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# Advanced Sequencing Technologies & Applications

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



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## Introduction to cloud computing

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Advanced Sequencing Technologies & Applications  
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# Learning Objectives

- Introduction to cloud computing concepts
- Introduction to cloud computing providers
- Use the Amazon EC2 console to create an instance for each student
  - Will be used for many hands-on tutorials throughout the course
- How to log into your cloud instance

# Disk Capacity vs Sequencing Capacity, 1990-2012

Disk Storage  
(Mbytes/\$)

DNA  
Sequencing (bp/\$)

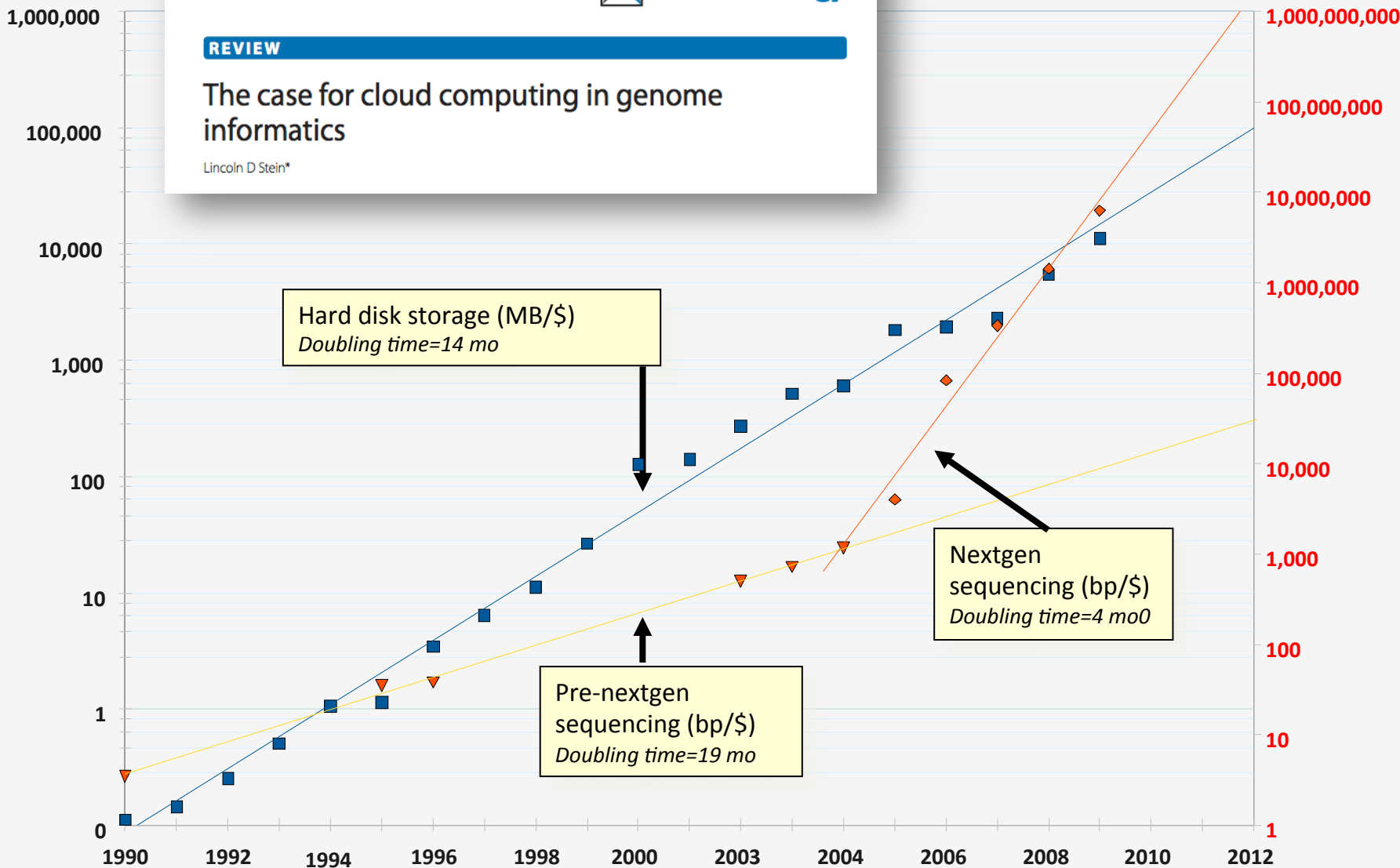
Stein Genome Biology 2010, 11:207  
<http://genomebiology.com/2010/11/5/207>



REVIEW

The case for cloud computing in genome informatics

Lincoln D Stein\*



# About DNA and computers

- We hit the \$1000 genome\* in ~2016
  - Need to think about the \$100 genome
- The doubling time of sequencing has been ~5-6 months.
- The doubling time of storage and network bandwidth is ~12 months.
- The doubling time of CPU speed is ~18 months.
- The cost of sequencing a base pair will eventually equal the cost of storing a base pair

# What is the general biomedical scientist to do?

- Lots of data
- Poor IT infrastructure in many labs
- Where do they go?
- Write more grants?
- Get bigger hardware?

# Cloud computing providers

- Amazon AWS
  - <https://aws.amazon.com/>
- Google cloud
  - <https://cloud.google.com/>
- Digital ocean
  - <https://www.digitalocean.com/>
- Microsoft Azure
  - <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/>
- More...

# Amazon Web Services (AWS)

- Infinite storage (scalable): S3 (simple storage service)
- Compute per hour: EC2 (elastic cloud computing)
- Ready when you are High Performance Computing
- Multiple football fields of HPC throughout the world
- HPC are expanded at one container at a time:





# Some of the challenges of cloud computing:

- Not cheap!
- Getting files to and from there
- Not the best solution for everybody
- Standardization
- PHI: personal health information & security concerns
- In the USA: HIPAA act, PSQIA act, HITECH act, Patriot act, CLIA and CAP programs, etc.
  - <http://www.biostars.org/p/70204/>

# Some of the advantages of cloud computing:

- We received a grant from Amazon, so supported by 'AWS in Education grant award'.
- There are better ways of transferring large files, and now AWS makes it free to upload files.
- A number of datasets exist on AWS (e.g. 1000 genome data).
- Many useful bioinformatics AMI's (Amazon Machine Images) exist on AWS: e.g. cloudbiolinux & CloudMan (Galaxy) – now one for this course!
- Many flavors of cloud available, not just AWS

# Key AWS concepts and terminology

- AWS - Amazon Web Services. A collection of cloud computing services provided by Amazon.
- EC2 - Elastic Compute. An AWS service that allows you to configure and rent computers to meet your compute needs on an as needed basis.
- EBS - Elastic Block Storage. A data storage solution that allows you to rent disk storage and associate that storage with your compute resources. EBS volumes are generally backed by SSD devices.

# Key AWS concepts and terminology

- S3 - Simple storage service. Cheaper than EBS and allows for storage of larger amounts of data with some drawbacks compared to EBS. S3 volumes store data as objects that are accessed by an API or command line interface or other application designed to work with S3. EBS volumes on the other hand can be mounted as if they were a local disk drive associated with the Instance.
- SSD - Solid state drive. A particular type of storage hardware that is generally faster and more expensive than traditional hard drives.

# Key AWS concepts and terminology

- HDD - Hard disk drive. A particular type of storage hardware that is generally cheaper and larger but slower than SSD. HDD drives are traditional hard drives that access data on a spinning magnetic disk.
- Ephemeral storage - Also known as Instance Store storage. Data storage associated with an EC2 instance that is local to the host computer. This storage does not persist when the instance is stopped or terminated. In other words, anything you store in this way will be lost if the system is stopped or terminated. Instance store volumes may be backed by SSD or HDD devices.

