Introduction to BioHPC Lab

BioHPC Lab Workshop

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Bioinformatics Facility
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http://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/lab/lab.aspx

http://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/lab/doc/Introduction to BioHPC Lab v3c.pdf

BioHPC Laboratory

BioHPC Laboratory is a computational resource configured and optimized for the needs of computational biology and bioinformatics

- Available to Cornell and external users
- Provides access to computing, storage and software (over 300 titles)
- Located in Rhodes Hall and accessible remotely and on-site







BioHPC Lab

Renting computing resources

Hosting computing resources

Storage

Consulting and education

BioHPC Lab: computing

Two ways of using BioHPC Lab computing resources:

Buy hours and run computations on BioHPC Lab workstations/servers

Only pay for the hours you need, avoid problems with maintaining your own hardware, software and resource allocation.

 Buy your own hardware (or better ask us to buy it for you) and host it in BioHPC Lab

If you need a special hardware, or you expect to use it 24/7, you can still avoid problems related to maintaining your own hardware, software and resource allocation by hosting the machine with the Lab

BioHPC Lab: hosting

Buy your own hardware and host it in BioHPC Lab

- Fully customizable hardware buy just what needed
- Access to all software and storage same as rental
- Machine usage restricted to group: usage may be regulated internally (all have access) or by reservations (users need to reserve machine)
- No root access installations that require full admin rights may be done by us or in a customized Docker container
- Annual fee (\$1,039.17)
- Use Lab scheduler or install scheduler per request
- Storage servers can also be hosted

BioHPC Lab: multi-machine hosting

- Annual fee is smaller for following identical hosted servers (first server \$1,039.17 following ones \$611.75).
- Machines can be joined together using SGE scheduler as desired
- We can host a separate cluster storage (Lustre of Gluster)

BioHPC Lab: storage

- 1013TB of networked storage available in two volumes: 700TB Lustre volume and 313TB Gluster volume
- Very robust and scalable architecture: cluster storage based on RAID6/RAID7 servers connected by Lustre or Gluster, new servers can be added to expand storage.
- Very affordable! \$91.35 per TB per year is lower than even Amazon archival storage
- Users get free storage allocations with the accounts

BioHPC Lab: Lustre storage

High performance scalable parallel storage system

 Metadata (file names and other information) separated from storage itself

Storage servers use ZFS raidz2 (RAID6 equivalent) file system

 Main system for fast access – home directories, storage groups

BioHPC Lab: Backup service

We are going to introduce a backup service soon (Feb 2017)

 Users will be able to choose backup options using Lab website (what to backup, how many versions etc)

 Backup servers (currently 270TB) are located in different building (Weill Hall)

BioHPC Lab: software

- BioHPC Lab is pre-configured for bioinformatics with software and related software infrastructure (libraries, development tools etc.).
- All software installed as a response to our or our users computing needs.
 - If you need a program that is not installed, ask us. We may install it, it depends on possible usage level and time investment required to deploy.
- 326 titles as of 1/6/2017
- Common genomic data is available locally in the Lab: sequence and annotation databases, preformatted for common programs

BioHPC Lab hardware infrastructure

interactive worksta 4	ations with nice consoles ("general"): 4-core, 24GB RAM, 4TB HDD (cbsuwrkst1,2,3,4 – can be used directly in 625 Rhodes)
"general" remote v 32	workstations: 8-core, 16GB RAM, 1TB HDD (cbsum1c1b0NN, cbsum1c2b0NN)
"medium memory 1 16	" remote workstations 16-core, 64GB RAM, 1TB HDD 12-core, 128GB RAM, 4TB HDD, 1TB SSD (cbsummNN)
"large memory" re 6 2 2 1	emote workstations 64-core, 512GB RAM, 12TB HDD, 1TB SSD 96-core, 512GB RAM, 12TB HDD, 1TB SSD 112-core, 512GB RAM, 12TB HDD, 1TB SSD (cbsulmNN) 64-core, 1024GB RAM, 9TB HDD, 1TB SSD (cbsuem01)

BioHPC Lab hardware infrastructure

networked storage: total 1013TB available in two volumes

313TB Gluster cluster (5 servers)

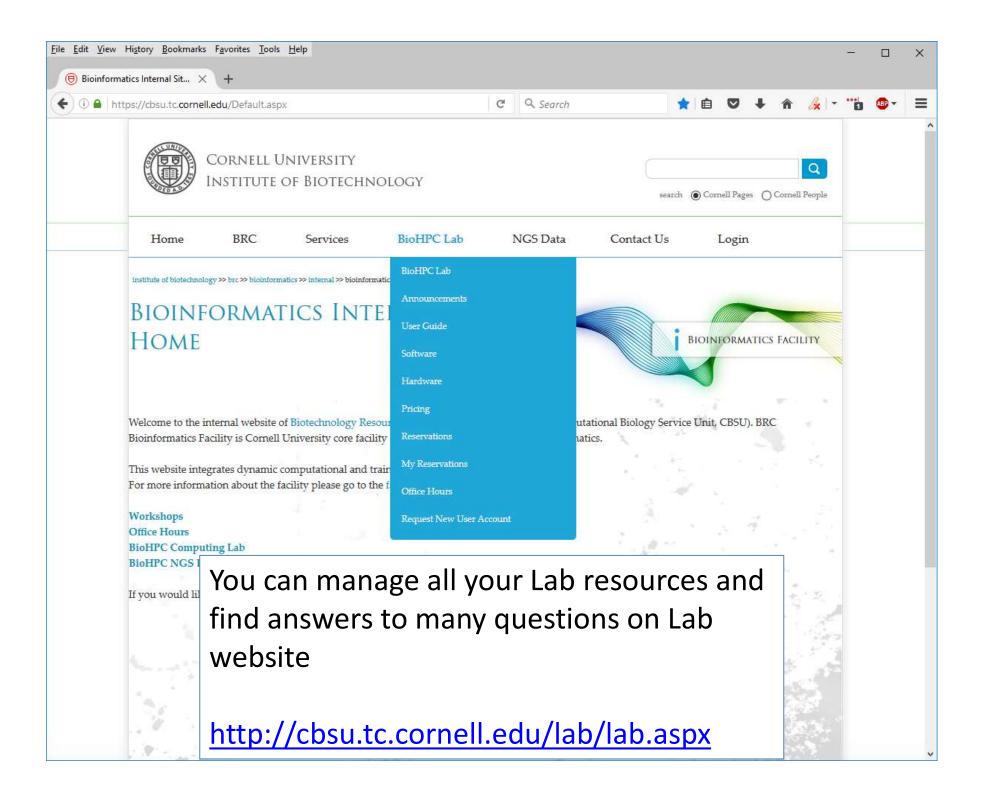
700TB Lustre cluster (12 servers)

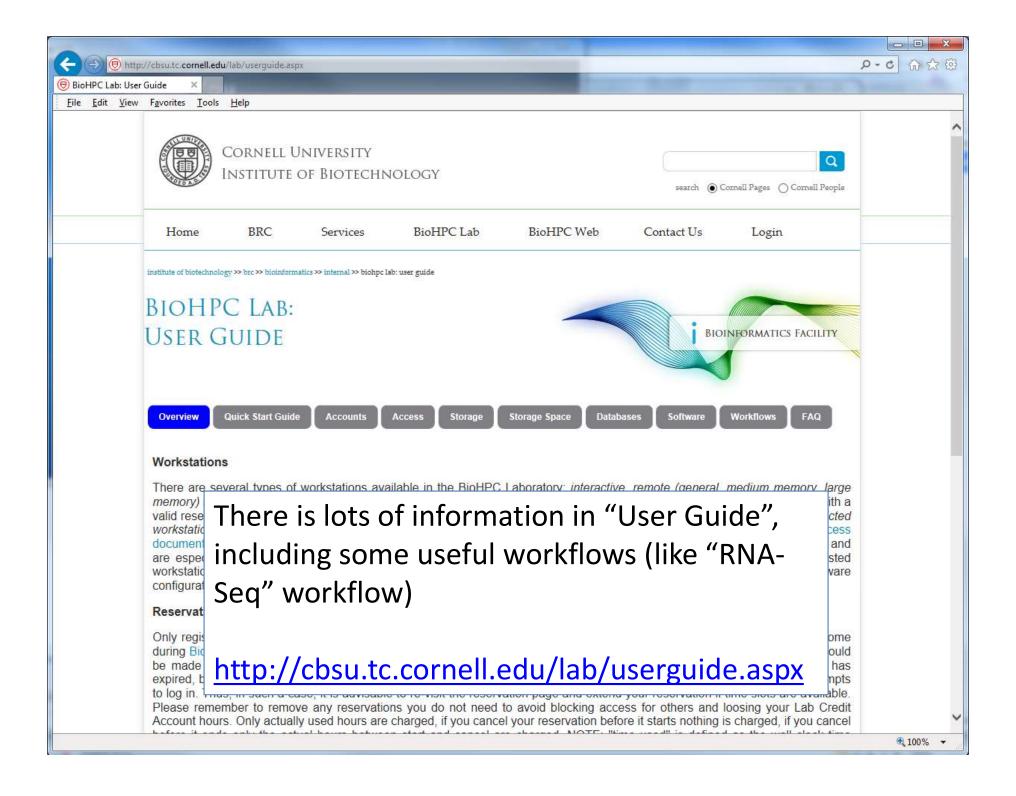
login machines (cbsulogin, cbsulogin2)

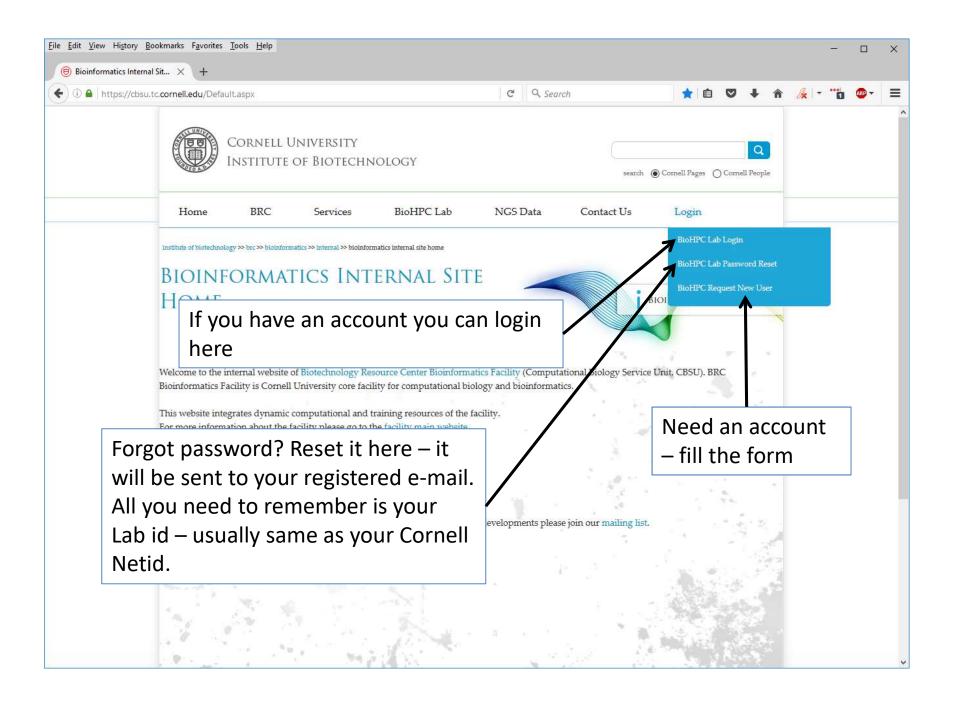
2 12-core, 64GB RAM, 1.5TB HDD

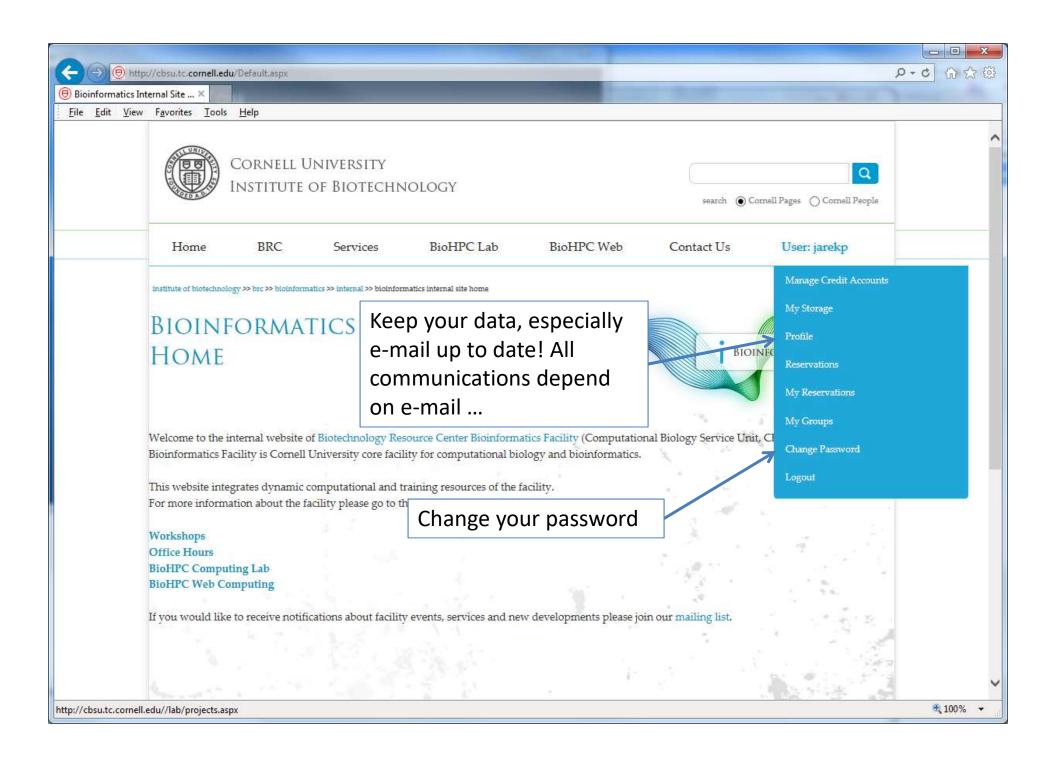
Setting up an account

- In order to get an account fill out account request form online
 - https://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/NewUserRequest.aspx
- All Cornell employees, students and alumni are eligible
- Any collaborators of Cornell employees, students and alumni are eligible
- External users requests are considered on case-by-case basis, depending on Lab overall usage.









