



# INTERACTIVE HPC WITH JUPYTERLAB

Training Course – Welcome Day 1

2024-04-22..23 | JENS HENRIK GÖBBERT  
HERWIG ZILKEN

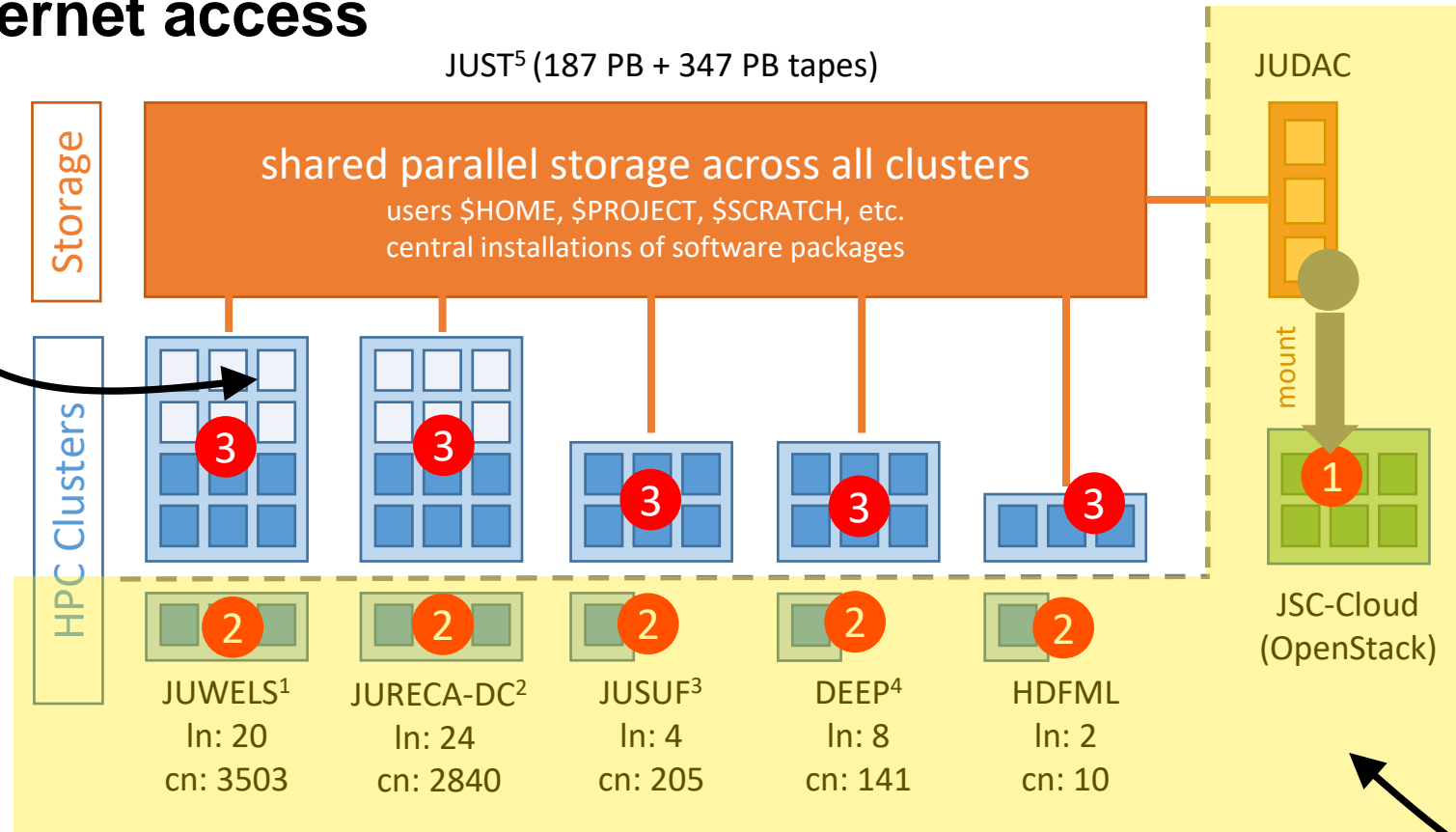
(J.GOEBBERT@FZ-JUELICH.DE)  
(H.ZILKEN@FZ-JUELICH.DE)

# WELCOME

- Hello !
- Live document for this class
  - [https://gitlab.jsc.fz-juelich.de/hedgedoc/3y3ppo\\_2Rq2ieO59LrBotg#](https://gitlab.jsc.fz-juelich.de/hedgedoc/3y3ppo_2Rq2ieO59LrBotg#)
- Class repository
  - <https://gitlab.jsc.fz-juelich.de/jupyter4jsc/training-2024.04-jupyter4hpc>

# JUPYTERLAB EVERYWHERE

## NO internet access



no. login nodes = ln  
no. compute nodes = cn

[1] <https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/hps/juwels/configuration.html>

[2] <https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/hps/jureca/configuration.html>

[3] <https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/hps/jusuf/configuration.html>

[4] [https://www.fz-juelich.de/en/ias/jsc/systems/prototype-systems/deep\\_system](https://www.fz-juelich.de/en/ias/jsc/systems/prototype-systems/deep_system)

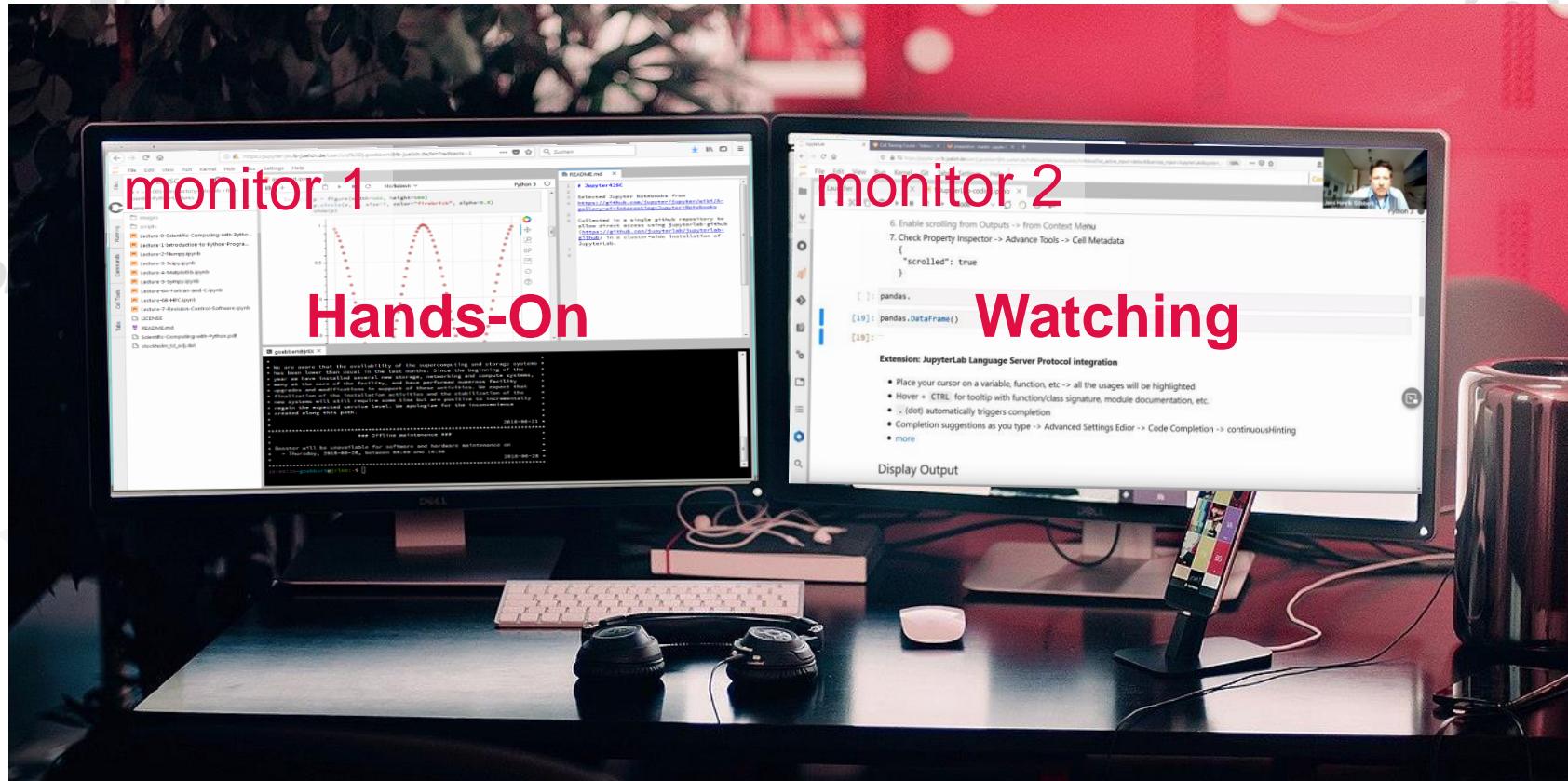
[5] <https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/hps/just/configuration.html>

## JupyterLab everywhere

- 1 JupyterLab on cloud
- 2 JupyterLab on login nodes
- 3 JupyterLab on compute nodes