# What is a Region?

- An AWS Region is set of compute resources that Amazon maintains (like the Data Center image shown before)
- Each Region corresponds to a physical warehouse of compute hardware (computers, storage, networking, etc.).
- At the time of writing there are 14 regions: (US East (N. Virginia), US East (Ohio), US West (Oregon), US West (N. California), Canada (Central), EU (Ireland), EU (Frankfurt), EU (London), Asia Pacific (Singapore), Asia Pacific (Sydney), Asia Pacific (Seoul), Asia Pacific (Tokyo), Asia Pacific (Mumbai) and South America (Sao Paulo).
- When you are logged into the AWS EC2 console you are always operating in one of these regions.

# What is a Region?

- Current region shown in the upper right corner of console
- It is important to pay attention to what region you are using for several reasons.
  - When you create an EC2 instance (EBS volume, etc) in one region you won't see it in another region.
  - The cost to use many AWS resources varies by region.
  - The region may influence network performance when you are accessing the instance, especially if you need to transfer large amounts of data in or out.
  - Billing is tracked separately for each region
  - Generally you should choose a region that is close to you or your users. But cost is also a consideration.

# What is difference between the 'Start', 'Stop', 'Reboot', and 'Terminate' (Instance States)?

- Start – turn on an EC2 instance that you have previously created
- Stop – turn off an EC2 instance that you have previously created
- Reboot – restart an EC2 instance
- Terminate – permanently stop and destroy an EC2 instance. Any associated EBS volumes may also be destroyed at this time depending on configuration



# What is an AMI/snapshot?

- AMI (Amazon Machine Image) – a template that specifies how to launch EC2 instances
  - Root volume with operating system (OS), pre-installed applications, etc
  - Launch permissions that determine who can use the AMI
  - Specification of (data) volumes to attach when launched
- You can create an AMI for any instance you have created/configured
- AMI can be made public for sharing (region-specific)
- Creating an AMI involves creating a snapshot of the root and any attached volumes. You will be charged to store this snapshot.

# I can not log into my EC2 instance, what might have gone wrong?

- Is your instance running?
- Are you providing the correct path to your key file?
- Is it the correct key file?
- Have you set the permissions for your key file correctly?
- Did you specify a valid user for your AMI (e.g., ubuntu)?
- Did you specify the correct IP address?
- Does the Security Group for the instance allow access for your connection protocol (e.g., SSH) and location?

# How much does it cost to use AWS EC2 resources?

The screenshot shows the AWS Pricing Calculator interface. At the top, there are tabs for different operating systems: Linux (selected), RHEL, SLES, Windows, Windows with SQL Standard, and Windows with SQL Web. Below the tabs, there is a section for 'Windows with SQL Enterprise'. A 'Region' dropdown menu is set to 'US West (Oregon)'. The main table displays instance types under the heading 'General Purpose - Current Generation'. The table has columns for vCPU, ECU, Memory (GiB), Instance Storage (GB), and Linux/UNIX Usage. The instance types listed are t2.nano, t2.micro, t2.small, t2.medium, t2.large, t2.xlarge, t2.2xlarge, m4.large, m4.xlarge, and m4.2xlarge.

	vCPU	ECU	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	Linux/UNIX Usage
<b>General Purpose - Current Generation</b>					
t2.nano	1	Variable	0.5	EBS Only	\$0.0058 per Hour
t2.micro	1	Variable	1	EBS Only	\$0.0116 per Hour
t2.small	1	Variable	2	EBS Only	\$0.023 per Hour
t2.medium	2	Variable	4	EBS Only	\$0.0464 per Hour
t2.large	2	Variable	8	EBS Only	\$0.0928 per Hour
t2.xlarge	4	Variable	16	EBS Only	\$0.1856 per Hour
t2.2xlarge	8	Variable	32	EBS Only	\$0.3712 per Hour
m4.large	2	6.5	8	EBS Only	\$0.1 per Hour
m4.xlarge	4	13	16	EBS Only	\$0.2 per Hour
m4.2xlarge	8	26	32	EBS Only	\$0.4 per Hour

Data transfer (GB): In: free or \$0.01; Out: free, \$0.01 or \$0.02

EBS storage (GB/Month): \$0.10

S3 storage (GB/Month): \$0.023 standard, \$0.0125 infrequent access, or \$0.004 glacier

# Why am I still getting a monthly bill?

- Generally you get an accounting of usage and cost on a 30 day cycle
  - Pricing is per instance-hour (now instance-second!) consumed for each instance type.
  - Also charges for storage, transfers, etc
- Be aware of regions!
- Even when an instance is stopped, storage for root or other EBS volumes persist
- Creating AMIs/snapshots requires storage
- Explore the billing and cost management tools of AWS to track your spending, set warnings, etc

# Amazon AWS documentation

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

<http://aws.amazon.com/console/>

# In this workshop:

- Some tools (data) are
  - on your computer
  - on the web
  - on the cloud.
- You will become efficient at traversing these various spaces, and finding resources you need, and using what is best for you.
- There are different ways of using the cloud:
  1. Command line (like your own very powerful Unix box)
  2. With a web-browser (e.g. Galaxy): not in this workshop

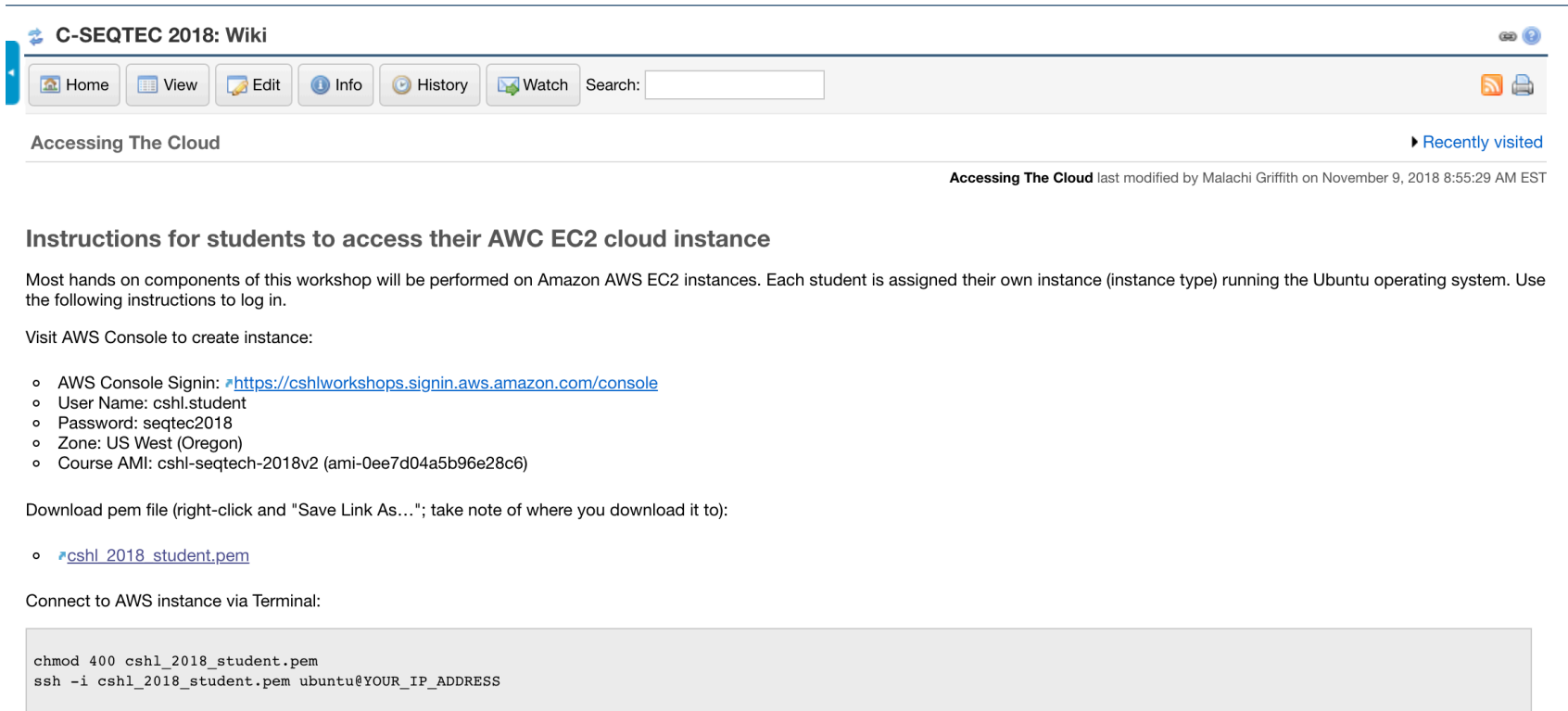
# Things we have set up:

- Loaded data files to a web server
- We brought up an Ubuntu (Linux) instance, and loaded a whole bunch of software for NGS analysis.
- We will clone this and create separate instances for everybody in the class.
- We've simplified the security: you basically all have the same login and file access, and opened ports. In your own world you would be more secure.

# Logging into Amazon AWS



# Go to course wiki, "Accessing the cloud" page



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a course wiki page. The page title is "Accessing The Cloud" and it is marked as "Recently visited". The page content includes instructions for students to access their AWS EC2 cloud instance. The instructions are as follows:

Most hands on components of this workshop will be performed on Amazon AWS EC2 instances. Each student is assigned their own instance (instance type) running the Ubuntu operating system. Use the following instructions to log in.

Visit AWS Console to create instance:

- AWS Console Signin: <https://cshlworkshops.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>
- User Name: cshl.student
- Password: seqtec2018
- Zone: US West (Oregon)
- Course AMI: cshl-seqtech-2018v2 (ami-0ee7d04a5b96e28c6)

Download pem file (right-click and "Save Link As..."; take note of where you download it to):

- [cshl\\_2018\\_student.pem](#)

Connect to AWS instance via Terminal:

```
chmod 400 cshl_2018_student.pem
ssh -i cshl_2018_student.pem ubuntu@YOUR_IP_ADDRESS
```

# Login to AWS console



**i** **Coming Soon: Changes to Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)**  
Entry of an MFA security code for IAM users will move from this sign-in page to a subsequent page

**Account:**

**User Name:**

**Password:**

I have an MFA Token [\(more info\)](#)

**Sign In**



[Sign-in using root account credentials](#)

<https://cshlworkshops.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>

# Select "EC2" service

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and user information for 'cshl.student @ cshlworkshops' in the 'Oregon' region. The left sidebar lists 'History' and various services like 'EC2', 'Simple Queue Service', 'Billing', 'IAM', and 'S3'. The main content area displays a grid of service categories: Compute, Management Tools, Security, Identity & Compliance, Desktop & App Streaming, Storage, Media Services, Machine Learning, Database, and AR & VR. The 'Compute' category is expanded, showing services like EC2, Lightsail, ECS, EKS, Lambda, Batch, and Elastic Beanstalk. A red arrow points to the 'EC2' service. Another red arrow points to the 'Oregon' region dropdown menu in the top right. A text overlay reads 'Make sure you are in Oregon region'.

# Launch a new Instance

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', a search icon, a notification bell, the user 'cshl.student @ cshlworkshops', the region 'Oregon', and 'Support'. The left-hand navigation pane is expanded to 'EC2 Dashboard', with sub-items like 'Events', 'Tags', 'Reports', 'Limits', 'INSTANCES', 'IMAGES', 'ELASTIC BLOCK STORE', and 'NETWORK & SECURITY'. The main content area is titled 'Resources' and lists EC2 resources in the US West (Oregon) region: 0 Running Instances, 0 Dedicated Hosts, 4 Volumes, 3 Key Pairs, 0 Placement Groups, 1 Elastic IPs, 4 Snapshots, 0 Load Balancers, and 5 Security Groups. Below this is a 'Create Instance' section with a 'Launch Instance' button, which is pointed to by a red arrow. A note states that instances will launch in the US West (Oregon) region. The 'Service Health' section shows 'US West (Oregon)' with a green checkmark and 'No events'. The right-hand sidebar contains 'Account Attributes' (Supported Platforms, Default VPC, Resource ID length management) and 'Additional Information' (Getting Started Guide, Documentation, All EC2 Resources, Forums, Pricing, Contact Us). At the bottom right, the 'AWS Marketplace' section is visible.

# Choose an AMI – Find the CSHL SEQTEC 2018 AMI in the My AMIs



Services ▾

Resource Groups ▾



csHL.student @ cshlworkshops ▾

Oregon ▾

Support ▾

1. Choose AMI
2. Choose Instance Type
3. Configure Instance
4. Add Storage
5. Add Tags
6. Configure Security Group
7. Review

## Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

[Cancel and Exit](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Search for an AMI by entering a search term e.g. "Windows"

Quick Start

**My AMIs**

AWS Marketplace

Community AMIs

Ownership

Owned by me

Shared with me

1 to 2 of 2 AMIs

**csHL-seqtech-2018v1** - ami-05466260c3c44a136

Image for the 2018 Advanced Sequencing Technologies and Applications Course, Cold Spring Harbor Labs

Root device type: ebs    Virtualization type: hvm    Owner: 577255725291    ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (x86)



**csHL-seqtech-2018v2** - ami-0ee7d04a5b96e28c6

Advanced Sequencing Technologies and Applications - CSHL 2018

Root device type: ebs    Virtualization type: hvm    Owner: 577255725291    ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (x86)

# Choose "m5.2xlarge" instance type, then "Next: Configure Instance Details".

aws Services Resource Groups cshl.student @ cshlworkshops Oregon Support

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

### Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5d.xlarge	4	16	1 x 150 (SSD)	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5d.2xlarge	8	32	1 x 300 (SSD)	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5d.4xlarge	16	64	2 x 300 (SSD)	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5d.12xlarge	48	192	2 x 900 (SSD)	Yes	10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5d.24xlarge	96	384	4 x 900 (SSD)	Yes	25 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.4xlarge	16	64	EBS only	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.12xlarge	48	192	EBS only	Yes	10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5.24xlarge	96	384	EBS only	Yes	25 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate	Yes

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Instance Details

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

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for configuring an EC2 instance. The navigation bar at the top includes the AWS logo, 'AWS', 'Services', 'Edit', and user information 'cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323' in 'Oregon' with a 'Support' link. The progress bar shows seven steps: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance (active), 4. Add Storage, 5. Tag Instance, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review.

### Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

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

Advanced Details

Buttons at the bottom: Cancel, Previous, Review and Launch, Next: Add Storage (highlighted with a red box).

# You should see "snap-xxxxxxx" (32GB) and "snap-xxxxxxx" (250GB) as the two storage volumes selected. Then, "Next: Tag Instance"

- 1. Choose AMI
- 2. Choose Instance Type
- 3. Configure Instance
- 4. Add Storage**
- 5. Tag Instance
- 6. Configure Security Group
- 7. Review

## Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

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

Add New Volume

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.



# Create a tag like "Name=KelsyCotto" [use your own name]. Then hit "Next: Configure Security Group".

The screenshot shows the AWS console interface for creating an EC2 instance. The navigation bar at the top includes the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and user information. The progress bar indicates the current step is '5. Add Tags'. Below the progress bar, the 'Step 5: Add Tags' section provides instructions: 'A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both. Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. Learn more about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.'

