High Performance Research Computing

A Resource for Research and Discovery



Running Jupyter Notebooks on the Open On Demand Portal

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HPRC's Newest Cluster

Grace is a 925-node Intel cluster from Dell with an InfiniBand HDR-100 interconnect, A100 GPUs, RTX 6000 GPUs and T4 GPUs. There are 925 nodes based on the Intel Cascade Lake processor.

Grace Status: Testing and Early user onboarding

Grace 3TB Large Memory-80 cores/nodes Other Login Nodes-48 cores/node



Login Nodes	5
384GB memory general compute nodes	800
GPU - A100 nodes with 384GB memory	100
GPU - RTX 6000 nodes with 384GB memory	9
GPU - T4 nodes with 384GB memory	8
3TB Large Memory	8

Available late Spring 2021

For more information: https://hprc.tamu.edu/wiki/Grace:Intro

HPRC Portal

- HPRC Portal is an open source web platform through which users can access HPC clusters and services with a web browser
- Both ada and terra portal can be accessed through the landing page: <u>https://portal.hprc.tamu.edu/</u>
- Key services provided: Job submission and monitoring File transfer and management File editing Shell access Interactive applications

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TAMU HPRC OnDemand Homepage



Ada OnDemand Portal



Terra OnDemand Portal

Accessing the HPRC Portal

Access

- On campus: <u>https://portal.hprc.tamu.edu/</u>
 - Off campus:
 - Set up and start VPN (Virtual Private Network): <u>u.tamu.edu/VPnetwork</u>
 - Then access the link: <u>https://portal.hprc.tamu.edu/</u>
 - Two-Factor Authentication enabled
- OnDemand user guide helps to navigate the easy-to-use interface and access the interactive applications:

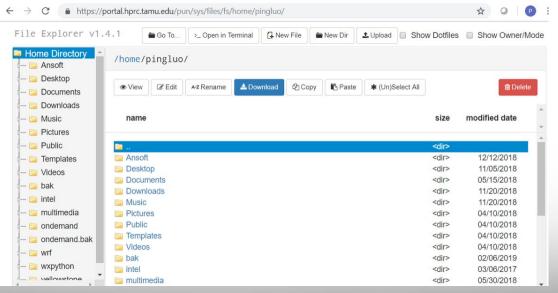
https://hprc.tamu.edu/wiki/SW:Portal

hprc.tamu.edu/wiki/HPRC:Access

File Explorer

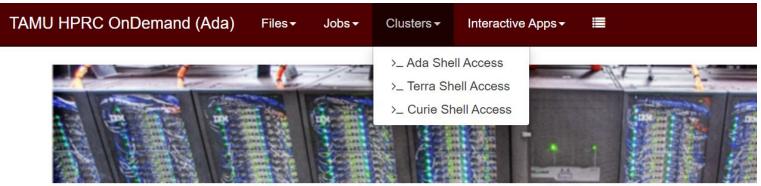
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- Using the Files visual interface, a user can view a file explorer at either their home directory or scratch directory
- Files on portal can be used for viewing, editing and creating new files as well as directories on clusters



Cluster Shell

- Shell access to any of the three clusters is available from this drop down menu with one click
- Similar to ssh client such as Putty and MobaXterm using Netid and password



OnDemand provides an integrated, single access point for all of your HPC resources.

Jobs

- Active Jobs: Provides information regarding jobs running on the cluster, JobID, name, user, account, time used, queue, and status
- Job Composure: Provides template job scripts to create new jobs Refer the wiki link for more details on job submission: https://hprc.tamu.edu/wiki/Ada:Batch Processing LSF

+ New Job -					☆ Create Template
🖸 Edit Files 🛛 🕏 Job Options	≥ Open Terminal	► Submit Sto	p		💼 Delete
Show 25 v entries				Search:	
Created	↓ ≣ Name		Cluster	↓† Status	ţţ
March 16, 2020 11:02pm March 16, 2020 11:00pm	serial serial	9550589 9550588	Ada Ada	Complete	
February 10, 2020 1:28pm	serial		, luu	Not Subr	
Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries				Previ	ous 1 Next

Interactive Apps

- Most common GUI software like MATLAB, Abaqus etc. along with servers like Jupyter Notebooks, RStudio.can be directly launched by providing mentioned parameters.
- Required job parameters:
 - number of cores
 - wall time
 - memory
 - type of node
- If a software is not available, you can always run it within VNC

To load ABAQUS using VNC:

module load ABAQUS vglrun abaqus cae

 For more details on running VNC, refer: <u>https://hprc.tamu.edu/wiki/Ada:Remote-Viz</u>

