How to Start Using Princeton's High Performance Computing Systems

Dawn Koffman
Office of Population Research
Princeton University
January 2017

Running Your Computation on Princeton's High Performance Computing Systems

significantly more computing resources available compared to your laptop or desktop

but often, particularly at first, it is much easier to develop and debug locally, **and then**

- connect
- transfer files
- submit jobs

and make use of full computing power available on these remote systems

Workshop Outline

Part I

- Princeton's High Performance Computing Systems

Part II

- Linux Philosophy and User Interface
- Files
- Directories
- Commands
- Shell Programs
- Stream Editor: sed

Princeton's High Performance Computing Systems

- Overview
- Obtaining Accounts
- Connecting
- Transferring Files
- Running R scripts and Stata .do Files
- Using a Scheduler to Submit Computing Jobs

Part I

Princeton's High Performance Computing Systems

- remote computing systems managed by Princeton's Research Computing group
  http://www.princeton.edu/researchcomputing/

-hardware location:
  - High Performance Computing Research Center (HPCRC)
  - 47,000-square-foot facility opened in 2011
  - tours

- computing systems make up TIGRESS:
  Terascale **I**nfrastructure for **G**roundbreaking **R**esearch in **E**ngineering and **S**cience

-in addition to remote computing systems, Research Computing also manages:
  software licenses and support (Stata, SAS, Matlab, …)
  visualization lab
    (open house today, 3:30-5:30pm, Peter B. Lewis Library, Room 347)

How to Get Started

- request and obtain an account

- connect to the remote system

- transfer files (programming scripts, data, output)

- interact with remote system's operating system (Linux)

- execute computational jobs, often using a resource manager/scheduler

Requesting and Obtaining Accounts

two TIGRESS systems are available simply by registering on a webpage:

nobel

- load-balanced cluster of interactive computational Linux systems
- two Dell R610 servers named for Princeton Nobel Laureates, Compton and Davisson
- good entry point for researchers and students
- well-suited for:
  - access to commercially licensed software provided centrally
  - lower end computational tasks
  - teaching and coursework
- to register for an account, login to registration page:
  http://www.princeton.edu/researchcomputing/computational-hardware/nobel/

adroit

- 8 node cluster, adroit-01 through adroit-08
- 160 processors available, twenty per node
- each node contains 64 GB memory
- intended for developing small production jobs
- **all jobs other than those that last for just a few minutes must be run through a scheduler**
- to register for an account, login to registration page:
  http://www.princeton.edu/researchcomputing/computational-hardware/adroit/

configured just like the larger clusters; so moving from adroit to the larger clusters is easy

Other TIGRESS Systems

della

designed for serial jobs, small to medium parallel jobs,
and jobs requiring fairly large memory per task

tigressdata

single server useful for debugging, data access and visualization

tukey

main computational cluster for individuals in the Politics department

for more information about these and other TIGRESS systems, see
http://www.princeton.edu/researchcomputing/computational-hardware/ and
http://askrc.princeton.edu/question/23/how-do-i-get-an-account-on-a-tigress-system/

to request access to these other TIGRESS systems, see “For Prospective Users” at
http://www.princeton.edu/researchcomputing/access/

For Prospective Users - Proposals

Proposals for the TIGRESS systems should be submitted as PDF or MS Word documents not to exceed 3 pages. The proposal, which should be emailed to curt@Princeton.EDU, should include:

- Which system or systems you need to use
- A list of researchers who will need accounts
- The faculty member(s) who is sponsoring the project
- The scientific background for your project including scientific merit of the proposed work
- The programming approach for your project:
  - Programming language
  - Parallelization mechanism (MPI or OpenMP)
  - Required libraries
- The resource requirements for your project:
  - Number of concurrent cpus
  - Total cpu time
  - RAM per task
  - Total disk space
- A few references or citations

Connecting to Remote System

SSH (*secure shell*)

- provides access to remote systems over a network
- already installed on Mac OS X and Linux
- for Windows, can use ssh implementation at
  http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html
  - look for "Windows installer for everything except PuTTYtel"
  - download installer and run it

connecting to remote system from a Windows system

- start a new PuTTY terminal session by finding PuTTY in "Start Menu"
- create a new connection
  hostname: `adroit.princeton.edu` or `nobel.princeton.edu`
  username: Princeton netid
- if successful: will see terminal window with machine name, user name and prompt

connecting to remote system from a Mac

- open a terminal application window
- at the prompt (usually **$** or **%**), enter
  `ssh nobel.princeton.edu` or
  `ssh adroit.princeton.edu`
- if successful, will see terminal window with machine name, user name and prompt

Transferring Files

between local system and remote system, need to transfer:

- code (R scripts, Stata .do files, etc)
- data
- output

---

between local **Windows** system and remote Linux system:

- FileZilla
  - graphical file transfer program
  - open-source: https://filezilla-project.org/
- PSCP and PSFTP
  - command line tools from PuTTY

---

between local **Mac** system and remote Linux system:

- rsync
  - command line tool
  - already installed
- scp
  - command line tool
  - already installed
- FileZilla
  - graphical file transfer program
  - open source: https://filezilla-project.org/

Transferring Files

between local **Windows** system and remote Linux system -
using command line tool PSFTP from PuTTY

Select PSFTP from Start Menu

```
psftp: no hostname specified; use “open host.name” to connect
psftp> open adroit.princeton.edu
login as: dkoffman
dkoffman@adroit.princeton.edu’s password: mypassword1234
Remote working directory is /n/homeserver/user/dkoffman
psftp> help
cd      change your remote working directory
lcd     change your local working directory
pwd     print your remote working directory
lpwd    print your local working directory
get     download a file from the server to your local machine
put     upload a file from your local machine to the server
exit    finish your SFTP session
psftp> put hello.R
psftp> put datafile.csv
psftp> exit
```

Transferring Files

between local **Mac** system and remote Linux system -
using **rsync** command **from terminal window**

SOURCE DESTINATION

```
$ rsync  ~/hello.R  dkoffman@adroit.princeton.edu:~/hello.R
dkoffman@adroit.princeton.edu's password:
$
```

- rsync: fast and flexible; many options can be used to adjust its behavior, for example:
  - **-r** recurse through sub-directories
  - **-v** verbosely print messages
  - **-z** compress data before transfer and decompress after transfer
- for (many) more options, see manual page (**man rsync**)
- often put **rsync** command with appropriate options within a shell script on local machine

Transferring Files

between local **Mac** system and remote Linux system -
using **scp** command **from terminal window**

SOURCE DESTINATION

```
$ scp  ~/hello.R  dkoffman@adroit.princeton.edu:~/hello.R
dkoffman@adroit.princeton.edu's password:
$
```

- differences between **rsync** and **scp**:
  - scp is more basic: regular, linear copy; fewer options for tweaking its behavior
  - rsync uses a delta transfer algorithm and some optimizations to make copying faster
    - for example, if destination file already exists, rsync will check file sizes and modification timestamps and skip further processing if both of those match

Running Stata or R Script Without a Scheduler

```
$ stata –b do hello.do
```

contents of results window sent to text file hello.log

```
$ Rscript –e ‘a <- 5’ –e ‘a’ >  show_a.txt

$ Rscript hello.R > hello.txt
```

