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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\*

1,000,000

1,000,000,000

100,000

100,000,000

10,000

10,000,000

1,000

1,000,000

100

100,000

10

10,000

1

1,000

100

10

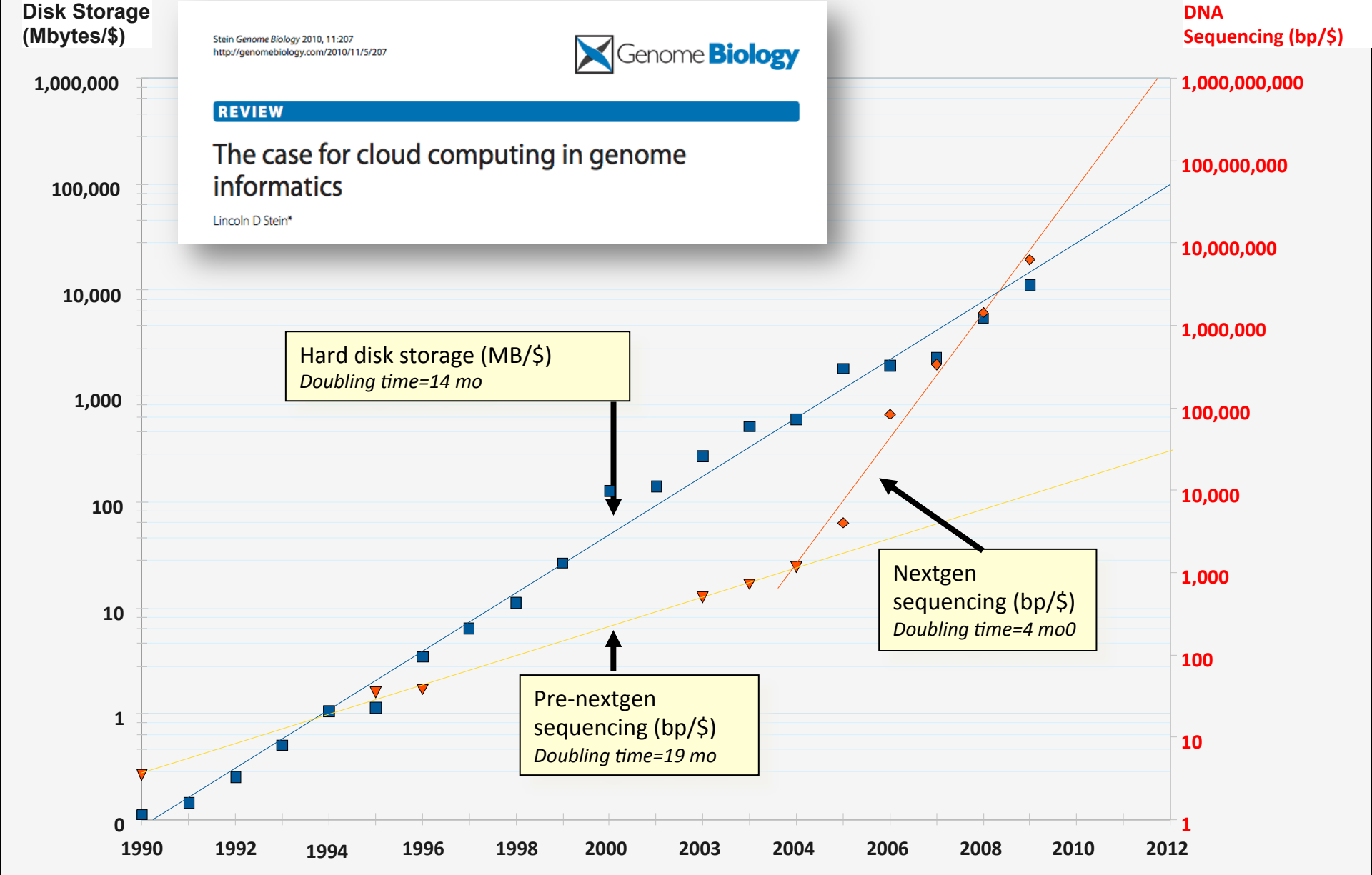
1

1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2003 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012

Hard disk storage (MB/\$)  
Doubling time=14 mo

Nextgen  
sequencing (bp/\$)  
Doubling time=4 mo

Pre-nextgen  
sequencing (bp/\$)  
Doubling time=19 mo



# 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 for Linux instances. The 'Linux' tab is selected, and the region is set to 'US West (Oregon)'. The table below lists various instance types under the 'General Purpose - Current Generation' category, showing their specifications and hourly costs.