Getting started with a new account

- You need hours: create and fund your own Lab Credit Account or get added to one
- Get extra storage if needed all users get free storage allocations, but it may not be enough
- Verify that your software is available and read instructions
- Transfer data to your Lab storage
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- Connect to reserved workstations
- Compute!

Lab Credit Accounts

In order to reserve workstations you need to have hours available in your <u>Lab Credit Account</u>.

Multiple users can be assigned to the same Lab Credit Account, but only one person (owner) can manage it: add hours, add/remove users, view usage etc.

If your group already has a Lab Credit Account you can ask the owner to be added to it, and get instant access to its hours.

You can set up your own Lab Credit Account and buy hours using Cornell Account or a credit card.

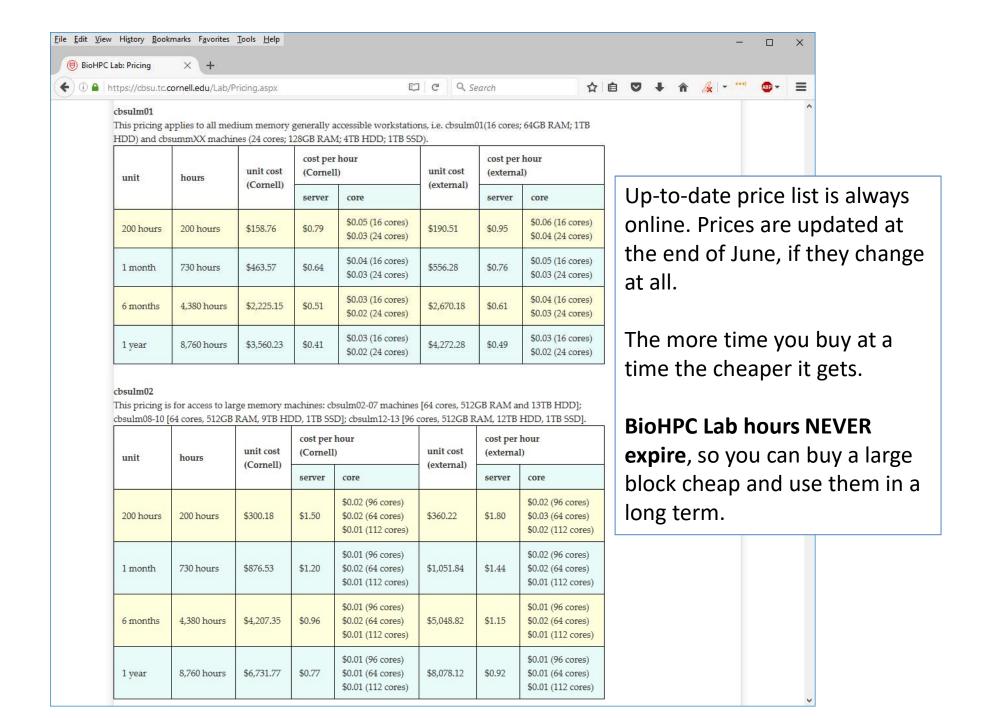
Lab Credit Accounts

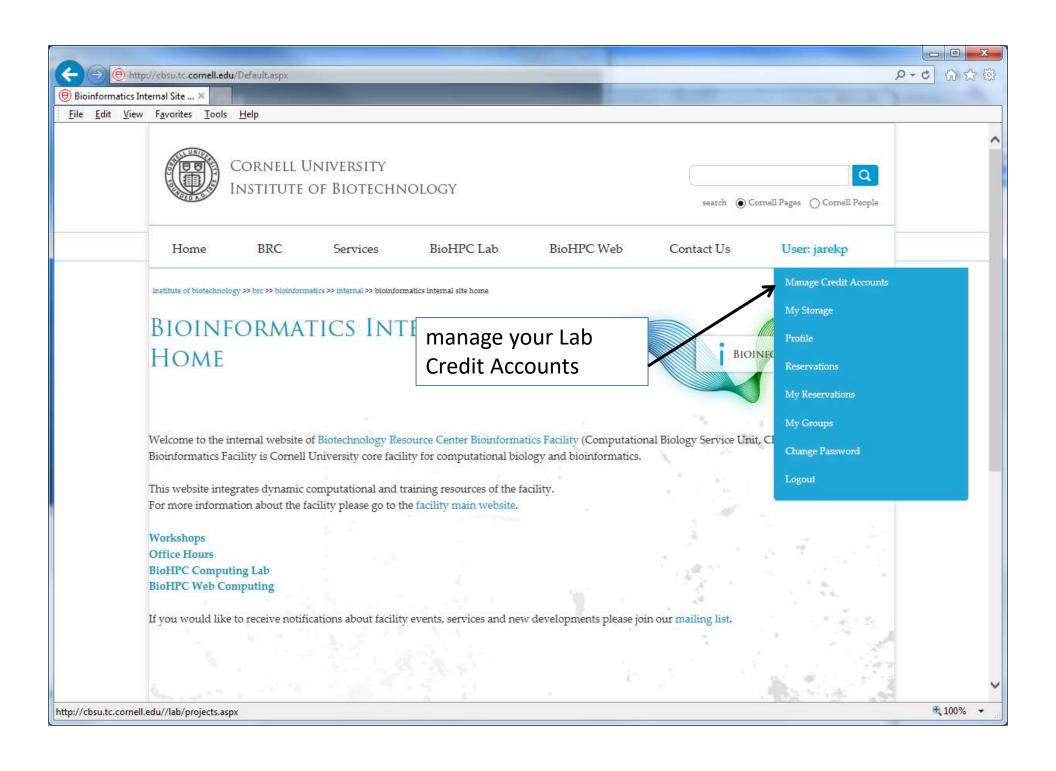
There are 3 types of workstations publicly available linked to 3 types of hours:

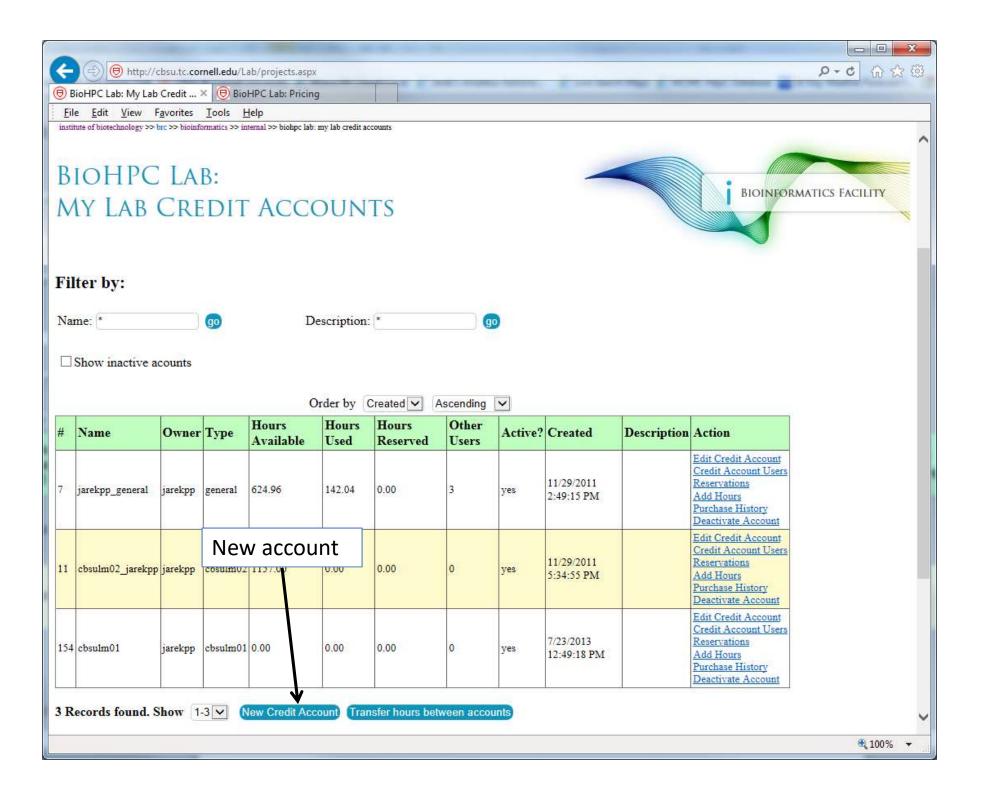
- general cbsum1c1*, cbsum1c2*, cbsuwrkst*
- medium memory (cbsulm01)
 cbsulm01, cbsumm*
- large memory (cbsulm02)
 cbsulm*, cbsuem01

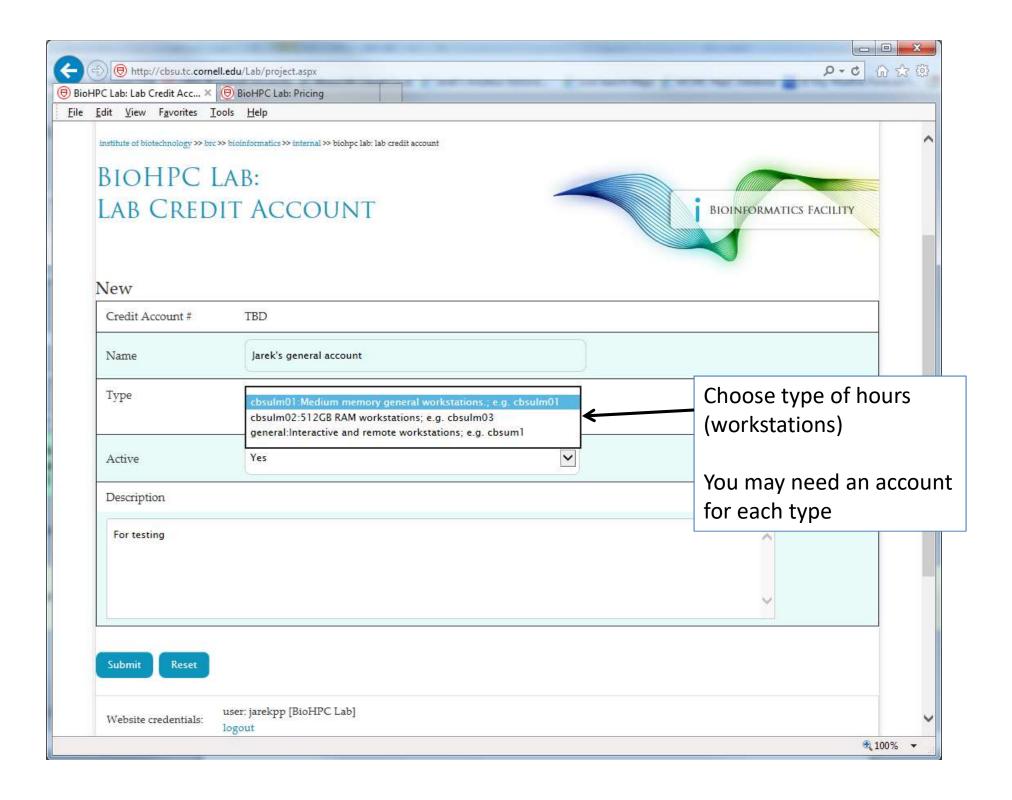
[We are working on GPU computing and special database computing]

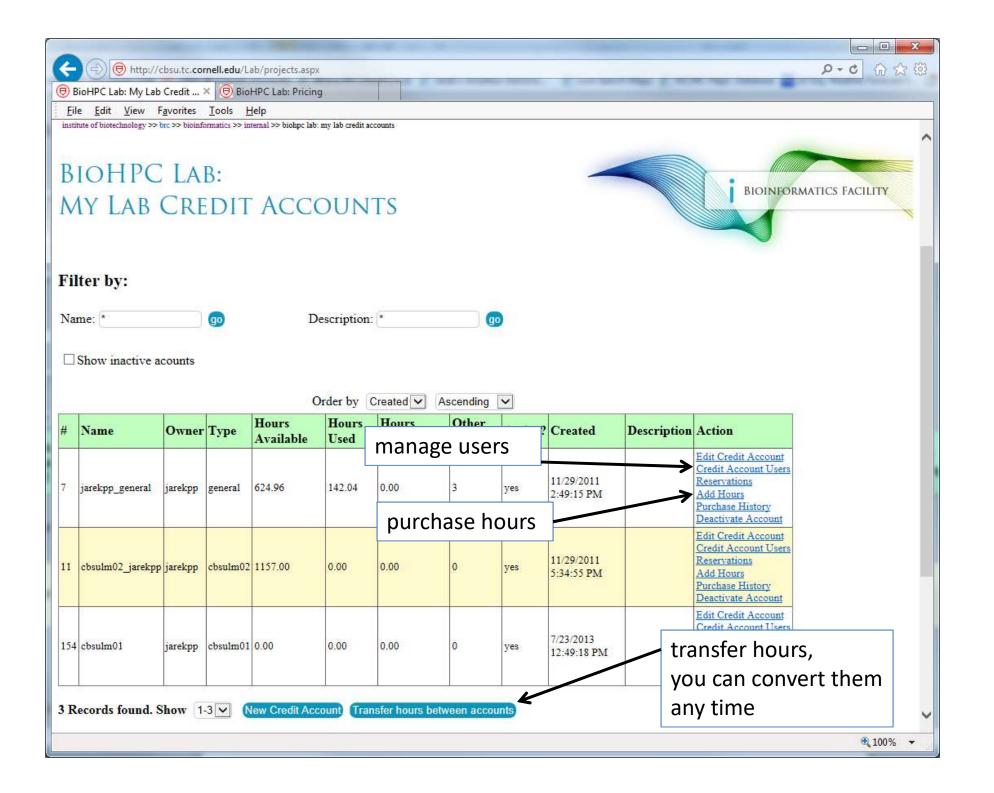
http://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/Lab/Pricing.aspx