Submitting Computing Jobs to the Clusters

SLURM (**S**imple **L**inux **U**tility for **R**esource **M**anagement)
https://slurm.schedmd.com/sbatch.html

- cluster management and job scheduling system for large and small Linux clusters

- submitting a job is similar to taking a ticket at a deli counter
- once machine is ready to run a job, it comes out of the queue

- submitting a job requires using specific commands in a specific format
  that tell scheduler (1) what resources you are requesting:
  - # CPU's
  - # of nodes
  - GB memory
  - how much time

  and (2) what commands you would like to have run

- commands will run when resources are available

- scheduler assigns hardware based on your requests

Submitting a Serial Job

- create a job script for SLURM, here named `serial_ex1.cmd`

```
$ cat serial_ex1.cmd
#!/usr/bin/env bash

#SBATCH --ntasks=1
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
#SBATCH -t 10:00

Rscript –e ‘rnorm(1e3)’
```

- submit the job to the batch system (queue)

```
$ sbatch serial_ex1.cmd
submitted batch job 220
$ ls *.out
slurm-220.out
$
```

Submitting a Serial Job

- create a job script for SLURM, here named `serial_ex2.cmd`

```
$ cat serial_ex2.cmd
#!/usr/bin/env bash

#SBATCH --ntasks=1
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
#SBATCH -t 10:00
#SBATCH –o log.%j
#SBATCH –mail-type=begin
#SBATCH –mail-type=end

Rscript –e ‘rnorm(1e3)’
```

- submit the job to the batch system (queue)

```
$ sbatch serial_ex2.cmd
submitted batch job 194717
$ ls log.*
log.194717
$
```

Email from SLURM

From: SLURM User [mailto:cses@princeton.edu]
Sent: Friday, May 01, 2015 2:45 PM
To: Dawn A. Koffman
Subject: SLURM Job_id=194717 Name=serial_ex2.cmd Began, Queued time 00:00:00

From: SLURM User [mailto:cses@princeton.edu]
Sent: Friday, May 01, 2015 2:46 PM
To: Dawn A. Koffman
Subject: SLURM Job_id=194717 Name=serial_ex2.cmd Ended, Run time 00:00:00

Job ID: 194717
Cluster: adroit
User/Group: dkoffman/pustaff
State: COMPLETED (exit code 0)
Cores: 1
CPU Utilized: 00:00:00
CPU Efficiency: 0.00% of 00:00:00 core-walltime Memory Utilized: 1.52 MB Memory Efficiency: 0.05% of 3.12 GB

Submitting a Serial Job

- create a job script for SLURM, here named `serial_ex3.cmd`

```
$ cat serial_ex3.cmd
#!/usr/bin/env bash

#SBATCH --ntasks=1
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
#SBATCH -t 10:00
#SBATCH –o log.%j
#SBATCH –mail-type=begin
#SBATCH –mail-type=end

Rscript hello.R
```

- submit the job to the batch system (queue)

```
$ sbatch serial_ex3.cmd
submitted batch job 194718
$ ls log.*
log.194718
$
```

SLURM Commands

sbatch - submit job

scancel *jobid* - cancel a running/submitted job

squeue - display information about the jobs in the queue
(jobid, name, user, time, nodes, nodelist (reason))

squeue –u *userid* - display information about jobs in the queue for user = *userid*

srun - submit a job for parallel execution

.
.
.

many other SLURM commands
see manual page (man sbatch) to see 1000's of options

Case Study: Replicating Results

Feehan, Dennis M.; Salganik, Matthew J., 2016,
"Replication Data for: Generalizing the Network Scale-Up Method:
A New Estimator for the Size of Hidden Populations",
doi:10.7910/DVN/HHAUDF,
Harvard Dataverse, V2

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/HHAUDF

Sociological Methodology

Generalizing the Network Scale-Up Method:
A New Estimator for the Size of Hidden Populations

Dennis M. Feehan, Matthew J. Salganik

First Published September 20, 2016

Case Study: Issue #1

> From: Dawn Koffman
> Sent: Tuesday, March 08, 2016 10:59 AM
> To: Computational Science and Engineering Support
> Subject: RE: [CSES #11965] account on nobel
>
> ... I'm having trouble installing the R package "devtools" ...

Should be ready for you to try again. openssl-devel has been installed.

How to get help:
- Send email to cses@princeton.edu
- Attend CSES office hours

Case Study: Issue #2

> I'm now trying to run an R script on Nobel that produces
> approximately 200GB of data, and I'm getting a write error:
> Disk quota exceeded.

> Would it be possible for my disk quota to be increased to that level?

We have no space on Nobel that size. Your home directory quota could be increased, but that's a question you must pose to the SOC (helpdesk@princeton.edu) as we do not have access to modify it. There is a fee involved I believe, so you may need to come up with other plans for data management.

Case Study: Issue #2

> Is there another HPC linux machine that would have space that I
> (or a faculty member) might be able to use for this? Thanks again.

As of right now, there's 290GB free on /scratch/network on Adroit, which requires only a registration to get access. For other clusters, information on getting an account is available here:
https://askrc.princeton.edu/question/23/how-do-i-get-an-account-on-a-tigress-system/

Case Study: Issue #3

Dear Dawn A. Koffman,

The Computational Science and Engineering Support group (CSES) has received your email or created **a ticket** for you regarding "installing RcppArmadillo on adroit" with the following content:

I have an account on adroit and am trying to install R package RcppArmadillo there but am getting many compilation errors. Could someone please look into this and back to me?

Case Study: Issue #3

> I have an account on adroit and am trying to install R package
> RcppArmadillo there but am getting many compilation errors.
> Could someone please look into this and back to me?

Hi,

it looks like this package wants newer c++ compiler.
Therefore run this first:

module load rh

and then proceed to install RcppArmadillo.

Case Study: Initial SLURM Script

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

#SBATCH --ntasks=1
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
#SBATCH -o log.%j
#SBATCH --mail-type=begin
#SBATCH --mail-type=end
#SBATCH --mail-user=dkoffman@princeton.edu