## internet access

# RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

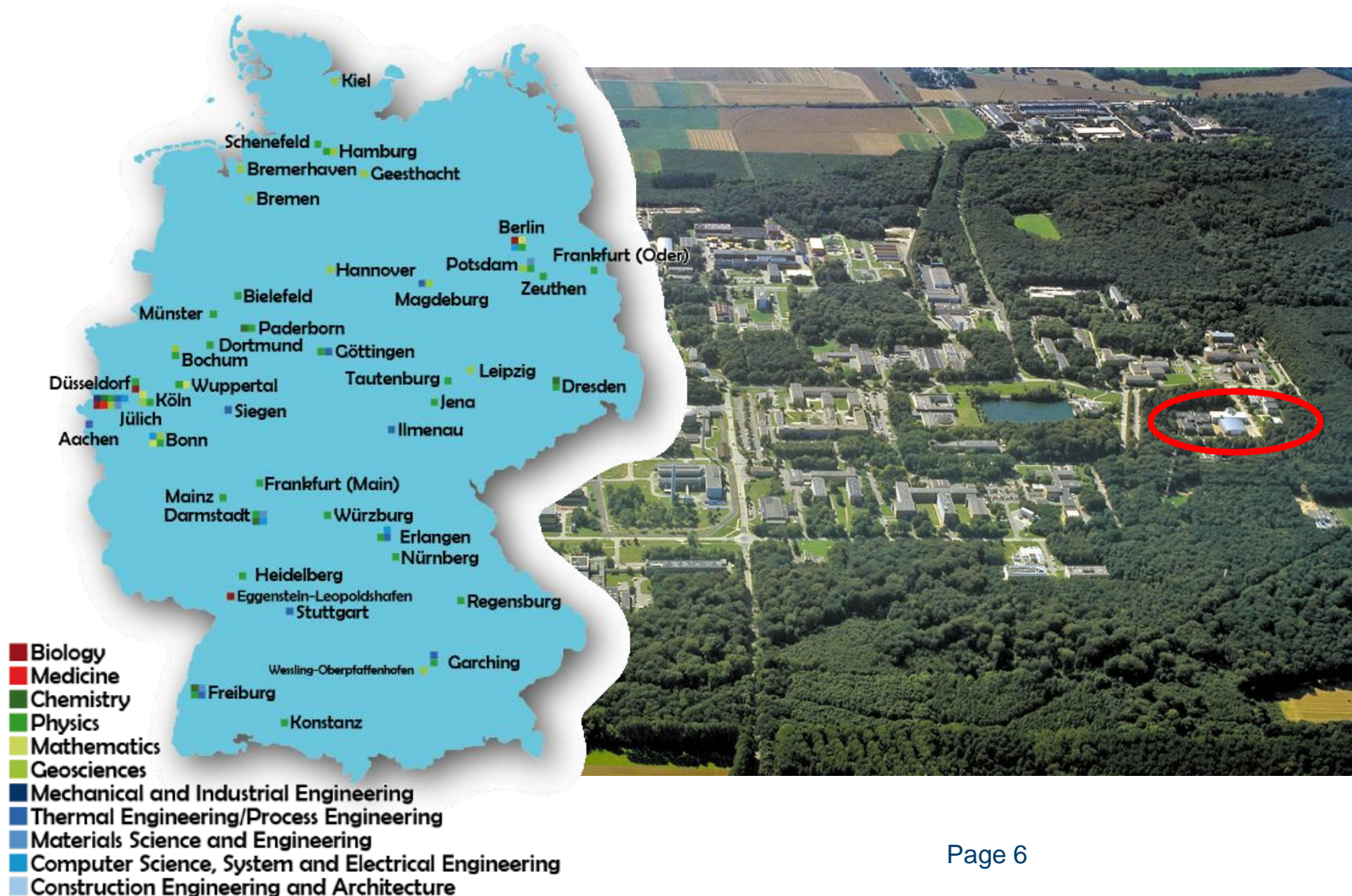




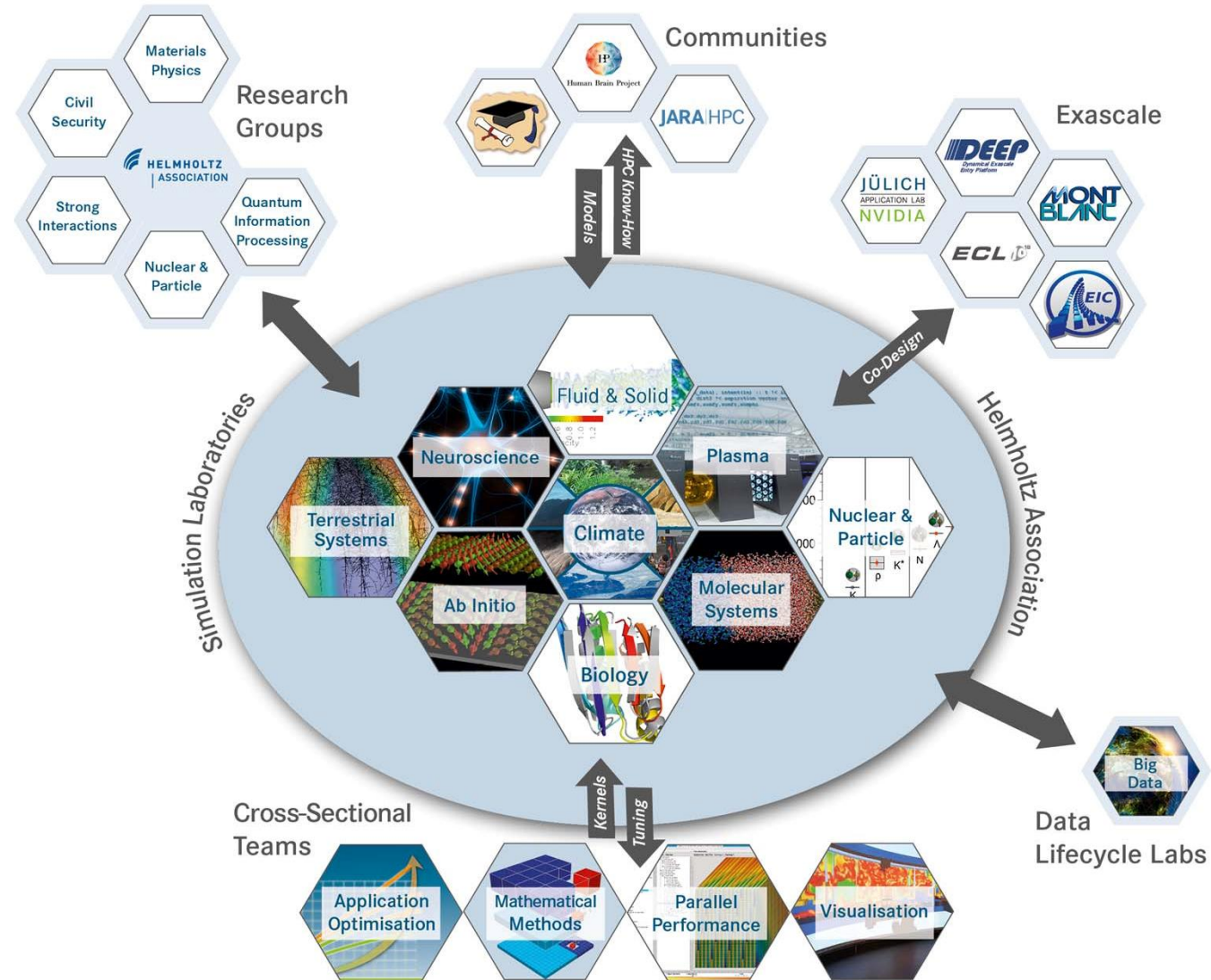
# JÜLICH SUPERCOMPUTING CENTRE

# JÜLICH SUPERCOMPUTING CENTRE (JSC)

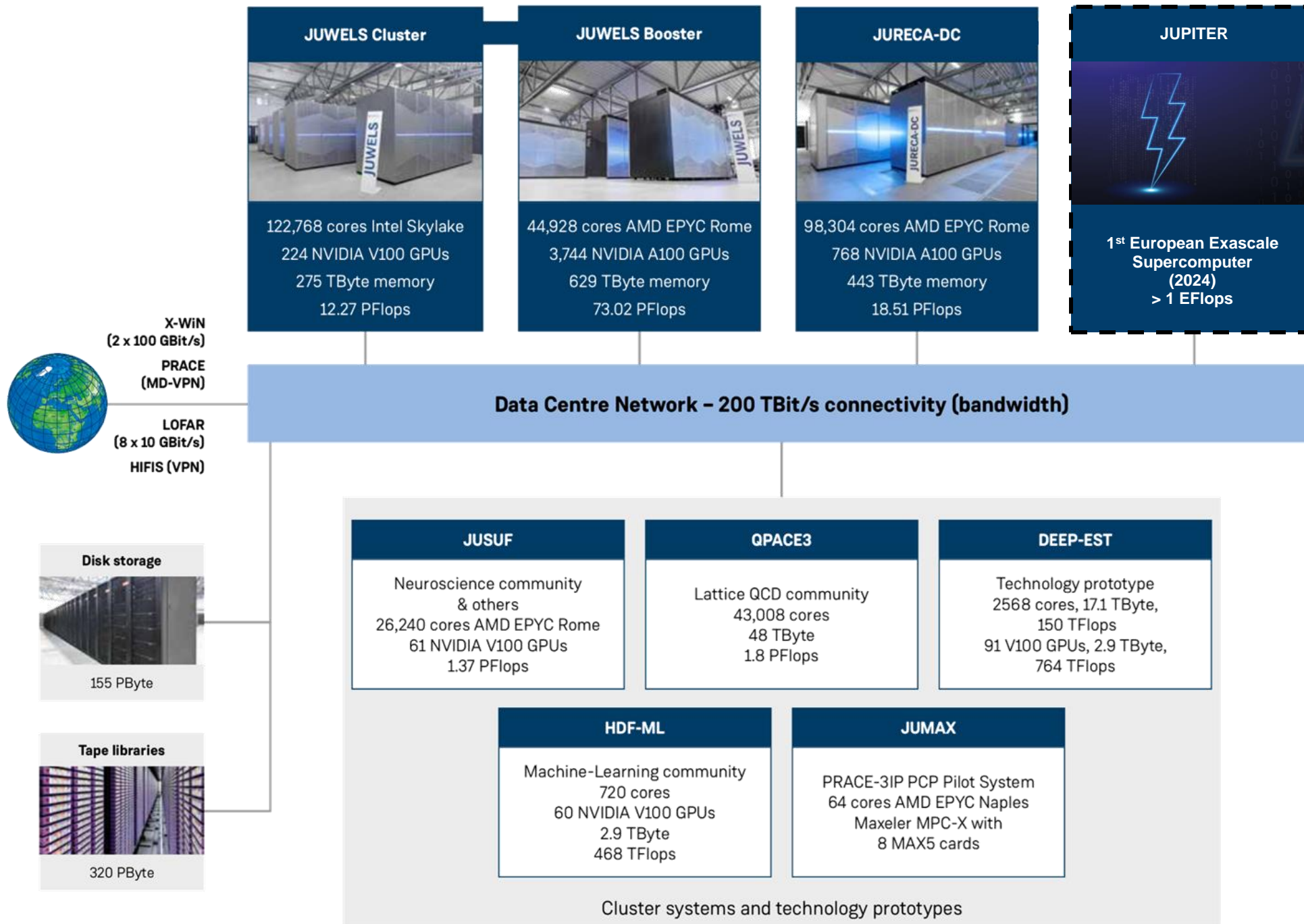
## TIER-0/1 HPC RESOURCES OF THE HIGHEST PERF. CLASS