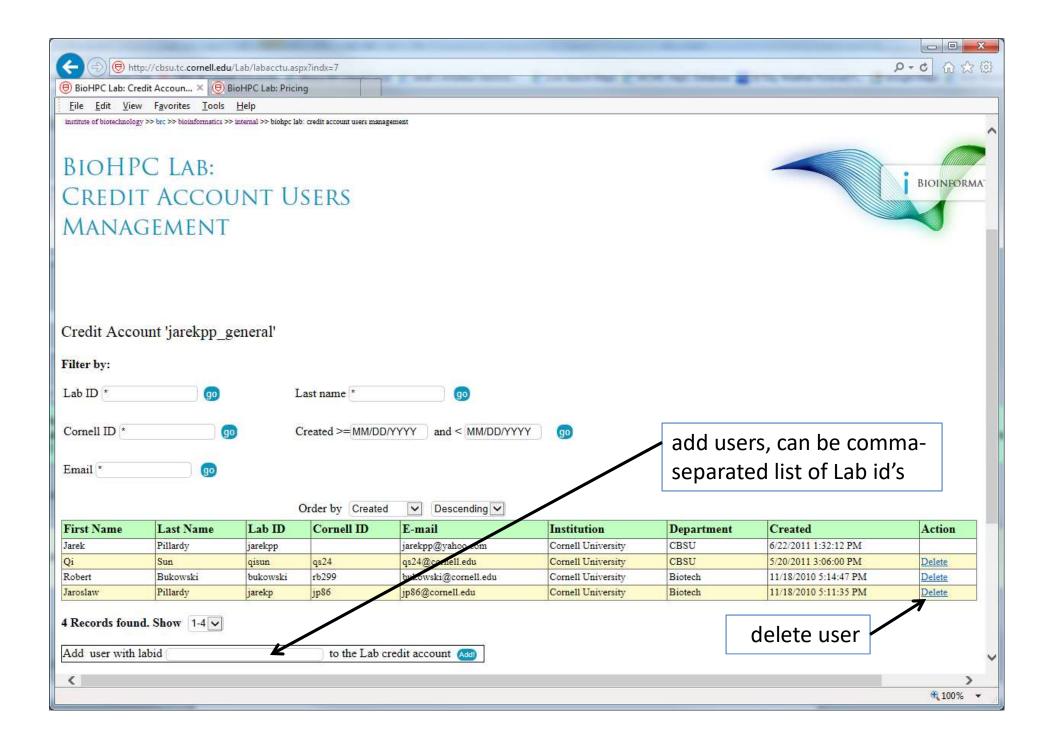


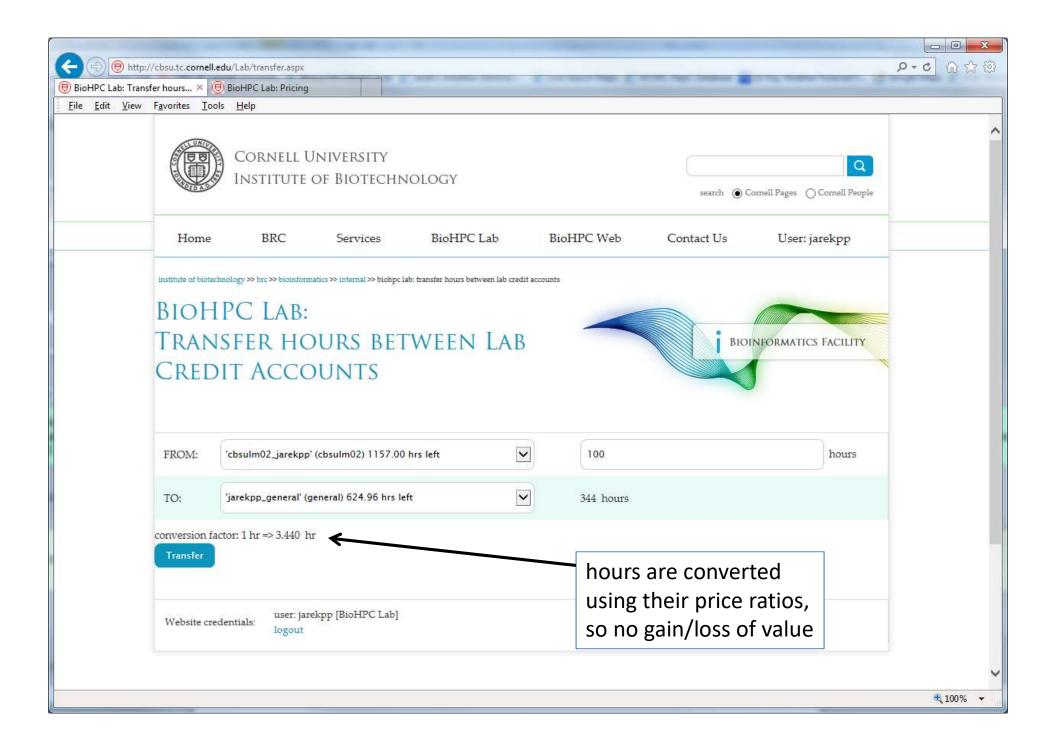






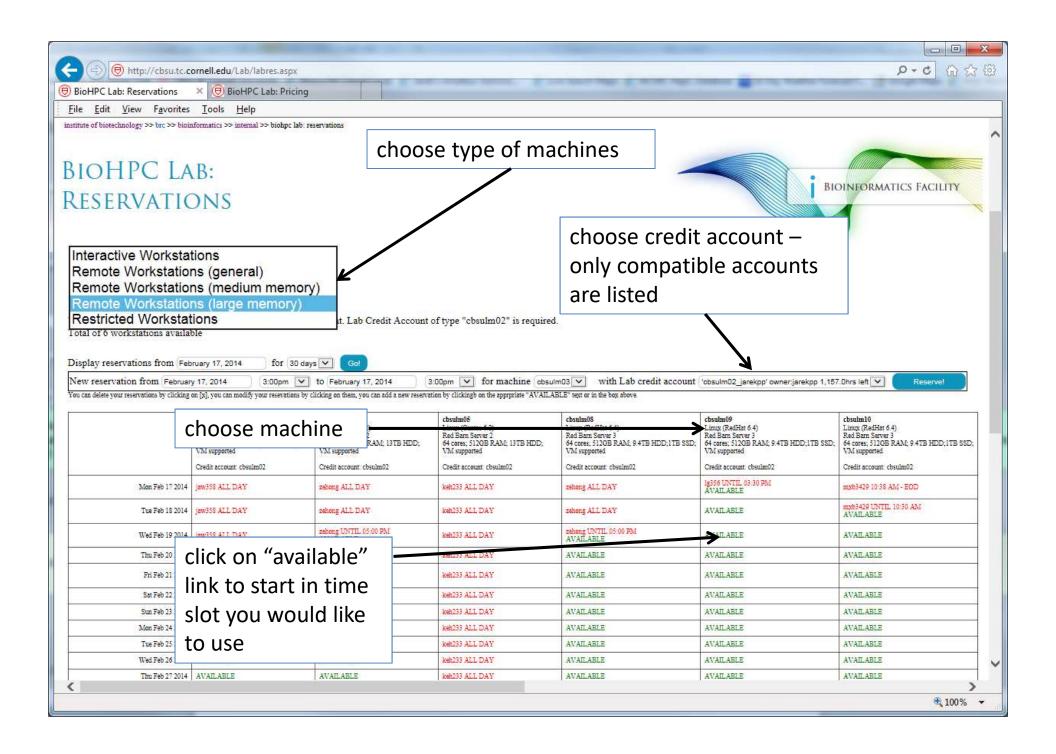


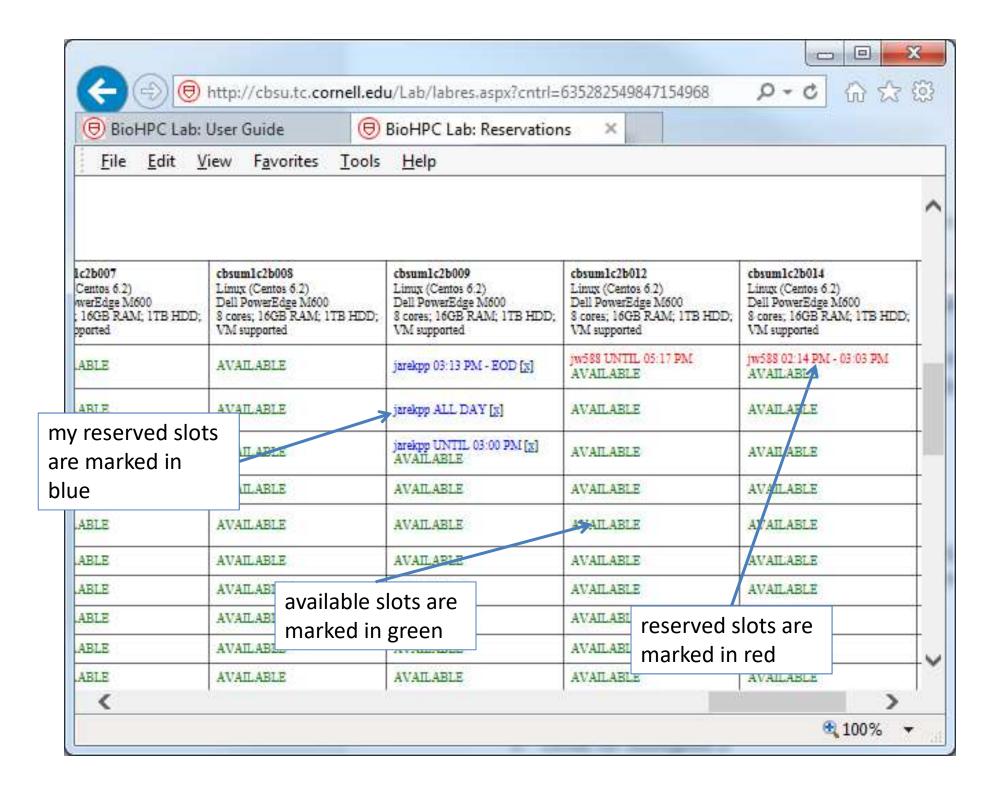


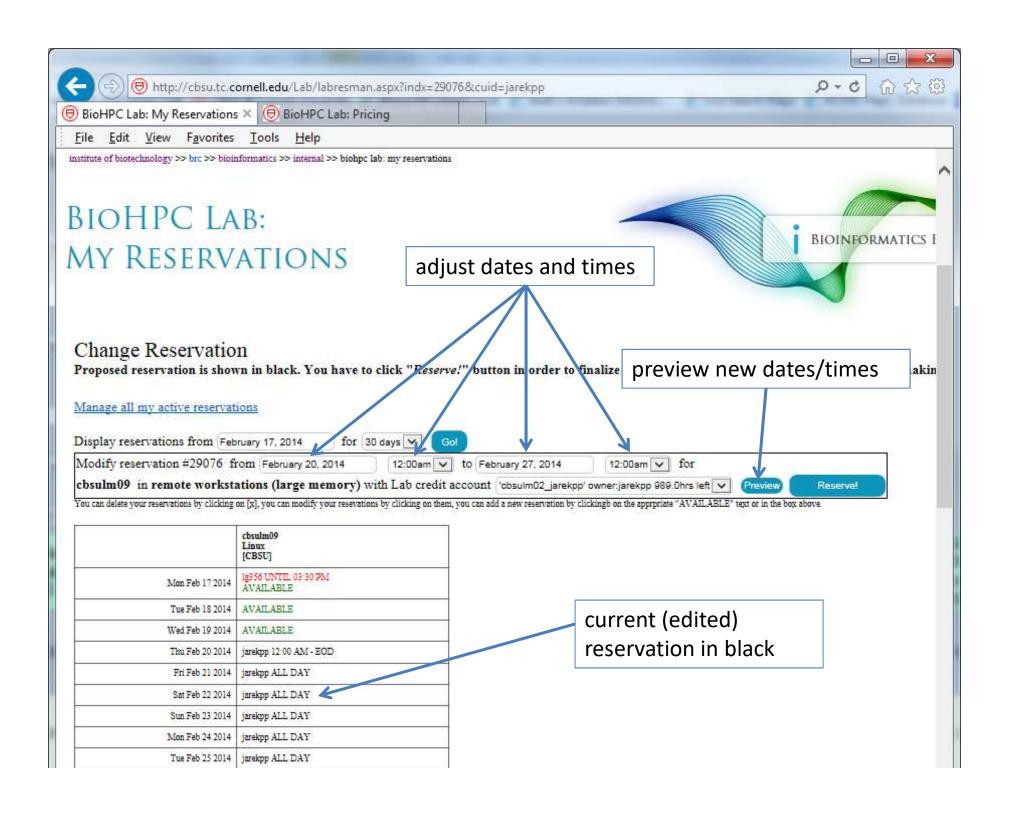


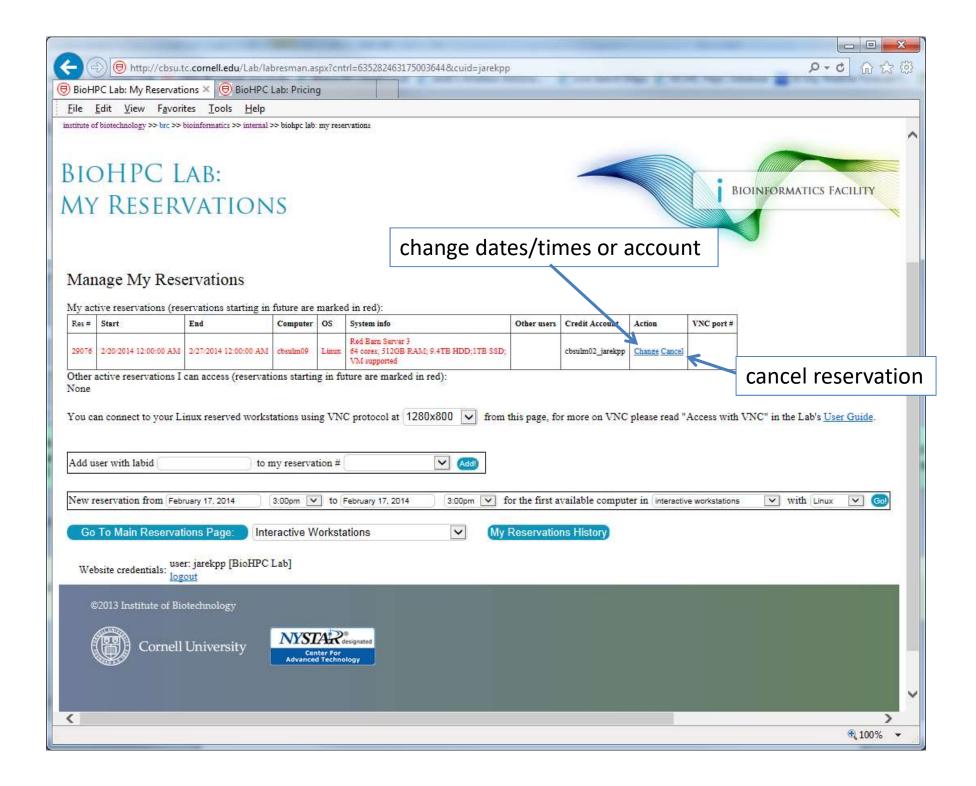
Getting started with a new account

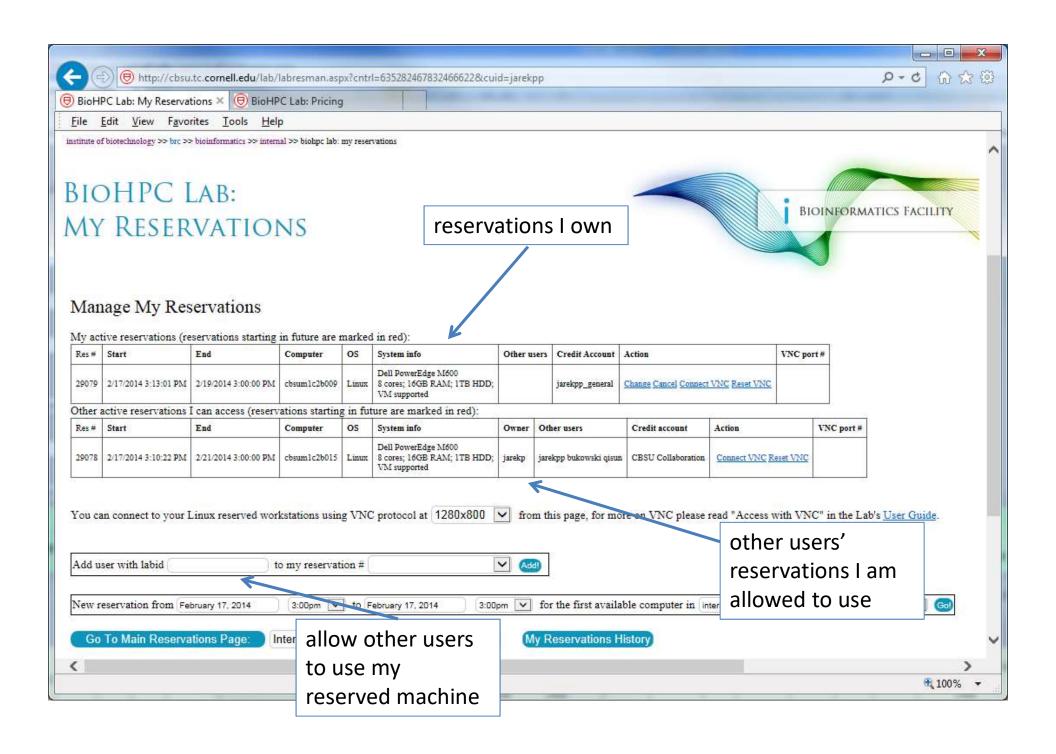
- You need hours: create and fund your own Lab Credit Account or get added to one
 - Get extra storage if needed all users get free storage allocations, but it may not be enough
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Reservations

You can only make reservation if you have enough hours of appropriate type.

Your hours will be "reserved" when you make the reservation so you cannot use them twice – but not immediately deducted.

Only actually used hours are charged, if you cancel your reservation before it starts nothing is charged, if you cancel before it ends only the actual hours between start and cancel are charged.

NOTE: "Time used" is defined as the wall clock time elapsed when your reservation is active - it has nothing to do with how much you actually used the CPU/RAM during this time. "Time used" reflects the span for which you had the workstation reserved.

Reservations: new options

We are redesigning reservation system to improve user experience

- One type of hours to buy, consumed at different rate depending on hardware
- Annual membership allowing unlimited capped usage.
 Unlimited hours, but limited number of concurrent reservations. Cost will vary depending on membership hardware bias.

Reservations

What happens when a reservation ends, but you are still working?

- You will not be able to login to the machine anymore.
- If you are logged in you will stay logged in until the user from the next reservation logs in.
- Your programs will continue to run, as long as the machine is not used – this is to give you time to extend reservation if you need it.
- When a person that has the next reservation (now current) logs in all your programs and processes will be killed and you will be logged out.

Reservations

What if I am running a program and need to end the reservation immediately when the program ends?

- Run the program form a script more about scripting on "Linux for Biologists".
- After a line with program name add the following command /programs/bin/labutils/endres.pl

```
#!/bin/bash
/home/myid/myprogram [options]
/programs/bin/labutils/endres.pl
```

Getting started with a new account

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Networked storage

Very large storage (700TB+313TB), access limited by network speed, much slower than local storage. *Unsuitable for direct computing*. Very good for storing data long-term or sharing data between workstations – networked storage is the same on all machines.

Local storage

Fast storage, especially on large memory and medium memory workstations. Small – between 1TB (general) and 12TB (large memory). *Designed to be used for computations*.

Linux directory structure is *continuous*, i.e. regardless of the physical location of storage it all seems to be part of one directory tree starting from root (/).

Not easy to tell which storage is local and which global just by a name.

```
/home/jarekp
/usr/local
/workdir/jarekp
/shared_data
/local_data
```

If in doubt "df -h" lists all storage devices

```
X
jarekp@cbsudesktop01:~
login as: jarekp
jarekp@cbsudesktop01's password:
Last login: Tue Oct 11 16:52:18 2016 from clownfish.tc.cornell.edu
Welcome to BRC Bioinformatics Facility BioHPC Lab
server information: localhost, 2 cores, 8GB RAM, RedHat 7.1
[jarekp@cbsudesktop01 ~]$ df -h
Filesystem
                                             Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/rhel-root
                                             250G
                                                    28G 222G 12% /
devtmpfs
                                             3.4G
                                                  0 3.4G
                                                              0% /dev
                                             3.4G
                                                    80K 3.4G 1% /dev/shm
tmpfs
tmpfs
                                             3.4G 362M 3.0G 11% /run
                                                              0% /sys/fs/cgroup
tmpfs
                                                     0 3.4G
/dev/sda1
                                             497M 127M 371M 26% /boot
