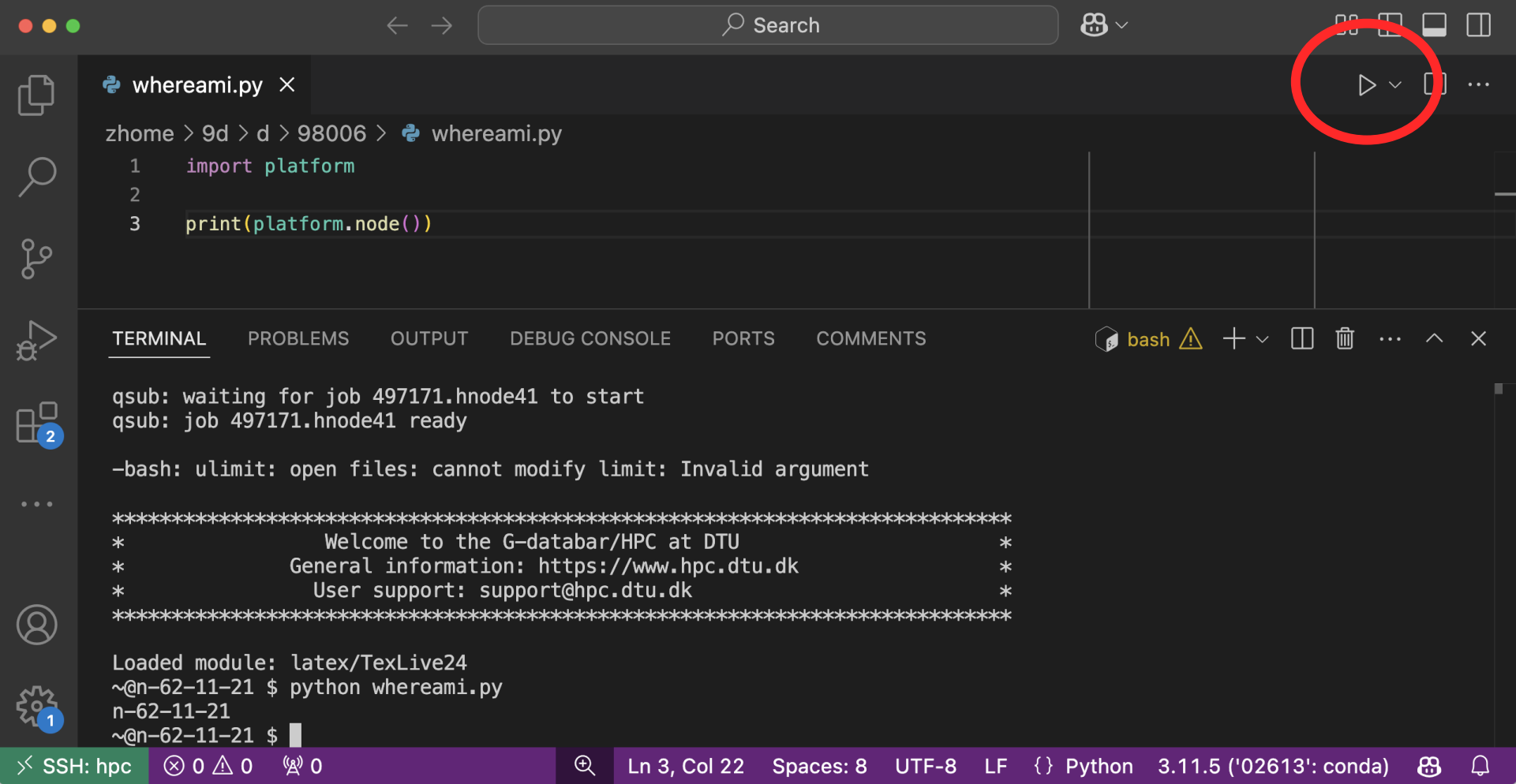
-bash: ulimit: open files: cannot modify limit: Invalid argument

*****
*                Welcome to the G-databar/HPC at DTU                *
*          General information: https://www.hpc.dtu.dk                *
*          User support: support@hpc.dtu.dk                          *
*****

Loaded module: latex/TeXLive24
~@n-62-11-21 $ python whereami.py
n-62-11-21
~@n-62-11-21 $
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current session is an SSH connection to an HPC node, showing file encoding (UTF-8), line length (Ln 3, Col 22), and the active Python environment (3.11.5 ('02613': conda)).

Login nodes and VS Code



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The editor window displays a file named `whereami.py` with the following Python code:

```
1 import platform
2
3 print(platform.node())
```

The terminal window at the bottom shows the execution of the script on a login node. The output includes a message from the queue system, a warning about ulimit, and a welcome message from DTU. The script execution is successful, displaying the node name `n-62-11-21`.

A red circle highlights the Run and Debug icons in the top right corner of the VS Code window.

```
zhome > 9d > d > 98006 > whereami.py
1 import platform
2
3 print(platform.node())
```

TERMINAL PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE PORTS COMMENTS

```
bash
qsub: waiting for job 497171.hnode41 to start
qsub: job 497171.hnode41 ready

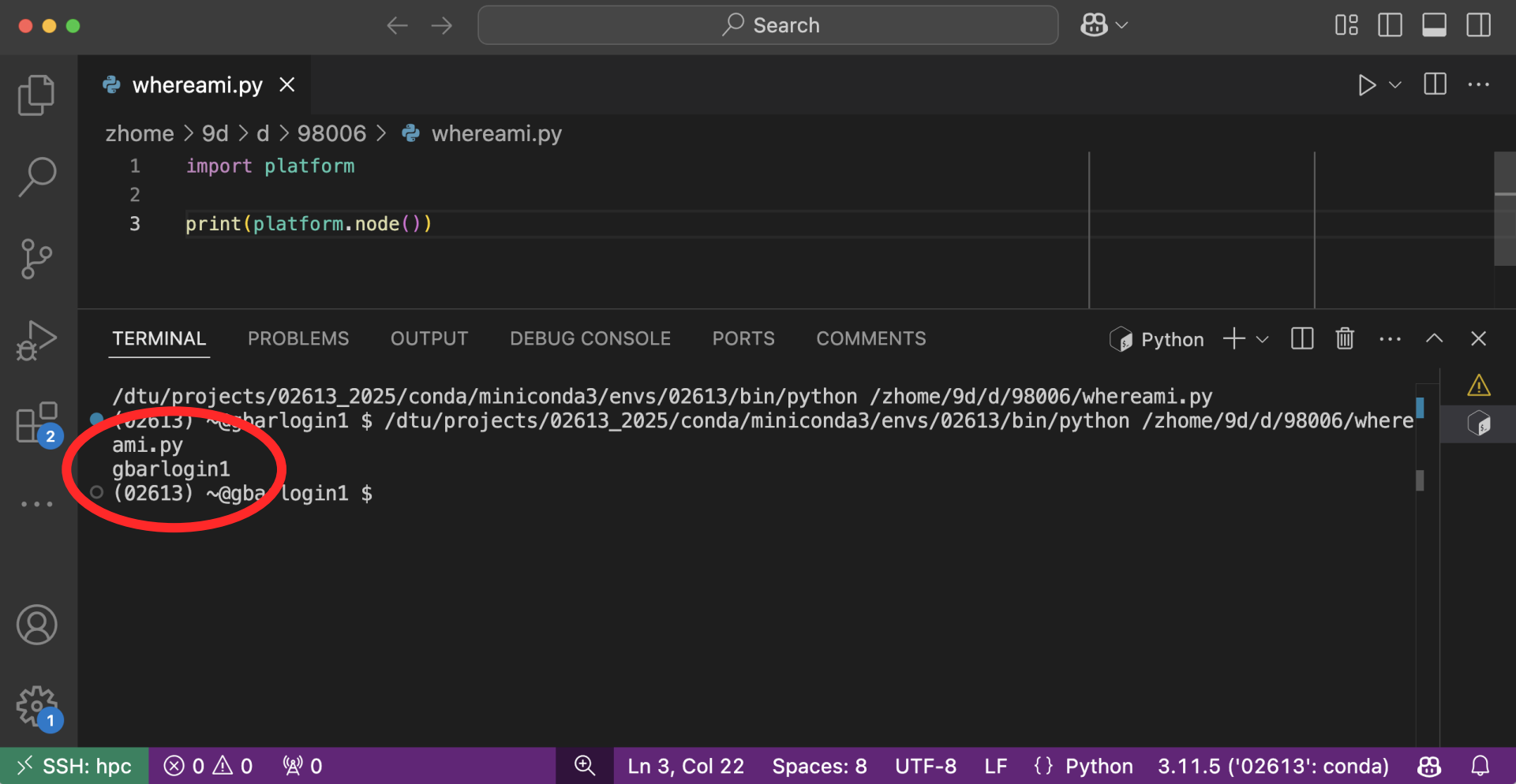
-bash: ulimit: open files: cannot modify limit: Invalid argument

*****
*                               *
*      Welcome to the G-databar/HPC at DTU      *
*      General information: https://www.hpc.dtu.dk  *
*      User support: support@hpc.dtu.dk           *
*                               *
*****

Loaded module: latex/TeXLive24
~@n-62-11-21 $ python whereami.py
n-62-11-21
~@n-62-11-21 $
```