cd /scratch/network/dkoffman/gnsum-paper-torelease/code
Rscript gnsum-draw-popns.R
```

Case Study: Issue #4

Emails from SLURM:

Subject: SLURM Job_id=328797 **Name=serial_1.cmd Began**, Queued time 00:00:00

Subject: SLURM Job_id=328797 **Name=serial_1.cmd Ended**, Run time 00:01:02

Job ID: 328797
Cluster: adroit
User/Group: dkoffman/pustaff
State: CANCELLED (exit code 0)
Cores: 1
CPU Utilized: 00:00:54
CPU Efficiency: 87.10% of 00:01:02 core-walltime Memory Utilized: 3.78 GB Memory Efficiency: 120.85% of 3.12 GB

Case Study: Issue #4

> I'm trying to run an R script on Adroit, but **the log file** shows that my job
> exceeded the memory limit and was cancelled:
> slurmstepd: Job 328797 exceeded memory limit (3960080 > 3276800),
> being killed
> slurmstepd: Exceeded job memory limit
> slurmstepd: *** JOB 328797 ON adroit-07 CANCELLED AT 2016-04-12T11:02:16 ***
> slurmstepd: Exceeded step memory limit at some point.

Please see this for a solution

https://askrc.princeton.edu/question/103/what-does-slurmstepd-exceeded-step-memory-limit-mean/

Case Study: Issue #4

This error means that you will have to allocate more memory for your jobs - with slurm we allocate CPUs separately from memory. You didn't say which cluster so default will be either 3GB or 4GB per CPU core (you can see which by looking at /etc/slurm/slurm.conf - at the end are DefMem... settings). You can try increasing it by doing something like:

#SBATCH --mem-per-cpu=6000

.

.

.

It would be wise not to overreact by requesting too much memory - if you do that not only will you waste resources that others could've used but also you will take longer to run as the scheduler will have more trouble finding free nodes with that much memory. Ideally you should request just what you need or a bit more.

Case Study: Issue #2 - Again

> Over the last several days, I've been trying to run an R script on adroit
> that aims to generate about 230GB of data. So far the script has been
> failing due to it exceeding the memory limit, so I am continuing to
> increase the memory limit using: SBATCH --mem-per-cpu directive.

> I am concerned though that even if the program does not exceed its
> memory limit, that it will fail to complete due to disk space
> constraints.
> Currently I am using disk space under scratch/network/dkoffman.

Looks like folks have cleaned up and there is now 450G available there.

Case Study: Issue #2 - Again

The /scratch/network filesystem is currently too full. Please remove/move files you have there to someplace else so that this shared resource can be used by all.

This filesystem is NEVER backed up so anything sitting there is at-risk.

What follows is the ordered size of what users currently have in /scratch/network in KBytes.

281031500	abc13
258879332	defgh
112202456	jessie
91466620	xyz123
72147092	smith
66059628	alison456
48538600	dkoffman
46238316	steve98989
41328828	joe45678
.	.
.	.
.	.

Case Study: Issue #5

Emails from SLURM:

Subject: SLURM Job_id=330033 Name=serial_1.cmd Began, Queued time 04:10:24

Subject: SLURM Job_id=330033 Name=serial_1.cmd Ended, **Run time 20:05:02**

Job ID: 330033
Cluster: adroit
User/Group: dkoffman/pustaff
State: TIMEOUT (exit code 1)
Cores: 1
CPU Utilized: 19:00:53
CPU Efficiency: 94.68% of 20:05:02 core-walltime Memory Utilized: 49.18 GB Memory Efficiency: 83.94% of 58.59 GB

Case Study: Final SLURM Script

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

#SBATCH --ntasks=1
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
#SBATCH --mem-per-cpu=60000
#SBATCH -t 30:00:00
#SBATCH -o log.%j
#SBATCH --mail-type=begin
#SBATCH --mail-type=end
#SBATCH --mail-user=dkoffman@princeton.edu

cd /scratch/network/dkoffman/gnsum-paper-torelease/code
Rscript gnsum-draw-popns.R
```

Case Study: Success!

Subject: SLURM Job_id=331265 Name=serial_1.cmd Began, Queued time 00:04:02

Subject: SLURM Job_id=331265 Name=serial_1.cmd Ended, **Run time 23:24:59**

Job ID: 331265
Cluster: adroit
User/Group: dkoffman/pustaff
State: COMPLETED (exit code 0)
Cores: 1
CPU Utilized: 22:01:55
CPU Efficiency: 94.09% of 23:24:59 core-walltime Memory Utilized: 47.53 GB Memory Efficiency: 81.11% of 58.59 GB

Case Study: Recap

Email to Dennis Feehan and Matt Salganik (study authors)

Finally!
I initally ran into issues with:
- disk space
- memory
- time

and I also needed:
- to have openssl-devel installed
- a newer C++ compiler

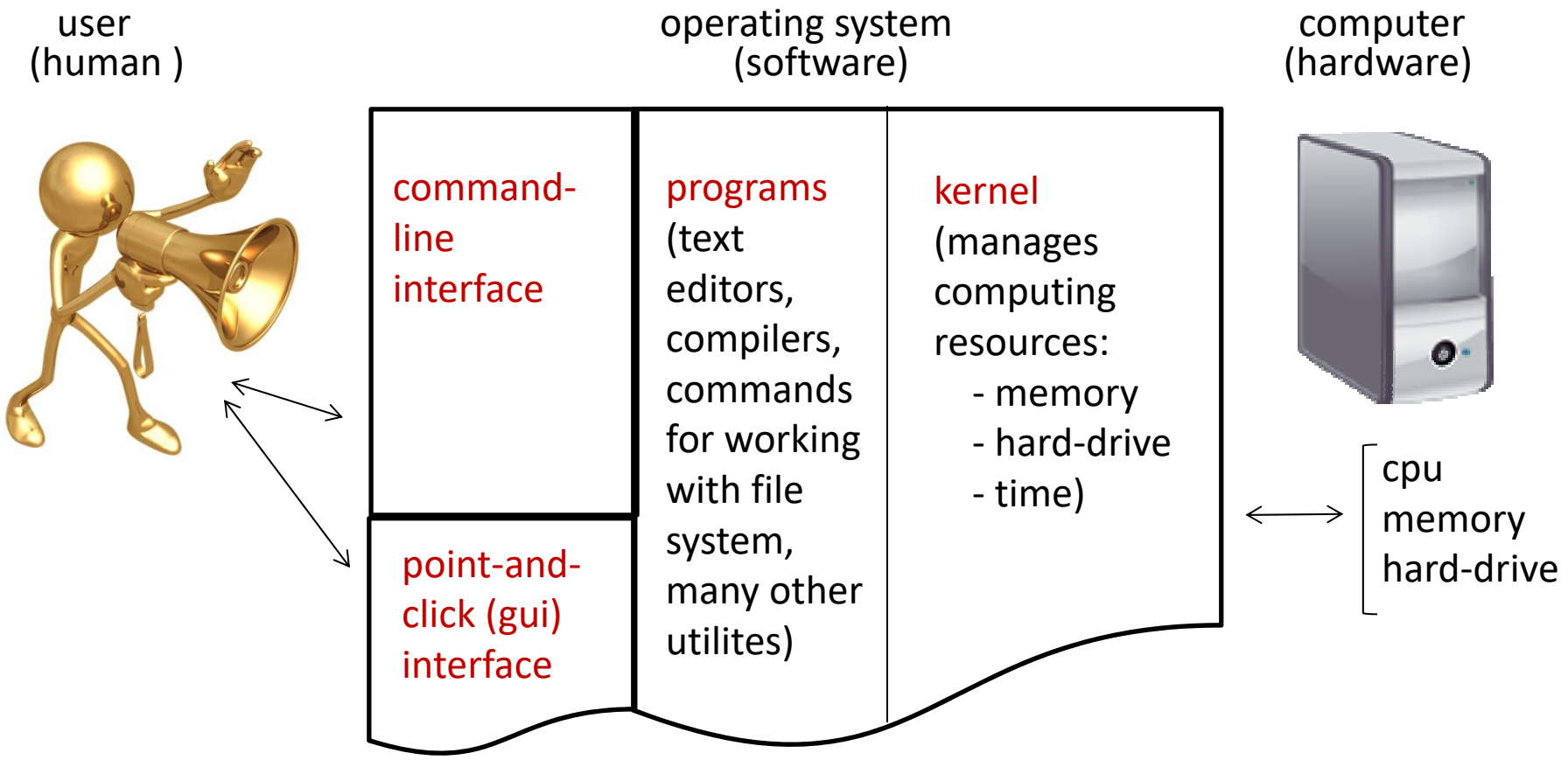
BUT, I think this first R script has finally run as expected.