# DOMAIN SPECIFIC SUPPORT

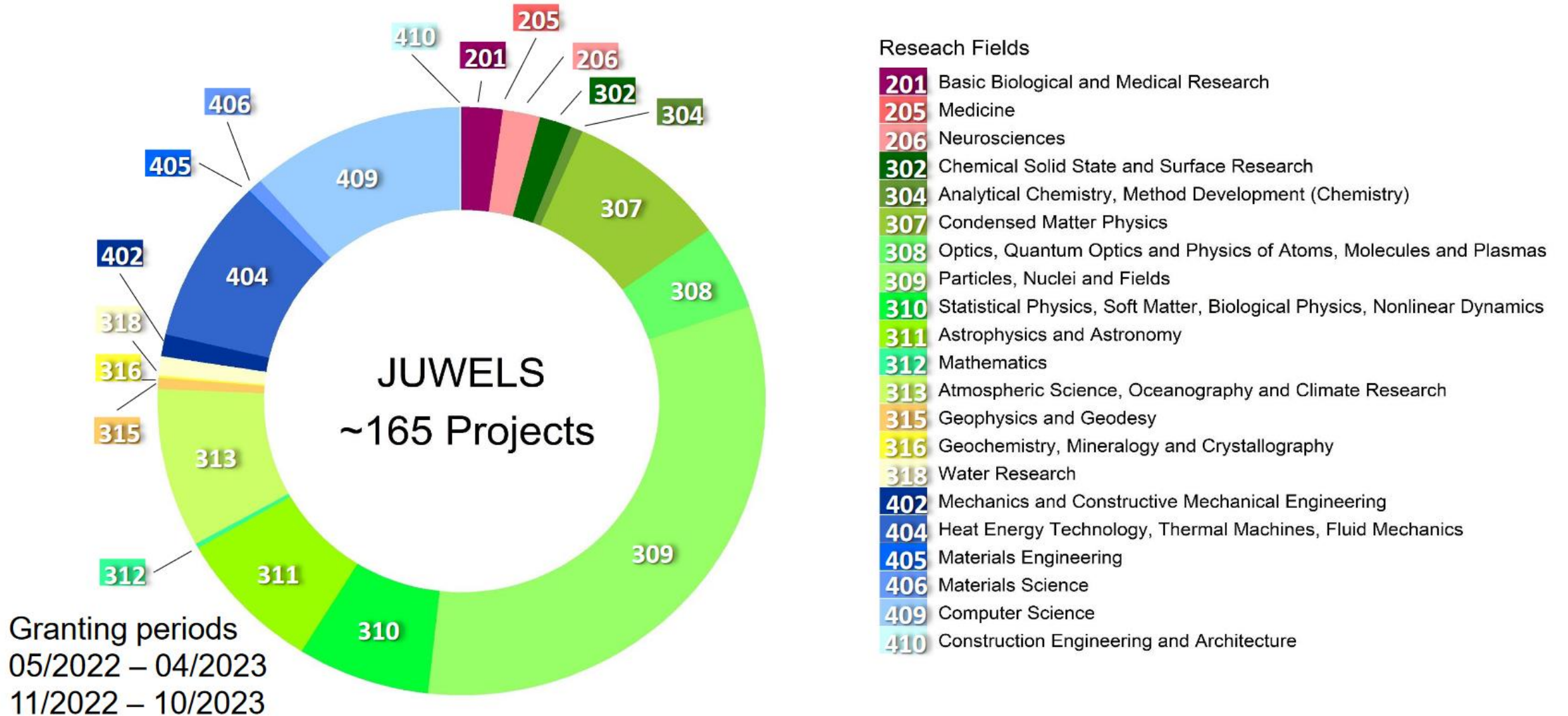




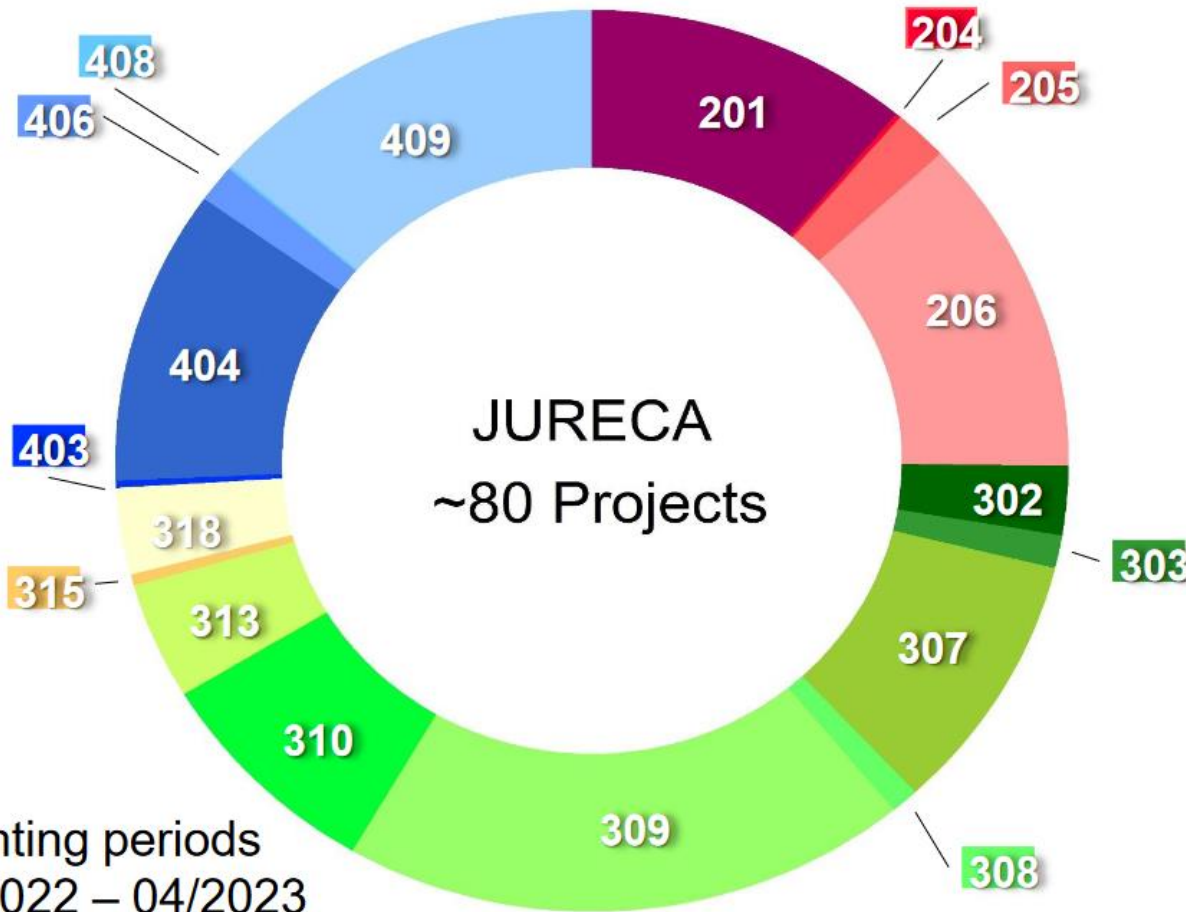




# RESEARCH FIELDS ON JUWELS (CLUSTER + BOOSTER)



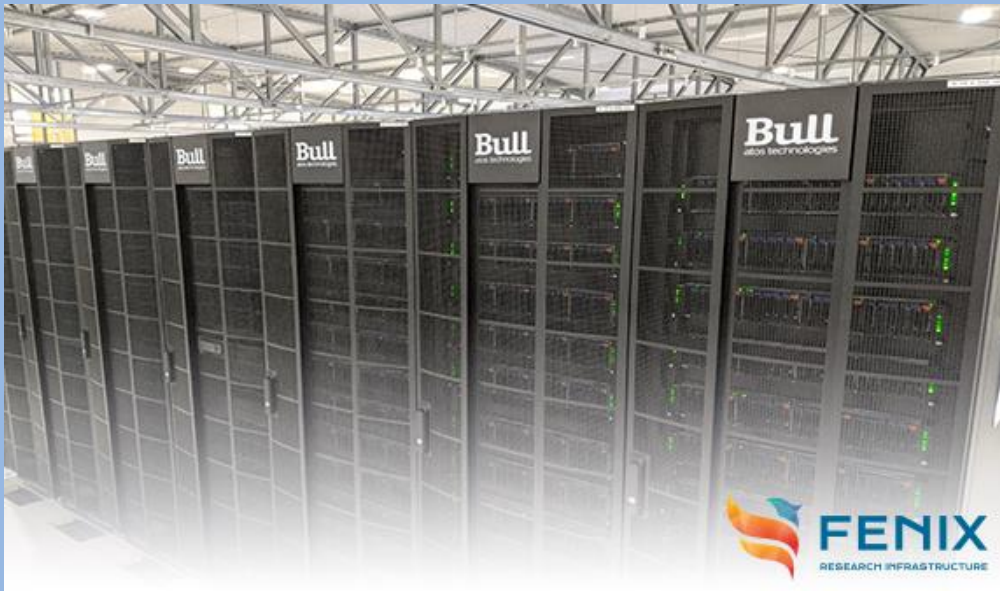
# RESEARCH FIELDS ON JURECA (CLUSTER + BOOSTER)



## Research Fields

- 201** Basic Biological and Medical Research
- 204** Microbiology, Virology and Immunology
- 205** Medicine
- 206** Neurosciences
- 302** Chemical Solid State and Surface Research
- 303** Physical and Theoretical Chemistry
- 307** Condensed Matter Physics
- 308** Optics, Quantum Optics and Physics of Atoms, Molecules and Plasmas
- 309** Particles, Nuclei and Fields
- 310** Statistical Physics, Soft Matter, Biological Physics, Nonlinear Dynamics
- 313** Atmospheric Science, Oceanography and Climate Research
- 315** Geophysics and Geodesy
- 318** Water Research
- 403** Process Engineering, Technical Chemistry
- 404** Heat Energy Technology, Thermal Machines, Fluid Mechanics
- 406** Materials Science
- 408** Electrical Engineering and Information Technology
- 409** Computer Science

Granting periods  
05/2022 – 04/2023  
11/2022 – 10/2023



## JUSUF (Jülich Support for Fenix)

- Serves the ICEI project  
(Interactive **C**omputing **E**-Infrastructure for the Human Brain Project)  
as part of the EU **Fenix e-infrastructure**.
- Contains 2 partitions, **HPC and Cloud**,  
which sizes are reconfigurable according to demand.
- Air-cooled, less dense than other systems
- Operation started in May 2020
- **Project partners: Atos, NVIDIA, ParTec**

## System architecture

### HPC partition:

- 124 compute nodes + 49 GPU nodes (incl. V100 NVIDIA GPUs)
  - **2x 64-core** AMD Epyc 7742 Rome CPUs
  - **2x 128 GB** DDR4 @ 3.2 GHz
  - 1x HDR100 InfiniBand adapter (100Gbps)
  - 1x 40 GbE adapter (for storage)
  - **1TB NVMe** local scratch

### Cloud partition:

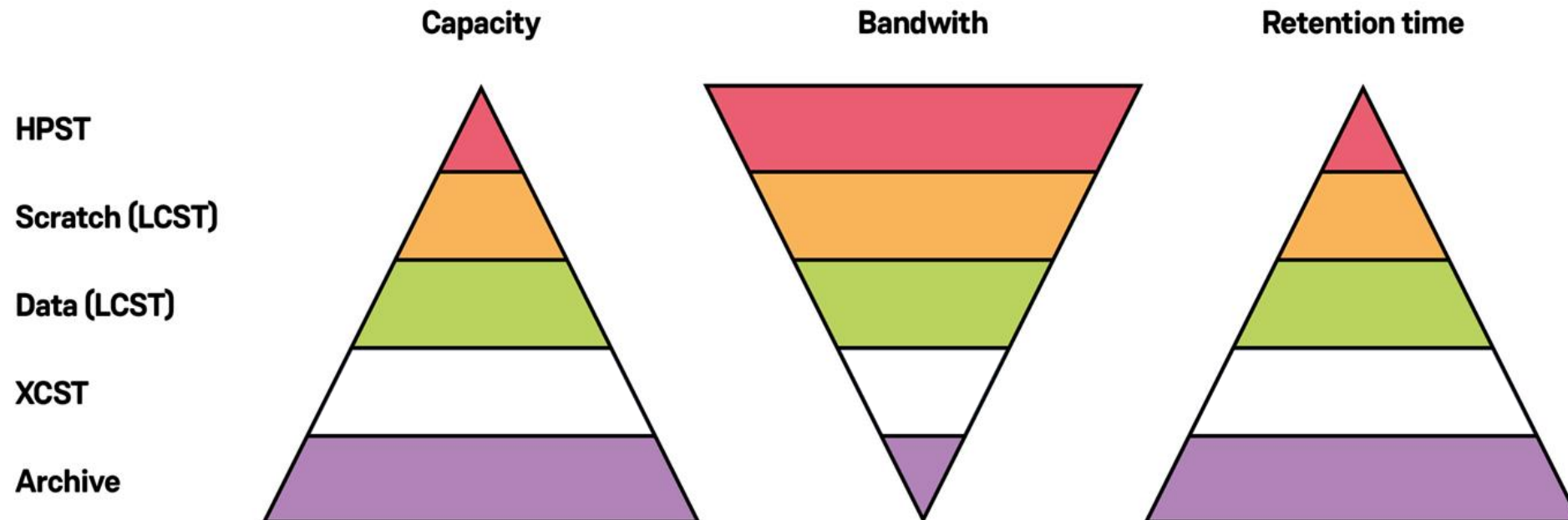
- 4 compute nodes + 12 GPU nodes  
(HPC/Cloud partitions are reconfigurable according to demand)





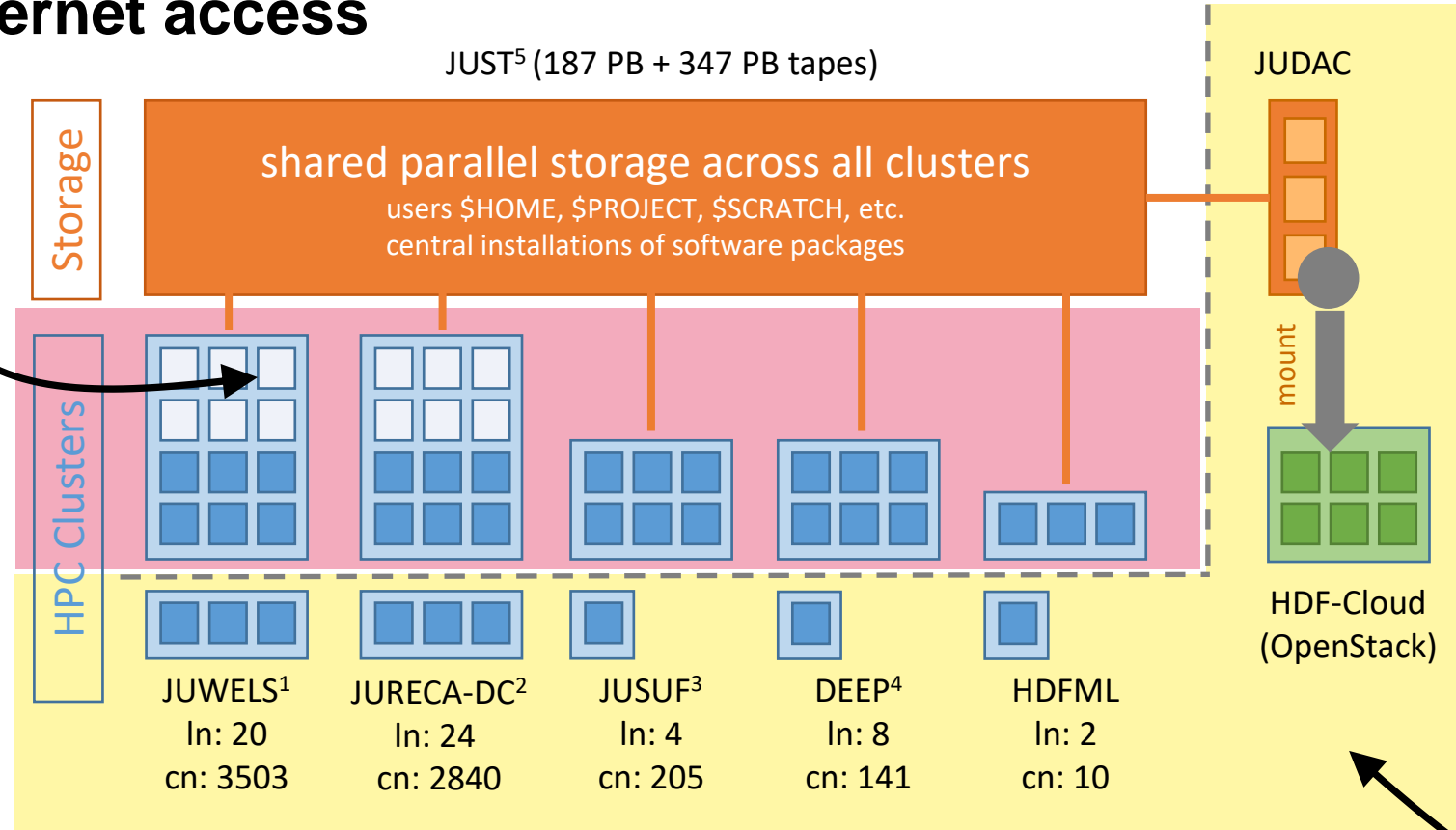
## JUST (Juelich Storage cluster)

- One central storage infrastructure for HPC
- Total gross capacity
  - NVMe disks: ~2 PB
  - Spinning disks: ~187 PB
  - Tape: ~347 PB
- Software:
  - IBM Spectrum Scale
  - IBM Spectrum Protect
  - DDN Infinite Memory Engine
- **Project partners: DDN, IBM, Lenovo, ProCom**



# SUMMARY – COMPUTE RESOURCES @ JSC

**NO internet access**



**internet access**

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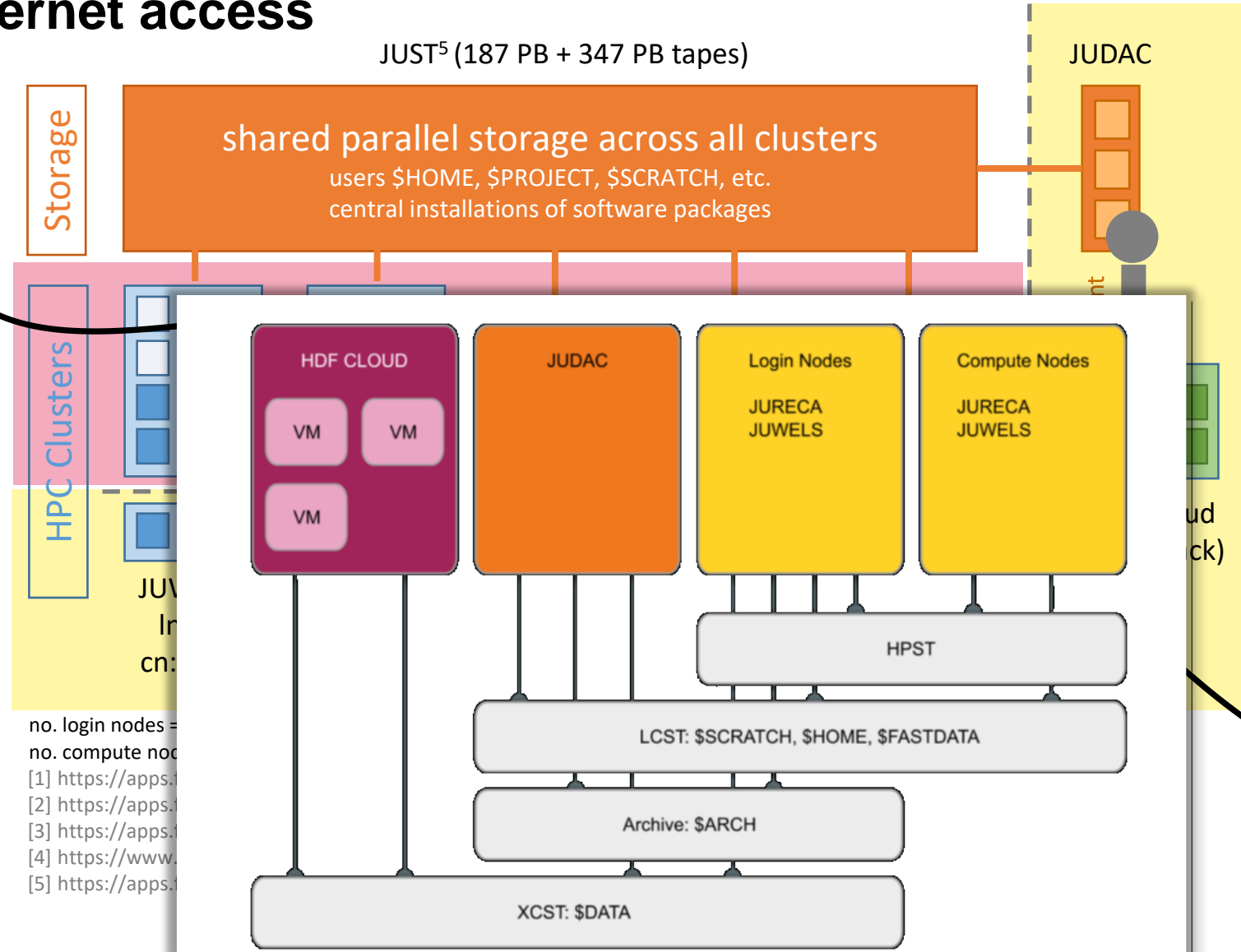
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[4] [https://www.fz-juelich.de/en/ias/jsc/systems/prototype-systems/deep\\_system](https://www.fz-juelich.de/en/ias/jsc/systems/prototype-systems/deep_system)