SSH: hpc 0 0 0 Ln 3, Col 22 Spaces: 8 UTF-8 LF {} Python 3.11.5 ('02613': conda)

Login nodes and VS Code



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The editor window displays a file named `whereami.py` with the following Python code:

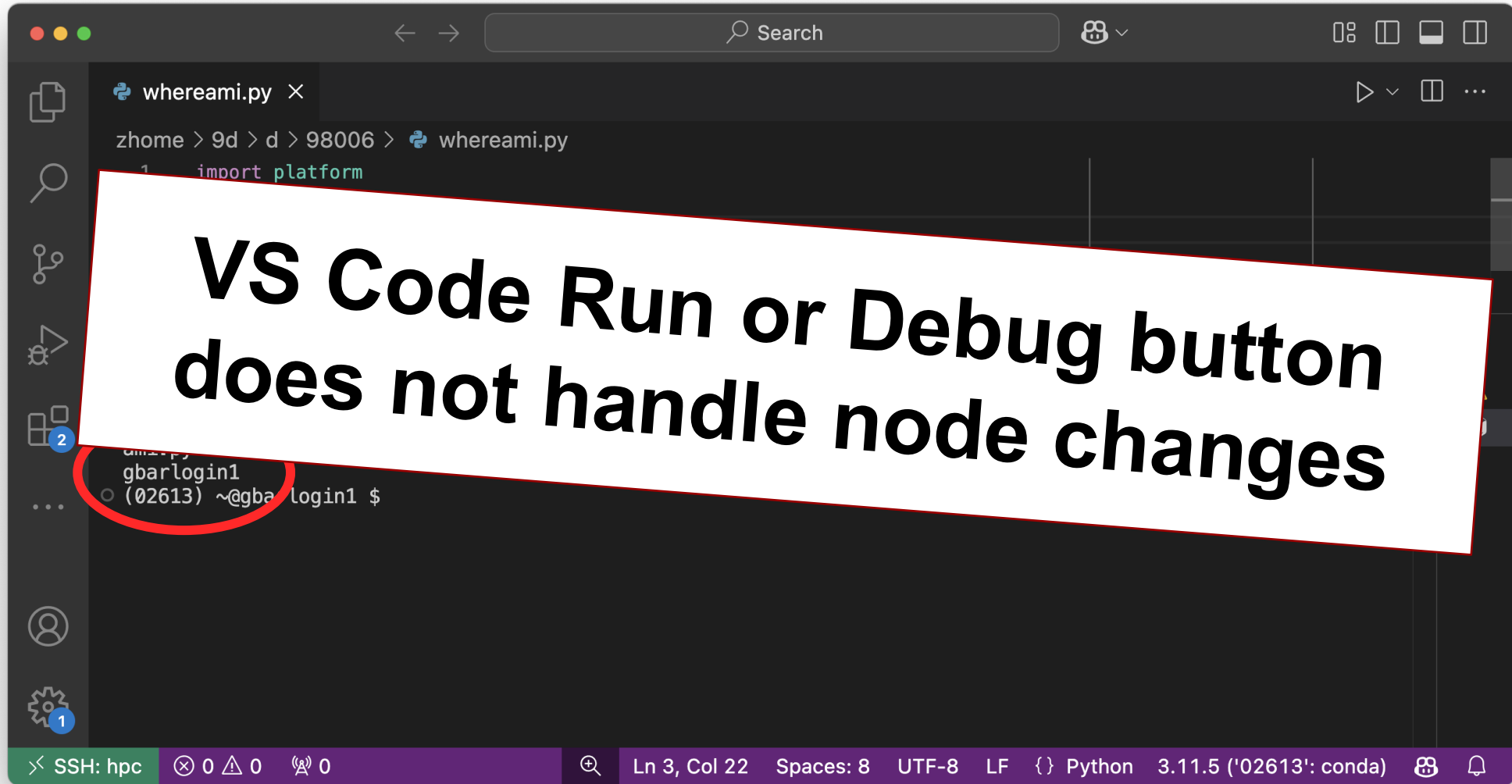
```
zhome > 9d > d > 98006 > whereami.py
1 import platform
2
3 print(platform.node())
```

Below the editor is the integrated terminal. The terminal shows the command to run the script and its output:

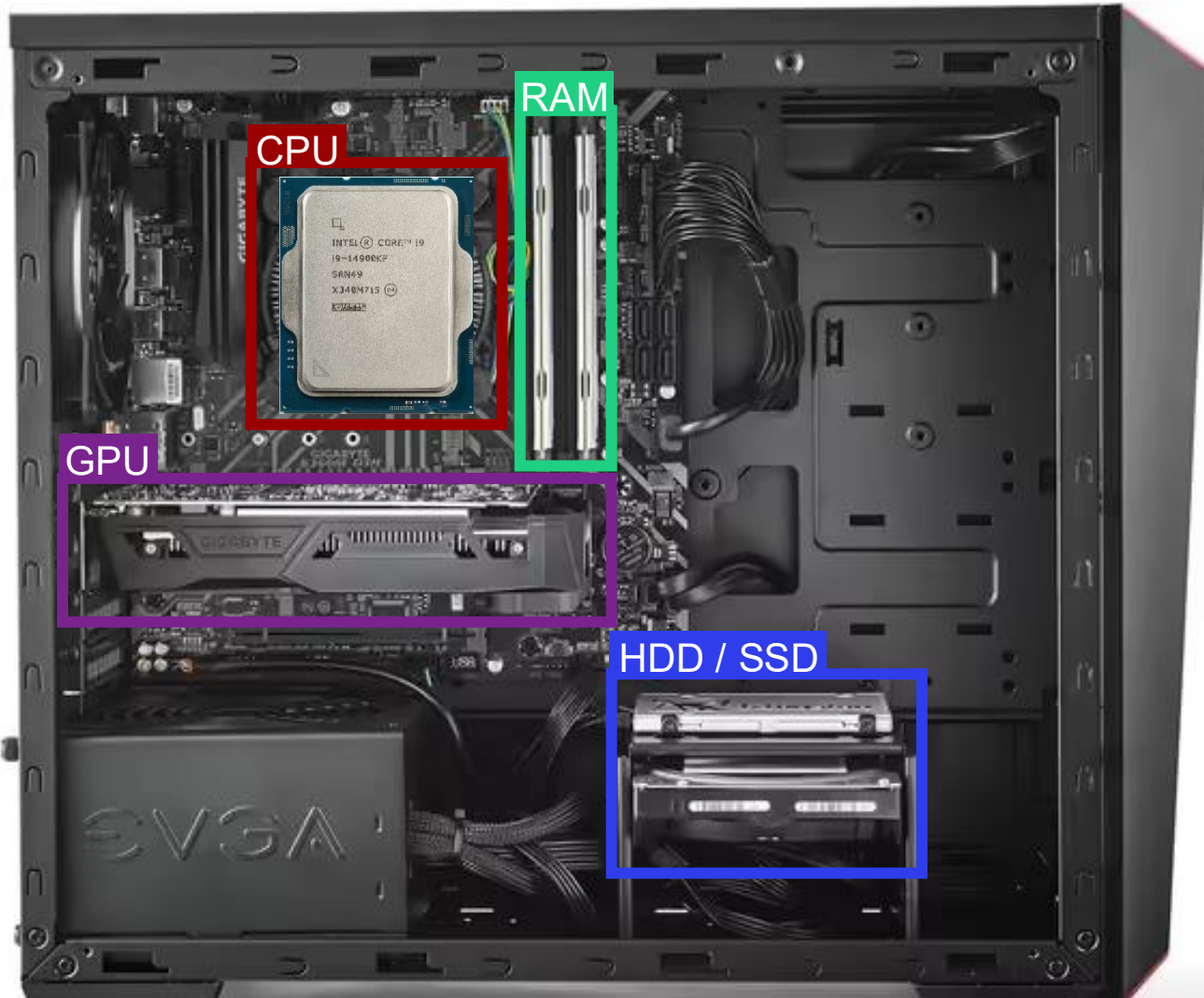
```
/dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/miniconda3/envs/02613/bin/python /zhome/9d/d/98006/whereami.py
(02613) ~@gbarlogin1 $ /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/miniconda3/envs/02613/bin/python /zhome/9d/d/98006/whereami.py
ami.py
gbarlogin1
(02613) ~@gbarlogin1 $
```