Part II

Linux User Interface and Philosophy

- Operating Systems
- Command-Line Interface
- Shell
- Linux Philosophy
- Command Execution Cycle
- Command History

User Interfaces



Comparison

command-line interface	point-and-click interface
- may have steeper learning curve, BUT provides constructs that can make many tasks very easy	- may be more intuitive, BUT can also be much more human-manual-labor intensive
- scales up very well when have lots of: data programs tasks to accomplish	- often does not scale up well when have lots of: data programs tasks to accomplish

Shell

Command-line interface provided by Linux is called a shell

a shell:

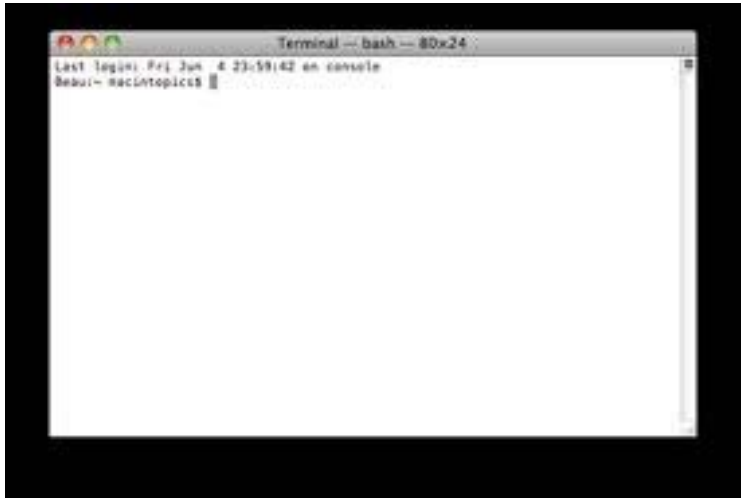
- prompts user for commands
- interprets user commands
- passes them on to the rest of the operating system which is hidden from the user

How do you access a shell ?

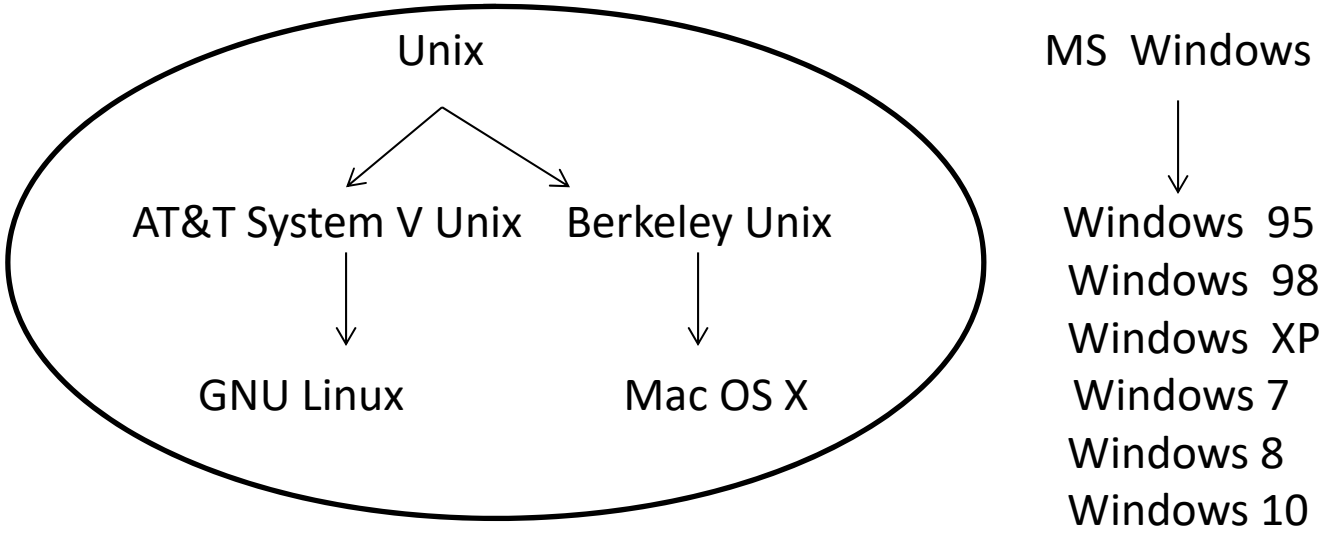
- if you have an account on a machine running Linux , just log in.
  A default shell will be running.

- if you are using a Mac, run the Terminal app.
  A default shell will be running.

-if Terminal app does not appear on the Shortcut Bar:
Go -> Applications -> Utilities -> Terminal



Examples of Operating Systems



- Even though there are differences between the various Linux operating systems, for the most part, we are going to ignore those differences, and just refer to Linux operating systems because the principles are largely the same.

- Different versions of Linux shells (more alike than different):
  - sh (original Unix shell, by Stephen Bourne) `/bin/sh`
  - ksh (similar to sh, by David Korn) `/bin/ksh`
  - bash (Bourne again shell, part of GNU project) `/bin/bash`
  - csh (part of Berkely Unix, intended to be C-like, by Bill Joy) `/bin/csh`
  - tcsh (based on and compatible with csh) `/bin/tcsh`

```
echo $SHELL
```

Linux Philosophy

- provide small programs that do one thing well
  and
  provide mechanisms for joining programs together

- "silence is golden"
  when a program has nothing to say, it shouldn't say anything

- users are very intelligent and do what they intend to do

  will not find OK or Cancel in Linux environment!

Examples of Tasks for Command-Line Interface

data management:

- two types of administrative data – millions of observations of each type
- need to standardize addresses for merging (or fuzzy matching)

file management

- check number of lines in large file downloaded from the web

file management:

- split huge files into subsets that are small enough to be read into memory

basic web scraping

- list of UN countries and dates they became members

Command Execution Cycle and Command Format

1. Shell prompts user
2. User inputs or recalls command ending with <CR>
3. Shell executes command

```
$ command  [options]  [arguments]
```

command
- first word on line
- name of program

options
- usually begin with -
- modify command behavior

arguments
- “object” to be “acted on” by command
- often directory name, file name, or character string

use `man` command for options & arguments of each command

use `PS1="$ "` to change prompt string

```
$ date

$ who

$ who  -q

$ cal  2017

$ cal 8 2017

$ pwd

$ ls

$ mkdir  linux

$ cd linux

$ pwd

$ls
```

Using Command History

commands are saved and are available to recall

to re-execute a previously entered command:

step 1. press  to scroll through previously entered commands
step 2. press <CR> to execute a recalled command

OR

to re-execute a previously entered command:

```
$ history
$ !<command number>
```

Files

- Displaying File Contents
- File Management Commands
- File Access and Permission
- Redirecting Standard Output to a File
- File Name Generation Characters