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# SUMMARY – COMPUTE RESOURCES @ JSC

**NO internet access**



**internet access**



# **ACCESS TO COMPUTE RESOURCES**

# PRE-ACCESS TODOS

## 1) Register & Login

- ✓ <https://judoor.fz-juelich.de>

## 2) Join the project „training2412“

- ✓ Wait to get joined by the project PI

## 3) Sign usage agreement

- ✓ Wait for creation of HPC accounts
- ✓ Update of the SLURM DB

## 4) Check Connected Services:

- ✓ jupyter-jsc

The screenshot shows the Jülich Supercomputing Centre (JSC) user portal. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'JU Your account', 'Mentoring', a search bar, and 'Detailed Statistics'. The Jülich logo and 'JÜLICH SUPERCOMPUTING CENTRE' are on the right. Below the navigation bar, there is a section for 'Account' with fields for 'Salutation', 'E-mail address', 'Telephone', and 'Address'. A 'Mentored projects' button is visible. The 'Systems' section lists 'judac' (with a green checkmark and 'Usage agreement confirmed on 18.04.2021') and 'jureca' (with a red X and 'You need to sign the usage agreement to access this system'). The 'Projects' section shows 'Interactive High-Performance Computing with Jupyter @ JSC' (with a green checkmark and 'training2211'). The 'Software' section lists 'Connected Services' including 'trac', 'ilview', 'jards', 'gitlab', and 'jupyter-jsc' (with a green checkmark).

For more details, please visit  
<https://gitlab.jsc.fz-juelich.de/jupyter4jsc/training-2024.04-jupyter4hpc/-/blob/main/README.md>

# PRE-ACCESS TODOS

1)

2)

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4)

<https://judoor.fz-juelich.de>



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<https://judoor.fz-juelich.de>

Project id: training2412

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# PRE-ACCESS TODOS

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2)

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<https://judoor.fz-juelich.de>

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# PRE-ACCESS TODOS

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The screenshot displays the Jülich Supercomputing Centre (JSC) user interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Your account', 'Mentoring', 'Search', and 'Detailed Statistics'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Account:** Fields for Salutation, E-mail address, Telephone, and Address are visible.
- Mentored projects:** A section for managing projects.
- Systems:** A table listing available systems:
  - judac:** Managed by training2109, with a green checkmark indicating the usage agreement is confirmed on 18.04.2021.
  - jureca:** JURECA-DC\_GPU, with a red X indicating the user needs to sign the usage agreement to access this system.
- Projects:** A section for managing projects, showing 'training2412' with a green checkmark.
- Software:** A section for managing software.
- Connected Services:** A section for managing services, showing 'jupyter-jsc' with a green checkmark.

For more details, please visit  
<https://gitlab.jsc.fz-juelich.de/jupyter4jsc/training-2024.04-jupyter4hpc/-/blob/main/README.md>

# MOTIVATION

# MOTIVATION

your thinking, your reasoning, your insides, your ideas

“It is all about using and building a machinery **interface between** computational researchers and data, supercomputers, laptops, cloud **and** your thinking, your reasoning, your insides, your ideas about a problem.”

Fernando Perez, Berkely Institute for Data Science

Founder of Project Jupyter

# JUPYTER NOTEBOOK

creating reproducible computational narratives

Markdown Cells

Code Cells

## Fourier transform

Fourier transforms are one of the universal tools in computational physics, which appear over and over again in different contexts. SciPy provides functions for accessing the classic [FFTPACK](#) library from NetLib, which is an efficient and well tested FFT library written in FORTRAN. The SciPy API has a few additional convenience functions, but overall the API is closely related to the original FORTRAN library.

To use the `fftpack` module in a python program, include it using:

```
[41]: from numpy.fft import fftfreq
      from scipy.fftpack import *
```

To demonstrate how to do a fast Fourier transform with SciPy, let's look at the FFT of the solution to the damped oscillator:

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\zeta\omega_0 \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

where  $x$  is the position of the oscillator,  $\omega_0$  is the frequency, and  $\zeta$  is the damping ratio. To write this second-order ODE on standard form we introduce  $p = \frac{dx}{dt}$ :

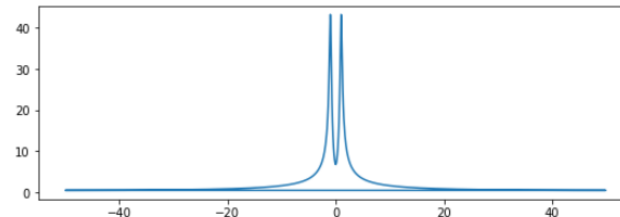
```
[42]: N = len(t)
      dt = t[1]-t[0]
      dt
```

```
[42]: 0.01001001001001001
```

```
[43]: # calculate the fast fourier transform
      # y2 is the solution to the under-damped oscillator from the previous section
      F = fft(y2[:,0])

      # calculate the frequencies for the components in F
      w = fftfreq(N, dt)
```

```
[44]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(9,3))
      ax.plot(w, abs(F));
```



Output

Output

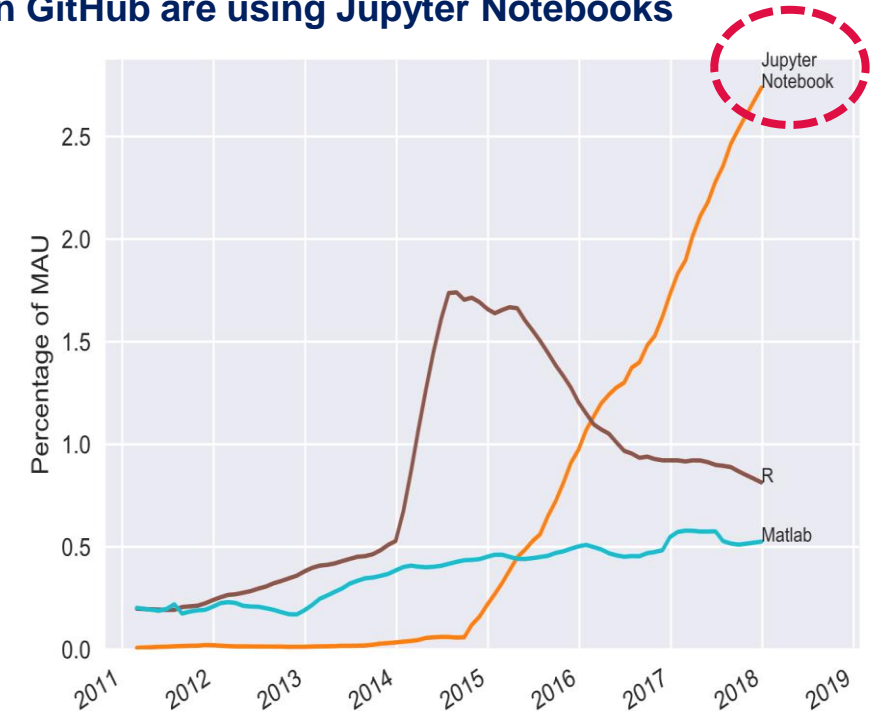


# MOTIVATION

## Rise of Jupyter's popularity

- In 2007, Fernando Pérez and Brian Granger announced „**IPython**: a system for interactive scientific computing“ [1]
- In 2014, Fernando Pérez announced a spin-off project from IPython called **Project Jupyter**.
  - IPython continued to exist as a Python shell and a kernel for Jupyter, while the Jupyter notebook moved under the Jupyter name.
- In 2015, GitHub and the Jupyter Project announced native rendering of Jupyter notebooks file format (.ipynb files) on the **GitHub**
- In 2017, the **first JupyterCon** was organized by O'Reilly in New York City. Fernando Pérez opened the conference with an inspiring talk. [2]
- In 2018, **JupyterLab** was announced as the next-generation web-based interface for Project Jupyter.
- In 2019, JupyterLab 1.0 ...  
In 2020, JupyterLab 2.0 ...  
In 2021, JupyterLab 3.0 ...  
In 2023, JupyterLab 4.0 ...

Counting how many Monthly Active Users (MAU) on GitHub are using Jupyter Notebooks

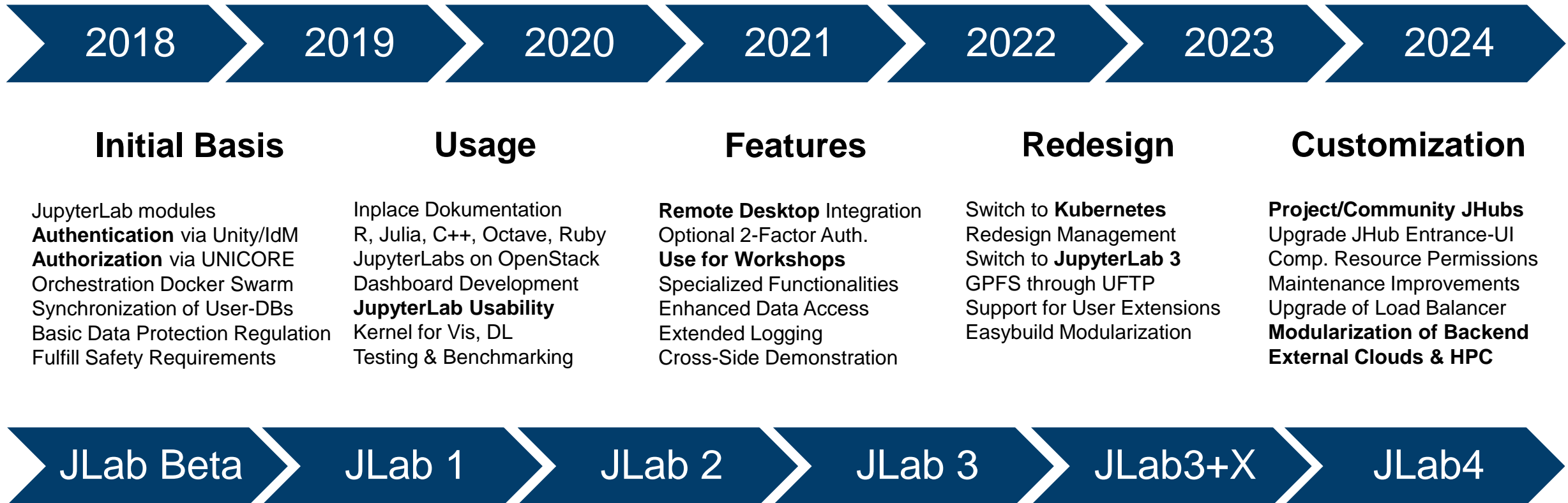


<https://www.benfrederickson.com/ranking-programming-languages-by-github-users/>  
<https://github.com/benfred/github-analysis>

[1] Pérez F, Granger BE (2007) IPython: a system for interactive scientific computing. Comput Sci Eng 9(3):21–29

[2] Pérez F, Project Jupyter: From interactive Python to open science -> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xuNj5paMuow>