Key (127 characters maximum)	Value (255 characters maximum)	Instances (i)	Volumes (i)	
Name	KelsyCotto	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Below the table is a button 'Add another tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)'. At the bottom of the console, there are four buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', 'Review and Launch', and 'Next: Configure Security Group'. The 'Next: Configure Security Group' button is highlighted with a red box.

**Important: Don't forget to name your instance!  
(FirstnameLastname)**

# Select an Existing Security Group, choose "SSH\_HTTP". Then hit "Review and Launch".

1. Choose AMI
2. Choose Instance Type
3. Configure Instance
4. Add Storage
5. Add Tags
6. Configure Security Group
7. Review

## Step 6: Configure Security Group

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

Assign a security group:  Create a new security group  
 Select an existing security group



Security Group ID	Name	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-2ca82259	default	default VPC security group	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-02a3720173e534fb1	launch-wizard-1	launch-wizard-1 created 2018-11-08T22:48:01.401-05:00	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-0503d434ee857a234	launch-wizard-2	launch-wizard-2 created 2018-11-08T22:59:54.648-05:00	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-0eb1322ac3c3d6e54	Mosh	Full access on mosh ports	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sg-0e1e3e42604e6f94e	SSH and HTTP	launch-wizard-1 created 2018-11-01T13:09:50.250-05:00	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>



Inbound rules for sg-0e1e3e42604e6f94e (Selected security groups: sg-0e1e3e42604e6f94e)

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	
HTTP	TCP	80	:::0	
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	

Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

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

aws Services Resource Groups cshl.student @ cshlworkshops Oregon Support

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

## Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

**Warning:** Your instance configuration is not eligible for the free usage tier. To launch an instance that's eligible for the free usage tier, check your AMI selection, instance type, configuration options, or storage devices. Learn more about [free usage tier](#) eligibility and usage restrictions. [Don't show me this again](#)

**Warning:** Improve your instances' security. Your security group, SSH and HTTP, is open to the world. Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. [Edit security groups](#)

AMI Details [Edit AMI](#)

**cshl-seqtech-2018v1 - ami-05466260c3c44a136**  
Image for the 2018 Advanced Sequencing Technologies and Applications Course, Cold Spring Harbor Labs  
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type [Edit instance type](#)

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
m5.2xlarge	31	8	32	EBS only	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Launch](#)

# Choose an existing key pair: "cshl\_2018\_student" and then Launch.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface during the 'Review Instance Launch' step. A modal dialog is open, titled 'Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair'. The dialog contains the following text:

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Choose an existing key pair

Select a key pair

cshl\_2018\_student

I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (cshl\_2018\_student.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

Cancel Launch Instances

The background shows the 'Review Instance Launch' step with the following details:

- Step 7: Review Instance Launch
- Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.
- AMI Details: cshl-seqtech-2018v2 - ami-4f90111c (Advanced Sequencing Technologies)
- Instance Type: m4.xlarge
- Security Groups: [None]

# View Instances to see your new instance spinning up!



AWS ▾

Services ▾

Edit ▾

csHL.student @ 3648-4068-4323 ▾

Oregon ▾

Support ▾

## Launch Status



### Your instances are now launching

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



### Get notified of estimated charges

Create billing alerts to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (for example, if you exceed the free usage tier).

## How to connect to your instances

Your instances are launching, and it may take a few minutes until they are in the **running** state, when they will be ready for you to use. Usage hours on your new instances will start immediately and continue to accrue until you stop or terminate your instances.

Click **View Instances** to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the **running** state, you can **connect** to them from the Instances screen. [Find out](#) how to connect to your instances.

### ▼ Here are some helpful resources to get you started

- [How to connect to your Linux instance](#)
- [Amazon EC2: User Guide](#)
- [Learn about AWS Free Usage Tier](#)
- [Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum](#)

While your instances are launching you can also

[Create status check alarms](#) to be notified when these instances fail status checks. (Additional charges may apply)

[Create and attach additional EBS volumes](#) (Additional charges may apply)

[Manage security groups](#)

[View Instances](#)

# Find YOUR instance, select it, and then hit connect for instructions on how to connect (It may take some time for your instance to be ready)

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the EC2 Dashboard. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and user information 'cshl.student @ cshlworkshops' in the 'Oregon' region. The left sidebar lists navigation options like 'EC2 Dashboard', 'Events', 'Tags', 'Reports', 'Limits', 'INSTANCES', 'Instances', 'Launch Templates', 'Spot Requests', 'Reserved Instances', 'Dedicated Hosts', 'Scheduled Instances', 'Capacity Reservations', 'IMAGES', 'AMIs', 'Bundle Tasks', and 'ELASTIC BLOCK STORE'. The main content area shows a table of EC2 instances with columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, Instance State, Status Checks, Alarm Status, and Public DNS (IPv4). Three instances are listed: 'cshl-2018-m...' (stopped), 'KelsyCotto' (running), and 'cshl-2018-in...' (stopped). The 'KelsyCotto' instance is selected, and a red arrow points to its name. Above the table, there are buttons for 'Launch Instance', 'Connect' (highlighted with a red box), and 'Actions'. A search bar and pagination controls are also visible.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS (IPv4)
cshl-2018-m...	i-00fe7afc1e68869f5	m5.2xlarge	us-west-2a	stopped		None	ec2-34-212-44-228.us-...
<b>KelsyCotto</b>	...	m4.xlarge	us-west-2c	running	Initializing	None	ec2-34-211-56-245.us-...
cshl-2018-in...	i-0e3be57bca76f271d	m5.2xlarge	us-west-2a	stopped		None	

# Take note of your Public DNS/IP and the instructions on changing permissions for the key file (Note, we will login as ubuntu NOT root)

**Connect To Your Instance**

I would like to connect with  A standalone SSH client (i)  
 A Java SSH Client directly from my browser (Java required) (i)

**To access your instance:**

1. Open an SSH client. (find out how to [connect using PuTTY](#))
2. Locate your private key file (cshl\_2018\_student.pem). The wizard automatically detects the key you used to launch the instance.
3. Your key must not be publicly viewable for SSH to work. Use this command if needed:  

```
chmod 400 cshl_2018_student.pem
```
4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:  

```
ec2-34-211-56-245.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
```

**Example:**

```
ssh -i "cshl_2018_student.pem" root@ec2-34-211-56-245.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
```

Please note that in most cases the username above will be correct, however please ensure that you read your AMI usage instructions to ensure that the AMI owner has not changed the default AMI username.

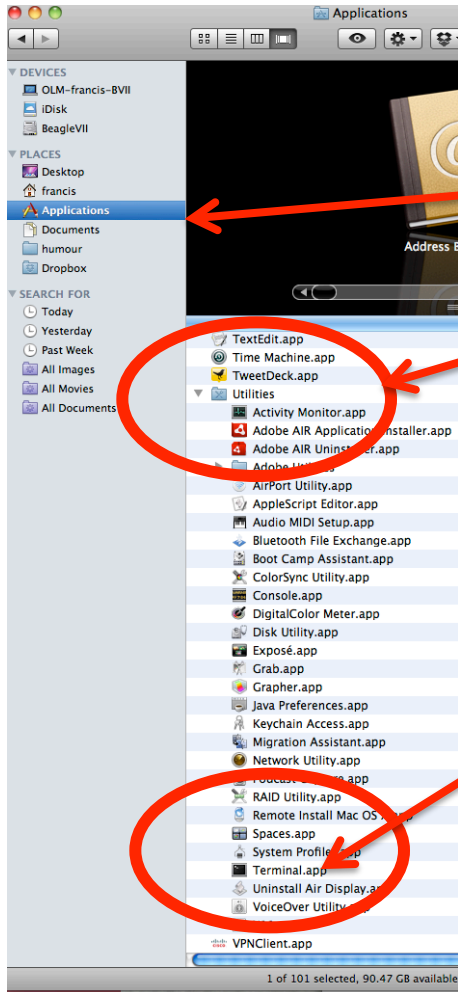
If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our [connection documentation](#).