                                             441G 5.5G 436G
/dev/mapper/rhel-home
                                                              2% /local
                                                              1% /run/user/42
tmpfs
                                             682M
                                                   16K 682M
                                                         78T 75% /glusterfs/home
cbsugfs1:/home
                                             313T
                                             682M
                                                     0 682M
                                                              0% /run/user/0
128.84.3.177@tcp1:128.84.3.176@tcp1:/lustre1
                                             702T
                                                  483T
                                                        220T 69% /home
                                             682M
                                                     0 682M
                                                              0% /run/user/516
[jarekp@cbsudesktop01 k]$
```

These are network devices – starting with "computername:/"

```
jarekp@cbsudesktop01:~
                                                                                  X
login as: jarekp
jarekp@cbsudesktop01's password:
Last login: Tue Oct 11 16:52:18 2016 from clownfish.tc.cornell.edu
Welcome to BRC Bioinformatics Facility BioHPC Lab
server information: localhost, 2 cores, 8GB RAM, RedHat 7.1
[jarekp@cbsudesktop01 ~]$ df -h
Filesystem
                                            Size Used Avail Use Mounted on
/dev/mapper/rhel-root
                                            250G 28G 222G 12% /
devtmpfs
                                            3.4G 0 3.4G 0% /dev
                                            3.4G 80K 3.4G 1% /dev/shm
tmpfs
                                            3.4G 362M 3.0G 11% /run
tmpfs
                                                  0 3.4G 0% /sys/fs/cgroup
tmpfs
                                            3.4G
/dev/sda1
                                            497M 127M 371M 26% /boot
                                                             2% /local
/dev/mapper/rhel-home
                                            441G 5.5G 436G
                                                              1% /run/user/42
tmpfs
                                            682M
                                                 16K 682M
cbsugfs1:/home
                                            313T 227T
                                                        78T
                                                             75% /glusterfs/home
                                                             0% /run/user/0
tmpfs
                                            682M
                                                 0 682M
128.84.3.177@tcp1:128.84.3.176@tcp1:/lustre1
                                                             9% /home
                                           702T 483T 220T
                                                              % /run/user/516
tmpfs
                                            682M
                                                    0 682M
[jarekp@cbsudesktop01 ~]$
                          /home/jarekp
                                                  networked
                          /usr/local
                                                  local
                          /workdir/jarekp
                                                  local
                          /shared_data
                                                  networked
                          /local data
                                                  local
```

Networked storage

```
/home
/shared_data
/programs
```

Local storage

```
/workdir
/SSD
```

Home directories

Each Unix (Linux) user has a personal storage space called home directory usually referred as /home/userid.

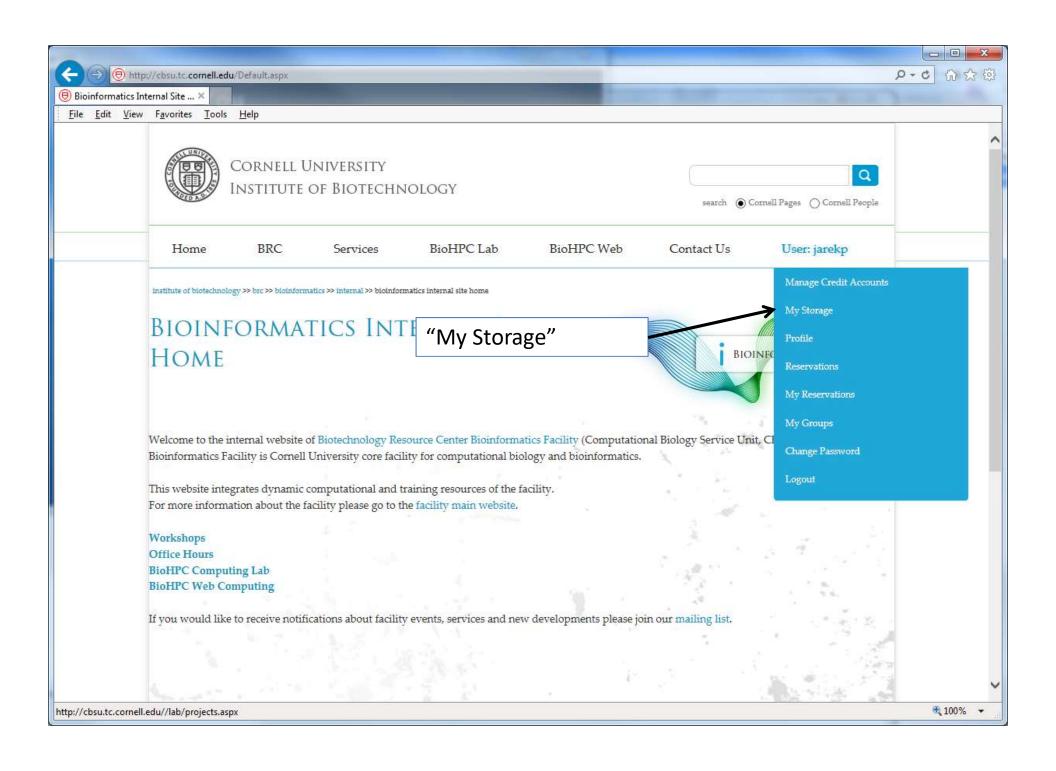
All home directories on BioHPC Lab are networked.

DO NOT RUN ANY COMPUTATIONS IN YOUR HOME DIRECTORY!

Copy your files to /workdir/mylabid first and run computations there!

Space available for each user in home directory is limited by a quota, which depends on type of the user and his resources.

You can always see your current limits and storage under "My Storage" menu. The storage info is updated daily during the night.