A red circle highlights the output of the script, which is `ami.py`. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current session is an SSH connection to `hpc`, and the file is encoded in UTF-8 with LF line endings.

Login nodes and VS Code



Computer Terminology



CPU

Performs computations

HDD / SSD

Permanent file storage

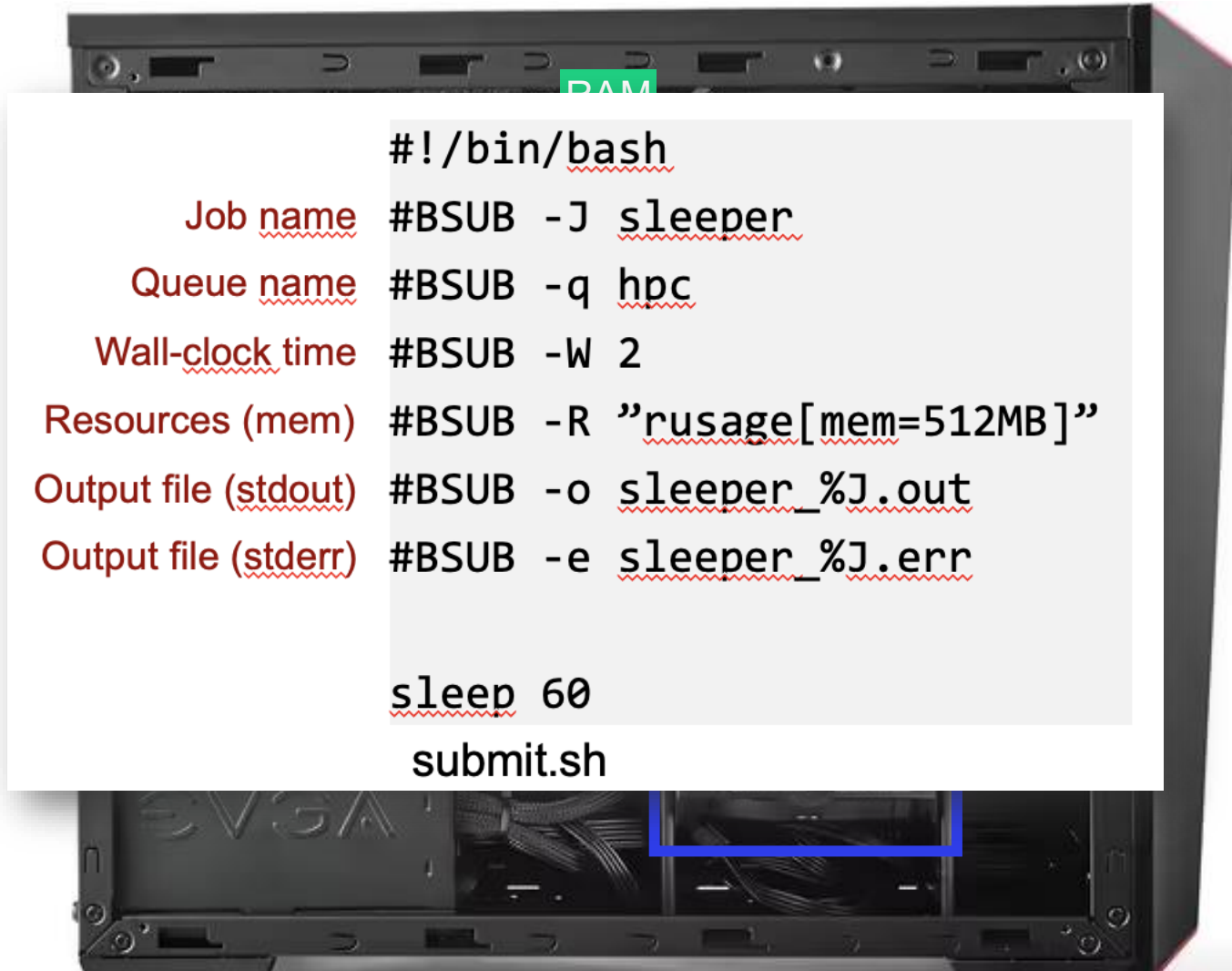
RAM

Temporary working memory
Where the CPU “works from”

GPU

Stay tuned for week 9 ;)

Computer Terminology



CPU

Performs computations

HDD / SSD

Permanent file storage

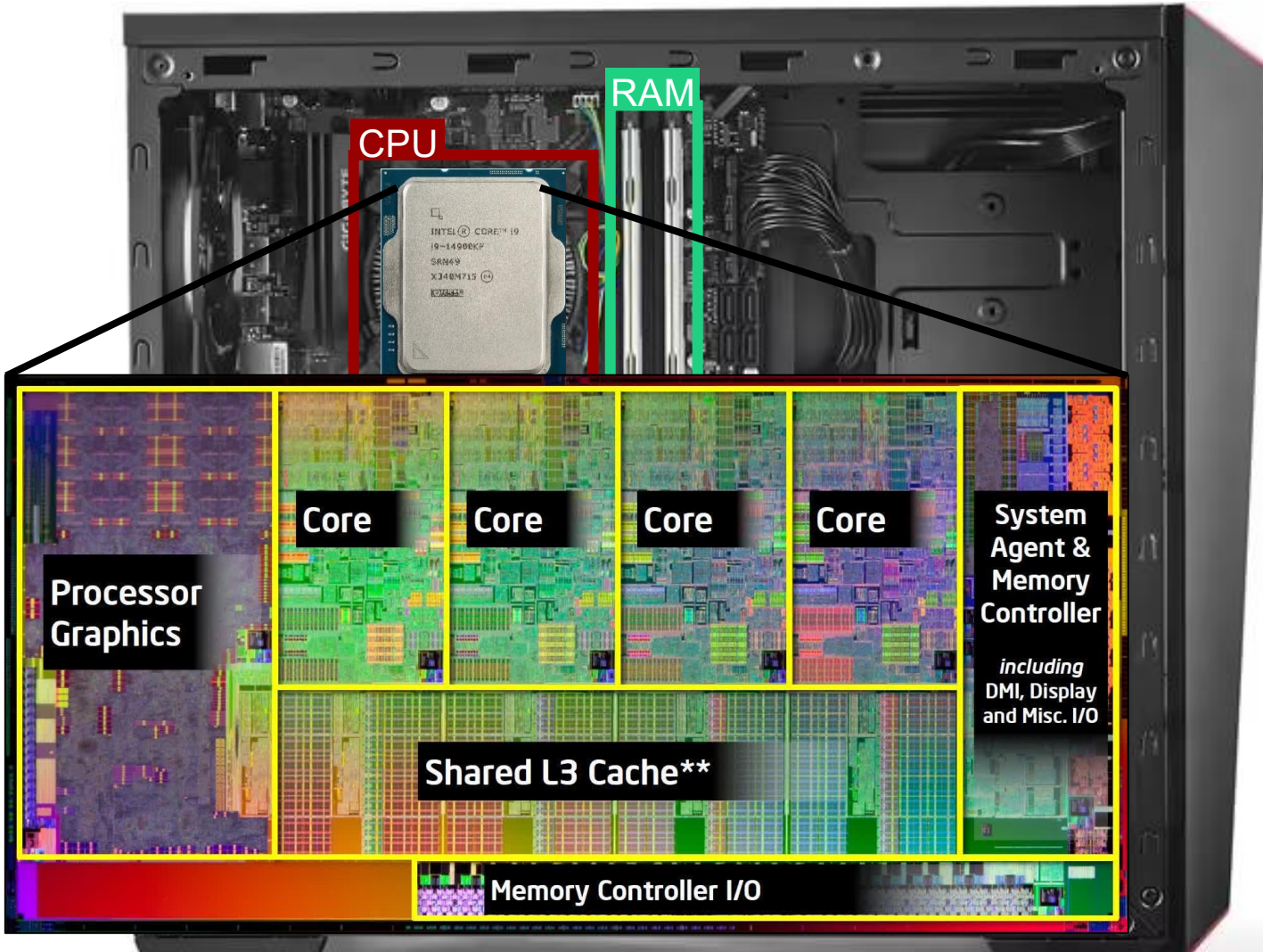
RAM

Temporary working memory
Where the CPU “works from”