**Close**

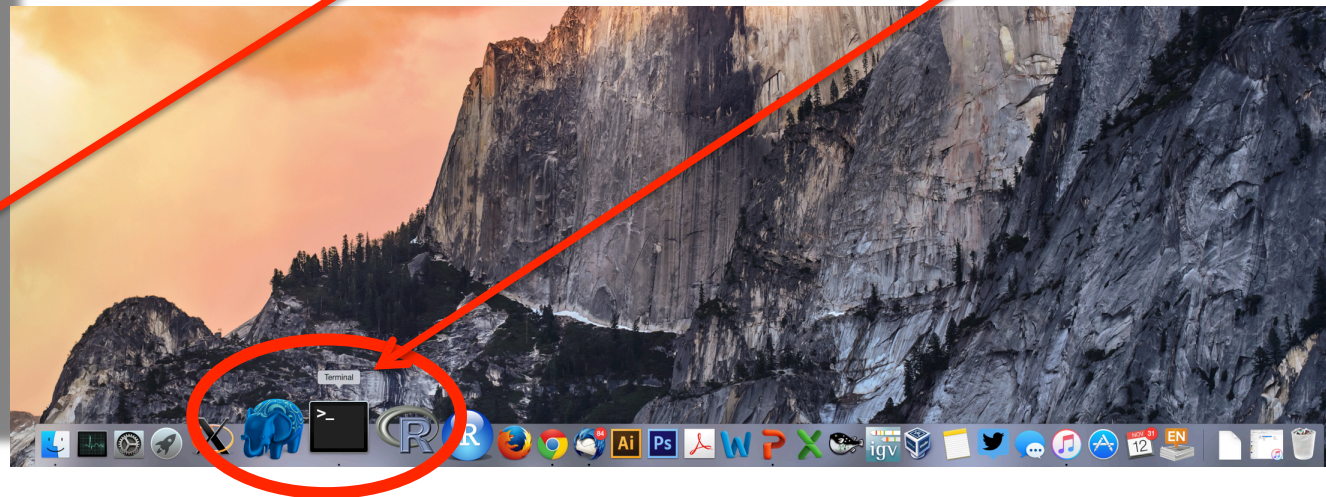
Instance type m4.xlarge IPv6 IPs -

# Opening a 'terminal session' on a Mac

In a Finder window  
'Applications' -> 'Utilities' -> 'Terminal'

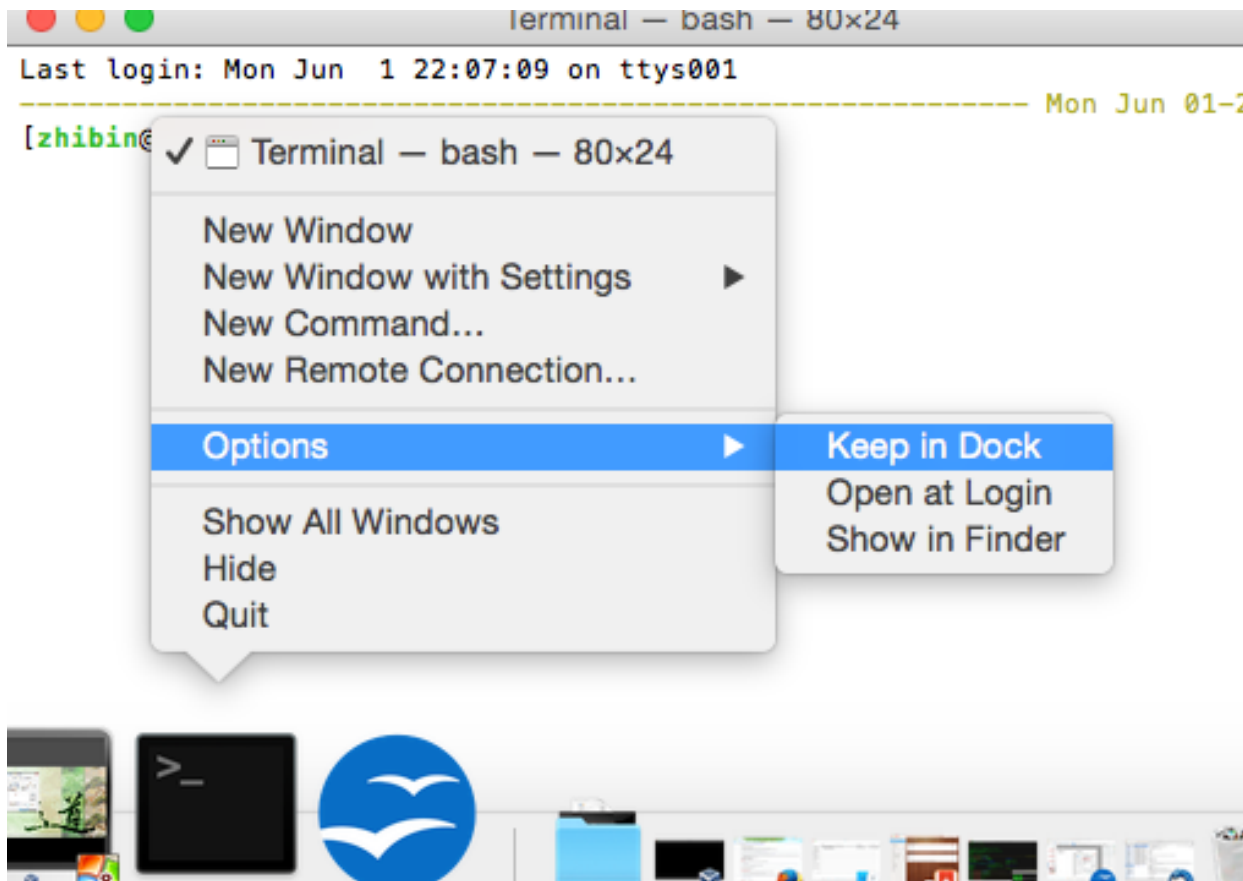


Or on your dock





# Add the terminal App to your dock



# Creating a working directory on your Mac called 'cshl'

```
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ pwd
/Users/ogriffit
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ ls
Applications      Desktop           Dropbox           Movies            Public            gittemp          temp
Attachments       Documents        Google Drive     Music             bin               igv              ncbi
Box Sync          Downloads        Library          Pictures          git
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ mkdir cshl
obis-air:~ ogriffit$ cd cshl
obis-air:cshl ogriffit$ ls -la
total 0
drwxr-xr-x  2 ogriffit  staff   68 Nov 13 22:18 .
drwxr-xr-x+ 58 ogriffit  staff  1972 Nov 13 22:18 ..
obis-air:cshl ogriffit$ █
```

```
mkdir cshl
cd cshl
```

# Download .pem file to cshl directory from course wiki

C-SEQTEC 2018: Wiki

Home View Edit Info History Watch Search:

Accessing The Cloud

Recently visited

Accessing The Cloud last modified by Malachi Griffith on November 9, 2018 8:55:29 AM EST

## Instructions for students to access their AWC EC2 cloud instance

Most hands on components of this workshop will be performed on Amazon AWS EC2 instances. Each student is assigned their own instance (instance type) running the Ubuntu operating system. Use the following instructions to log in.