	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 course wiki page for 'C-SEQTEC 2017: Wiki'. The page title is 'Accessing The Cloud', which is marked as 'Recently visited'. The page content includes instructions for students to access their AWC EC2 cloud instance. It states that most hands-on components of the workshop will be performed on Amazon AWS EC2 instances. Each student is assigned their own instance (instance type) running the Ubuntu operating system. The instructions to log in are: visit the AWS Console to create an instance, use the AWS Console Signin link (https://workshops.signin.aws.amazon.com/console), use the User Name 'cshl.student', and the Password 'seqtec2017'. The instructions also include connecting to the AWS instance via Terminal using the following commands: 

```
wget genomedata.org/seq-tec-workshop/cshl_2017.pem
chmod 400 cshl_2017.pem
ssh -i cshl_2017.pem ubuntu@YOUR_IP_ADDRESS
```

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**Accessing The Cloud** [Recently visited](#)

**Accessing The Cloud** last modified by Obi Griffith on November 10, 2017 11:43:40 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://workshops.signin.aws.amazon.com/console>
- User Name: cshl.student
- Password: seqtec2017

Connect to AWS instance via Terminal:

```
wget genomedata.org/seq-tec-workshop/cshl_2017.pem
chmod 400 cshl_2017.pem
ssh -i cshl_2017.pem ubuntu@YOUR_IP_ADDRESS
```

[Be the first to comment](#)

# 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 using root account credentials](#)

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

# Select "EC2" service

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'AWS', 'Services', and 'Edit' menus. The user's account information 'cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323' and the selected region 'Oregon' are visible in the top right. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Shortcuts and Recently Viewed Services:** Contains icons for IAM and EC2. A red arrow points to the EC2 icon.
- Service Health:** Shows a green checkmark and the message 'All services are operating normally. Updated Nov 10 2016 15:34:00 GMT-0600'. A red arrow points to the 'Oregon' region dropdown in the top right.
- Quick Starts:** Offers several guided paths: 'Build a web app', 'Launch a Virtual Machine (EC2 Instance)', 'Back up your files', 'Build a back end for your mobile app', 'Host a static website', and 'Analyze big data'.
- AWS Services:** A search bar is present above a list of service categories: Compute (EC2, EC2 Container Service, Elastic Beanstalk, Lambda, Server Migration), Storage & Content Delivery (S3, CloudFront, Elastic File System, Glacier, Snowball, Storage Gateway), Database, Developer Tools (CodeCommit, CodeDeploy, CodePipeline), Management Tools (CloudWatch, CloudFormation, CloudTrail, Config, OpsWorks, Service Catalog, Trusted Advisor), Security & Identity (IAM), Internet of Things (AWS IoT), Game Development (GameLift), Mobile Services (Mobile Hub, Cognito, Device Farm, Mobile Analytics, SNS), and Application Services (API Gateway, AppStream).

Make sure you are in Oregon region

# Launch a new Instance

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, the navigation bar shows 'AWS', 'Services', and 'Edit'. The user's account information 'cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323' and the region 'Oregon' are visible. The left-hand navigation pane is expanded to 'EC2 Dashboard', with sub-items like 'Events', 'Tags', 'Reports', 'Limits', 'INSTANCES', 'IMAGES', 'ELASTIC BLOCK STORE', 'NETWORK & SECURITY', 'LOAD BALANCING', and 'AUTO SCALING'. The main content area is titled 'Resources' and lists EC2 resources in the US West (Oregon) region: 4 Running Instances, 7 Volumes, 3 Key Pairs, 0 Placement Groups, 0 Elastic IPs, 9 Snapshots, 0 Load Balancers, and 2 Security Groups. Below this is a 'Create Instance' section with a blue '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 that the US West (Oregon) service is operating normally across all three availability zones (us-west-2a, us-west-2b, us-west-2c). The right-hand sidebar contains 'Account Attributes' (Supported Platforms, Default VPC), 'Additional Information' (Getting Started Guide, Documentation, All EC2 Resources, Forums, Pricing, Contact Us), and 'AWS Marketplace' (Tableau Server, SAP HANA One).