GPU

Stay tuned for week 9 ;)

Computer Terminology



CPU

Performs computations

Contains multiple **cores**

Core can work independently

HDD / SSD

Permanent file storage

RAM

Temporary working memory

Where the CPU “works from”

GPU

Stay tuned for week 9 ;)

Computer Terminology

```
#!/bin/bash
Job name #BSUB -J sleeper
Queue name #BSUB -q hpc
Wall-clock time #BSUB -W 2
Resources (mem) #BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
Number of cores #BSUB -n 4
Number of hosts #BSUB -R "span[hosts=1]"
Output file (stdout) #BSUB -o sleeper_%J.out
Output file (stderr) #BSUB -e sleeper_%J.err

sleep 60

submit.sh
```

CPU

Performs computations

Contains multiple **cores**

Core can work independently

HDD / SSD

Permanent file storage

RAM

Temporary working memory

Where the CPU “works from”

GPU

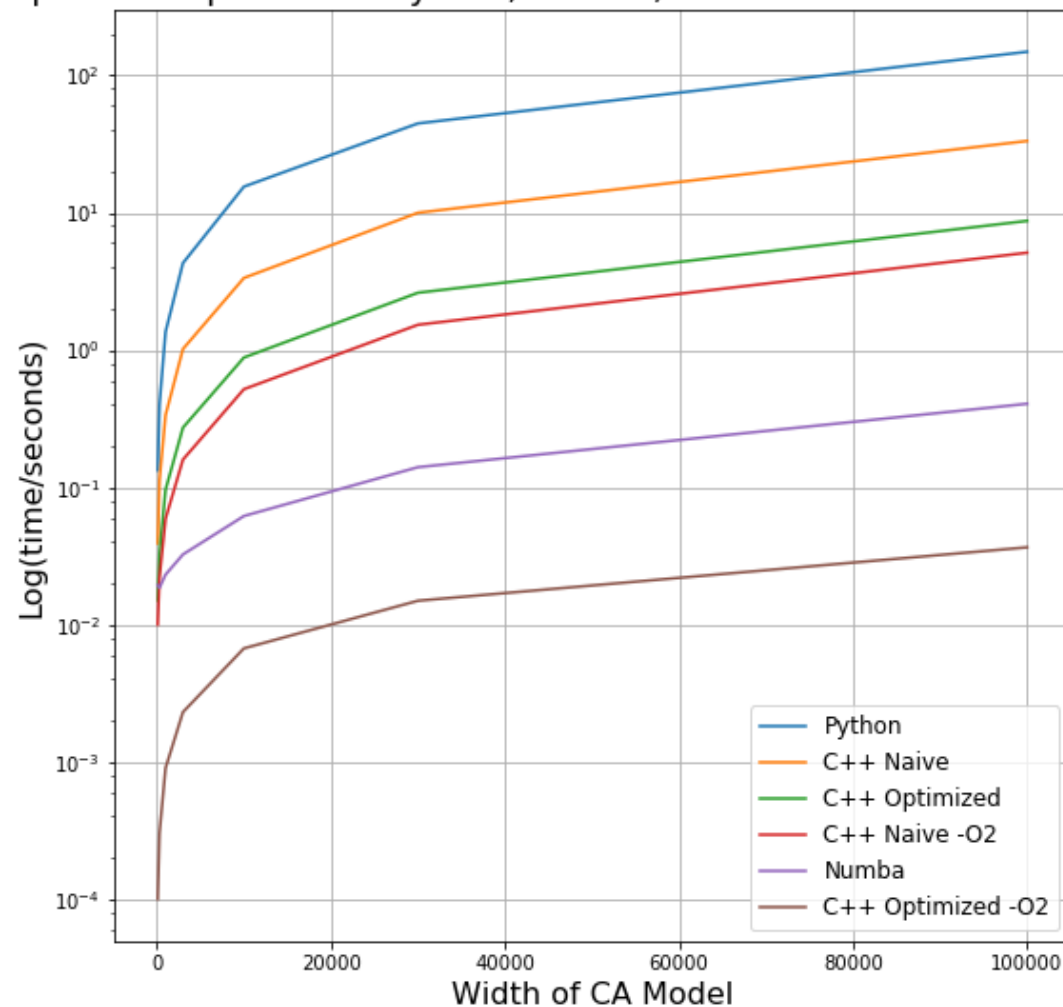
Stay tuned for week 9 ;)

Today

1. Why Python?
2. Python programs & command line args
3. Python as batch jobs

Indeed, why Python?

Speed Comparison of Python, Numba, and C++ for Wolfram Models



Indeed, why Python?

		fannkuch- redux	n-body	spectral- norm	mandelbrot	pidigits	regex-redux	fasta
C	Time	2.10	2.08	0.40	1.30	0.81	0.80	0.78
	Memory	11,236	11,392	11,392	32,992	11,392	152,148	11,284
Python	Time	285.20	383.12	78.36	155.28	1.25	1.38	49.99
	Memory	14,264	11,096	15,704	14,244	13,564	168,144	11,088

<https://benchmarksgame-team.pages.debian.net/benchmarksgame/fastest/python3-gcc.html>

Indeed, why Python?

GIL

Global Interpreter Lock

GIL: Global Interpreter Lock

```
<< Main >>  
a = 2  
  
<< Thread 1 >>  
a = a + 2  
  
<< Thread 2 >>  
a = a + 3  
  
<< Main >>  
wait_for_threads()  
print(a)
```

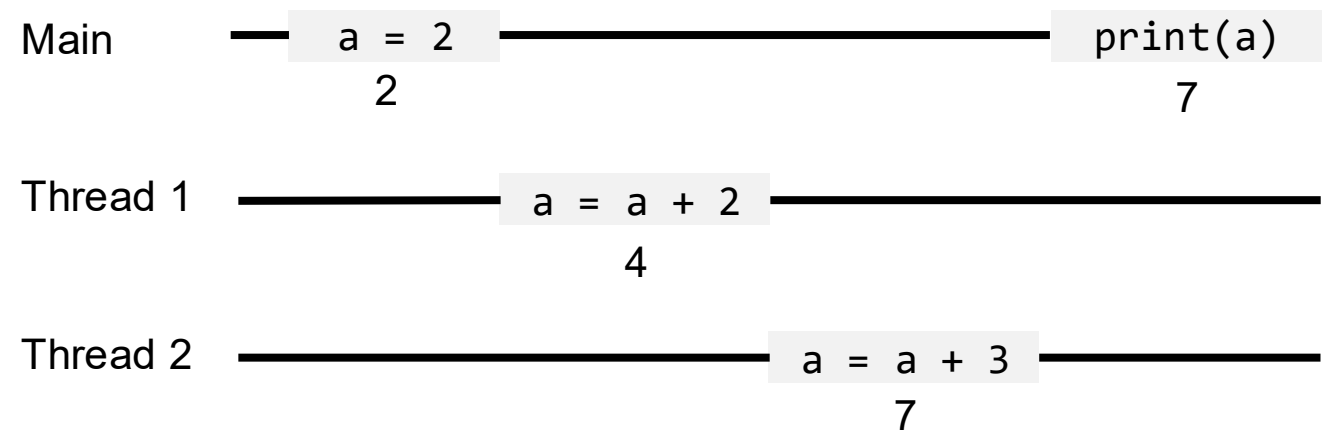
What does this print?