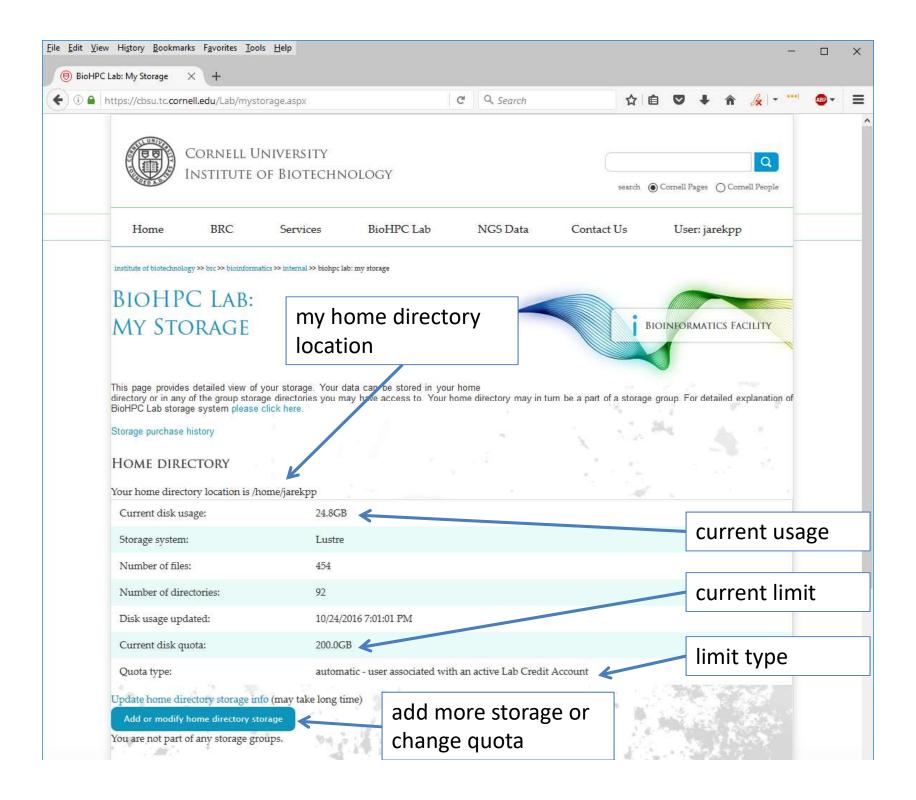


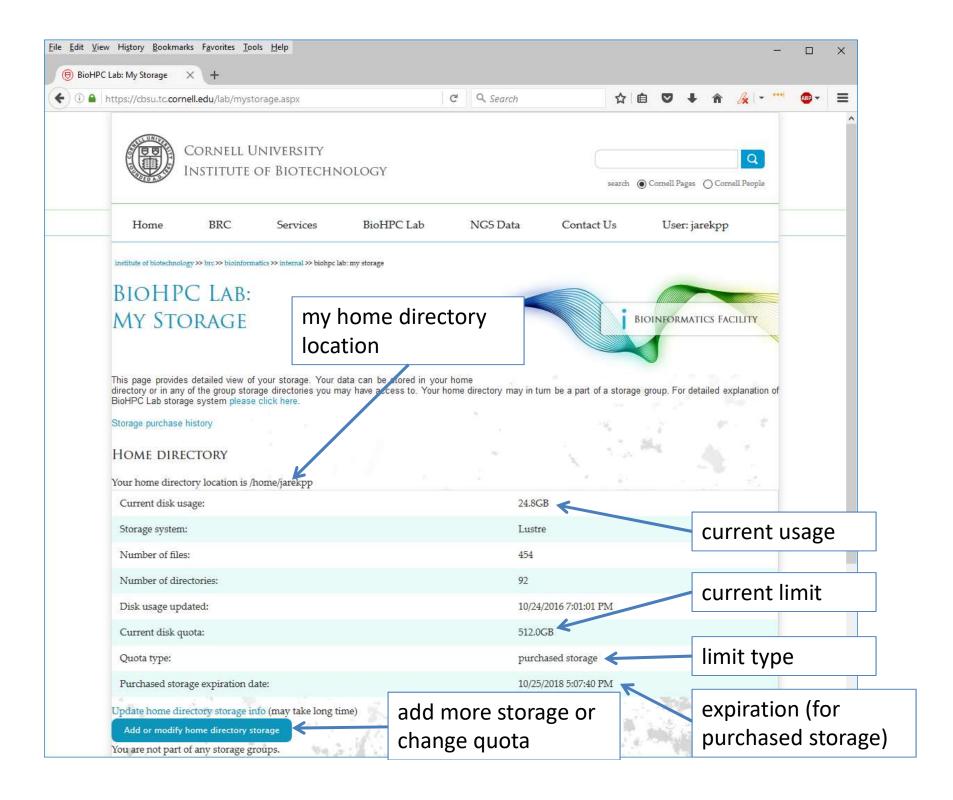
Home storage quotas

If user DOES NOT have access to paid storage

- User is associated with an active Lab Credit Account. Home directory storage limit is 200 GB.
- User is associated with an active hosted hardware resource. Home directory storage limit is 200 GB.
- User is NOT associated with an active Lab Credit Account or hosted hardware. Home directory storage limit is 20 GB.

Free storage quotas cannot be combined, added to purchased storage or used for multiple accounts. They are just to make sure users can carry out common computations without purchasing extra storage.





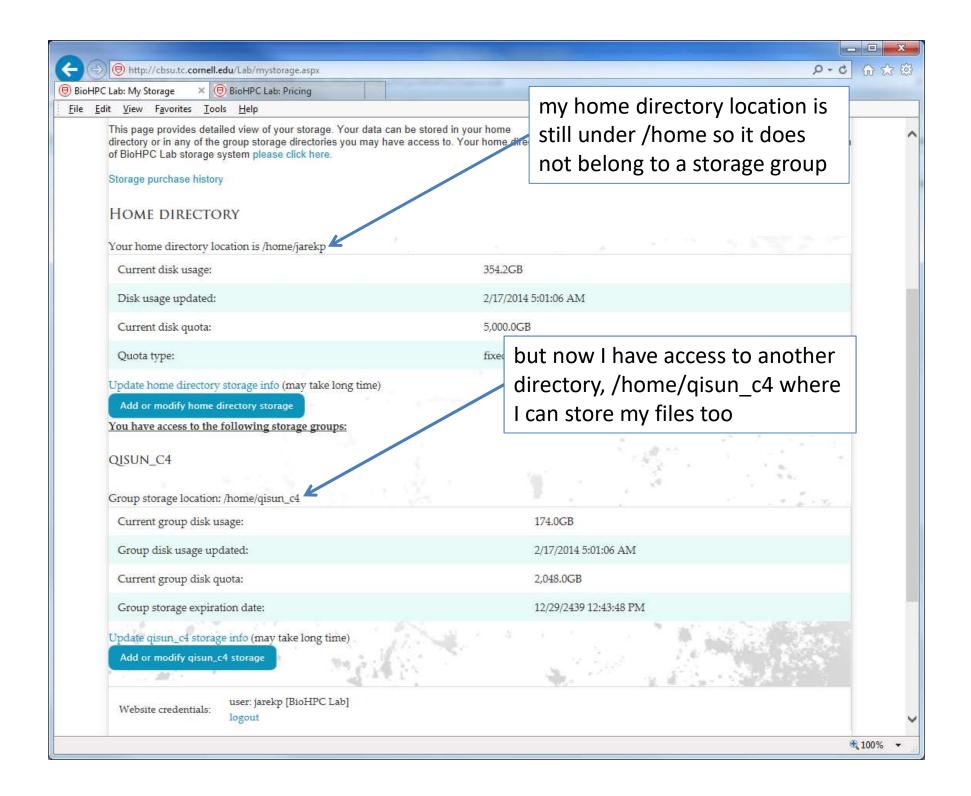
Extra storage can be purchased for \$91.35 per TB per year.

Extra storage can be applied to user's home directory.

Extra storage can be shared among group of users in a **storage group**

Users can have their home directories placed in a storage group, their combined storage limit is then equal to the limit of the storage group.

Please contact us to create a storage group, once created it can be managed online under "My Groups" and "My Storage"

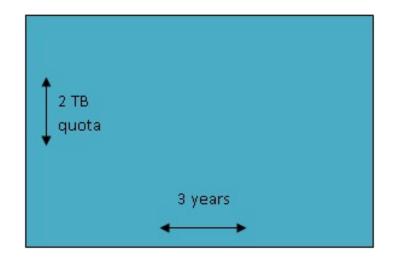


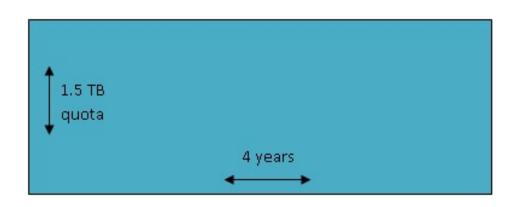
- The storage can be only purchased in 1 TB-year chunks, it needs to be done up front, and you can set your quota to an appropriate size, which in turn will decide the expiration date.
- You can buy as many of the 1TB-year chunks as you want and then set the quota at the level you want, the expiration date will be computed as the result.

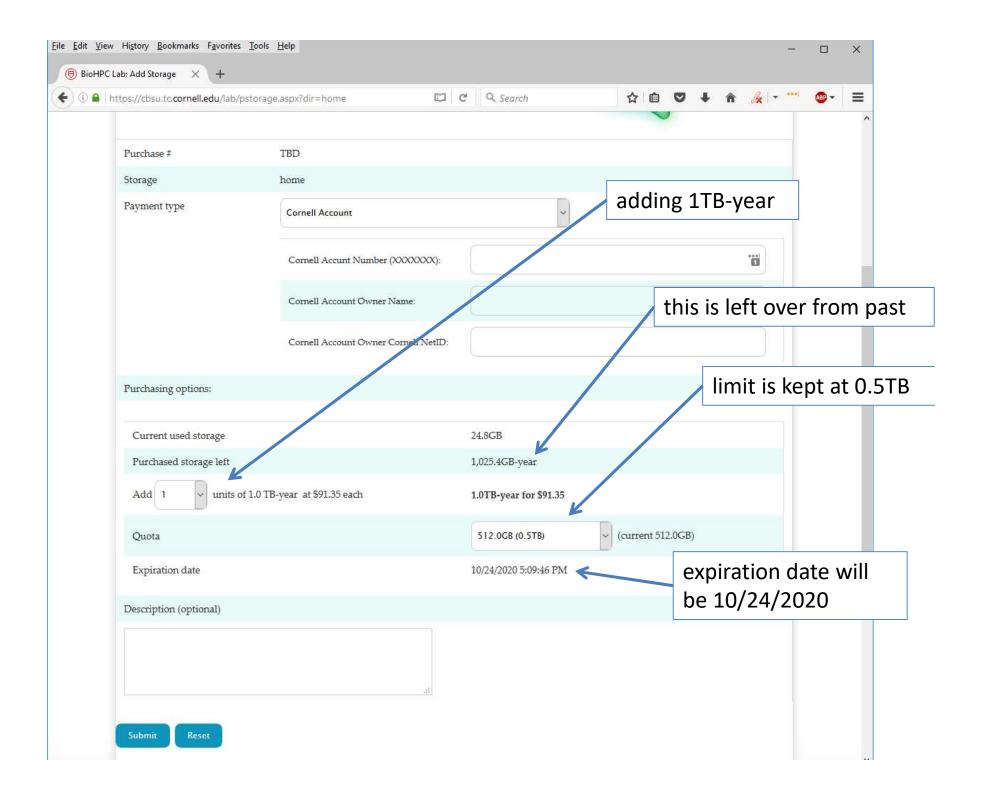
Storage: TB-years

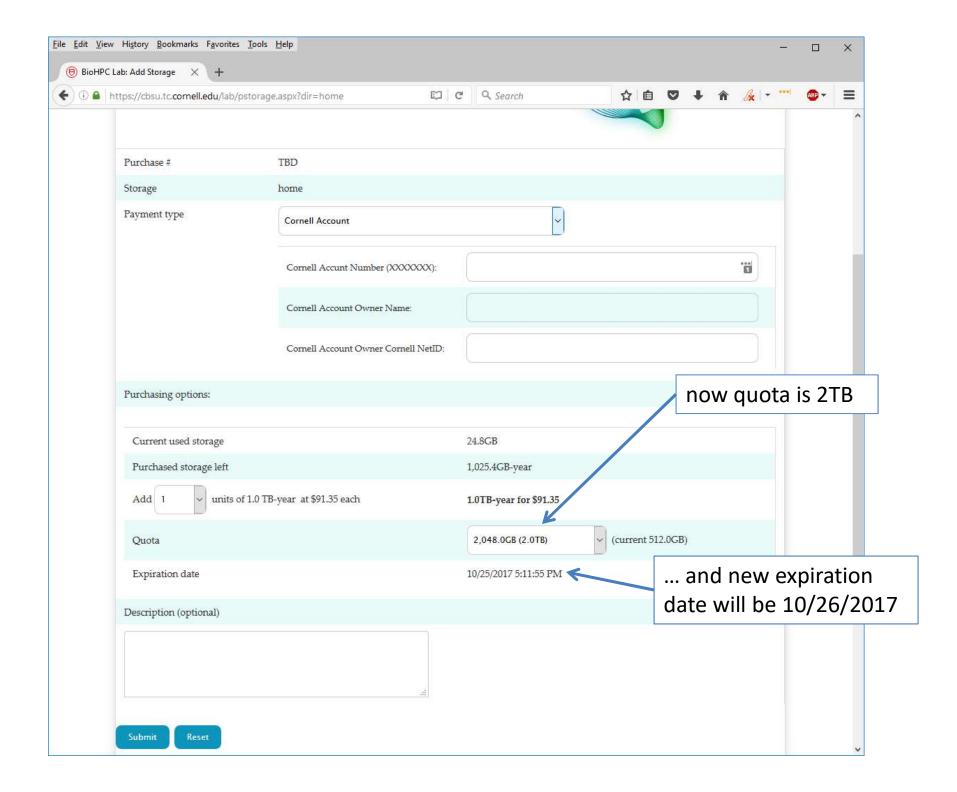
Storage in TB-years represents an *area* and it is always preserved, but either of the rectangle sides can be changed resulting in the other one adapting: lower quota extends expiration time, higher quota shortens time span.

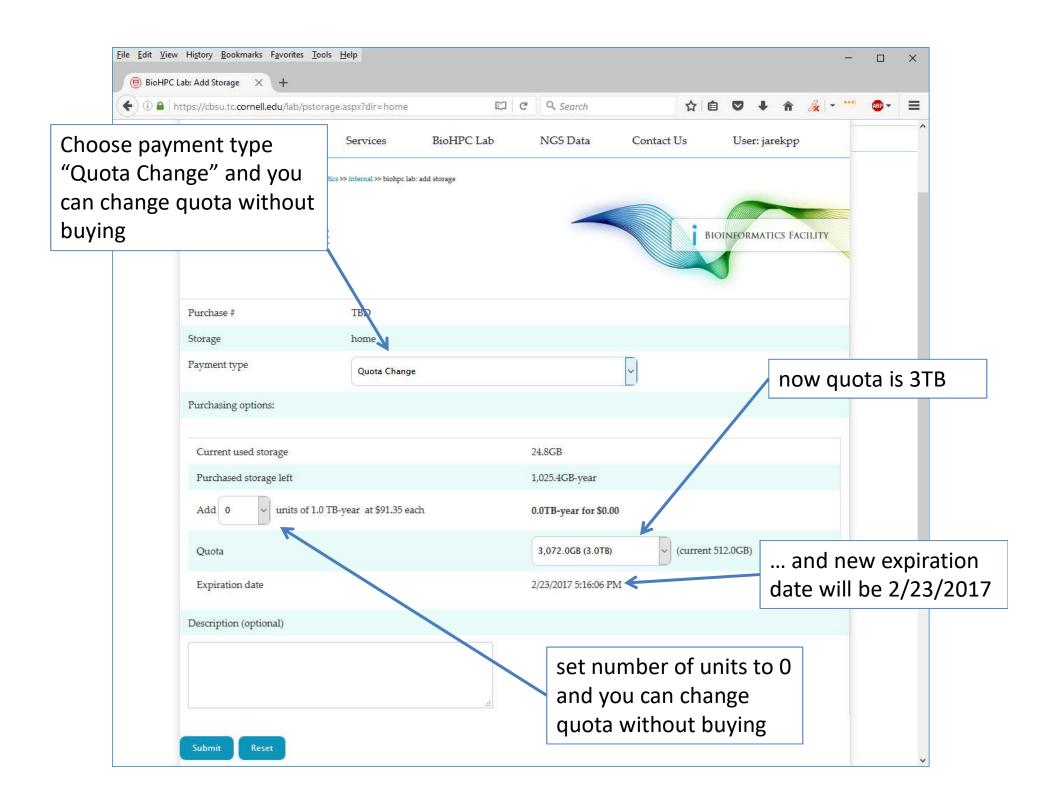
Both rectangles represent the same purchase: 6 TB-years.