Files

file names:

- should not contain spaces or slashes
- should not start with + or –
- best to avoid special characters other than _ and .
- files with names that start with . will not appear in output of ls command

created by:

- copying an existing file
- using output redirection
- executing some Linux program or other application
- using a text editor
- downloading from the internet

```
$ pwd
/u/dkoffman/linux
$ wget http://opr.princeton.edu/workshops/Downloads/2015May_LinuxTourKoffman.gz
# NOT standard on OS X
                    **** OR ****
$ curl http://opr.princeton.edu/workshops/Downloads/2015May_LinuxTourKoffman.gz -o wdata.gz
# available on OS X

$ gunzip wdata.gz

$ ls
```

Displaying File Contents

```
$ wc wdata

$ cat wdata

$ head wdata

$ head -1 wdata

$ tail wdata

$ tail -2 wdata

$ more wdata
```

File Commands

```
$ cp  wdata  wdata.old

$ mv  wdata.old  wdata.save

$ cp  wdata  wdata_orig

$ cp  wdata  wdata_fromweb

$ rm  wdata_orig   wdata_fromweb

$ diff  wdata  wdata.save
```

File Access and Permission

```
$ ls  -l

-rw-------  1  dkoffman  rpcuser  8586 Apr 1 14:46  wdata
-rw-------  1  dkoffman  rpcuser  8586 Apr 1 14:27  wdata.save
```

User classes

- owner (user) = u
- group = g
- other = o
- all = a

File permissions

- read (cat, tail, cp, ...) = r
- write (vi, emacs) = w
- execute (run program) = x

```
$ chmod  g+w   wdata

$ ls -l

$ chmod  go-r  wdata.save

$ ls -l
```

Redirecting Standard Output

most commands display output on terminal screen

```
$ date
```

command output can be redirected to a file

```
$ date > date.save
$ cat date.save
```

*** note: output redirection using > overwrites file contents if file already exists

```
$ date > date.save
$ cat date.save
```

use >> to append output to any existing file contents (rather than overwrite file)

```
$ date >> date.save
$ cat date.save
```

File Name Generation Characters

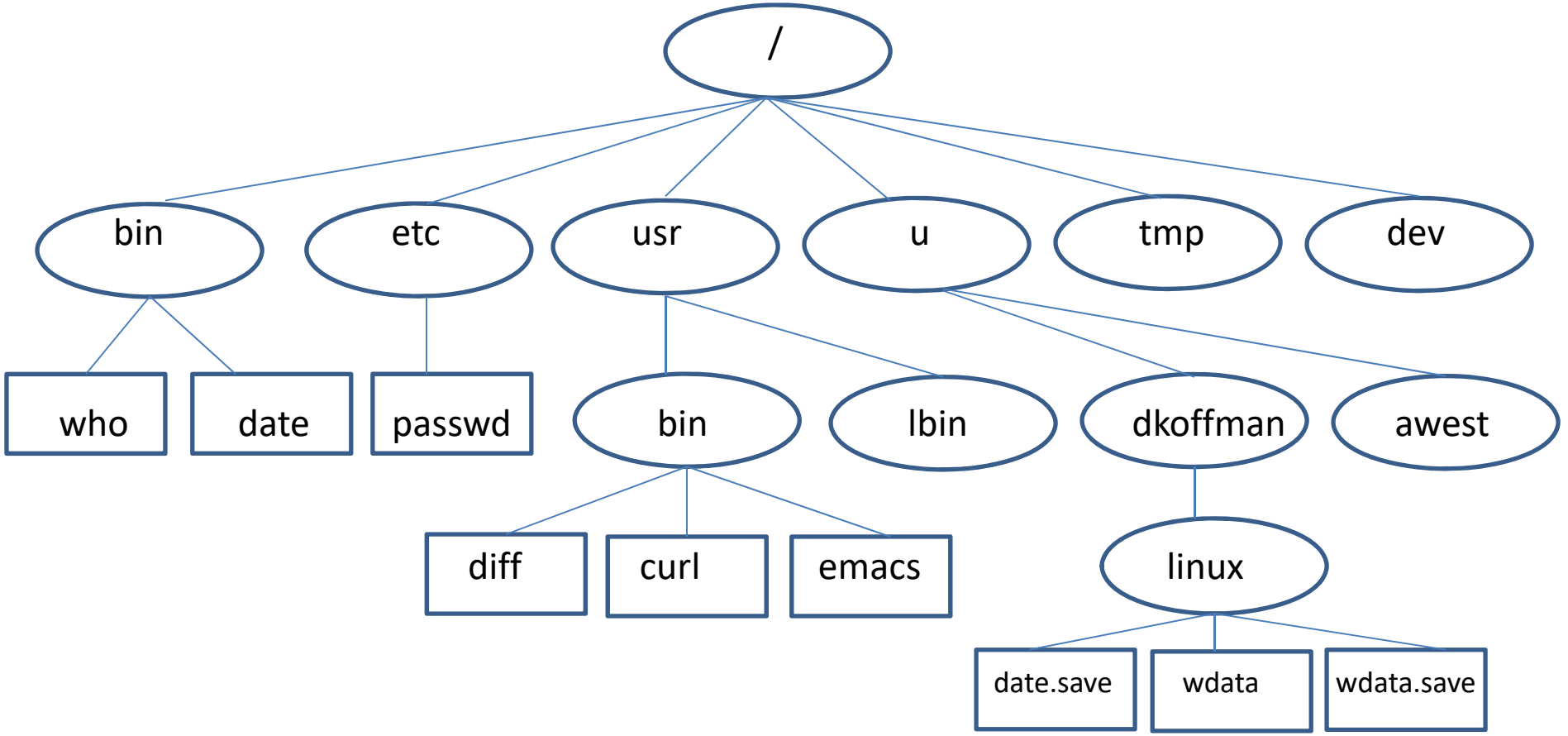
shell can automatically put file names
on a command line if user uses
file name generation characters

?	any single character	`$ cat s?`
*	any number of any characters (including 0)	`$ ls b*`
		`$ ls *.R`
		`$ wc -l *.do`
		`$ ls *.dta`
		`$ ls check_*.do`
[...]	any one of a group of characters	`$ rm s[4-7]`

Directories

- Directory Tree
- Pathnames: Absolute and Relative
- Copying, Moving and Removing Files & Directories

Directory Tree



`pwd` shows you where you are (present working directory)

`cd` makes your "home" (login) directory your current directory

Changing Directory

absolute pathnames

```
$ pwd
$ cd /etc
$ cat passwd
$ cd /bin
$ ls e*
$ ls f*
$ cd /usr/bin
$ ls e*
$ ls f*
$ cd /u/dkoffman
$ cd /u/dkoffman/linux
```

relative pathnames

```
$ pwd
$ cd ../../../etc
$ cat passwd
$ cd ../bin
$ ls e*
$ ls f*
$ cd ../usr/bin
$ ls e*
$ ls f*
$ cd
 $ cd linux
```