Jupyter

- Jupyter interactive app on portal will launch Jupyter Notebook server on clusters
- Jupyter Notebook environment can be created using Python or Anaconda(module version specified) on HPRC Portal
- Note: Run the command "showquota" to check if available file limit >10,000 as conda and pip creates thousands of files
- Jupyter Notebook session data will be saved in user's home directory by default. This can be modified by creating virtual environment under user's scratch directory
- To launch Jupyter Notebooks, go to Interactive Apps-> Server->Jupyter Notebooks

Jupyter

- Choose Module(Python/Anaconda version)
- Provide **number of hours** for running notebooks on clusters
- Specify number of cores [1-28] allocated on node on clusters
- Requested total memory (2-112GB)

If total mem from all cores is <=54G, the job will run on a 64G memory node If total mem from all cores is >54G, the job will run on a 128G memory node

- Provide **node type** (GPU/Any)
- Specify account details and email to receive a pop-up when session is ready to launch

Optional Environment Activation-Python

- Existing virtual environments created on clusters can be used to launch Jupyter Notebooks. Alternately, Python or Anaconda module can be used to new create virtual environment
- For creating virtual environment using Python, create new directory under scratch
 mkdir -p /scratch/user/mynetid/pip_envs
- Load Python module(select from the list of module available on portal). Create virtual environment named my_notebook-python-3.6.6-foss-2018b

module purge virtualenv /scratch/user/mynetid/pip_envs/my_notebook-python-3.6.6-foss-2018b

Optional Environment Activation-Python

• Activate virtual environment

Install notebook and python packages

source /scratch/user/mynetid/pip_envs/my_notebook-python-3.6.6-foss-2018b/bin/activate pip install notebook pip install python_package_name

• Refer wiki link for more information:

https://hprc.tamu.edu/wiki/SW:Portal#Jupyter_Notebook

Optional Environment Activation-Python

• Provide full path to to the activate command for your Python/3.6.6-foss-2018b environment in the

"Optional Conda Environment to be activated"

- Jupyter notebook session with JobID (4741187 in this case) and session ID is active.
- Session ID can be used to trace logs



Optional Environment Activation-Anaconda

 For creating virtual environment using Anaconda, create new directory under scratch and virtual environment my_notebook

module purge module load Anaconda/3-5.0.0.1 conda create -n my_notebook

• Activate/Deactivate environment using the command mentioned below: my_notebook-python-3.6.6-foss-2018b

Activate: source activate my_notebook Deactivate: source deactivate

Optional Environment Activation-Anaconda

Activate virtual environment. Install notebook and conda packages

source activate my_notebook conda install -c conda-forge notebook conda install -c conda-forge package-name

• Refer wiki link for more information: <u>https://hprc.tamu.edu/wiki/SW:Portal#Jupyter_Notebook</u>

Using Jupyter Notebooks

- Default directory-user's home or directory pointing to virtual environment (optional)
- Create new file using New-> Python3
- If you are uploading existing .ipynb file, make sure the python version is similar

💭 Jupyter	Qu	t Logout
Files Running Clusters		
Select items to perform actions on them.	Uploa	d New - 2
0 v hip_envs / my_notebook-python-3.6.6-foss-2018b	Name 🔶 Last Modified	File size
۵	seconds ag	0
D bin	an hour ag	0
include	an hour ag	0
ib ib	an hour ag	0
ib64	an hour ag	0
Share	an hour ag	0
🔲 뢷 Untitled.ipynb	Running 6 minutes ag	o 72 B
pip-selfcheck.json	an hour ag	61 B

Using Jupyter Notebook-Basic Python

Exercise 1

- Create a new directory under pip_envs
- Create a new notebook inside it. Save the file.
- Print a message- Welcome to HPRC

Jupyter Notebook- Familiarize the setup

- Jupyter server is up and running. Create notebook
 New->Notebook-> Python
- Upload notebook(Python version must be same)
 Upload->Select notebook

• File naming convention

All lowercase module names. Long module names can have words separated by underscores (really_long_module_name.py). CamelCase for class names

• Running the cells (Shortcut: Ctrl + Enter)

Jupyter Notebook- Running Python

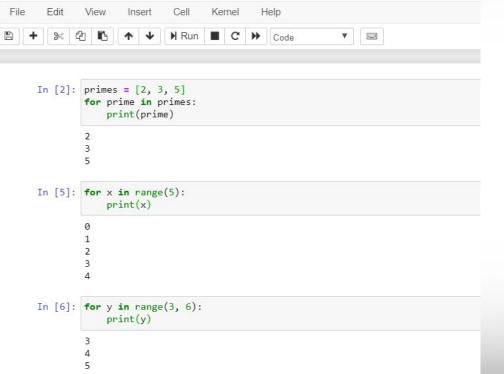
Texas A&M University

File Edit	View Insert Cell Kernel Help	
B + × 4	▲ ↓ NRun ■ C >> Code ▼ □	
In [2]:	<pre>print("Hello! Welcome to the course!!")</pre>	
	Hello! Welcome to the course!!	
In [3]:	print(1+1)	
	2	
In [4]:	<pre>mylist = [1,2,3] print(mylist[0])</pre>	
	1	
In [10]:	<pre>myint=1 myvar="Hello" print(type(myint)) print(type(myvar))</pre>	
	<class 'int'=""> <class 'str'=""></class></class>	