Example from: <https://python.land/python-concurrency/the-python-gil>

GIL: Global Interpreter Lock

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<< Main >>  
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What does this print?

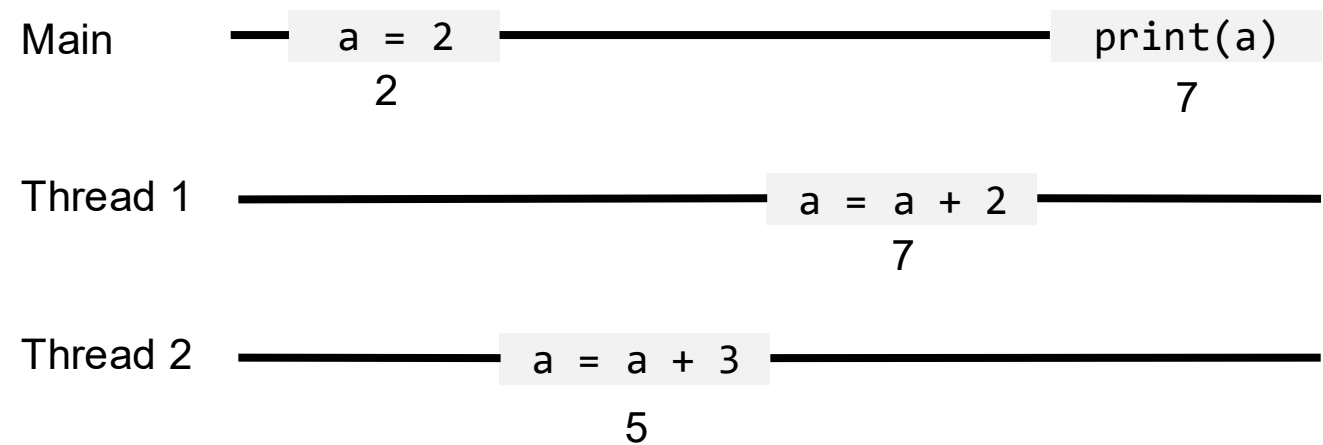


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GIL: Global Interpreter Lock

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<< Main >>  
a = 2  
  
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a = a + 3  
  
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wait_for_threads()  
print(a)
```

What does this print?



Example from: <https://python.land/python-concurrency/the-python-gil>

GIL: Global Interpreter Lock

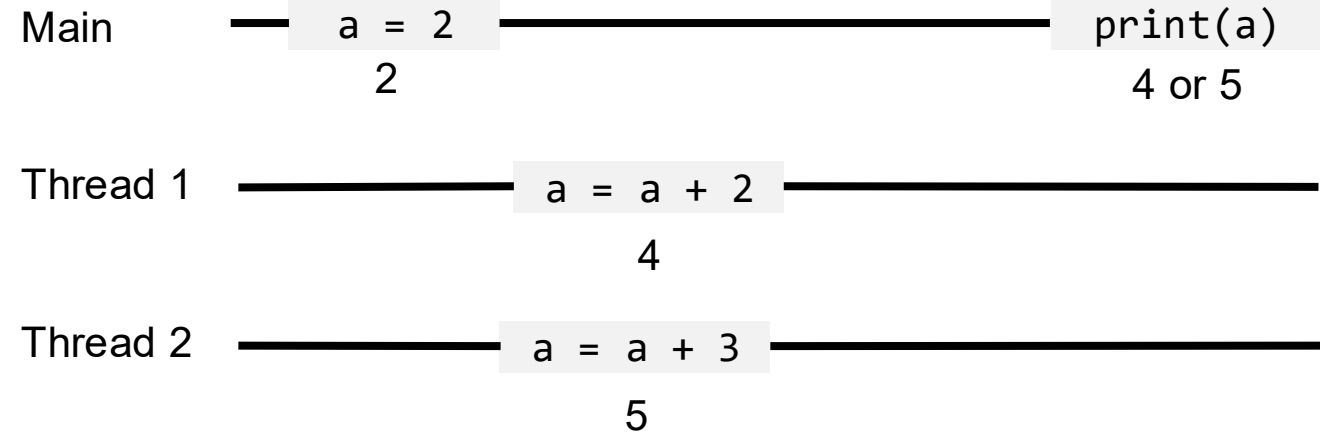
```
<< Main >>
a = 2

<< Thread 1 >>
a = a + 2

<< Thread 2 >>
a = a + 3

<< Main >>
wait_for_threads()
print(a)
```

What does this print?



Race condition!

Example from: <https://python.land/python-concurrency/the-python-gil>

GIL: Global Interpreter Lock

```
<< Main >>  
a = 2
```

```
<< Thread 1 >>  
a = a + 2
```

```
<< Thread 2 >>  
a = a + 3
```

```
<< Main >>  
wait_for_threads()  
print(a)
```

Main

a = 2
2

print(a)
4 or 5

Thread 1

a = a + 2
4

a = a + 3

GIL to the rescue!

Race condition

What does this print?

Example from: <https://python.land/python-concurrency/the-python-gil>

GIL: Global Interpreter Lock

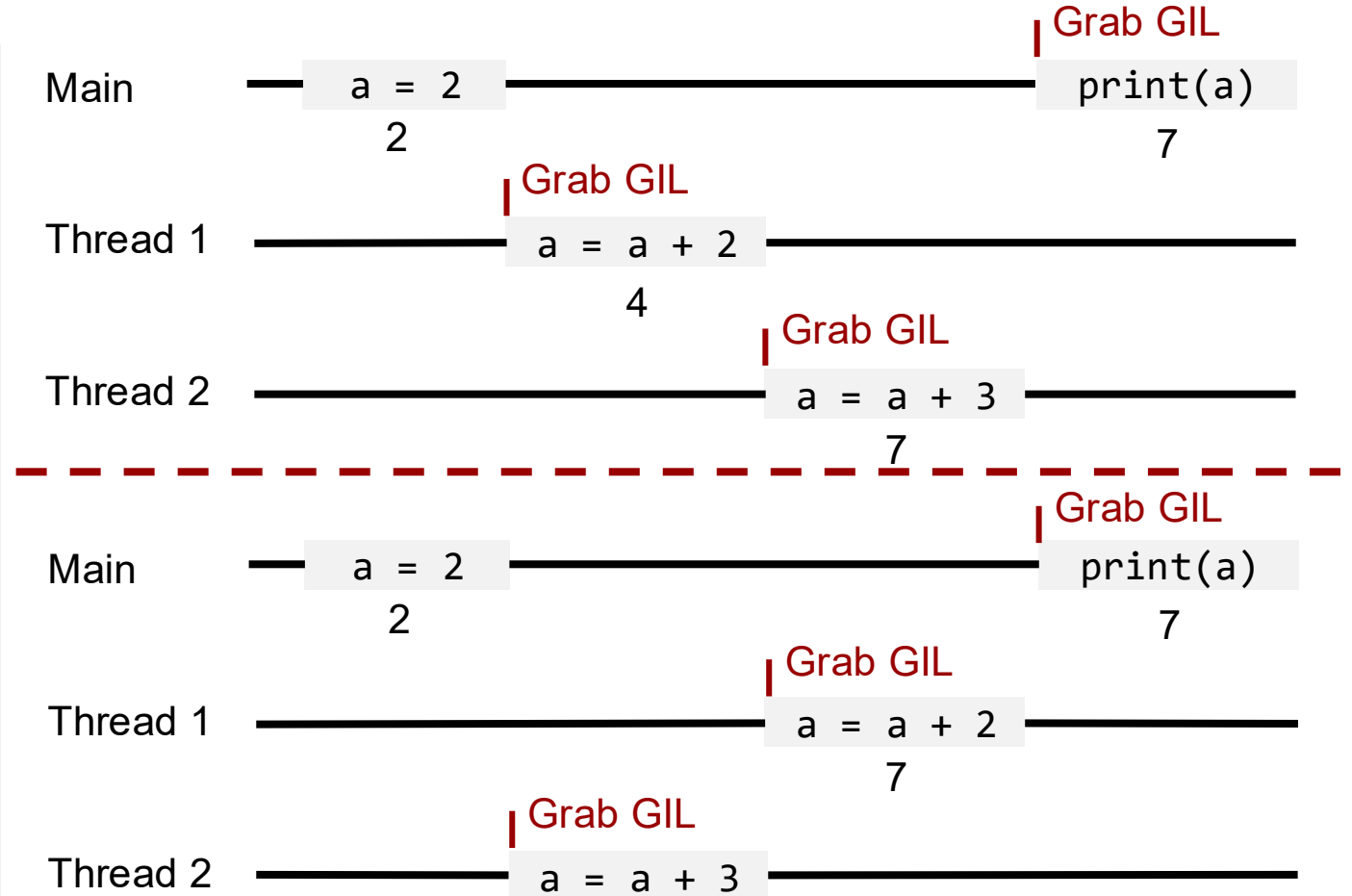
```
<< Main >>
a = 2
```