.. refers to the parent directory

Accessing Files

absolute pathnames

```
$ pwd

$ cat /etc/passwd

$ ls /bin/e*
$ ls /bin/f*

$ ls /usr/bin/e*
$ ls f*
$ pwd
```

relative pathnames

```
$ pwd

$ cat ../../../etc/passwd

$ ls ../../../bin/e*
$ ls ../../../bin/f*

$ ls ../../../usr/bin/e*
$ ls ../../../usr/bin/f*
$ pwd
```

.. refers to the parent directory

Copying Files

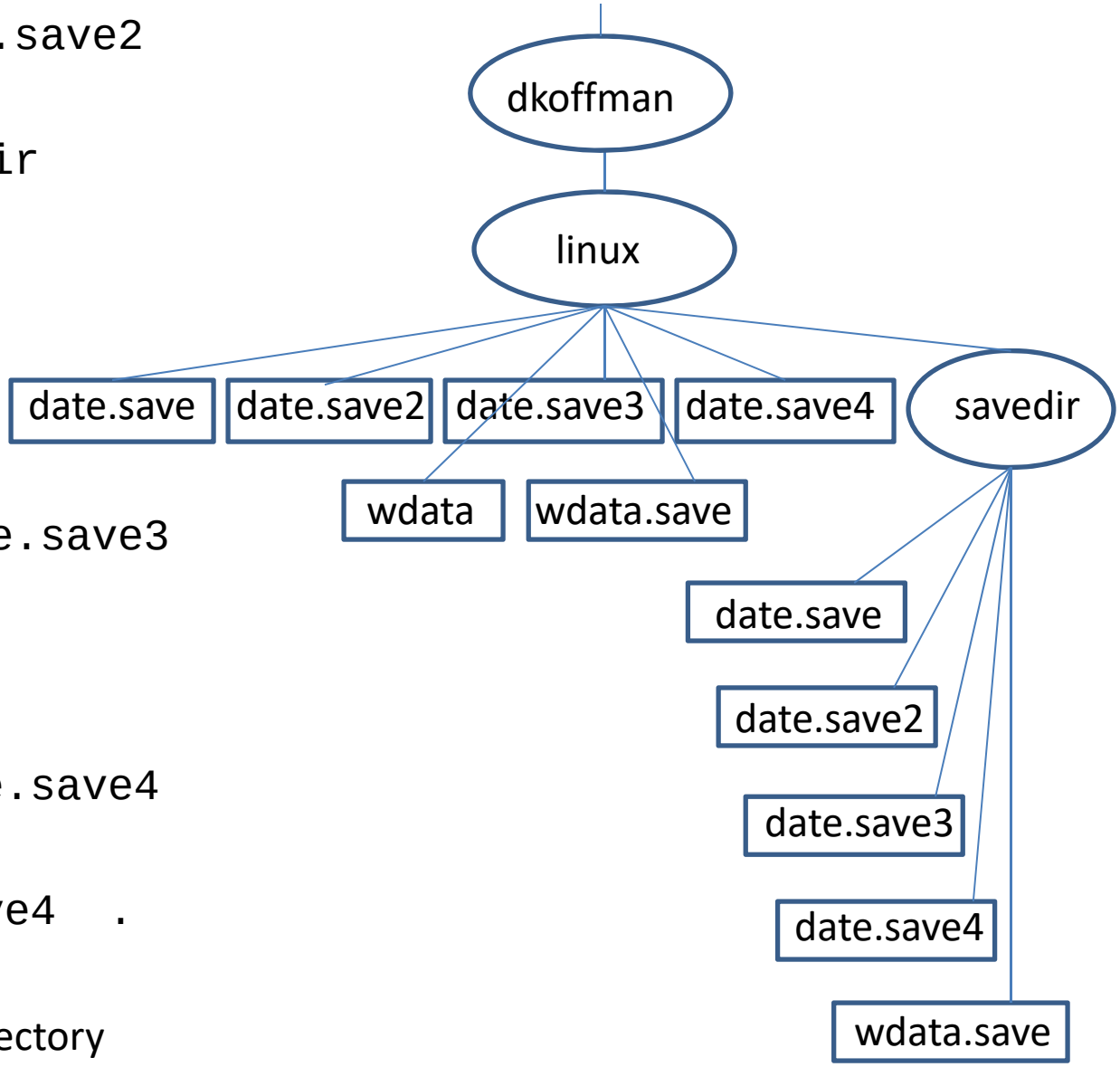
```
$ cp date.save  date.save2
$ mkdir   savedir
$ cp  *.save*  savedir
```

list of files

```
$ cd savedir
$ ls
$ cp date.save2  date.save3
$ cp date.save3 ..

$ ls  ..
$ cp date.save2  date.save4
$ cd ..
$ cp savedir/date.save4  .
```

. refers to the current directory



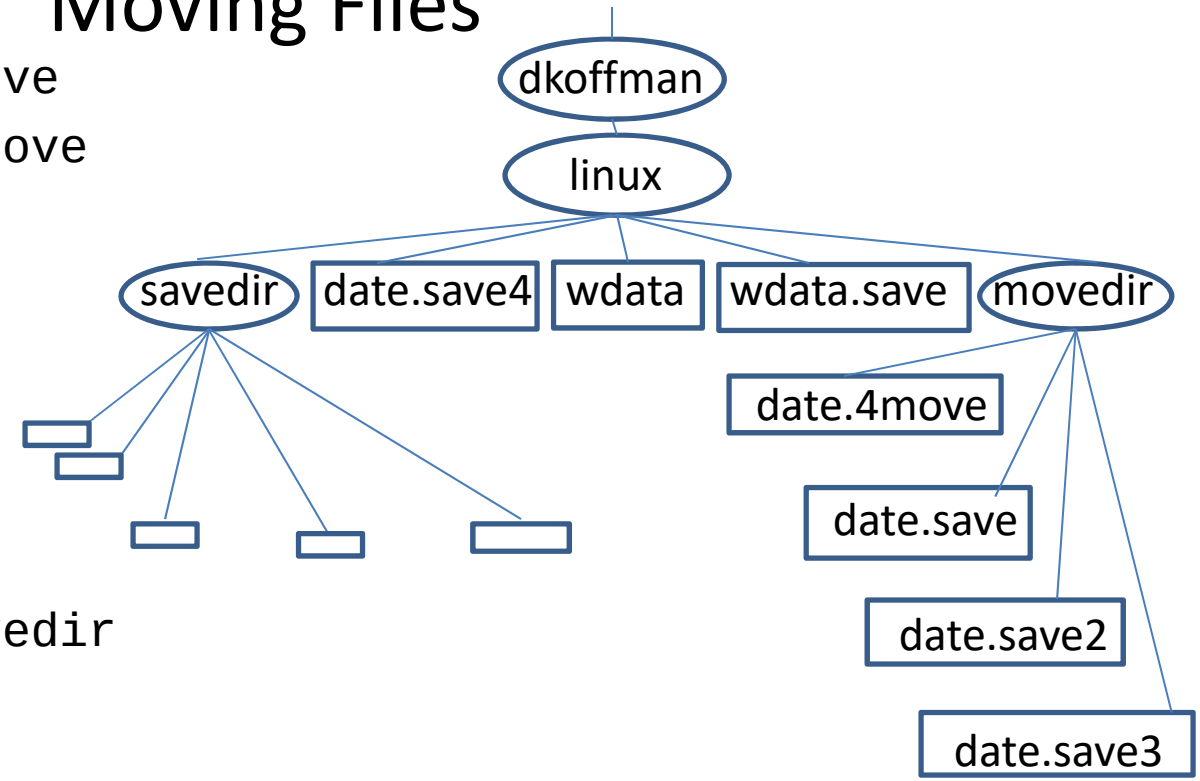
Moving Files

```
$ cp date.save  date4move
$ mv date4move  date.4move
$ ls
$ mkdir movedir
$ mv date.4move movedir
$ ls
$ ls movedir

$ mv date.save[23]  movedir
```