Similarly as with Lab Credit Accounts computing hours you are charged for *reservation* of storage, i.e. your TB-year storage purchased is used and subtracted based on your *quota*, NOT the amount of actually stored data.

Local Storage Notes

Your local storage on a machine (in /workdir or /SSD) is **NOT** persistent!

It will be deleted some time after your reservation ends, so you must copy all the files back to your home directory if you want to keep them.

Local directories are cleaned at 3am every night.

If the machine is not used the files may stay up to 5 days.

If the machine is used by other users, the files will be deleted on the first night ...

Getting started with a new account

- You need hours: create and fund your own Lab Credit Account or get added to one
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Connecting to BioHPC Lab machines

Text-based connection: ssh (Secure SHell)

GUI (graphical) connection: X-Windows or VNC

Logging in to a Linux machine

- ☐ On any Linux machine, you need
 - > network name of the machine (e.g. cbsumm10.tc.cornell.edu)
 - > an account, i.e., user ID and password
 - on your local computer: remote access software (typically: ssh client)

☐ Linux is a multiple-access system: multiple users may be logged in and operate on one machine at the same time

Logging in to a Linux machine

- ☐ Remotely from a <u>PC (Windows)</u> via **ssh client**
 - > Install and configure remote access software (PuTTy).
 - ➤ Use **PuTTy** to open a <u>terminal window</u> on the reserved workstation using **ssh** protocol;
 - > You may open several terminal windows, if needed.

Logging in to a Linux machine

- ☐ Remotely from <u>other Linux machine</u> or <u>Mac</u> via native **ssh client**
 - Launch the Mac's or Linux terminal window. Type

ssh jarekp@cbsuwrkstX.tc.cornell.edu

(replace the "cbsuwrkstX" with the workstation that you just reserved, and "jarekp" with your own user ID). Enter the lab password when prompted.

> You may open several terminal windows, if needed, and log in to the workstation from each of them.

Logging in to CBSU machines from outside of Cornell

Two ways to connect from outside:

- Install and run the CIT-recommended VPN software (http://www.it.cornell.edu/services/vpn) to join the Cornell network, then proceed as usual
- ☐ Log in to cbsulogin.tc.cornell.edu (or cbsulogin2.tc.cornell.edu):

ssh jarekp@cbsulogin.tc.cornell.edu (using PuTTy or other ssh client program)

Once logged in to cbsulogin, ssh further to your reserved machine

ssh jarekp@cbsuwrkst3.tc.cornell.edu

Backup login machine is cbsulogin2.tc.cornell.edu

https://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/lab/doc/BioHPCLabexternal.pdf

Terminal window

```
jarekp@cbsum1c2b014:~
login as: jarekp
jarekp@cbsum1c2b014's password:
Last login: Fri Jun 14 10:59:06 2013 from clownfish.tc.cornell.edu
[jarekp@cbsum1c2b014 ~]$
```

Terminal window

- ☐ User communicates with the machine via **commands** typed in the terminal window
 - Commands are interpreted by a program referred to as shell an interface between Linux and the user. Usually shell called bash is used (another popular shell is tcsh).
 - > Typically, each command is typed in one line and "entered" by hitting the Enter key on the keyboard.
 - Commands deal with files and processes, e.g.,
 - request information (e.g., list user's files)
 - launch a simple task (e.g., rename a file)
 - start an application (e.g., Firefox web browser, BWA aligner, IGV viewer, ...)
 - stop an application

Logging out of a Linux machine

☐ While in terminal window, type exit or Ctrl-D - this will close the <u>current terminal window</u>

Exercise: connect to your assigned workstations using ssh

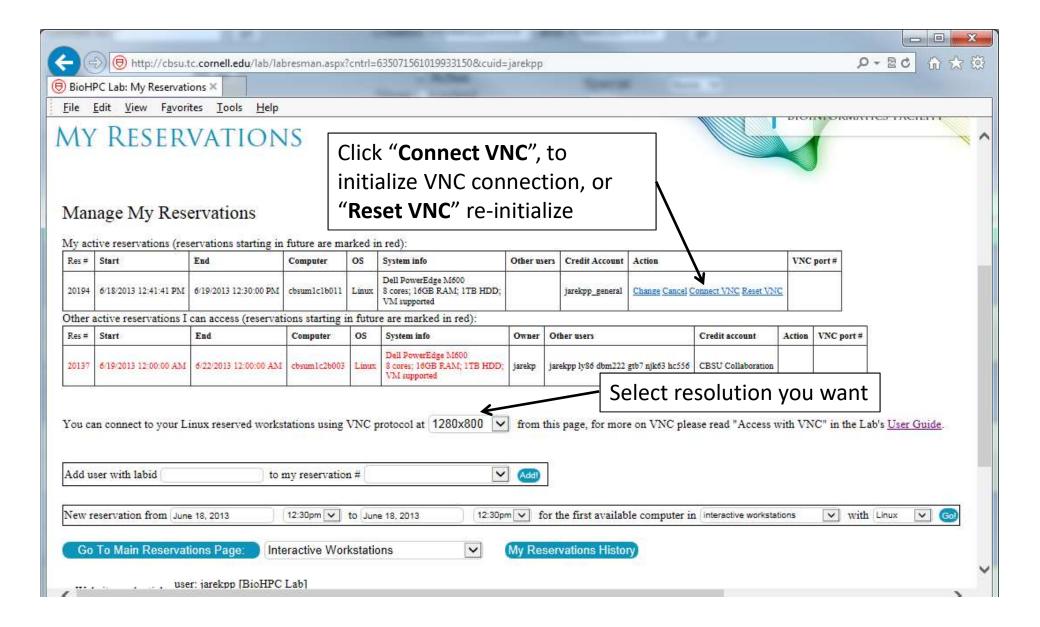
- Find your assigned machine on the list on workshop page https://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/ww/machines.aspx?i=81
- Windows: open PuTTY program, enter your workstation name and connect. Provide your user name and password when prompted.
- Linux or Mac: Open terminal window and type ssh command "ssh labid@workstation.tc.cornell.edu". Provide your user name and password when prompted.

Connecting to BioHPC Lab

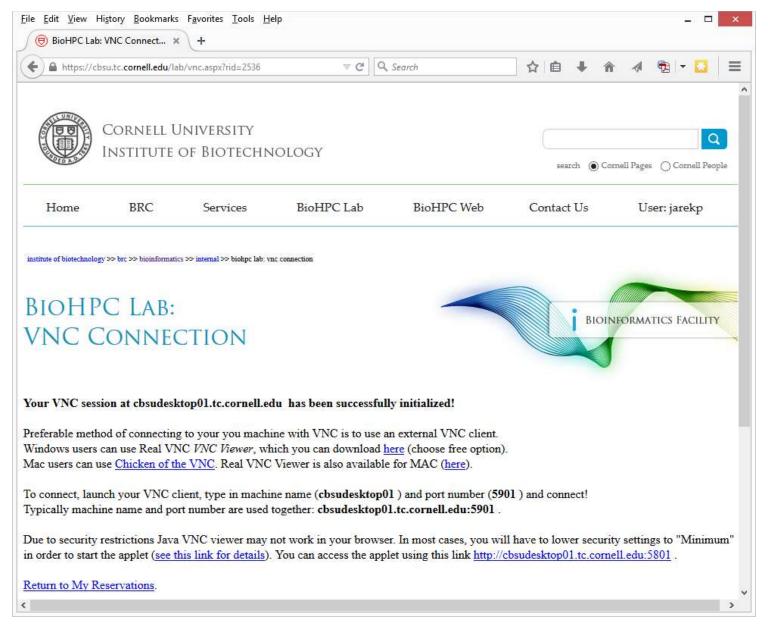
GUI (graphical) connection: VNC

Logging in to a Linux workstation via VNC client

In web browser, navigate to http://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/, log in (if not yet logged in), click on User:your_id, select tab My Reservations



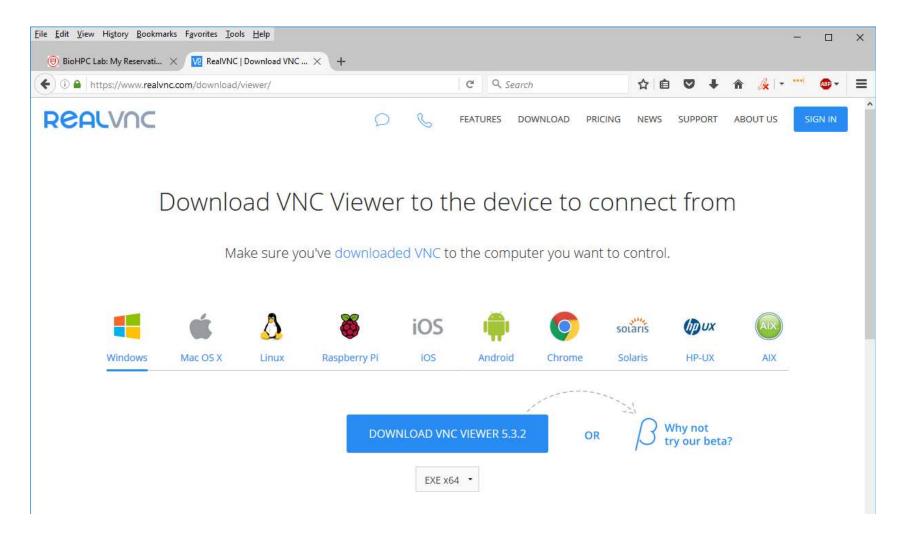
Logging in to a Linux workstation (GUI)



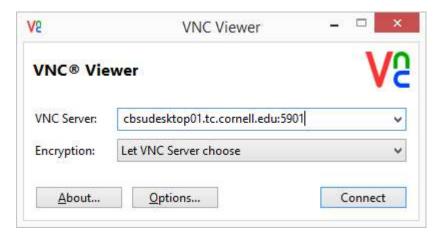
Logging in to a Linux workstation (GUI)

You need software client to connect to your machine via VNC.

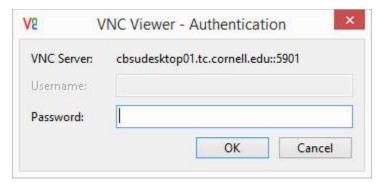
We recommend RealVNC VNC Viewer for all platforms.



Logging in to a Linux workstation (GUI)

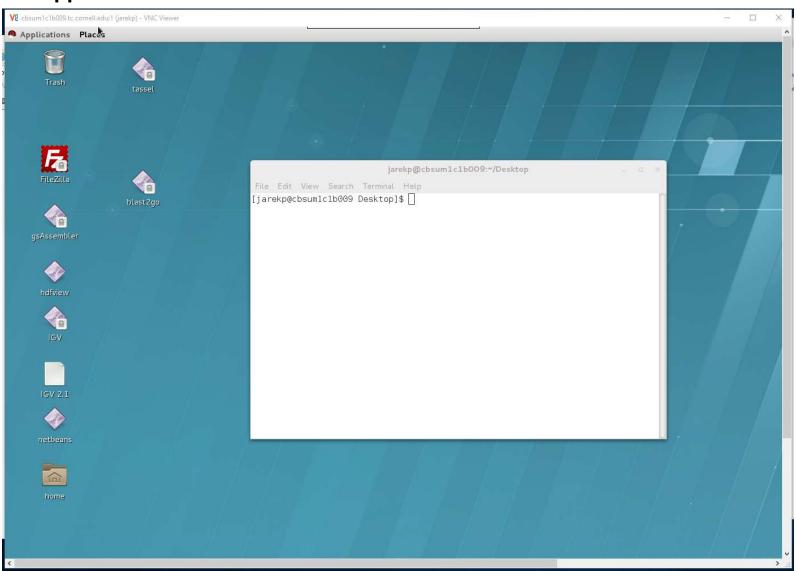






Logging in to a Linux workstation via VNC client (GUI)

<u>Right-click</u> anywhere within desktop, select **Open Terminal** or click **Applications -> Accessories -> Terminal**



Exercise: connect to your assigned workstation using VNC

- Go to "My Reservations" page
 http://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/lab/lab.aspx , log in, click on "My Reservations" menu link
- Choose resolution (depends on your monitor)
- Click on "Connect VNC"
- Follow prompts
- Open terminal window in the VNC desktop by right-click on the desktop background and choosing "Open Terminal".
- Disconnect (close browser windows) and then reconnect. Is the session still alive?

Connecting to BioHPC Lab: VNC

VNC sessions are *persistent*.

They run even when the client is disconnected.

If you need to reset the session you need to use "Reset VNC" link.

Equivalent to Windows Remote Desktop.

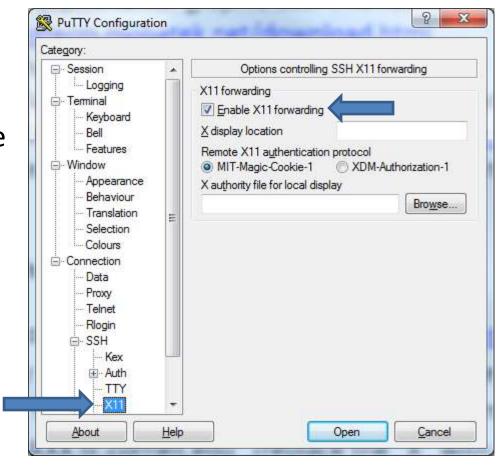
Connecting to BioHPC Lab

GUI (graphical) connection: X-Windows

Not persistent – programs will get killed when client disconnects.

Connecting to BioHPC Lab: X-Windows Windows

- Install X-Windows software on your computer. We recommend
 MobaXterm free (http://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/download.html)
- Start MobaXterm
- Connect to BioHPC Lab machine using PuTTY. Make sure X11 forwarding is enabled. X11 is a synonym for X-Windows



Connecting to BioHPC Lab: X-Windows Windows

- Start your GUI (graphical) software in terminal window. For testing you may try eog (Linux image viewer) or firefox.
- You may need to allow MobaXterm connections through Windows firewall.
- New window with your GUI program will appear. The program will physically run on the BioHPC Lab machine, but it will display graphics on your local computer.