```
<< Thread 1 >>
a = a + 2
```

```
<< Thread 2 >>
a = a + 3
```

```
<< Main >>
wait_for_threads()
print(a)
```

What does this print?



Example from: <https://python.land/python-concurrency/the-python-gil>

GIL: Global Interpreter Lock

Pro:

- Ensures no race conditions – convenient!
- Some ops release GIL (e.g., I/O, NumPy)

Con:

- Compute heavy multi-threaded = impossible
- Finicky to code around

Instead:

- Use multi-processing
 - more heavy duty
 - harder to share data
- Escape to other languages

GIL: Global Interpreter Lock

Pro:

- Ensures no race conditions – convenient!
- Some operations bypass GIL (e.g., I/O, NumPy)

Con:

- Compute heavy multi-threaded = impossible
- Finicky to code around

We'll get back to this in weeks 6 + 7

Instead:

- Use multi-processing
 - more heavy duty
 - harder to share data
- Escape to other languages

Indeed, why Python?

So, Python is

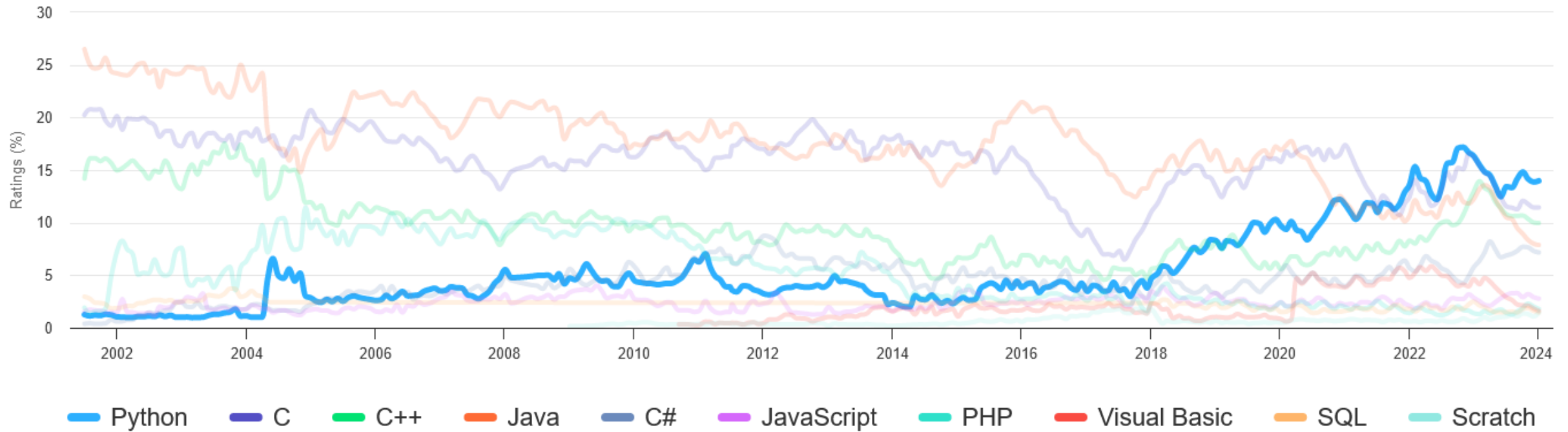
1. Slow
2. Not great for parallel



Python is popular!

TIOBE Programming Community Index

Source: www.tiobe.com



With a great ecosystem



And easy to use

speed vs agility

...and the GIL is going away too

peps.python.org/pep-0703/

PEP 703 – Making the Global Interpreter Lock

- **PEP 703**: CPython 3.13 has experimental support for running with the [global interpreter lock](#) disabled. See [Free-threaded CPython](#) for more details.

Author: Sam Gross <colesbury at gmail.com>

Sponsor: Łukasz Langa <lukasz at python.org>

Discussions-To: [Discourse thread](#)

Status: [Accepted](#) 

Type: [Standards Track](#)

Created: 09-Jan-2023

Python-Version: 3.13

Post-History: [09-Jan-2023](#), [04-May-2023](#)

Resolution: [Discourse thread](#)

Join the Vevox session

Go to **vevox.app**

Enter the session ID: **136-979-360**

Or scan the QR code





##/##

Join at: **vevox.app**ID: **XXX-XXX-XXX**

Question slide



Python is slow because...

it is compiled to machine code

##.##%

it is interpreted

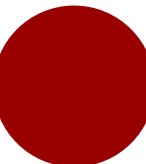
##.##%

snakes have no legs

##.##%

it cannot run in parallel

##.##%





##/##

Join at: **vevox.app**ID: **XXX-XXX-XXX**

Results slide



Python is slow because...

it is compiled to machine code

##.##%

it is interpreted

##.##%

snakes have no legs

##.##%

it cannot run in parallel

##.##%

RESULTS SLIDE



##/##

Join at: **vevox.app**

ID: **XXX-XXX-XXX**

Question slide



What does GIL stand for?

Global Interpreter Lock

##.##%

Good Interpreted Language

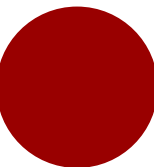
##.##%

Global International Language

##.##%

Grand Interpreter Lie

##.##%





##/##

Join at: **vevox.app**ID: **XXX-XXX-XXX**

Results slide



What does GIL stand for?

Global Interpreter Lock

##.##%

Good Interpreted Language

##.##%

Global International Language

##.##%

Grand Interpreter Lie

##.##%

RESULTS SLIDE

What is the problem with the GIL?

It's hard to pronounce

##.##%

It makes all code slower

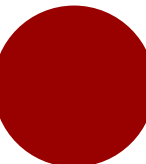
##.##%

It must be manually turned on/off

##.##%

It prevents efficient multi-threading

##.##%





##/##

Join at: **vevox.app**

ID: XXX-XXX-XXX

Results slide



What is the problem with the GIL?

It's hard to pronounce

##.##%

It makes all code slower

##.##%

It must be manually turned on/off

##.##%

It prevents efficient multi-threading

##.##%

RESULTS SLIDE



Why might we still use Python despite being slow?

Snakes are cool!

##.##%

Ease of use increases productivity

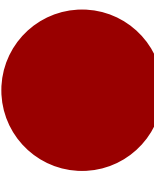
##.##%

Nothing else can run on the HPC system

##.##%

Slow code means more breaks for me

##.##%





##/##

Join at: vevox.app

ID: XXX-XXX-XXX

Results slide



Why might we still use Python despite being slow?

Snakes are cool!

##.##%

Ease of use increases productivity

##.##%

Nothing else can run on the HPC system

##.##%

Slow code means more breaks for me

##.##%

RESULTS SLIDE

Python programs a.k.a. scripts

Python programs

```
print("Hello World")
```

hello.py

\$

Python programs

```
print("Hello World")
```

hello.py

```
$ python hello.py  
Hello World  
$
```

Python programs

```
print("Hello World")
```

hello.py

```
$ source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/...  
$ conda activate 02613  
(02613) $ python hello.py  
Hello World  
(02613) $
```


Python programs