# HISTORY OF JUPYTERLAB AT JSC



# HISTORY OF JUPYTERLAB AT JSC

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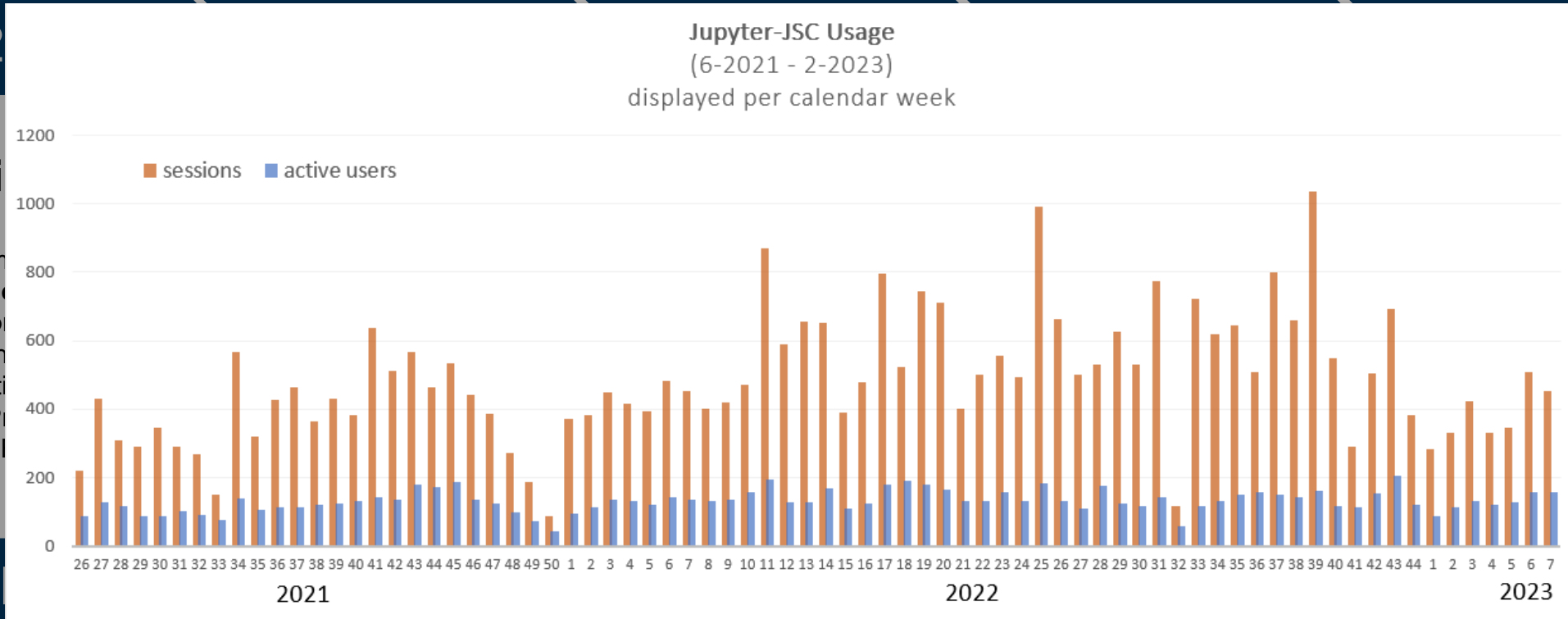
JupyterLab m  
**Authenticati**  
**Authorization**  
Orchestration  
Synchronizati  
Basic Data P  
Fulfill Safety I

ization

unity JHubs  
Entrance-UI  
e Permissions  
Improvements  
d Balancer  
of Backend

JLa

B+X



# TERMINOLOGY



# TERMINOLOGY

## What is JupyterLab

### JupyterLab

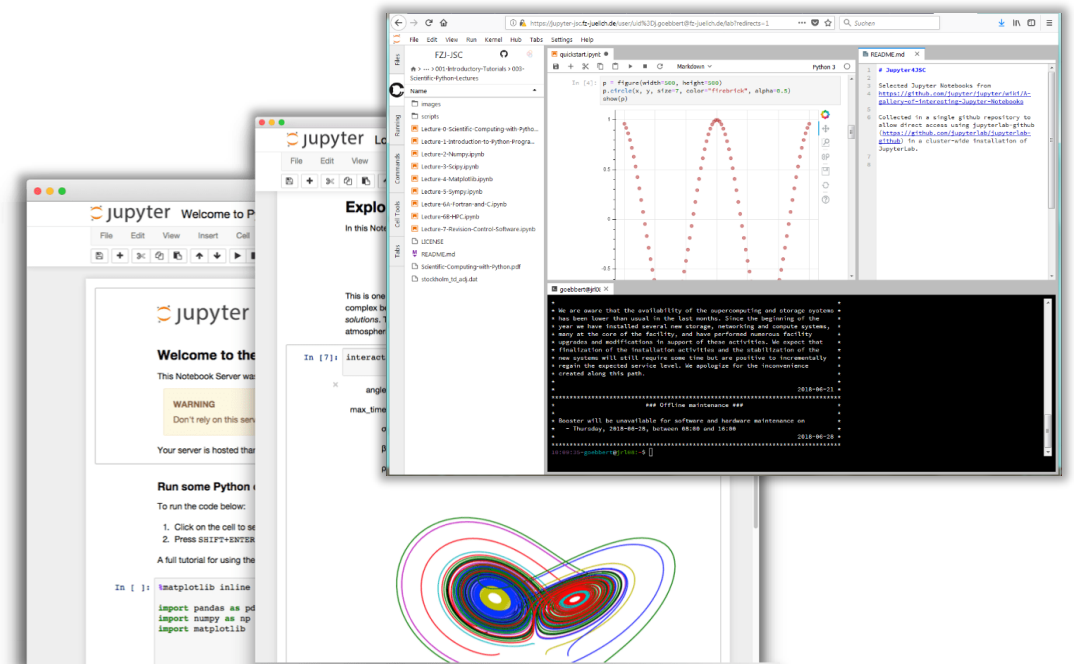
- **Interactive** working environment in the web browser
- For the creation of **reproducible** computer-aided narratives
- Very **popular** with researchers from all fields
- Jupyter = Julia + Python + R

### Multi-purpose working environment

- Language agnostic
- Supports execution environments (“*kernels*”)
  - For dozens of languages: Python, R, Julia, C++, ...
- Extensible software design („*extensions*”)
  - many server/client plug-ins available
  - Eg. in-browser-terminal and file-browsing

### Document-Centered Computing (“*notebooks*”)

- Combines code execution, rich text, math, plots and rich media.
- All-in-one document called Jupyter Notebook



<https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io>

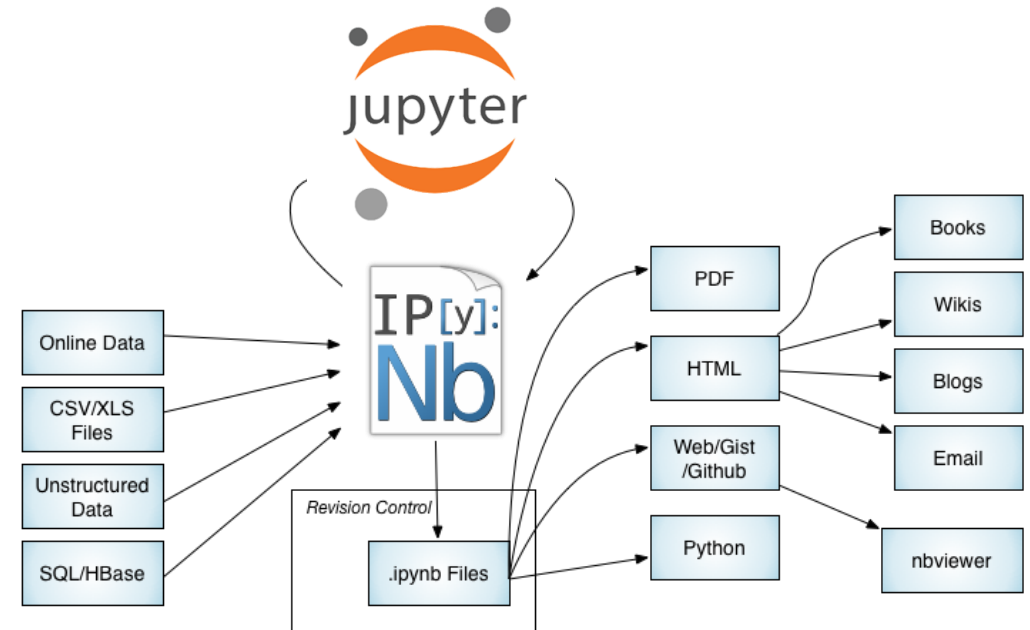
# TERMINOLOGY

## What is a Jupyter Notebook?

### Jupyter Notebook

A notebook document (file extension .ipynb) is a document that can be rendered in a web browser

- It is a file, which stores your work in JSON format
- Based on a set of open standards for interactive computing
- Allows development of custom applications with embedded interactive computing.
- Can be extended by third parties
- Directly convertible to PDF, HTML, LaTeX ...
- Supported by many applications such as GitHub, GitLab, etc..



<https://jupyter-notebook.readthedocs.io/>

<https://github.com/jupyter/jupyter/wiki/A-gallery-of-interesting-Jupyter-Notebooks>

# TERMINOLOGY

## What is a Jupyter Kernel?

### Jupyter Kernel

A “kernel” refers to the separate process which executes code cells within a Jupyter notebook.

### Jupyter Kernel

- **run code** in different programming languages and environments.
- can be **connected to** a notebook (one at a time).
- **communicates** via ZeroMQ with the JupyterLab.
- Multiple **preinstalled** Jupyter Kernels can be found on our clusters
  - Python, R, Julia, Bash, C++, Ruby, JavaScript
  - Specialized kernels for visualization, quantum-computing
- You can easily **create your own kernel** which for example runs your specialized virtual Python environment.



<https://jupyter-notebook.readthedocs.io/>  
<https://github.com/jupyter/jupyter/wiki/Jupyter-kernels>  
<https://zeromq.org>

# TERMINOLOGY

## What is a JupyterLab Extension?

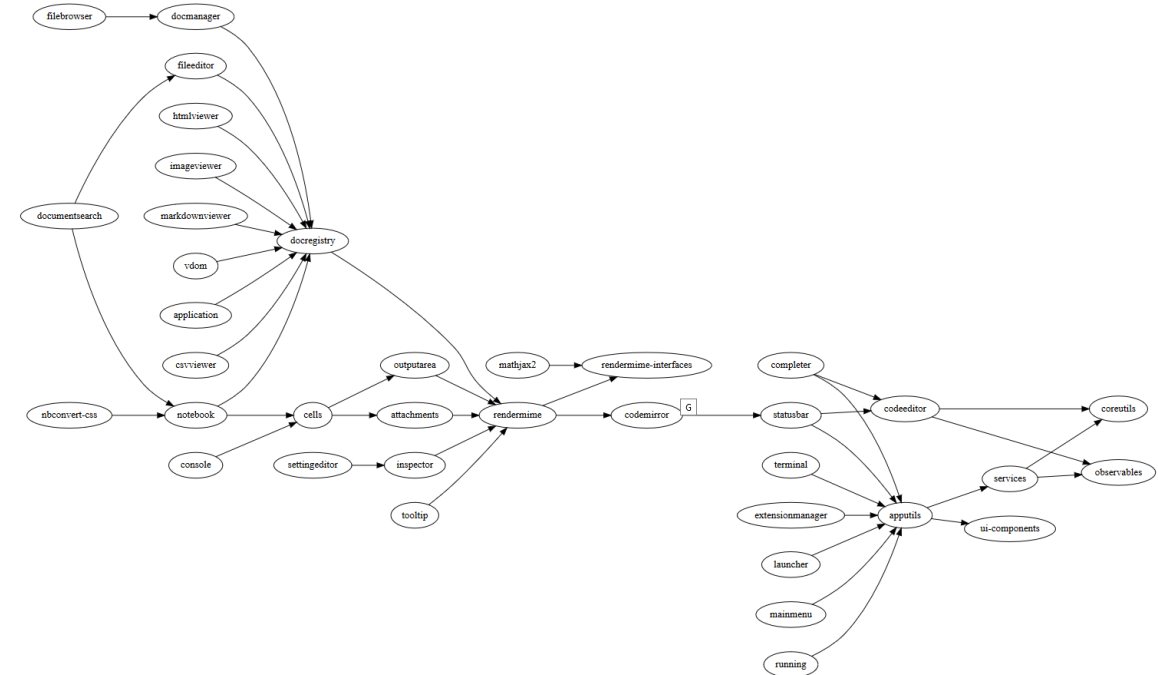
### JupyterLab Extension

JupyterLab extensions can customize or enhance any part of JupyterLab.

### JupyterLab Extensions

- provide new file viewers, editors, themes
  - provide renderers for rich outputs in notebooks
  - add items to the menu or command palette
  - add keyboard shortcuts
  - add settings in the settings system.
- 
- Extensions can even provide an API for other extensions to use and can depend on other extensions.

The whole JupyterLab itself is simply a **collection of extensions** that are no more powerful or privileged than any custom extension.