Connecting to BioHPC Lab: X-Windows Linux or Mac

- Connect to BioHPC Lab machine using ssh with X11 forwarding: ssh -X labid@workstation.tc.cornell.edu
- Start your GUI program in remote terminal window. For testing you may try eog (Linux image viewer) or firefox.
- New window with your GUI program will appear. The program will physically run on the BioHPC Lab machine, but it will display graphics on your local computer.

Exercise: connect to your assigned workstation with X-Windows

- Connect to your workstations using ssh with X11 forwarding enabled
- Windows: start MobaXterm
- Start eog in remote terminal.

Getting started with a new account

- You need hours: create and fund your own Lab Credit Account or get added to one
- Get extra storage if needed all users get free storage allocations, but it may not be enough
 - Verify that your software is available and read instructions
 - Transfer data to your Lab storage
- Make reservation(s)
- **Connect to reserved workstations**
 - Compute!

Transferring data

• sftp or scp (secure file transfer protocol)
Transfer can be done to and from Lab machines.

Globus

Transfer can be done to and from Lab machines.

wget

Transfer can be done to Lab machines only.

File Transfer: summary

Another **Linux** or **Mac** machine (call it **machine1**)



Initiate **scp** connection from terminal of either machine:

scp user1@server1:/dir1/file user2@server2:/dir2

Use **sftp** client program

Linux workstation e.g., **cbsumm10**



Download file using **firefox** web browser

Use the URL directly with wget command, e.g., wget ftp://ftp.ncbi.nih.gov/blast/matrices/BLOSUM100

web

SFTP: secure file transfer protocol

Mac



Use **fetch** – a graphical file transfer program for MACs to **sftp** to Linux machine

Globus

sftp to Linux machine using any graphical sftp client program, such as:

FileZilla WinScp

CoreFTP

....

Globus

Windows PC



File transfer: wget

from web- and ftp sites to lab workstations

Option 1: run wget command on the workstation (if you know the URL of the file)

Examples:

wget ftp://ftp.ncbi.nih.gov/blast/matrices/BLOSUM100

(will download the file BLOSUM100 from the NCBI FTP site and deposit it in the current directory under the name BLOSUM100)

another Example (the following should be typed on one line):

wget -O e_coli_1000_1.fq "http://cbsuapps.tc.cornell.edu/Sequencing/showseqfile.aspx?cntrl=646698859&laneid=487&mode=http&file=e_coli_1000_1.fq"

(the command above can be used to download files given by complicated URLs; note the "" marks around the link and the -O option which specifies the name you want to give the downloaded file)

Exercise: download BLOSUM100 with wget

- Connect to your workstation using ssh
- Type wget command

wget ftp://ftp.ncbi.nih.gov/blast/matrices/BLOSUM100

File transfer: sftp

between PC or Mac and a Lab workstation

On Windows PC: install and use your favorite **sftp client** program, such as

- winscp: http://winscp.net/eng/index.php
- CoreFTP LE: http://www.coreftp.com/
- FileZilla (client): http://filezilla-project.org/
- ... others...
- When connecting to Lab workstations from a client, use the **sftp** protocol. You will be asked for your user name and password (the same you use to log in to the lab workstations).
- Transfer text file in text mode, binary files in binary mode (the "default" not always right).
- All clients feature
 - File explorer-like graphical interface to files on both the PC and on the Linux machine
 - Drag-and-drop functionality

On a Mac: file transfer program is **fetch** (recommended by Cornell CIT)

- http://www2.cit.cornell.edu/services/systems_support/filefetch.html#fetchinst
- graphical user interface
- Drag-and-drop functionality

Recommended!

File transfer: scp

between a lab workstation and another Linux machine

Suppose we want to transfer a file /home/jarekp/test.fa from cbsulogin.tc.cornell.edu (another Linux machine; substitute "your" Linux machine here) and cbsum1c2b007 lab workstation /workdir/jarekp directory.

scp is a Unix command to copy files between servers

```
#copying file1 to dir2 on server2
scp user1@server1:/dir1/file1 user2@server2:/dir2
#copying dir2 to dir3 on server2
scp -r user1@server1:/dir1/dir2 user2@server2:/dir3

If you are logged in on cbsulogin
scp /home/jarekp/test.fa cbsum1c2b007:/workdir

If you are logged in on cbsum1c2b007
scp cbsulogin:/home/jarekp/test.fa /workdir
```

Option: **Filezilla** is installed on Lab workstations. Connect to Lab workstations with GUI support (VNC or X-Windows), type filezilla and connect to the other servers using sftp protocol.

Exercise: download BLOSUM100 file from Lab machine to your local computer

- Connect to your workstation using sftp program (FileZilla)
- Download BLOSUM100

Globus Online is an online system based on GridFTP engine that supports fast and reliable data transfer and can be scheduled and controlled online in a web browser.

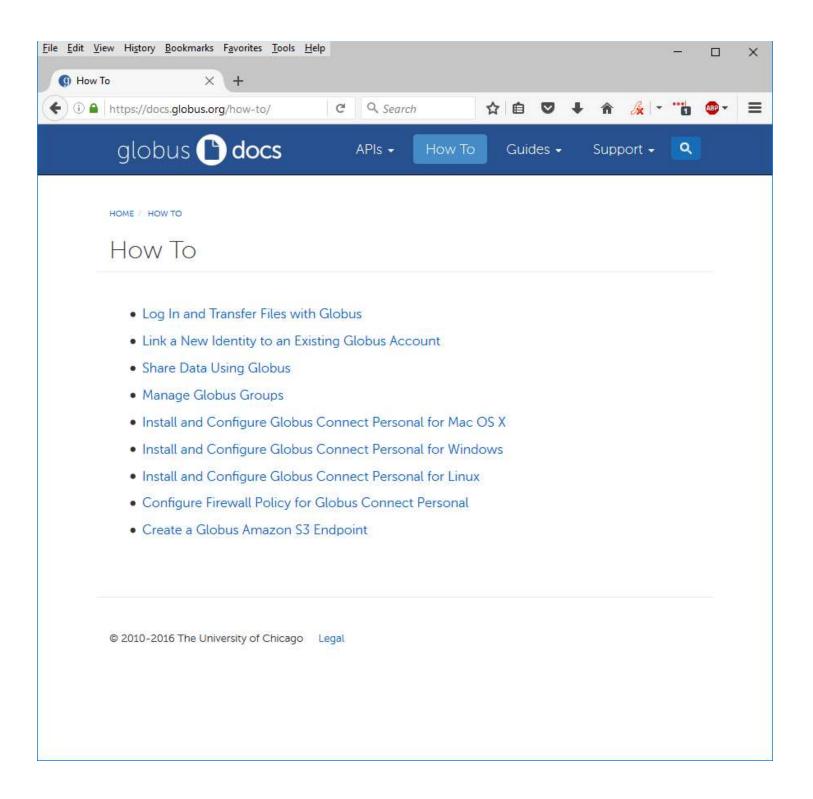
Data can be transferred between endpoints, which can be data servers or Globus Connect clients.

BioHPC Lab Globus endpoint servers are is **biohpc#cbsulogin** and **biohpc#cbsulogin2**

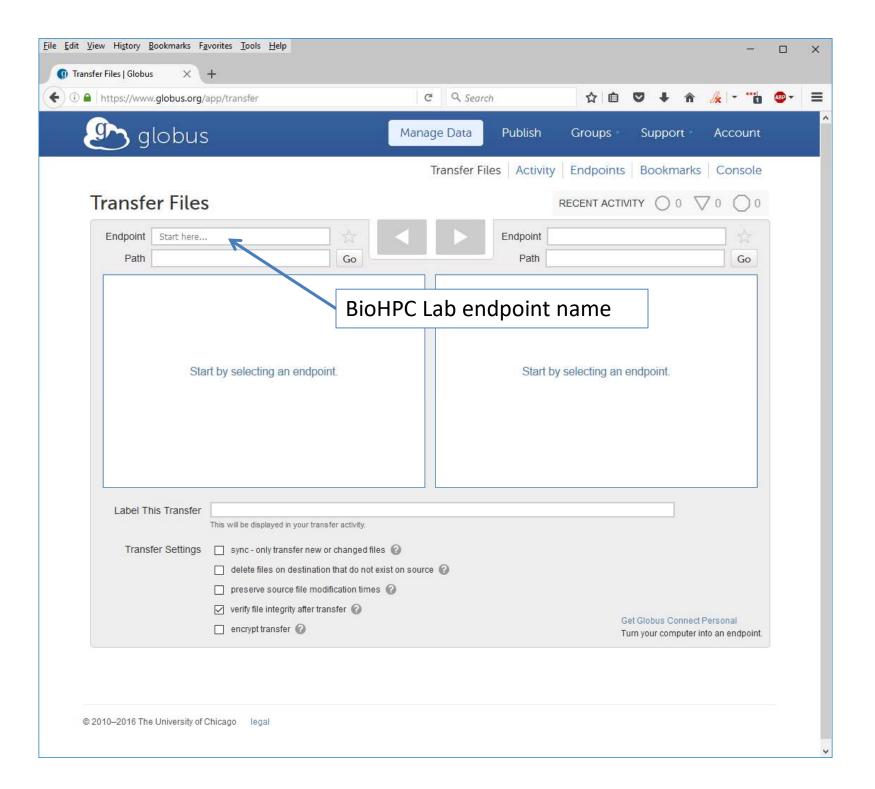
You can transfer data to another server or to your computer (using Globus Connect client).

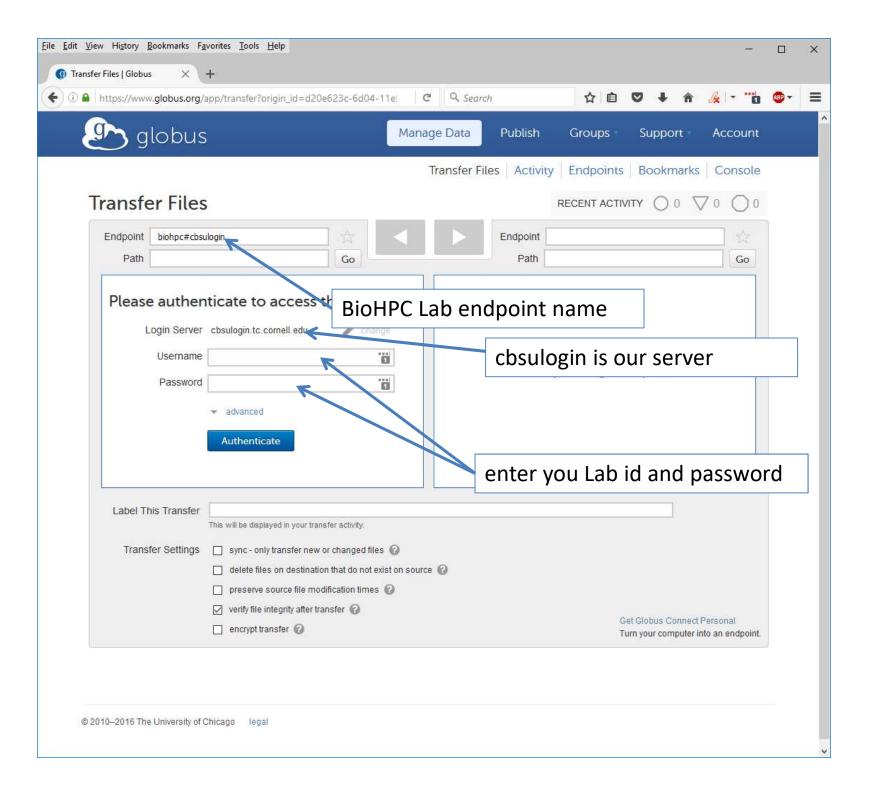
http://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/lab/doc/Globus at BioHPC Lab.pdf https://www.globusonline.org/quickstart/

- Sign up for Globus online account if you don't have one (use the link above).
- Sign in to Globus online using your id and password
- Go to File Transfer, in the left panel "Endpoint" field type biohpc#cbsulogin and click go. Login window will pop up, you need to use your BioHPC Lab user id and password to connect to the endpoint, click Authenticate
- When authentication is successful files from your home directory will show up in the left panel.
- If you would like to connect to another **server** endpoint you can just type it in the right side "Endpoint" field and connect.
- If you want to transfer to the local laptop (which is not a server) you need to install Globus Connect (if it is already installed, just start it).