list of files

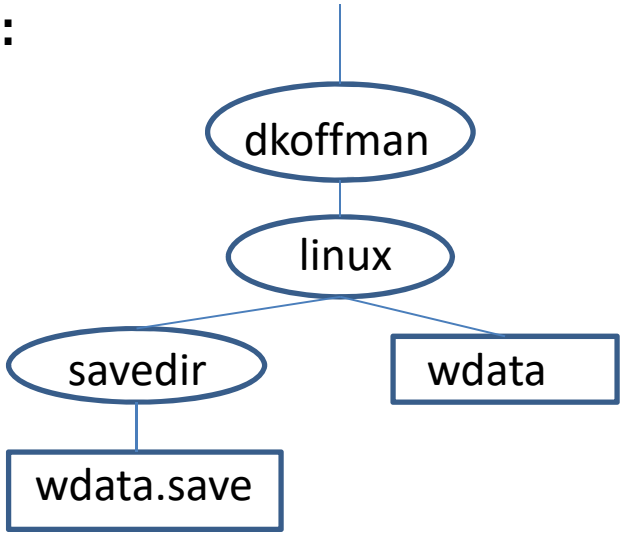
```
$ ls
$ cd movedir
$ ls
$ mv  ../date.save   .
$ ls
$ cd ..
```



Removing Files and Directories

```
$ cd
$ cd linux
$ rm date.save4 wdata.save
$ rmdir movedir
 rmdir: failed to remove ‘movedir’:
 Directory not empty
$ ls movedir
$ rm movedir/*   # BE CAREFUL!
$ rmdir movedir

$ rm savedir/date*
$ ls savedir
$ ls
```



Commands

- Review of Commands
- More Commands
- Sequential Execution
- Command Grouping
- Pipelines
- Foreground/Background Command Execution

Review of Commands

date

who

cal

pwd

ls

mkdir

cd

history

curl

wget

gunzip

cat

head

tail

more

cp

mv

rm

diff

chmod

rmdir

More Commands

```
$ tail -40 wdata

$ sort wdata

$ tail -40 wdata

$ sort wdata > wdata.sort

$ more wdata.sort


$ sort –r wdata > wdata.revsort

$ more wdata.revsort


$ wc wdata

$ wc –l wdata

$ wc –wc wdata
```

More Commands

```
$ head wdata

$ cut –d”,” –f1 wdata

$ head wdata

$ cut –d”,” –f1 wdata > wdata.countries

$ cut –c1,3-4 wdata

$ cut –d”,” –f5 wdata > wdata.le

$ paste wdata.le  wdata.countries

$ sort wdata.le > wdata.le.sort

$ uniq wdata.le.sort

$ uniq –c wdata.le.sort
```

More Commands

```
$ grep “,Oceania,” wdata

$ grep “,Central America,” wdata > wdata.centralamerica

$ grep pop2012 wdata

$ grep pop2012 wdata > wdata.hd

$ grep –v pop2012 wdata > wdata.clean

$ head wdata.clean

$ wc –l wdata.clean

$ grep  -n “,Oceania,”  wdata.clean

$ grep –n –i “,oceania,”  wdata.clean
```

Regular Expressions

describe a sequence of characters (pattern) to be matched

<u>basics</u>

.	(dot)	matches any single character: 1.6
[ ]	(brackets)	match any one of the enclosed characters: [aeiou] can use – (dash) to indicate at range of characters: [A-Za-z] [24-6]
[^]		match any character **except** the enclosed characters: [^Zz]
*	(asterisk)	matches zero or more of the preceding character: b* vs bb*
^	(caret)	pattern must occur at the beginning of a line (anchor): ^ABC
$	(dollar sign)	pattern must occur at the end of a line (anchor): ABC$ vs ^ABC$
\	(backslash)	turns off (escapes) the special meaning of the next character: \.*

enclose regular expressions in single quotes to stop shell from expanding special characters

Using Regular Expressions

```
$ grep stan wdata.clean

$ grep ‘^B’ wdata.clean

$ grep ‘^....,’ wdata.clean

$ grep ‘/’ wdata.clean

$ grep –i ira[qn] wdata.clean

$ grep ‘^.*,.*West’ wdata.clean

$ grep ‘4.,[A-Z]’ wdata.clean

$ grep ‘[56].,[A-Z]’ wdata.clean

$ grep ‘[67].,[A-Z]..*Americas’ wdata.clean
```

More Commands

```
$ split –l20 wdata.clean

$ ls

$ wc –l xa?

$ tail xah

$ cat xa? > wdata.clean.copy

$ wc –l wdata.clean.copy

$ tr “abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz” “ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ” < wdata

$ tr  [:lower:]  [:upper:]  < wdata.clean  > wdata.clean.uc

$ tr -d ‘:”’ < wdata.clean

$ tr –s “ ”  < wdata.clean
```

Sequential Execution

```
cmd1 arg1 arg2 ...; cmd2 arg1 arg2 ...; cmd3 arg1 arg2  ...
```

- series of commands on a single line separated by semicolons

- commands are executed left-to-right, one at a time

```
$ sort wdata.clean > wdata.clean.s;  echo SORT DONE
```

Command Grouping

```
(cmd1 arg1 agg2 ...; cmd2 arg1 arg2 ...; cmd3 arg1 arg2 ...)
```

- allows several commands to be treated as one with respect to standard output

```
$ date > log

$ who am  i  >> log

$ (
 > date
 > who am i
 > ) > log
$

$(date; who am i) > log
```

Pipeline

```
cmd1 arg1 ... | cmd2 arg1 ... | cmd3 arg1 ...
```

- series of commands separated by |

- output of one command used as input for next command

- commands run in parallel when possible!