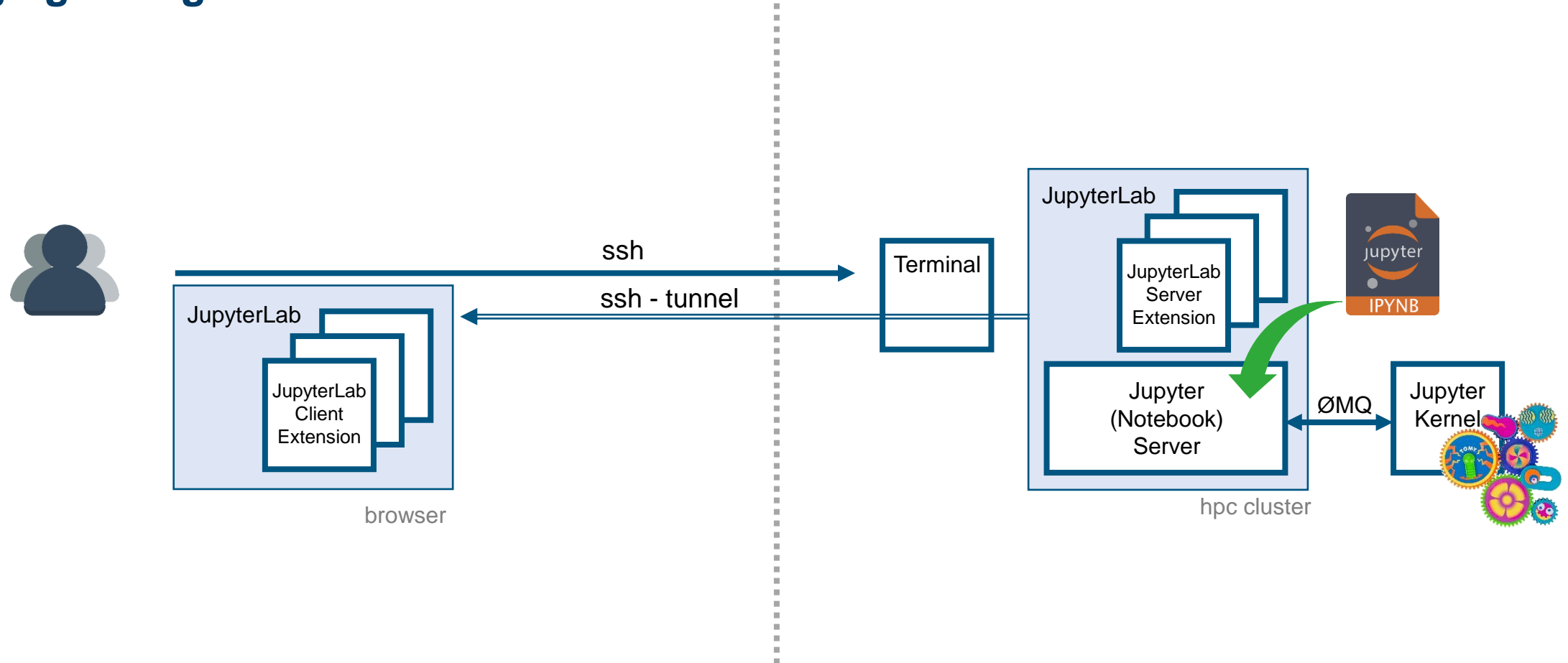


<https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/user/extensions.html>  
<https://github.com/topics/jupyterlab-extension>



# TERMINOLOGY

## Bringing all together



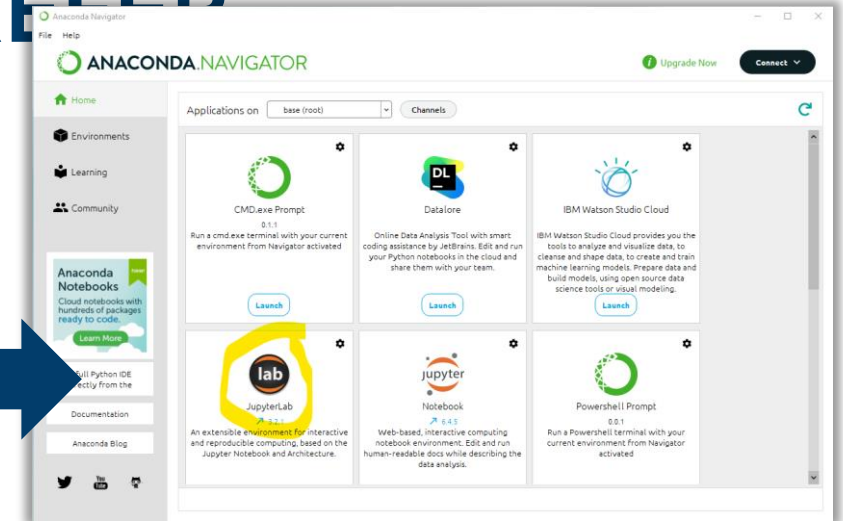
# INSTALLATION

# JUPYTERLAB - WHEREVER YOU PREFER

Local, Remote, Browser-only

## Local installation:

- JupyterLab installed using conda, mamba, pip, pipenv or docker.  
→ [https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting\\_started/installation.html](https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting_started/installation.html)



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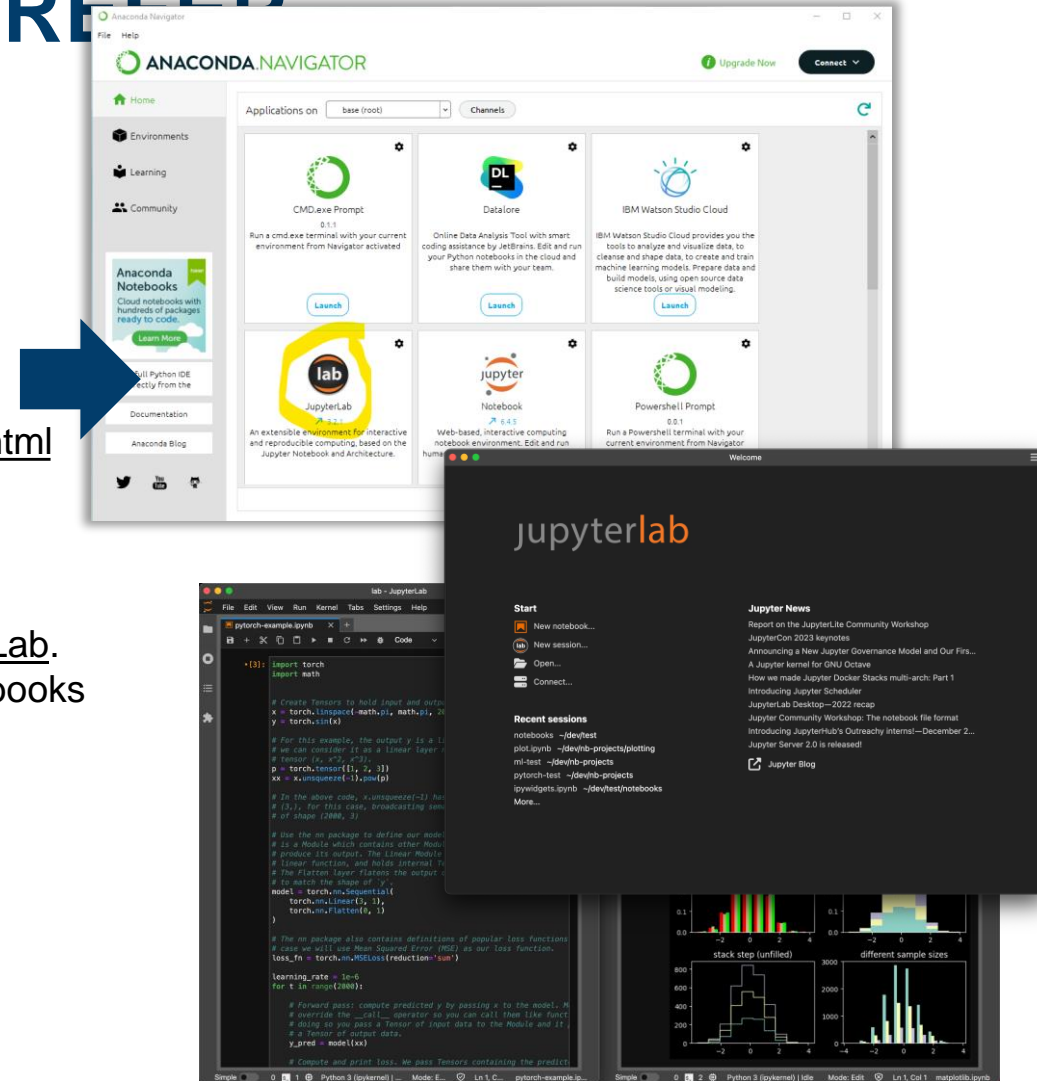
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- **JupyterLab** installed as normal desktop application = **JupyterLab Desktop**  
→ <https://github.com/jupyterlab/jupyterlab-desktop/releases>

**JupyterLab Desktop** is the cross-platform desktop application for JupyterLab.

It is probably the quickest and easiest way to get started with Jupyter notebooks on your personal computer, with the flexibility for advanced use cases.

(Windows, macOS, Debian/Ubuntu, RedHat/Fedora)



# JUPYTERLAB - WHEREVER YOU PREFER

## Local, Remote, Browser-only

### Local installation:

- **JupyterLab** installed using conda, mamba, pip, pipenv or docker.  
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→ <https://github.com/jupyterlab/jupyterlab-desktop/releases>

### Remote (cluster) installation:

- **JupyterLab** installed on a remote server and accessed through the browser
  - in \$HOME (e.g. using pip or miniconda)
  - system-wide (e.g. with Easybuild, Spark) by the admins.



**Tunnel the new JupyterLab to your local machine**

**Linux or Mac:**  
If your operating system is Linux or Mac user:

```
ssh -N -L <LOCAL_PORT>:<JLAB_NODE>:<JLAB_PORT> <USERID>@<LOGIN_NODE>.fz-juelich.de  
# example: ssh -N -L 8888:jwels04:8888 goebbert1@jwels01.fz-juelich.de  
  
# if you want to tunnel to jwels04 only, then you should set JLAB_NODE to "localhost"
```

**Attention:**

- LOGIN\_NODE - Hostname of login node from the view of your local machine
- JLAB\_NODE - Hostname of the node running JupyterLab from the view of LOGIN\_NODE
- LOCAL\_PORT - port on your local machine
- JLAB\_PORT - port on the node running JupyterLab

**Windows:** In case your operating system is Windows, the setup of the tunnel depends on your ssh client. Here a short overview on how-to setup a tunnel with **PuTTY** is given.

It is assumed that PuTTY is already configured in a way that a general ssh connection to JUWELS is possible. That means that host name, user name and the private ssh key (using PuTTY's Pageant) are correctly set. You already made a first connection to JUWELS using PuTTY.

To establish the ssh tunnel start PuTTY and enter the "SSH->tunnels" tab in the PuTTY configuration window before connecting to JUWELS. You have to enter the source port (eg. <LOCAL\_PORT> = 8888) and the destination (eg. jwels01.fz-juelich.de:8888) and then press add. After pressing add, the tunnel should appear in the list of forwarded ports and you can establish the tunnel by pressing the open button.



# JUPYTERLAB - WHEREVER YOU PREFER

## Local, Remote, Browser-only

### Local installation:

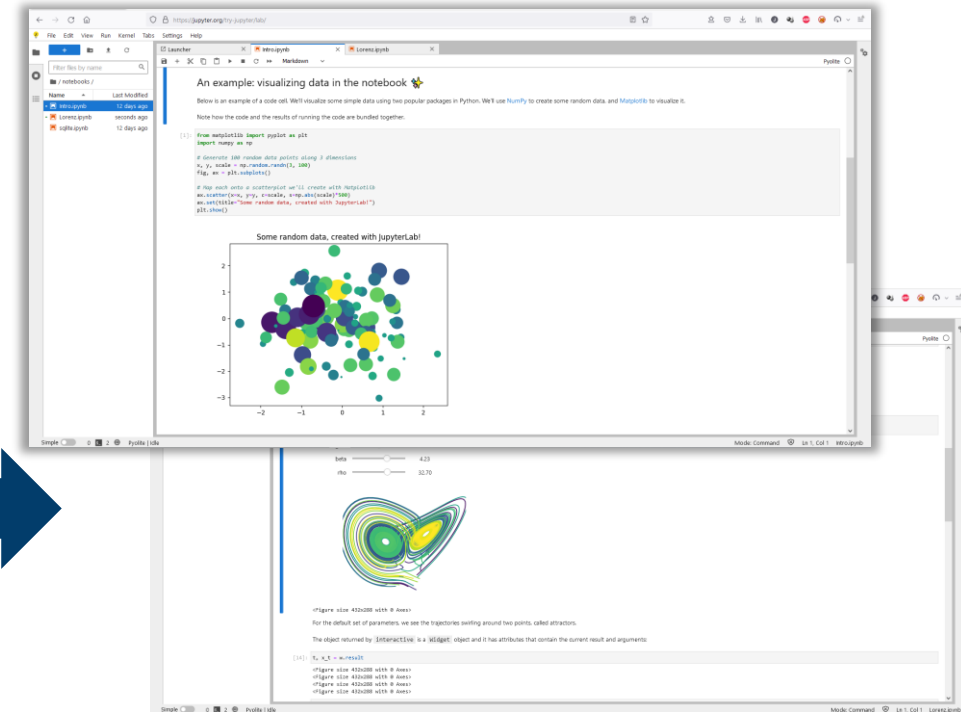
- **JupyterLab** installed using conda, mamba, pip, pipenv or docker.  
→ [https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting\\_started/installation.html](https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting_started/installation.html)
- **JupyterLab** installed as normal desktop application = **JupyterLab Desktop**  
→ <https://github.com/jupyterlab/jupyterlab-desktop/releases>

### Remote (cluster) installation:

- **JupyterLab** installed on a remote server and accessed through the browser
  - in \$HOME (e.g. using pip or miniconda)
  - system-wide (e.g. with Easybuild, Spark) by the admins.