Visit AWS Console to create instance:

- AWS Console Signin: <https://cshlworkshops.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>
- User Name: cshl.student
- Password: seqtec2018
- Zone: US West (Oregon)
- Course AMI: cshl-seqtech-2018v2 (ami-0ee7d04a5b96e28c6)

Download pem file (right-click and "Save Link As..."; take note of where you download it to):

- [cshl\\_2018\\_student.pem](#)



Connect to AWS instance via Terminal:

```
chmod 400 cshl_2018_student.pem
ssh -i cshl_2018_student.pem ubuntu@YOUR_IP_ADDRESS
```

# Viewing the 'key' file once downloaded

```
cat cshl_2018_student.pem
```

```
GSC-Systemss-MacBook-Pro-3:cshl kcotto$ cat cshl_2018_student.pem
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEAA2Tgc+HFIf9S1YofCDwMH0C7S/o+t7sr/X660u7P5KhE22EQuiHFVtku4BkPM
oEEUYBtCwBR5dJvoqSoMBfd7/PQnLhPdWuVRVc4XiPZGhsq4E9jZFodzDS9aPAq1aRbHFxbjTCoi
cLsKWqcdQQ2g5vLC0P4kqBRnB+KPicuGjPrN5ZrMefZcm57eYTmF9BAWoL67xh+vnNghKH82eXUj
fvk93Puz0KYKAKm5qzqpFTTSjKH5ip264JX44Kr8iNJeycGmpKxD2iZ4CPEiq/w1Zh8PWRfDzlnP
/PzKtrpWW+rkbZ/+hJIe2y8q7IbzUvKCrVZsG1QHfwUzUAZUw5DZ+QIDAQABAoIBAQCJqLsLY9d7
U5Uj/T8pf1TL8Ti8JNgotjNDMxfMwND0LRyh0AvhYlncbn4QUlVS1guQoJYb3p3eHZRD6Ka3/VBx
TVWrK0GmYh+6jiJyJQkrETu5MDrbwTLTiMfZtzuiftHr0xEPSsCL0lBsh03QNU/cLMrz4avfbRai
c51dyULbAkgHWD/FHQzsgQ7KqdM6l5pLy1u2JvQ0wdlR6emEEB900ZfDrSBZzmBGeoJd1EkepEtg
2Lgyjs4CLMxKIiqTMalY2fCJ3Xm9II5s10ryGoo8lvujKSICJM2zyVIbVgEfwcolZl020i97IcjU
GSqjDr0/EGu2iCi+8NvQ+u1R0JsVAoGBA070xzZ6k02yLRi2Pq7l13D67M9YaG1Peq0rE3M1nwm
5uAWhmcBAGfGeLH8myJDBmcqt focsCDyggkI9Ept5UmwXLZ1Ecq8C+Bsj/aDL/jvY+7AxfpK+GIU
L00kXA9FaTICe0VukFDyR4zI1P4sy68iFckAwIn+tDHyewPi+7BzAoGBA0i2bbdvEDRfNB09bi1g
qo5Kbo92oXfEwEB55/qHj1hABj+W7hU2V4tavNG1w2RJ9y36Zp0S8QsY1LyiaaZ9i4Zow27rJG1N
2L3B+JeF3ib1JHb94aLiFPsi492k4Wco1QHRsk5dXZykCpwWrkTimgzQErtAQM035DXG5zWz6gzj
AoGAUqHU7fLvU3PLAmGrRYHhn9E16PHSktJkP4reW/3T9FuCBUXkzmPbRwesHyiSYQ06iByN92LK
SWpzKzqs7yPCK+XtrgfIfNrS/1ev0lYyoYuEZcaH1ajLA8U1RhW0XWwTfnq4rQcNdHCil2moErP
WM25ppwteMrad1c50PtCPB8CgYAKK0Z+PircmPd1Ifof32hi2Tq53YxXGyNuYgQmMi+bXcga1hCH
B30v0ZiLV57Y1Y4vfT24Lhx8xw05jFyzXcvzxhCqCq4Mtw66340Nr+bJU0ypmegZ8t2j8tZLura1
2+jPcZiVd9/e2rgzbmsDkdIvr59ZrzDhupEjsph5Bk+YVQKBgQC6vNLisnJDX+dbLB6My2D1ZSJ+
paubgw7fi78PsAeozNLWX8iHzBBEuDcxVU7TD8fsFIttBEipUERCMQRxQ0KjrdxRHTc4G7DcDwG
vQ601EwNyPK0Mn8FzEGBb9WT7bk50x9iNox2YYzpRwZdTSCpFaxwErihSaf+VetF2+lijQ==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----GSC-Systemss-MacBook-Pro-3:cshl kcotto$
```

# Changing file permissions of your 'key' file (Mac/Linux)

## ls -l (long listing)

```
-rw-r--r--@ 1 kcotto staff 1696 Nov 9 09:19 cshl_2018_student.pem
```

rwX : owner

rwX : group

rwX: world

r read (4)

w write (2)

x execute (1)

Which ever way you add these 3 numbers, you know which integers were used (6 is always 4+2, 5 is 4+1, 4 is by itself, 0 is none of them etc ...)

So, when you have:

**chmod 400 <file name>**

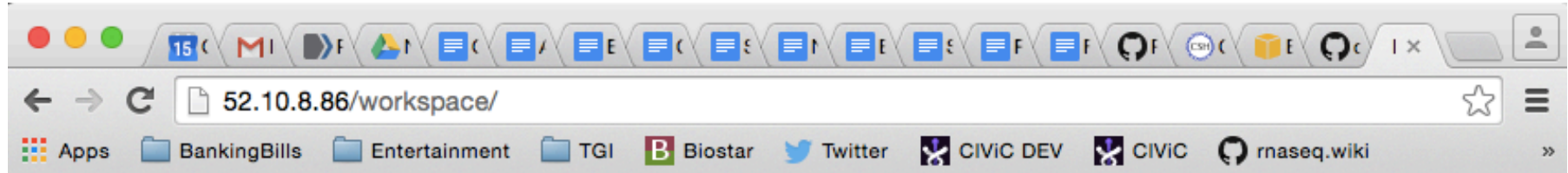
It is "r" for the the file owner **only**

# Logging into your instance








## Mac/Linux

```
cd ~/cshl  
chmod 400 cshl_2018_student.pem  
ssh -i cshl_2018_student.pem ubuntu@[YOUR PUBLIC IP]
```

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



## Index of /workspace

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>		-	
 <a href="#">Homo sapiens/</a>	2015-11-13 06:45	-	
 <a href="#">README.txt</a>	2014-06-17 23:53	5.3K	
 <a href="#">bam-demo/</a>	2015-11-14 21:03	-	
 <a href="#">data/</a>	2015-11-13 01:39	-	
 <a href="#">scratch/</a>	2015-11-13 19:43	-	
 <a href="#">tools/</a>	2015-11-13 01:54	-	

*Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu) Server at 52.10.8.86 Port 80*

http://[YOUR PUBLIC DNS OR IP]/

# Logging out of your instance

**Mac/Linux – simply type exit**

exit

Note, this disconnects the terminal session (ssh connection) to your cloud instance. But, your cloud instance is still running! See next slide for how to stop your instance.