- avoids use of temporary files ... faster!

```
$ who | sort
```

```
$ who > tempfile
$ sort < tempfile
$ rm tempfile
```

Pipeline Examples

```
$ who | wc –l

$ ls –l | grep “^d”

$ grep Africa wdata.clean | sort

$ sort wdata.le | uniq | wc –l

$ grep Americas wdata.clean | cut –d”,” –f5 | sort

$ grep Americas wdata.clean | cut –d”,” –f5 | sort | uniq

$ grep Americas wdata.clean | cut –d”,” –f5 | sort | uniq | wc –l

$ sort wdata.clean | tr [:lower:] [:upper:] | cut –d”,” –f1

$ sort wdata.clean | cut –d”,” –f1,5

$ sort wdata.clean | cut –d”,” –f1,5 | tr –d ‘”.:’ | split –l20 – wdata_le_part_
```

Writing to a File And to Standard Output

tee command

- reads from standard input
- writes to a file and standard output
- very useful for saving intermediate “results” in a pipeline
- use –a option to append to a file rather than overwrite

```
$ sort wdata.le | uniq | tee wdata.le.uniq | wc –l

$ cat wdata.le.uniq

$ sort wdata.le | uniq | tee wdata.le.uniq | wc –l > le.uniq.count

$ cat le.uniq.count

$ sort wdata.clean | cut –d”,” –f1,5 | tee c.le | split –l20 – wdata_le_part_

$ cat c.le
```

Foreground and Background Command Processing

Foreground command processing

- one command line must complete execution before next command line begins execution
- “normal” way commands are processed

Background command processing

- next command line begins execution before background command completes
- any standard output is usually redirected to a file
- <BRK> and <DEL> are ignored
- identification number is displayed after background command is entered ... process id
- can stop a command running in the background using the kill command and the process id

```
$ command  arg1  arg2  > outfile &
 10411
$ kill 10411
$
```

execute command in the background

Background Command Processing

- normally, a hang-up signal (logging off) is not ignored by a command executing in the background, and will cause it to terminate

- nohup prefix allows a command to continue running even if a hang-up signal is received

```
$ nohup  cmd  arg1  arg2  ... &
```

- to check to see if a background command is still running and to obtain its process id, use ps command

Shell Programs

- Creating and Executing Shell Programs
- emacs Text Editor
- Adding Comments

How to Create and Execute a Shell Program

- Use a text editor such as emacs or vi to create a new file
- Enter a “shebang” (#!) indicating which shell (sh, bash, csh, ...) should execute the program
- Enter shell command lines (and optionally, shell control structures for branching and looping)
- Save the new file and exit the text editor

- Turn on execute permission for your new file
- Make sure the new file is in a directory where the shell looks for commands (PATH variable)

- Invoke the shell program by using the new file name as a command name

Text Editors

vi: visual text editor (wysiwyg) compared to older line-oriented editors (ex and ed)

"moded" editor ... need to use a command to allow adding text to a file

vim: vi improved

has both a command line interface and a graphical user interface

emacs: text editor known for being customizable and extensible

nice interface to R, LaTex, C/C++

"non-moded" editor ... entered text becomes part of file ...

control sequences are used as editing commands

aquamacs: "a modern editor based on emacs that makes Mac users feel at home"

*** here we briefly illustrate basic emacs, which is available on both Linux and Mac OS X

resources for learning emacs

- interactive tutorial: within emacs, use <CTRL>h t
- manual: http://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/manual/
- aquamacs: http://aquamacs.org/

Basic emacs Text Editing Commands

enter emacs to edit existing file	`emacs <file.existing>`
enter emacs to create a new file	`emacs <file.new>`
save file	`<CTRL>x <CTRL>s`
exit emacs	`<CTRL>x <CTRL>c`
move cursor one character forward	`<CTRL>f`
move cursor one character backward	`<CTRL>b`
move cursor to next line	`<CTRL>n`
move cursor to previous line	`<CTRL>p`
delete current line	`<CTRL>k`
delete current character	`<CTRL>d` or `<Delete>` or `<Backspace>`
undo last edit	`<CTRL>u`
access help	`<CTRL>h`
access emacs interactive tutorial	`<CTRL>h t`

Creating and Executing a New Shell Program

```
$ emacs myprog
 #!/bin/bash
 echo hello
 date
 who am i
 echo have a good day
 <CTRL>x <CTRL>s
 <CTRL>x <CTRL>c
$ chmod +x myprog
$ echo ${PATH}
/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin
$ pwd
/u/dkoffman/linux
$ PATH=${PATH}:/u/dkoffman/linux
$ myprog
 hello
 Thu Apr 10 13:00:46 EDT 2014
 dkoffman  pts/80   2014-04-10  12:59  (abc-xyz-princeton.edu)
 have a good day
$
```

Comments

starts a comment

<CR> ends a comment

```
$ cat wdata_le_part_scan
#
# Output consists of the first 4 lines
# of all wdata_le_part_[a-z][a-z] files
# in the current directory.
#
# Output is placed in a single file
# called wdata_le_part_scan.out
# in the current directory.
#
#!/bin/bash
head -4 wdata_le_part_[a-z][a-z] > wdata_le_part_scan.out
$
```

Stream Editor: sed

- Examples
- File Containing Edits
- Selecting Lines
- Writing Lines to Separate Files
- Using sed to Create a sed Script

Stream Editor: sed

- modifies text files using a list of editing commands, modifications not performed interactively
- original files remain unchanged ... modified versions are written to standard output
- sed is a filter, works similar to `cut` and `tr`

```
$ sed "s/stan/STAN/" wdata.clean

$ sed "s/,/|/"   wdata.clean

$ sed "s/,/|/g"  wdata.clean

$ sed "s_/_~~_"  wdata.clean

$ sed –e "s/stan/STAN/" -e "s/,/|/g" –e "s_/_~~_"  wdata.clean

$ sed "s/,.*,//" wdata.clean

$ sed "s/,.*,/:/" wdata.clean
```

Stream Editor sed: File Containing Edits

- if there are many modifications to be made, a file can be used to store edits

```
$cat sedscript
 s/stan/STAN/
 s/,/|/g
 s_/_~~_
$ sed –f sedscript wdata.clean
$
```

sed: Editing Select Lines Using Line Numbers

-can specify which lines should be a “operated on” by sed commands using line numbers

- line number
- range of line numbers

```
$ sed “92 s/stan/STAN/” wdata.clean

$ sed “92,99 s/stan/STAN/” wdata.clean

$ sed “1,99 s/,/|/g” wdata.clean

$ sed “100,$ s/,/|/g” wdata.clean
```

sed: Editing Select Lines Using Regular Expressions

-can specify which lines should be a “operated on” by sed commands using regular expressions

- lines containing a pattern
- range of line from first line up through a line containing a pattern
- range of lines from a line containing a pattern through the last line
- all lines between two lines containing particular patterns

```
$ sed “/^K/s/stan/STAN/” wdata.clean

$ sed “1,/^Kaz/ s/stan/STAN/” wdata.clean

$ sed “/^Kaz/,$ s/stan/STAN/” wdata.clean

$ sed “/Benin/,/Zimbabwe/ s/,/|/g”  wdata.clean
```

sed: Writing Lines to Separate Files

```
$ cat sedscript_w
/Africa/w wdata.Africa
/Europe/w wdata.Europe
/Americas/w wdata.Americas
/Asia.*Oceania/w wdata.Asia.Oceania
$ sed –n –f sedscript_w wdata.clean
$ wc –l wdata.clean wdata.Africa wdata.Europe wdata.Americas wdata.Asia.Oceania
     158 wdata.clean
      48 wdata.Africa
      36 wdata.Europe
      25 wdata.Americas
      49 wdata.Asia.Oceania
     316 total
$
```

Review of Commands

date	gunzip	rmdir	tr
who	cat	man	echo
cal	head	sort	tee
pwd	tail	wc	nohup
ls	more	cut	kill
mkdir	cp	paste	ps
cd	mv	uniq	emacs
history	rm	grep	sed
curl	diff	split	
wget	chmod		

The End!