### Browser-only installation (limited feature set):

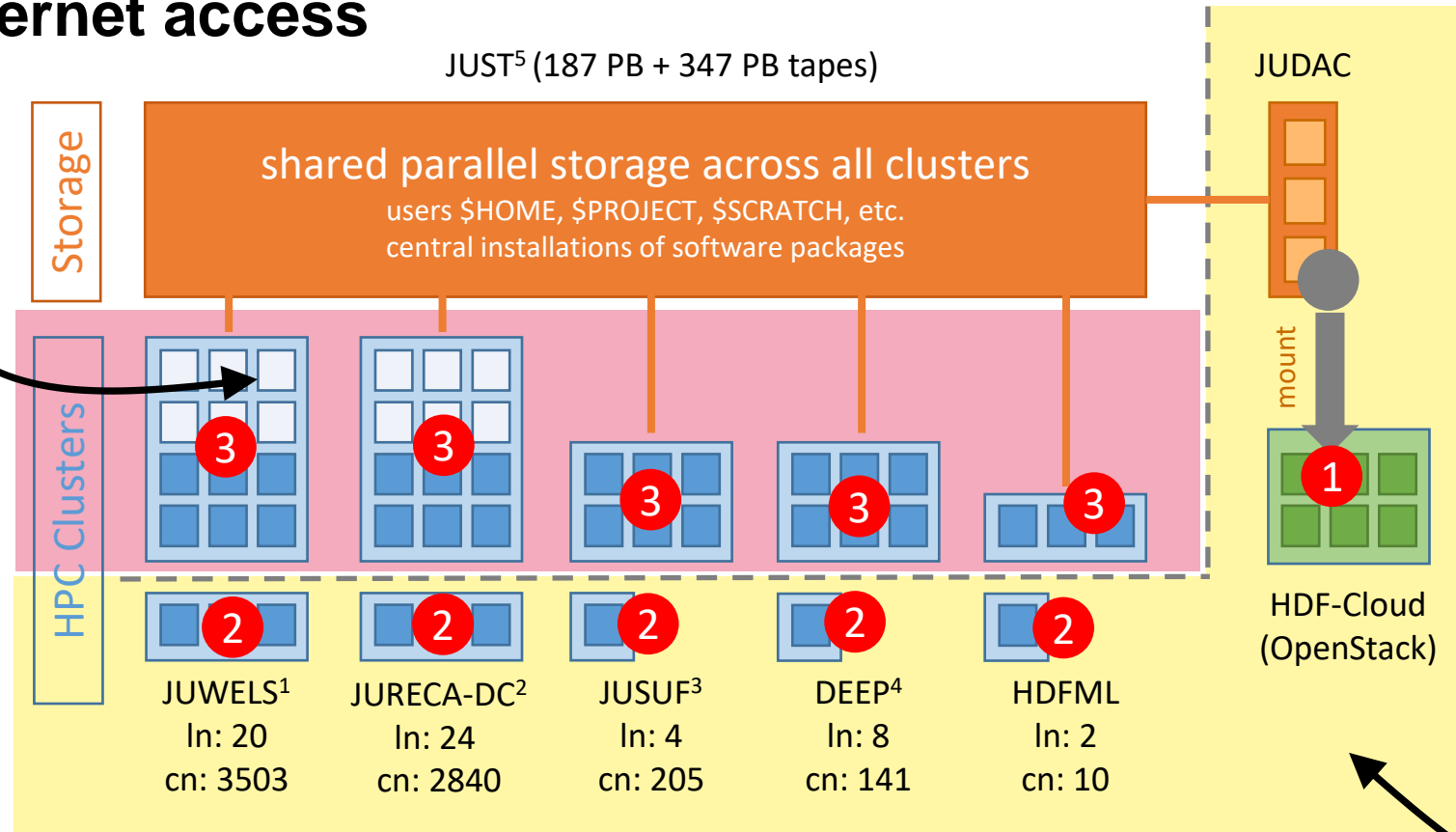
- **JupyterLab** local with server + client in your browser = **JupyterLite**  
Includes a browser-ready Python environment named Pyodide.  
→ <https://jupyter.org/try-jupyter/lab>



# START & LOGIN

# JUPYTERLAB EVERYWHERE

## NO internet access



## JupyterLab everywhere

- 1 JupyterLab on cloud
- 2 JupyterLab on login nodes
- 3 JupyterLab on compute nodes

## internet access

no. login nodes = ln  
no. compute nodes = cn

[1] <https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/hps/juwels/configuration.html>

[2] <https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/hps/jureca/configuration.html>

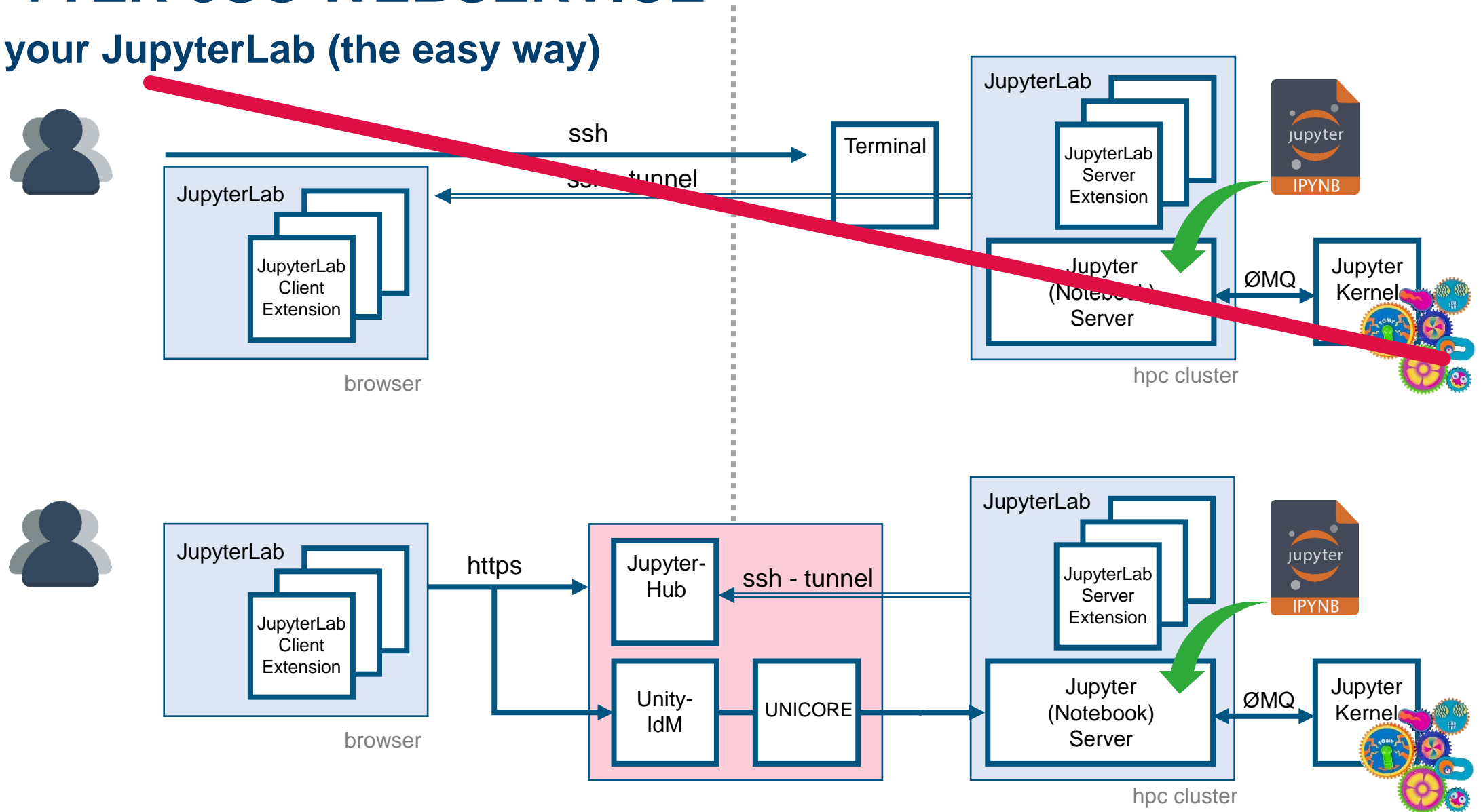
[3] <https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/hps/jusuf/configuration.html>

[4] [https://www.fz-juelich.de/en/ias/jsc/systems/prototype-systems/deep\\_system](https://www.fz-juelich.de/en/ias/jsc/systems/prototype-systems/deep_system)

[5] <https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/hps/just/configuration.html>

# JUPYTER-JSC WEBSERVICE

Start your JupyterLab (the easy way)



# JUPYTER-JSC WEBSERVICE

## Start your JupyterLab

The screenshot displays the JupyterLab JSC web interface. At the top, it says "Your server is starting up..." and "You will be redirected automatically when it's ready for you." Below this, there's a table with columns: Name, Configuration, Status, and Actions. The table lists several JupyterLab instances, including "jusef\_login\_3.6" and "jusef\_3.6". Each instance has a "Start" button. Below the table, there's a section titled "NEW JUPYTERLAB" with a "Start" button. At the bottom, there's a "Login" button and a "Register" button. The interface also includes a "JupyterLab JSC Status" link and a "Documentation" link.

**JupyterLab JSC Status**

Documentation More Links

Lab Info (click to expand)

2024-04-23 08:01:06:568: Sending request to Outpost service to start your service.

2024-04-23 08:01:06:645: Outpost communication successful.

Name	Configuration	Status	Actions
NEW JUPYTERLAB			
+			
jusef_login_3.6	System JUSUF Partition LoginNode Project ccs4vs		Start
jusef_3.6	System JUSUF Partition LoginNode Project ccs4vs		Start

**HELMHOLTZ**

RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

**Jupyter-JSC**

Supercomputing in Your Browser

Jupyter-JSC starts and provides access to your Jupyter Notebook servers running on JSC compute resources. These can be JUWELS, JURECA, JUSUF, HDFML or DEEP's login or compute nodes or even the HDF cloud - depending on the computing resources available to you.

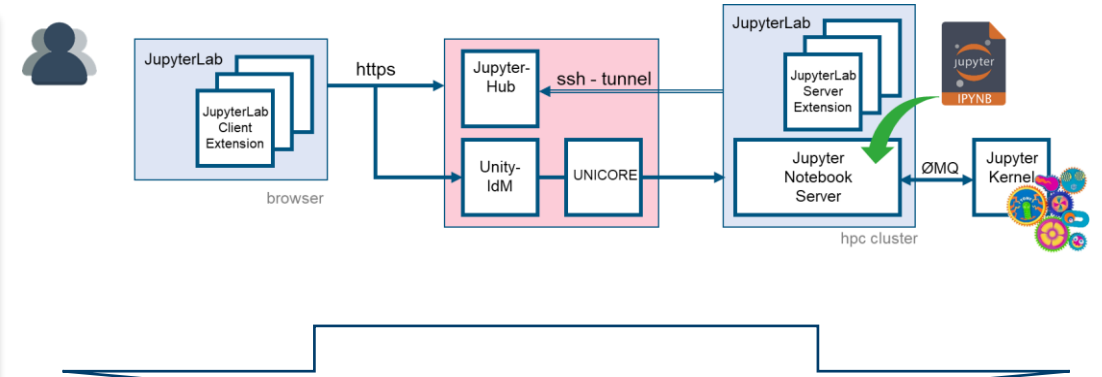
Please use your JSC account to log in or register if you have not already done so. It's also possible to log in via Helmholtz AAI.

Log Register

© Forschungszentrum Jülich Imprint Privacy Policy Support Terms of Service

**HELMHOLTZ**

RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES



The screenshot displays the JupyterLab interface. On the left, there's a "GPU DASHBOARDS" sidebar with options like GPU Utilization, GPU Memory, GPU Resources, PCIe Throughput, and Matching Resources. The main area shows a code editor with Python code. The code defines a function to calculate the number of iterations for a given size and a range of iterations. The code is as follows:

```
[1]: 1. import math
2. import numpy as np
3. from numba import cuda
4. import numba.cuda.jit as jit
5. import sys
6.
7. def main():
8.     size = 1024
9.     iterations = 100
10.     for i in range(iterations):
11.         # Run the simulation.
12.         # size = 1024 * 1024 * 1024
13.         # size = 1024 * 1024 * 1024
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99.         # size = 1024 * 1024 * 1024
100.        # size = 1024 * 1024 * 1024
```

The interface also shows a "GPU DASHBOARDS" sidebar with options like GPU Utilization, GPU Memory, GPU Resources, PCIe Throughput, and Matching Resources. The main area shows a code editor with Python code. The code defines a function to calculate the number of iterations for a given size and a range of iterations. The code is as follows:

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99.         # size = 1024 * 1024 * 1024
100.        # size = 1024 * 1024 * 1024
```



# PRE-ACCESS TODOS

## 1) Register & Login

- ✓ <https://judoor.fz-juelich.de>

## 2) Join the project „training2412“

- ✓ Wait to get joined by the project PI

## 3) Sign usage agreement

- ✓ Wait for creation of HPC accounts
- ✓ Update of the SLURM DB

## 4) Check Connected Services:

- ✓ jupyter-jsc

The screenshot shows the Jülich Supercomputing Centre (JSC) user portal. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'JU Your account', 'Mentoring', a search bar, and 'Detailed Statistics'. The Jülich logo and 'JÜLICH SUPERCOMPUTING CENTRE' are on the right. Below the navigation bar, there is a section for 'Account' with fields for 'Salutation', 'E-mail address', 'Telephone', and 'Address'. A 'Mentored projects' button is visible. The 'Systems' section lists 'judac' (with a green checkmark and 'Usage agreement confirmed on 18.04.2021') and 'jureca' (with a red X and 'You need to sign the usage agreement to access this system'). The 'Projects' section shows 'Interactive High-Performance Computing with Jupyter @ JSC' (with a green checkmark and 'training2211'). The 'Software' section lists 'Connected Services' including 'trac', 'llview', 'jards', 'gitlab', and 'jupyter-jsc' (with a green checkmark).

For more details, please visit  
<https://gitlab.jsc.fz-juelich.de/jupyter4jsc/training-2024.04-jupyter4hpc/-/blob/main/README.md>

# JUPYTER-JSC WEBSERVICE

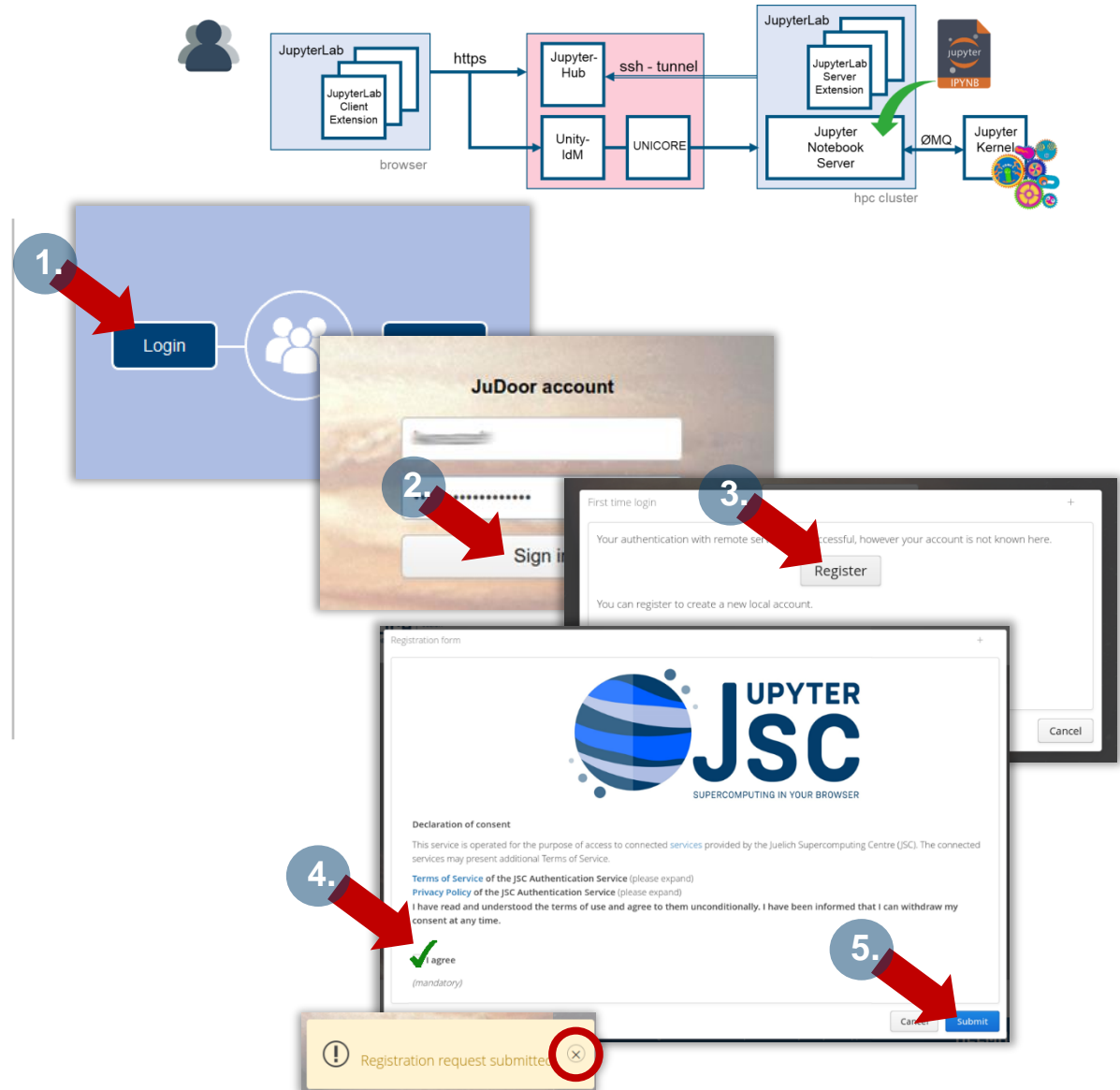
## First time login

=> <https://jupyter-jsc.fz-juelich.de>

### Jupyter-JSC first time login

- Requirements:
  - Registered at [judoor.fz-juelich.de](https://judoor.fz-juelich.de)
    - (check "Connected Services" = jupyter-jsc)
  - Project membership + signed systems usage agreement
  - Waited ~10 minutes

1. Login at <https://jupyter-jsc.fz-juelich.de>
2. Sign in with your JSC account
3. Register to Jupyter-JSC
4. Accept usage agreement
5. Submit the registration
6. Wait for email and confirm your email address



# JUPYTER-JSC WEBSERVICE

First time

=> <https://jupyter-jsc.fz-juelich.de>

Jupyter

- Re

**First check on**  
<https://judoor.fz-juelich.de>  
if you are ready for Jupyter-JSC.

1. L
2. S
3. R
4. A
5. S
6. W

6

From: unit  
To: [unit](#)  
Subject: Jupy  
Date: Tue,  
Dear User,

RECORDED WITH  
SCREENCASTOMATIC

Your e-mail address was entered into the Jupyter-JSC authentication service and must be confirmed. Afterward, you have to log in again.  
[Confirm your e-mail address.](#)  
If you did not use your JuDoor account to log into <https://jupyter-jsc.fz-juelich.de>, we recommend that you change your JuDoor password.

# JUPYTER-JSC WEBSERVICE

## Control Panel

### A. New JupyterLab

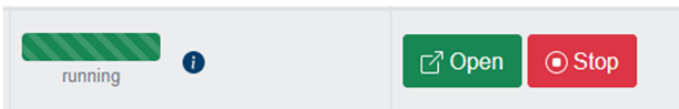
NEW JUPYTERLAB

### B. Configuration Dialog

- Lab Config: set Name, Version, System, Account, Project, Partition
- Resources: if running on a compute node
- Kernels and Extensions: Optional addons

### C. Actions

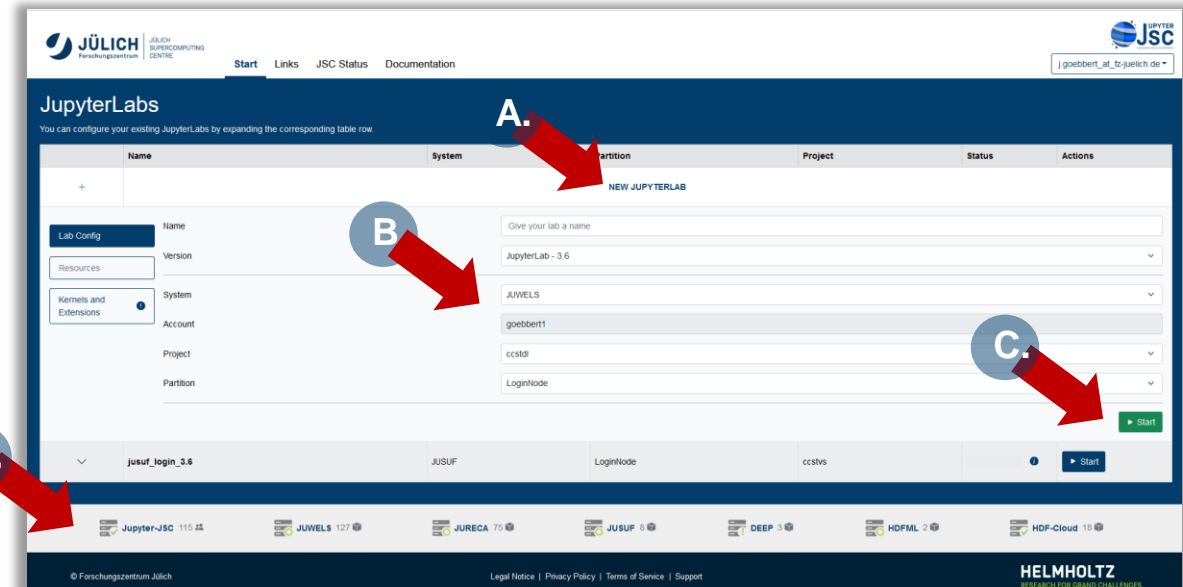
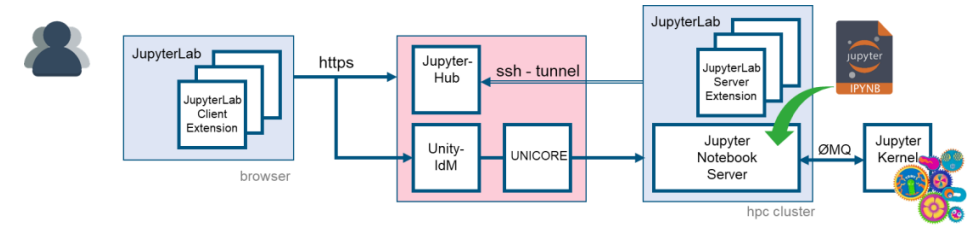
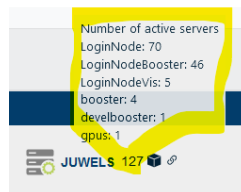
- Start/Open/Stop a JupyterLab
- Change/Delete **configuration**



### D. Statusbar

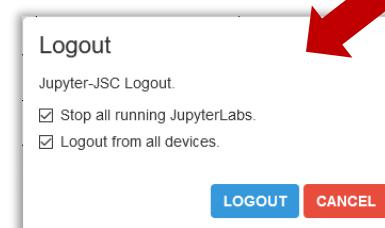


- Shows, (hover to get more details)
  - Number of active users in the last 24h
  - Number of running JupyterLabs
- Click to see system status page



### E. Logout

- Logout will ask what you want to do with the running JupyterLabs – be careful what you answer!



# JUPYTER-JSC WEBSERVICE

## JupyterLab Configuration

### Jupyter-JSC – Configuration

Available options **depend on**

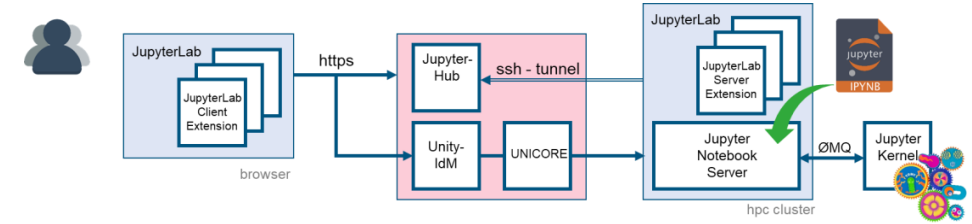
- user account settings visible in [judoor.fz-juelich.de](https://judoor.fz-juelich.de)
- system specific usage agreement on JuDoor is signed (!!!)
- currently available systems in all of your projects

### Basic options

- Version:  
multiple versions of JupyterLab are installed
- System:  
JUWELS, JURECA, JUSUF, DEEP, HDFML, HDF-Cloud
- Account:  
In general users only have a single account
- Project:  
project which have access to the selected system
- Partition:  
partition which are accessible by the project  
(this includes the decision for LoginNode and ComputeNode)

### Extra options

- Partition == compute      Resources
- Kernel and Extensions      non-default JupyterKernel, Extensions, Proxies



**JÜLICH** JÜLICH SUPERCOMPUTING CENTRE

Start Links JSC Status Documentation

j.goebbert\_at\_fz-juelich.de

### JupyterLabs

You can configure your existing JupyterLabs by expanding the corresponding table row.

Name	System	Partition	Project	Status	Actions
NEW JUPYTERLAB					
<div>Lab Config Resources Kernels and Extensions</div> <div>Name: Give your lab a name</div> <div>Version: JupyterLab - 3.6</div> <div>System: JUWELS</div> <div>Account: goebbert1</div> <div>Project: ccstdl</div> <div>Partition: LoginNode</div> <div>Start</div>					

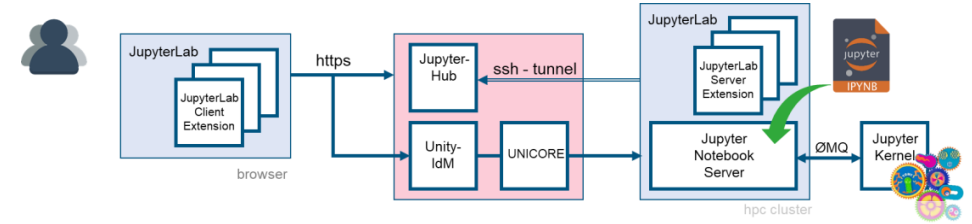
**Login Nodes**

- LoginNode
- LoginNodeBooster
- LoginNodeVis
- Compute Nodes**
- batch
- devel
- develgpu
- gpu
- mem192

**CH**entrum

# JUPYTER-JSC WEBSERVICE

## JupyterLab Configuration



### Jupyter-JSC – Configuration

Available

- use

- sys

- CUR

Basic

	Name	Configuration	Status	Actions
NEW JUPYTERLAB				
Lab Config	Name	jusuf_3.6		
Resources	Version	JupyterLab - 3.6		
Kernels and Extensions	System	JUSUF		
	Account	goebbert1		
	Project	training2412		
	Partition	batch		
	Reservation	None		
		None		
		jupyterlab-workshop-1		
▼	jusuf_3.6	System JUSUF	Partition LoginNode	Project training2412
			running	Logs
				Open Stop

(this includes the decision for LoginNode and ComputeNode)

### Extra options

- Partition == compute Resources
- Kernel and Extensions non-default JupyterKernel, Extensions, Proxies

Login Nodes  
LoginNode  
LoginNodeBooster  
LoginNodeVis  
Compute Nodes  
batch  
devel  
develgpu  
gpu  
mem192



# CONCLUSION

## Why Jupyter is so popular among Data Scientists

JupyterLab ...

- ... is a **web-based platform for interactive computing and data analysis** that is well-suited to the needs of research software engineers.
- ... provides researchers with a **comprehensive environment** for working with code, text, multimedia, and data, making it an ideal tool for a wide range of research tasks.
- ... is designed to be **flexible and customizable**, and can be modified to suit the specific needs and workflows of individual researchers.
- ... supports the creation of **reproducible research** through its support for Jupyter notebooks.
- ... supports **collaboration and sharing** of research work through its support for sharing notebooks, dashboards, and other elements of a research project.
- ... provides a wide range of **extensions and plugins** that can be used to integrate other tools and services into the environment.
- ... is an **open-source project**, which means that researchers have access to the source code and can contribute to its development.