# When you are done for the day you can “Stop” your instance – Don’t Terminate!

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options: INSTANCES, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Commands, IMAGES, AMIs, Bundle Tasks, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE, Volumes, Snapshots, NETWORK & SECURITY, Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces, LOAD BALANCING, Load Balancers, and AUTO SCALING. The main content area displays a table of EC2 instances. The 'instructor\_test2' instance is selected, and a context menu is open over it, showing options like Connect, Instance State, Instance Settings, Image, Networking, and CloudWatch Monitoring. The 'Instance State' sub-menu is open, highlighting the 'Stop' option. A red box at the bottom of the screenshot contains the following text:

Go to AWS EC2 Dashboard, select “Instances” tab, then find your instance. Right-click and chose ‘Instance State’ -> ‘Stop’

# Next morning, you can “Start” your instance again

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for the EC2 service. The left sidebar contains navigation options: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES, Instances (highlighted with a red arrow), Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Commands, IMAGES, AMIs, Bundle Tasks, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE, Volumes, Snapshots, NETWORK & SECURITY, Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces, LOAD BALANCING, Load Balancers, and AUTO SCALING. The main area displays a table of EC2 instances. The 'JasonWalker' instance is selected, and its context menu is open, showing options: Connect, Get Windows Password, Launch More Like This, Instance State (highlighted with a red arrow), Instance Settings, Image, Networking, and CloudWatch Monitoring. The 'Instance State' sub-menu is also open, showing: Start (highlighted with a red arrow), Stop, Reboot, and Terminate. Below the table, the instance details for 'i-3246aae8 (JasonWalker)' are shown, including the Private IP: 172.31.5.175. A red-bordered box at the bottom contains the following text:

Go to AWS EC2 Dashboard, select “Instances” tab, then find your instance. Right-click and chose ‘Instance State’ -> ‘Start’

**When you restart your instance you will need to find your new Public DNS or IP address. Select your instance and “Connect” or look in Description tab. Then go back to instructions for “Logging into your instance”**

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for EC2 instances. The top navigation bar shows the user is logged in as 'cshl.student' in the 'Oregon' region. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like INSTANCES, IMAGES, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE, NETWORK & SECURITY, and LOAD BALANCING. The main content area shows a table of instances. The instance 'instructor\_test2' is selected, and the 'Connect' button is highlighted with a red arrow. Below the table, the 'Description' tab is active, showing details for the selected instance, including its Public IP address (52.10.8.86), which is also highlighted with a red arrow.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS
instructor_test2	i-068e6cdc	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-10-8-86.us-wes...
JasonWalker	i-3246aae8	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
pengpeng	i-6740acbd	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
ALesiak	i-0d42aed7	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
djcoughlin	i-3540acef	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
jakesaunders	i-a747ab7d	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
YunjuSung	i-6540acbf	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
Jonathan.Wan	i-6640acbc	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
KateD	i-a241ad78	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
JenTudor	i-0e42aed4	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
YanZhang	i-0342aed9	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
ArenMarshall	i-0242aed8	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	

Instance: i-068e6cdc (instructor\_test2) Public DNS: ec2-52-10-8-86.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com

**Description** | Status Checks | Monitoring | Tags

Instance ID	i-068e6cdc	Public DNS	ec2-52-10-8-86.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Instance state	running	Public IP	52.10.8.86

# So, at this point:

- Your Mac desktop is ready for the workshop
- If it is not, you know where to get the information you need
- You know how to login to AWS
- The next step is to login to your linux machine on AWS and learn the basics of a linux command line

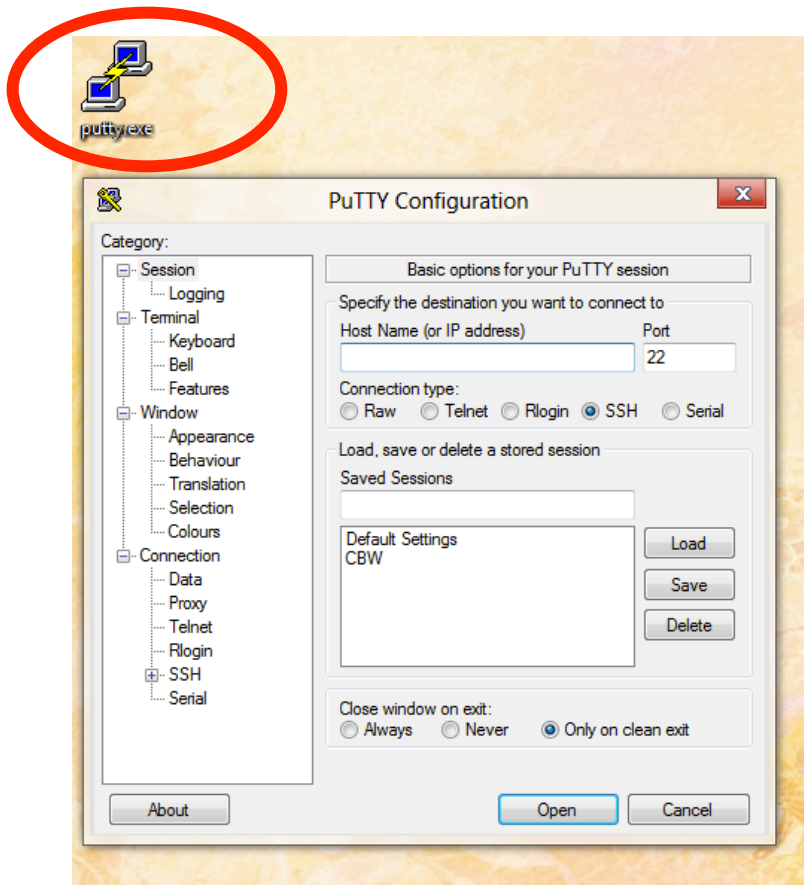
Break

# Obtain the course SSH key file

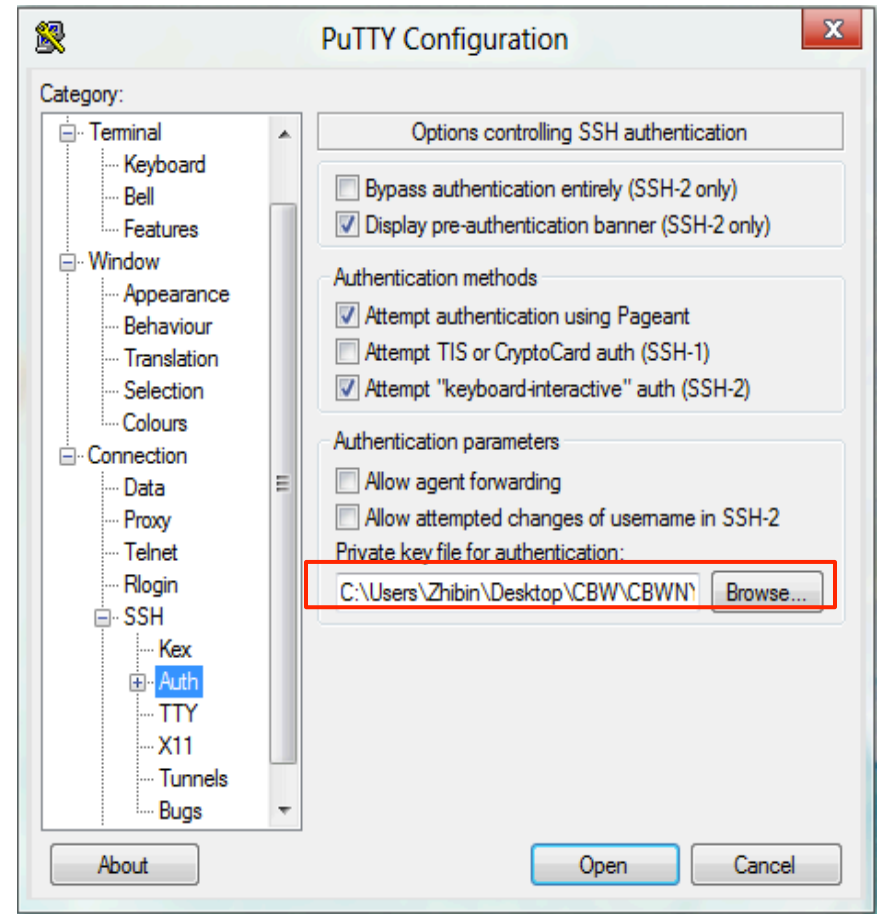
- NOTE for Mac users. You will need to use a “.pem” file
- **NOTE for Windows Users.** You will need to use a “.ppk” file instead.
  - This is created from the “.pem” file.
  - <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/convert-pem-file-into-ppk/>
- The SSH key file will be used to securely login to your student instance on the cloud