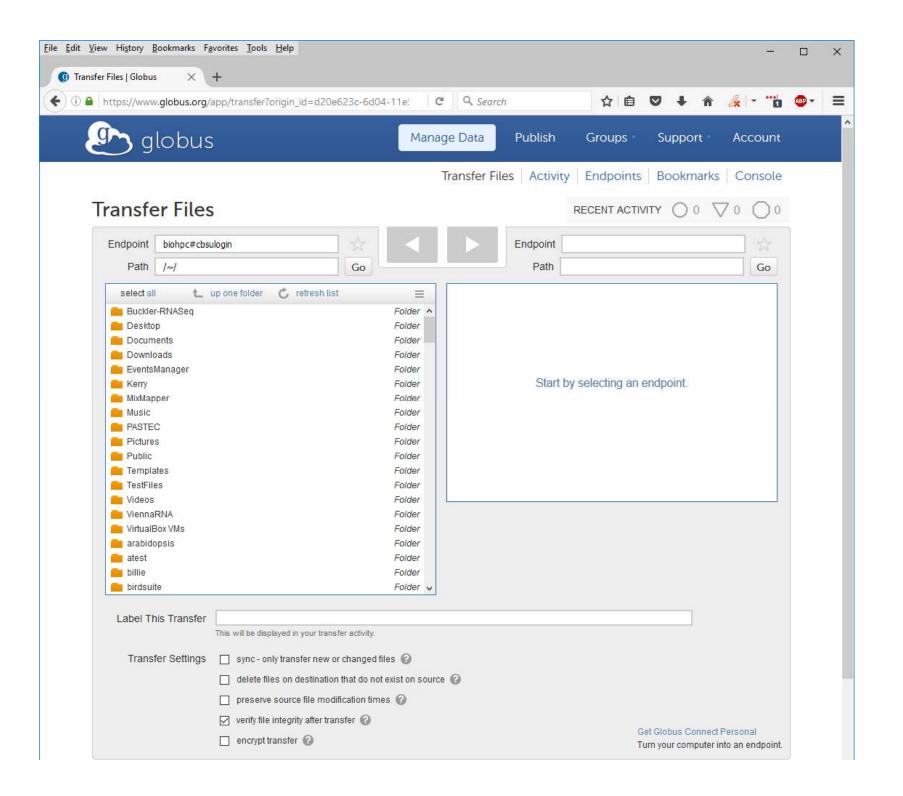


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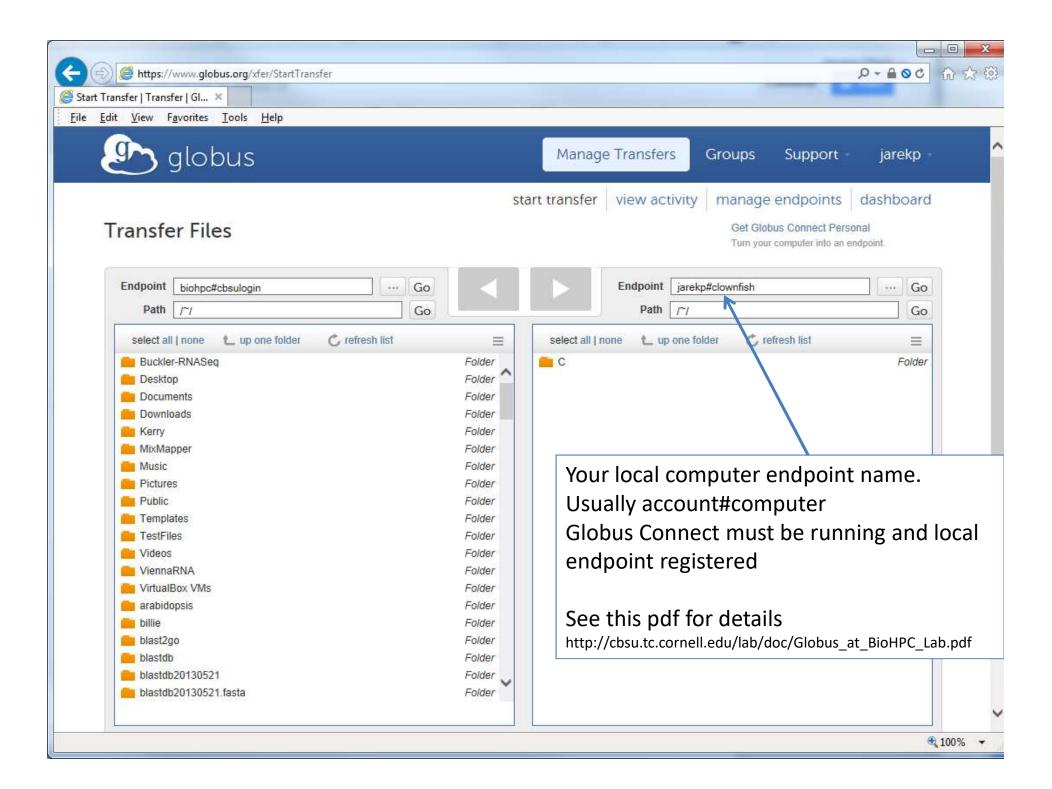


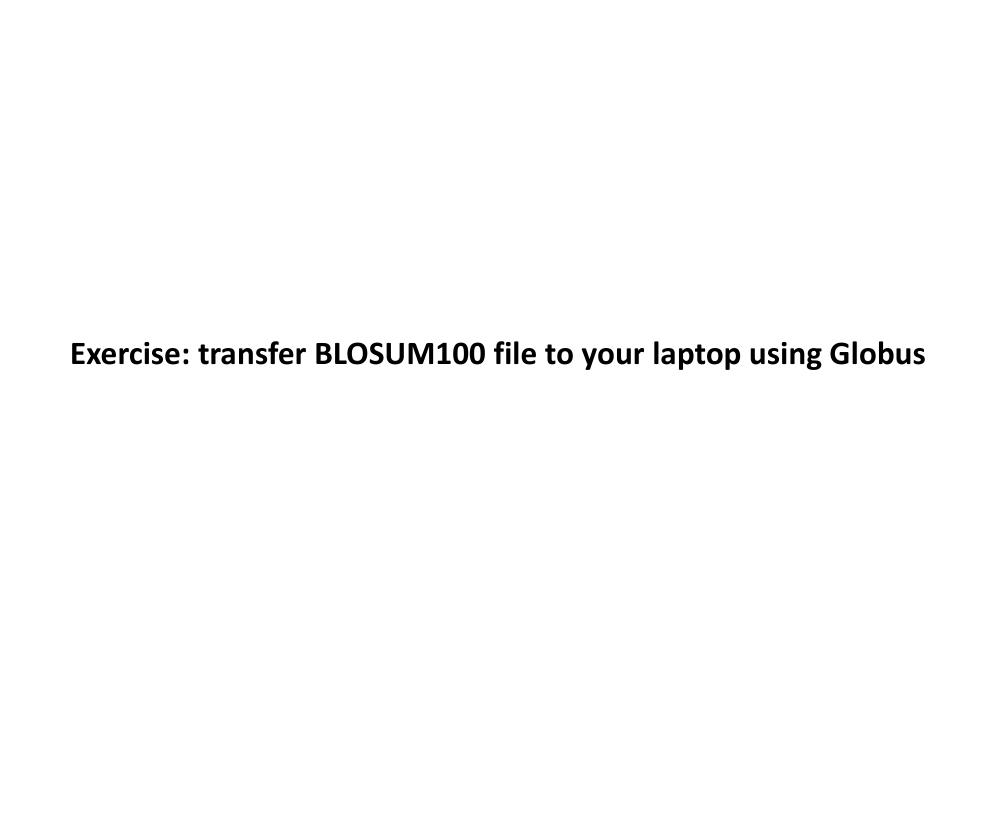


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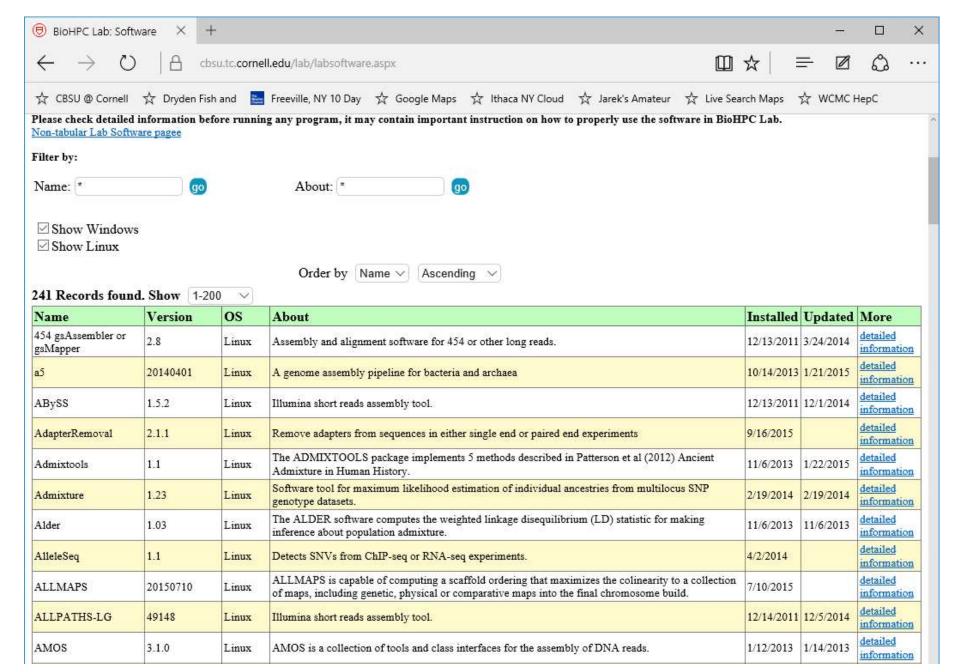
Getting started with a new account

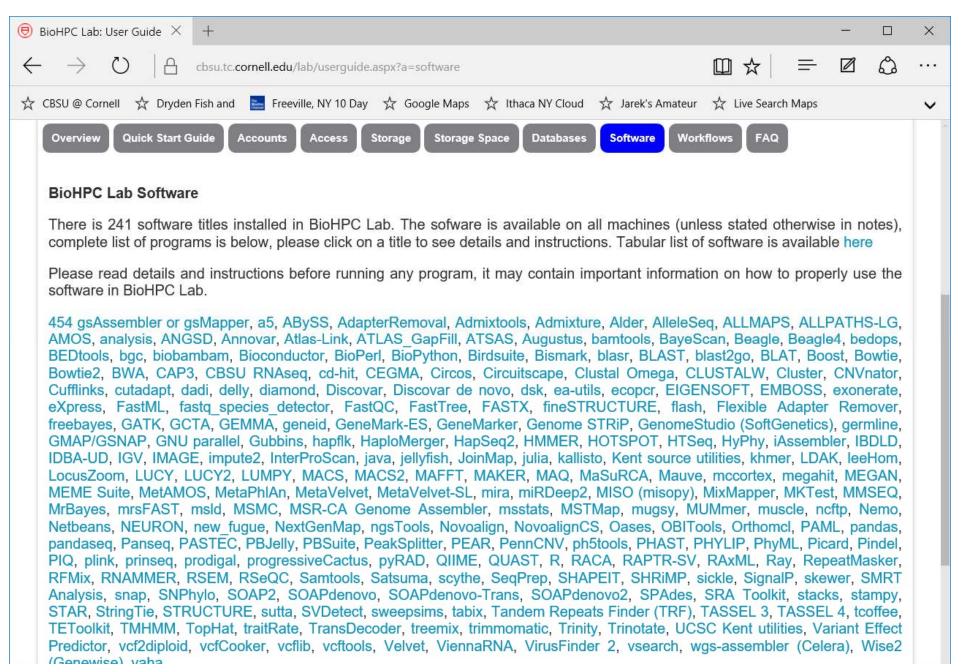
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 - Compute!

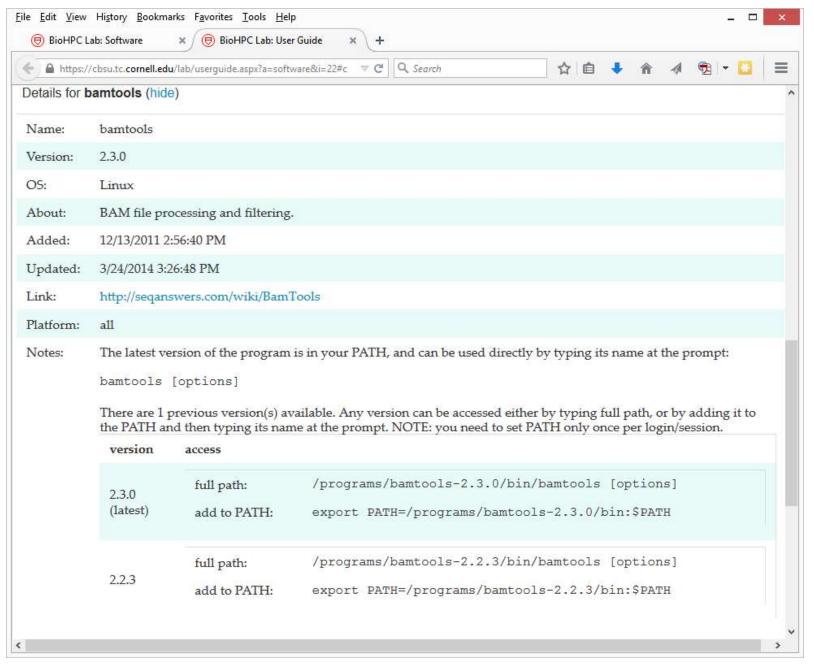
https://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/lab/userguide.aspx?a=software https://cbsu.tc.cornell.edu/lab/labsoftware.aspx

Please read the information provided, and consult author's website if needed.

Some programs require special setup to run, some need to be run with full path, some are installed only on a subset of workstations.







Name:	Twimiter							
	Trinity							
Version:	2.0.4							
OS:	Linux							
About:		riptome assembly.						
Added:	12/13/2011 3:22:							
Jpdated:	3/9/2015 1:18:17							
Link:	http://trinitymaseq.github.io/							
Notes:	You need to use full path to the binaries:							
	/programs/trinityrnaseq-2.0.4/Trinity [options]							
	You can also add the program to your PATH:							
	export PATH=/programs/trinityrnaseq-2.0.4:\$PATH							
	and then use it directly by typing program name at the prompt.							
	It is recommended to run on medium memory nodes (e.g., cbsumm03). A large memory machines (e.g. cbsulm05) may be needed to process larger datasets.							
	To lauch Trinity, use the full path to the executable, like so:							
	/programs/trinityrnaseq-2.0.4/Trinity [options] >& trinity.log &							
	If you need to run TransDecoder that is part of Trinity release, you will need to download the Pfam-A.hmm.gz file to your working directory, and add path to hmmer before you run the tool (You will need to run "export" command every time before you run TransDecoder).							
	wget ftp://ftp.sanger.ac.uk/pub/databases/Pfam/current_release/Pfam-A.hmm.gz							
	export PATH=/programs/hmmer/binaries:\$PATH							
	If you prefer to run any of the earlier versions of the program (2012-10-05 or earlier), you will need to first modify the environment to use an earlier version of java by executing the following commands: export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/jre-1.6.0-openjdk.x86_64 export PATH=\$JAVA_HOME/bin:\$PATH							
	version	access						
	2.0.4	full path:	/programs/trinityrnaseq-2.0.4/Trinity [options]					
	(latest)	add to PATH:	export PATH=/programs/trinityrnaseq-2.0.4:\$PATH					
		full path:	/programs/trinityrnaseq_r20140413p1/Trinity [options]					
	20140413p1	add to PATH:	export PATH=/programs/trinityrnaseq_r20140413p1:\$PATH					
		full path:	/programs/trinityrnaseq_r20131110/Trinity [options]					
	r20131110	add to PATH:	export PATH=/programs/trinityrnaseq r20131110:\$PATH					

You can "lock in" the program version by using full path or prepending your version to the PATH.

The commands to do it are always listed on the Lab program page.

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