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Using Jupyter Notebook-Loops



Jupyter Notebook- Familiarize the setup

- Kernel Attributes
 - -Restart
 - -Interrupt
 - -Change kernel (switch between various python versions)
 - -Shutdown
 - -List down all kernels available eg. Python 2, Anaconda 3
 - -Remove specific kernels

jupyter kernelspec list jupyter kernelspec remove <kernel-name>

Jupyter Notebook- iPython Shell Commands

- Print working directory-!pwd
- List files inside directory- !ls
- Change directory- %cd newdir
- Make directory- %mkdir newdir
- Copy file- %cp filename.ipynb newdir/
- Remove directory- rm -r newdir

Using Jupyter Notebook-Basic Python

Exercise 2

• Change the formatting as indicated below:

Bold

Italics

Header1 format

Include a link (<u>https://hprc.tamu.edu/</u>) next to the text

Jupyter Notebook- Markdown

• Headers

(Header 1, title) stands for html code <h1>Header 1,title<h1>

• Line Break

The line breaks after using
 br tags and it is awesome

• Inline Formatting

Bold: **HPRC Italics: *HPRC Horizontal Line: ***

• Embed external link

Link to Google [section title](#section-title) [HPRC Link](<u>https://hprc.tamu.edu/</u>)

Jupyter Notebook- Markdown

Perform complex mathematical operations ('\$ math expression \$')

 \sqrt{k} In []: $\frac{}{k}$

• Embed Python Code

```
```Python
str = "This is block level code"
print(str)
...
```

#### **Using Jupyter Notebook-Introduction to Numpy**

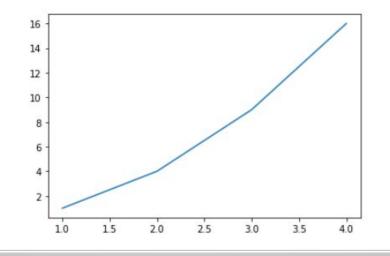
```
In [9]: # Create 2 new lists height and weight
 height = [1.87, 1.87, 1.82, 1.91, 1.90, 1.85]
 weight = [81.65, 97.52, 95.25, 92.98, 86.18, 88.45]
 # Import the numpy package as np
 import numpy as np
 # Create 2 numpy arrays from height and weight
 np height = np.array(height)
 np weight = np.array(weight)
 # Calculate bmi
 bmi = np weight / np height ** 2
 # Print the result
 print(bmi)
 # For a boolean response
 bmi > 25
 # Print only those observations above 23
 bmi[bmi > 25]
 [23.34925219 27.88755755 28.75558507 25.48723993 23.87257618 25.84368152]
```

Out[9]: array([27.88755755, 28.75558507, 25.48723993, 25.84368152])

#### **Using Jupyter Notebook-Introduction to Matplot**

In [5]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
plt.plot([1, 2, 3, 4], [1, 4, 9, 16])

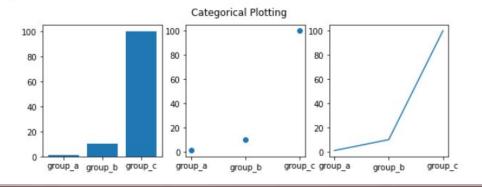
Out[5]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2b6ecfe8a908>]



#### **Using Jupyter Notebook-Introduction to Matplot**

```
In [6]: names = ['group_a', 'group_b', 'group_c']
values = [1, 10, 100]
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 3))
plt.subplot(131)
```

plt.subplot(131)
plt.subplot(132)
plt.subplot(132)
plt.scatter(names, values)
plt.subplot(133)
plt.plot(names, values)
plt.suptitle('Categorical Plotting')
plt.show()



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#### **Final Steps**

Logging Out:

To properly log out the portal, follow the below mentioned steps:

- log out the portal by clicking 'Log out' from the top navigation bar
- close the browser to completely terminate the session
- Clean up:

The portal stores temporary files for interactive apps in \$SCRATCH/ondemand/data/sys/dashboard.

• Use the below mentioned command on cluster to clean up after completing the simulations on Jupyter Notebooks.

rm -rf \$SCRATCH/ondemand/data/sys/dashboard/batch\_connect/sys/\*

• Saving the files:

Notebooks will be saved in the default directory (home or virtual environment)

# **Continued Learning**

### Intro to HPRC Video Tutorial Series

### HPRC's Wiki Page