# Logging into your instance (Windows)

Open PuTTY

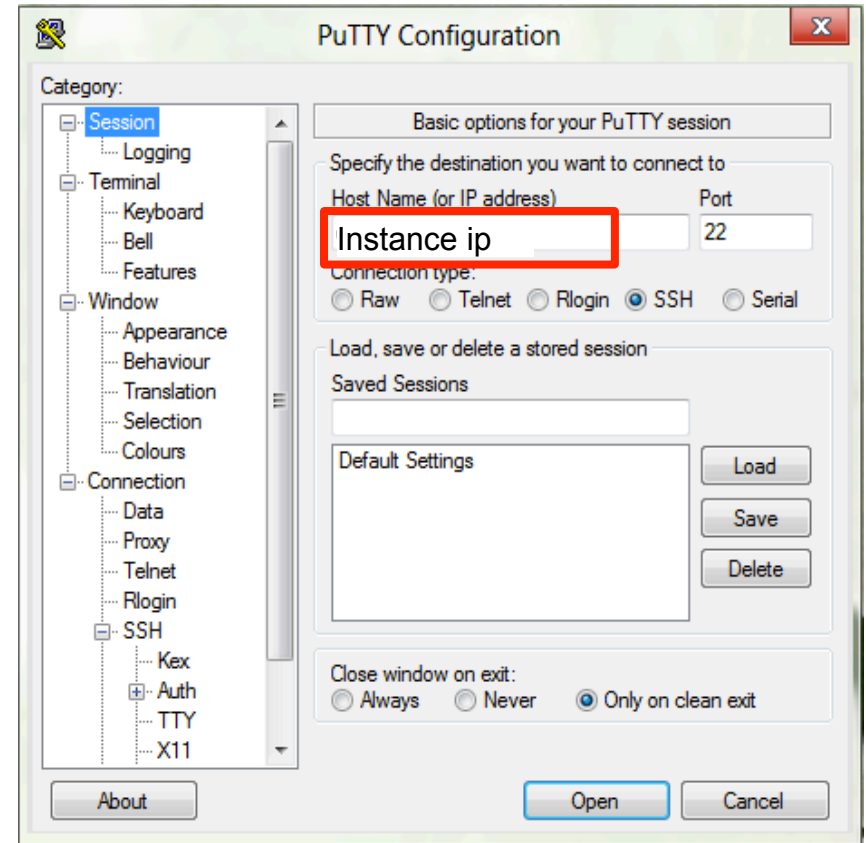
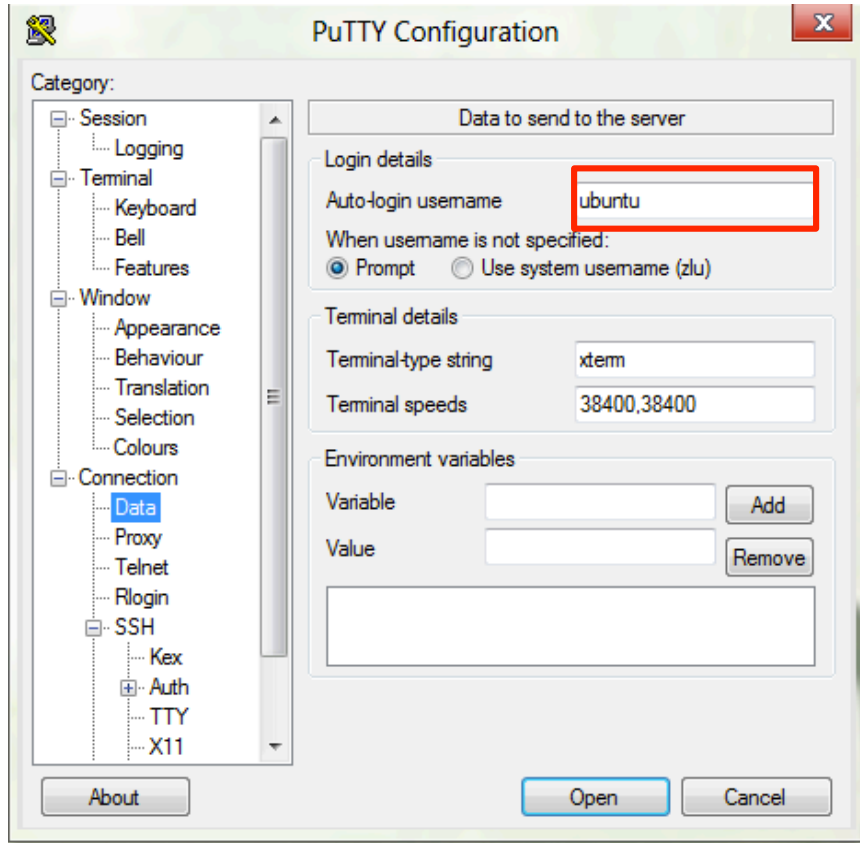


Browse to the  
cshl\_2018\_student.ppk file



# Logging into your instance (Windows)

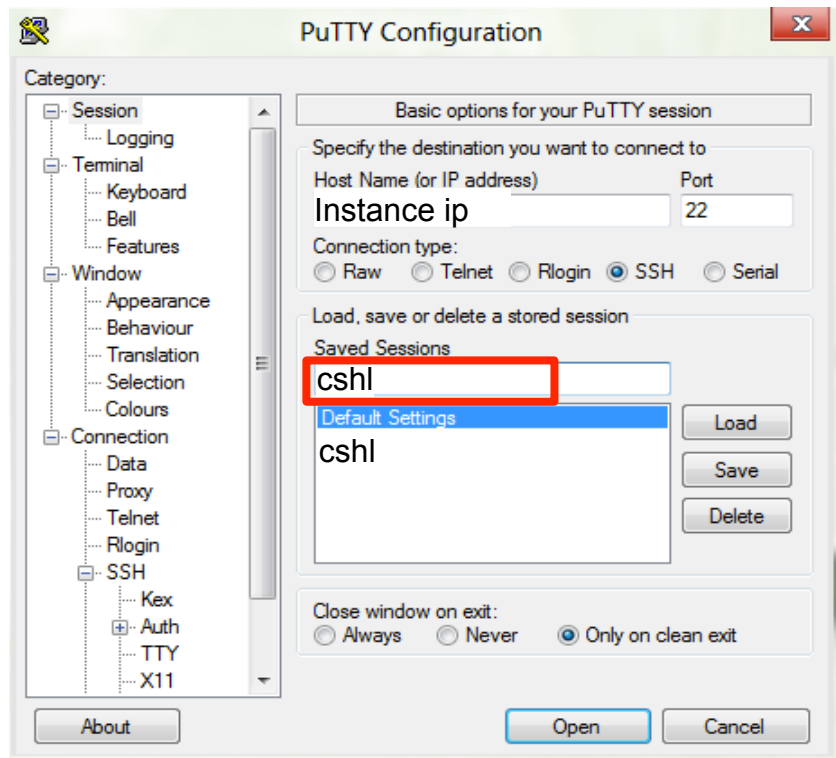
Enter the user name 'ubuntu'      Enter the host name





# Logging into your instance (Windows)

Open PuTTY



Break