```
print("Hello World")
```

hello.py

```
$ python hello.py  
Hello World  
$
```

Python programs

```
name = "02613"  
print(f"Hello {name}")
```

hello.py

```
$ python hello.py  
Hello 02613  
$
```

Python programs

```
name = ??  
print(f"Hello {name}")
```

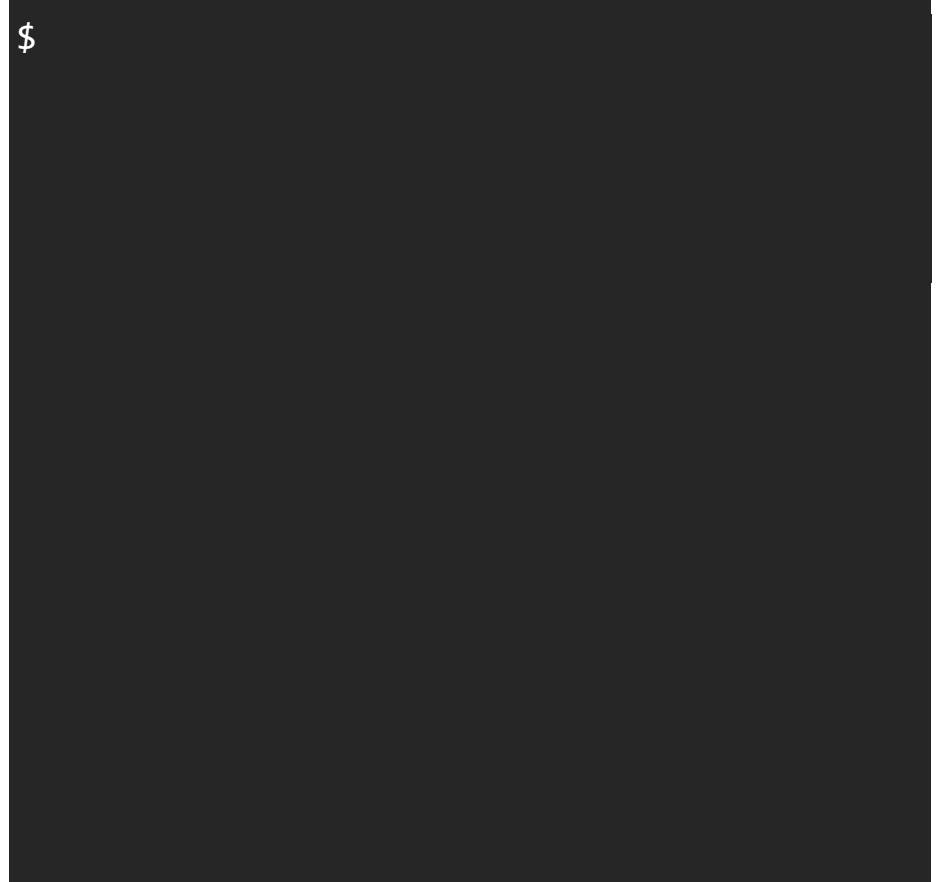
hello.py

```
$ python hello.py 02613  
Hello 02613  
$
```

Python programs

```
def compute_from_data(file_path):  
    data = load_data(file_path)  
    # Compute...  
    ...  
    return result  
  
result = compute_from_data("path/to/data.txt")  
print(result)
```

program.py



Python programs

```
def compute_from_data(file_path):  
    data = load_data(file_path)  
    # Compute...  
    ...  
    return result  
  
result = compute_from_data("path/to/data.txt")  
print(result)
```

program.py

```
$ python program.py  
42  
$
```

Python programs

```
def compute_from_data(file_path):  
    data = load_data(file_path)  
    # Compute...  
    ...  
    return result  
  
file_path = ???  
result = compute_from_data(file_path)  
print(result)
```

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt  
42  
$
```

Python programs

```
import sys  
  
print(sys.argv)
```



List of command line arguments:

0: Script file name

1: First argument

2: Second argument

...

program.py

\$

Python programs

```
import sys  
  
print(sys.argv)
```



List of command line arguments:

0: Script file name

1: First argument

2: Second argument

...

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt  
['program.py', 'path/to/data.txt']  
$
```


Python programs

```
import sys  
  
print(sys.argv)
```



List of command line arguments:

- 0: Script file name
- 1: First argument
- 2: Second argument
- ...

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt  
['program.py', 'path/to/data.txt']  
$ python program.py 1st 2nd 3rd  
['program.py', '1st', '2nd', '3rd']  
$
```

Python programs

```
import sys  
  
print(sys.argv)
```



List of command line arguments:

- 0: Script file name
- 1: First argument
- 2: Second argument
- ...

program.py

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$ python program.py path/to/data.txt  
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$ python program.py
```

Python programs

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import sys  
  
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List of command line arguments:

- 0: Script file name
- 1: First argument
- 2: Second argument
- ...

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt  
['program.py', 'path/to/data.txt']  
$ python program.py 1st 2nd 3rd  
['program.py', '1st', '2nd', '3rd']  
$ python program.py  
['program.py']  
$
```

Python programs

```
def compute_from_data(file_path):  
    data = load_data(file_path)  
    # Compute...  
    ...  
    return result  
  
file_path = ???  
result = compute_from_data(file_path)  
print(result)
```

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt  
42  
$
```

Python programs

→ `import sys`

```
def compute_from_data(file_path):  
    data = load_data(file_path)  
    # Compute...  
    ...  
    return result
```

→ `file_path = sys.argv[1]`
`result = compute_from_data(file_path)`
`print(result)`

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt  
42  
$
```

Python programs

```
import sys

def compute_from_data(file_path, num_iters):
    data = load_data(file_path)
    # Compute...
    ...
    return result

file_path = sys.argv[1]
num_iters = sys.argv[2]
result = compute_from_data(file_path, num_iters)
print(result)
```

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt 100
```

Python programs

```
import sys

def compute_from_data(file_path, num_iters):
    data = load_data(file_path)
    # Compute...
    ...
    return result

file_path = sys.argv[1]
num_iters = sys.argv[2]
result = compute_from_data(file_path, num_iters)
print(result)
```

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt 100
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: 'str' object cannot be
interpreted as an integer
$
```

Python programs

```
import sys

def compute_from_data(file_path, num_iters, a):
    data = load_data(file_path)
    # Compute...
    ...
    return result

file_path = sys.argv[1]
num_iters = int(sys.argv[2]) # Cast to int
result = compute_from_data(file_path, num_iters, a)
print(result)
```

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt 100
42
$
```


Python programs

```
import sys

def compute_from_data(file_path, num_iters, a):
    data = load_data(file_path)
    # Compute...
    ...
    return result

file_path = sys.argv[1]
num_iters = int(sys.argv[2]) # Cast to int
a = float(sys.argv[3])       # Cast to float
result = compute_from_data(file_path, num_iters, a)
print(result)
```

program.py

```
$ python program.py path/to/data.txt 100 0.2
42
$
```

Join the Vevox session

Go to **vevox.app**

Enter the session ID: **136-979-360**

Or scan the QR code



How do you access command line arguments?

A

##.##%

B

##.##%

C

##.##%

D

##.##%

A

```
import sys
sys.args
```

C

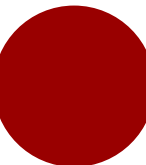
```
import sys
sys.argv
```

B

```
import cli
cli.args
```

D

```
argv = input()
```





##/##

Join at: **vevox.app**

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Results slide

How do you access command line arguments?

A

##.##%

B

##.##%

C

##.##%

D

##.##%

A

```
import sys
sys.args
```

C

```
import sys
sys.argv
```

B

```
import cli
cli.args
```

D

```
argv = input()
```

What will this print?

A

##.##%

B

##.##%

C

##.##%

prog.py:

```
import sys
print(sys.args)
```

```
$ python prog.py hello
```

A

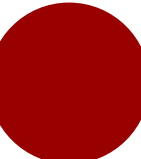
```
['python', 'prog.py',
'hello']
```

B

```
['prog.py', 'hello']
```

C

```
['hello']
```





##/##

Join at: vevox.app

ID: XXX-XXX-XXX

Results slide



What will this print?

A

##.##%

B

##.##%

C

##.##%

prog.py:

```
import sys
print(sys.args)
```

```
$ python prog.py hello
```

A

```
['python', 'prog.py',
'hello']
```

B

```
['prog.py', 'hello']
```

C

```
['hello']
```



##/##

Join at: **vevox.app**

ID: XXX-XXX-XXX

Question slide



What will this print?

A

##.##%

B

##.##%

C

##.##%

prog.py:

```
import sys
print(sys.args)
```

```
$ python prog.py data/my data.d
```

A

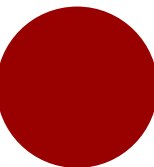
```
['prog.py', 'data/my data.d']
```

B

```
['prog.py', 'data/my', 'data.d']
```

C

```
['prog.py', 'data', 'my data.d']
```





##/##

Join at: **vevox.app**

ID: XXX-XXX-XXX

Results slide



What will this print?

A

##.##%

B

##.##%

C

##.##%

prog.py:

```
import sys
print(sys.args)
```

```
$ python prog.py data/my data.d
```

A

```
['prog.py', 'data/my data.d']
```

B

```
['prog.py', 'data/my', 'data.d']
```

C

```
['prog.py', 'data', 'my data.d']
```




##/##

Join at: vevox.app

ID: XXX-XXX-XXX

Question slide



What will this print?

A

##.##%

B

##.##%

C

##.##%

prog.py:

```
import sys
```

```
print(sys.args)
```

```
$ python prog.py x 1 2.0
```

A

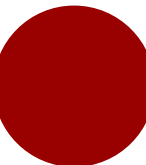
```
['prog.py', 'x', 1, 2.0]
```

B

```
['prog.py', 'x', '12.0']
```

C

```
['prog.py', 'x', '1', '2.0']
```





##/##

Join at: vevox.app

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Results slide



What will this print?

A

##.##%

B

##.##%

C

##.##%

prog.py:

```
import sys
```

```
print(sys.args)
```

```
$ python prog.py x 1 2.0
```

A

```
['prog.py', 'x', 1, 2.0]
```

B

```
['prog.py', 'x', '12.0']
```

C

```
['prog.py', 'x', '1', '2.0']
```

Python in batch jobs

Python in batch jobs

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J sleeper
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o sleeper_%J.out
#BSUB -e sleeper_%J.err
```

Command

```
sleep 60
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```

Python in batch jobs

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```

Python in batch jobs

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```

Python in batch jobs

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```

Python in batch jobs

```
#!/bin/bash  
#BSUB -J python  
#BSUB -q hpc  
#BSUB -W 15
```

Resources

```
$ bsub < submit.sh  
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.  
$
```

Your job script is read at submission, but...
Your Python script is read when the job starts!

Run { # Run Python script
python program.py

submit.sh

Python in batch jobs

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py path/to/data.txt 0.2
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```

Queue

```
$ bsub < submit.sh (0.2)
```

Python in batch jobs

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py path/to/data.txt 0.4
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702574> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
```

Queue

```
$ bsub < submit.sh (0.2)
```

```
$ bsub < submit.sh (0.4)
```

Python in batch jobs

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py path/to/data.txt 0.6
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702574> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702575> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
```

Queue

```
$ bsub < submit.sh (0.2)
```

```
$ bsub < submit.sh (0.4)
```

```
$ bsub < submit.sh (0.6)
```

Python in batch jobs: some tips

Python in batch jobs: unbuffered output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```

Python in batch jobs: unbuffered output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```

```
import time
print("Hello World")
time.sleep(600) # Sleep 10 minutes
```

program.py

Python in batch jobs: unbuffered output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ bstat
JOBID  ... STAT START_TIME    ELAPSED
702573  ... RUN  Dec 14 13:48    0:04:32
$
```

```
import time
print("Hello World")
time.sleep(600) # Sleep 10 minutes
```

program.py

Python in batch jobs: unbuffered output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py
```

submit.sh

No "Hello World"!

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ bstat
JOBID  ... STAT START_TIME    ELAPSED
702573  ... RUN  Dec 14 13:48    0:04:32
$ bpeek
<< output from stdout >>

<< output from stderr >>
$
```

```
import time
print("Hello World")
time.sleep(600) # Sleep 10 minutes
```

program.py

Python in batch jobs: unbuffered output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py
```

submit.sh

No "Hello World"!

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ bstat
JOBID  ... STAT START_TIME    ELAPSED
702573 ... RUN  Dec 14 13:48    0:04:32
$ bpeek
<< output from stdout >>

<< output from stderr >>
$ cat python_702573.out
$
```

```
import time
print("Hello World")
time.sleep(600) # Sleep 10 minutes
```

program.py

Python in batch jobs: unbuffered output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python program.py
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ bstat
No unfinished job found
$ cat python_702573.out
Hello World
```

```
-----
Sender: LSF System <lsfadmin@hpc.dtu.dk>
...
```

```
import time
print("Hello World")
time.sleep(600) # Sleep 10 minutes
```

program.py

Python in batch jobs: unbuffered output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python -u program.py
```

submit.sh

Unbuffered output

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702574> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ bstat
JOBID  ... STAT START_TIME    ELAPSED
702574 ... RUN  Dec 14 13:48   0:04:32
$ bpeek
<< output from stdout >>
Hello World

<< output from stderr >>
$
```

```
import time
print("Hello World")
time.sleep(600) # Sleep 10 minutes
```

program.py

Python in batch jobs: unbuffered output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python.%J.out
#BSUB -e python.%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# I
sou
con
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python -u program.py
```

submit.sh

Unbuffered output

Has performance implications!
Not good if you print a lot

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702574> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ bstat
JOBID  ... STAT START_TIME    ELAPSED
702574 ... RUN  Dec 14 13:48    0:04:32
```

```
import time
print("Hello World")
time.sleep(600) # Sleep 10 minutes
```

program.py

Python in batch jobs: organizing your output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python -u program.py
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```

Python in batch jobs: organizing your output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem=512MB]"
#BSUB -o python_%J.out
#BSUB -e python_%J.err
```

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python -u program.py
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ ls
program.py
python_702531.err
python_702531.out
python_702572.err
python_702571.err
python_702571.out
python_702572.err
python_702572.out
python_702573.err
python_702573.out
...
```

Python in batch jobs: organizing your output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem]=512MB"
#BSUB -o batch_output/python_%J.out
#BSUB -e batch_output/python_%J.err
```

Directory for output files

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python -u program.py
```

submit.sh

```
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```

Python in batch jobs: organizing your output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem]=512MB"
#BSUB -o batch_output/python_%J.out
#BSUB -e batch_output/python_%J.err
```

Directory for output files

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python -u program.py
```

submit.sh

Make directory before bsub!

```
$ mkdir batch_output
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$
```


Python in batch jobs: organizing your output

Resources

```
#!/bin/bash
#BSUB -J python
#BSUB -q hpc
#BSUB -W 15
#BSUB -R "rusage[mem]=512MB"
#BSUB -o batch_output/python_%J.out
#BSUB -e batch_output/python_%J.err
```

Directory for output files

Initialize

```
# Initialize Python environment
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh
conda activate 02613
```

Run

```
# Run Python script
python -u program.py
```

submit.sh

Make directory before bsub!

```
$ mkdir batch_output
$ bsub < submit.sh
Job <702573> is submitted to queue <hpc>.
$ ls
batch_output
program.py
submit.sh
```

Today's exercise

Get comfortable with Python on HPC

- Run Python interactively for testing
- Touch on relevant Python concepts
command line args, functions, lambdas, classes,
list comprehensions, basic NumPy, basic I/O
- Run Python in batch jobs
- **Remember:** Autolab exercises today do not count towards mandatory 20. But must still complete 1 (one from every week).

Useful commands

Log on to HPC

```
ssh <username>@login.hpc.dtu.dk  
ssh <username>@login2.hpc.dtu.dk  
ssh <username>@login.gbar.dtu.dk  
ssh <username>@login2.gbar.dtu.dk
```

Init. Anaconda environment (also for job scripts)

```
source /dtu/projects/02613_2025/conda/conda_init.sh  
conda activate 02613
```

Python with unbuffered output

```
python -u program.py
```

Python command line arguments

```
import sys  
sys.argv    # List of arguments
```

Change to work node

```
linuxsh
```

Submit job script

```
bsub < submit.sh
```

Job status

```
bstat  
bjobs  
bjobs -p    # pending reason
```

Check job output

```
bpeek  
bpeek <JOBID>
```

Kill job

```
bkill <JOBID>
```