# Choose an AMI – Find the CSHL SEQTEC 2017 AMI in the Community AMIs

**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.

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

Quick Start

My AMIs

AWS Marketplace

**Community AMIs**

Operating system

- Amazon Linux
- Cent OS
- Debian
- Fedora
- Gentoo
- OpenSUSE
- Other Linux
- Red Hat
- SUSE Linux
- Ubuntu
- Windows

Search:

1 to 2 of 2 AMIs

	<b>cshl_seqtec_2015_v2</b> - ami-28130249	<b>Select</b>
Root device type: ebs	Virtualization type: hvm	64-bit
	<b>cshl_seqtec_2015_v2_noworkspace</b> - ami-e9100188	<b>Select</b>
Root device type: ebs	Virtualization type: hvm	64-bit

Search for: “cshl\_seqtec\_2017\_v1” (US West - Oregon)

# Choose "m4.2xlarge" instance type, then "Next: Configure Instance Details".

AWS Services Edit cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323 Oregon Support

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

### Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance types Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: m4.2xlarge (26 ECUs, 8 vCPUs, 2.4 GHz, Intel Xeon E5-2676v3, 32 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	High
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	High
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.4xlarge	16	64	EBS only	Yes	High

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'. The progress bar indicates the current step is '3. Configure Instance', with other steps being '1. Choose AMI', '2. Choose Instance Type', '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

# 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=ObiGriffith" [use your own name]. Then hit "Next: Configure Security Group".

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface during the 'Tag Instance' step. The breadcrumb trail includes: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Tag Instance (highlighted), 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review. The 'Step 5: Tag Instance' section explains that a tag is a case-sensitive key-value pair. Below this, there is a table with two columns: 'Key' (127 characters maximum) and 'Value' (255 characters maximum). The 'Key' field contains 'Name' and the 'Value' field contains 'ObiGriffith'. A red arrow points to the 'Value' field. Below the table is a 'Create Tag' button with the text '(Up to 10 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".

AWS Services Edit

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Tag Instance 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-fcf10585	civic-dev	security group for the civic dev environment	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-64d8be01	default	default VPC security group	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-dd2666a4	launch-wizard-8	launch-wizard-8 created 2016-11-09T15:26:54.700-06:00	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sg-4e1b6128	SSH_HTTP	SSH and HTTP from anywhere	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-28ad924c	SSH_HTTP_8080	custom security group for oreganno server	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-5a53633f	SSH_HTTP_8081_IN_ALL_OUT	Allow web, ssh, and GMS class viewer incoming and all outgoing	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> sg-67cf8c00	SSH_only	launch-wizard-1 created 2016-04-05T17:15:03.947-05:00	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>

Inbound rules for sg-4e1b6128 (Selected security groups: sg-4e1b6128)

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0
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

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Tag Instance 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_HTTP_8081_IN_ALL_OUT`, 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\_seqtec\_2015\_v2 - ami-28130249** ←

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
m3.2xlarge	26	8	30	2 x 80	←	High

Security Groups [Edit security groups](#)

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

# Choose an existing key pair: "cshl\_2017" and then Launch.

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.

**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.

**Improve your instances' security. Your security group,**  
Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend...  
You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate...

**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\_2016

I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (CSHL\_2016.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

Cancel Launch Instances

AMI Details

cshl\_seqtec\_2015\_v4 - ami-b3a3b3d2

Final CSHL 2015 Image root and workspace after course clean up

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)
t2.micro	Variable	1	1

Security Groups

Security Group ID	Name	Description
sg-4e1b6128	SSH_HTTP	SSH and HTTP from anywhere

All selected security groups inbound rules

Security Group ID	Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
sg-4e1b6128	HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0

Cancel Previous Launch

# 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)

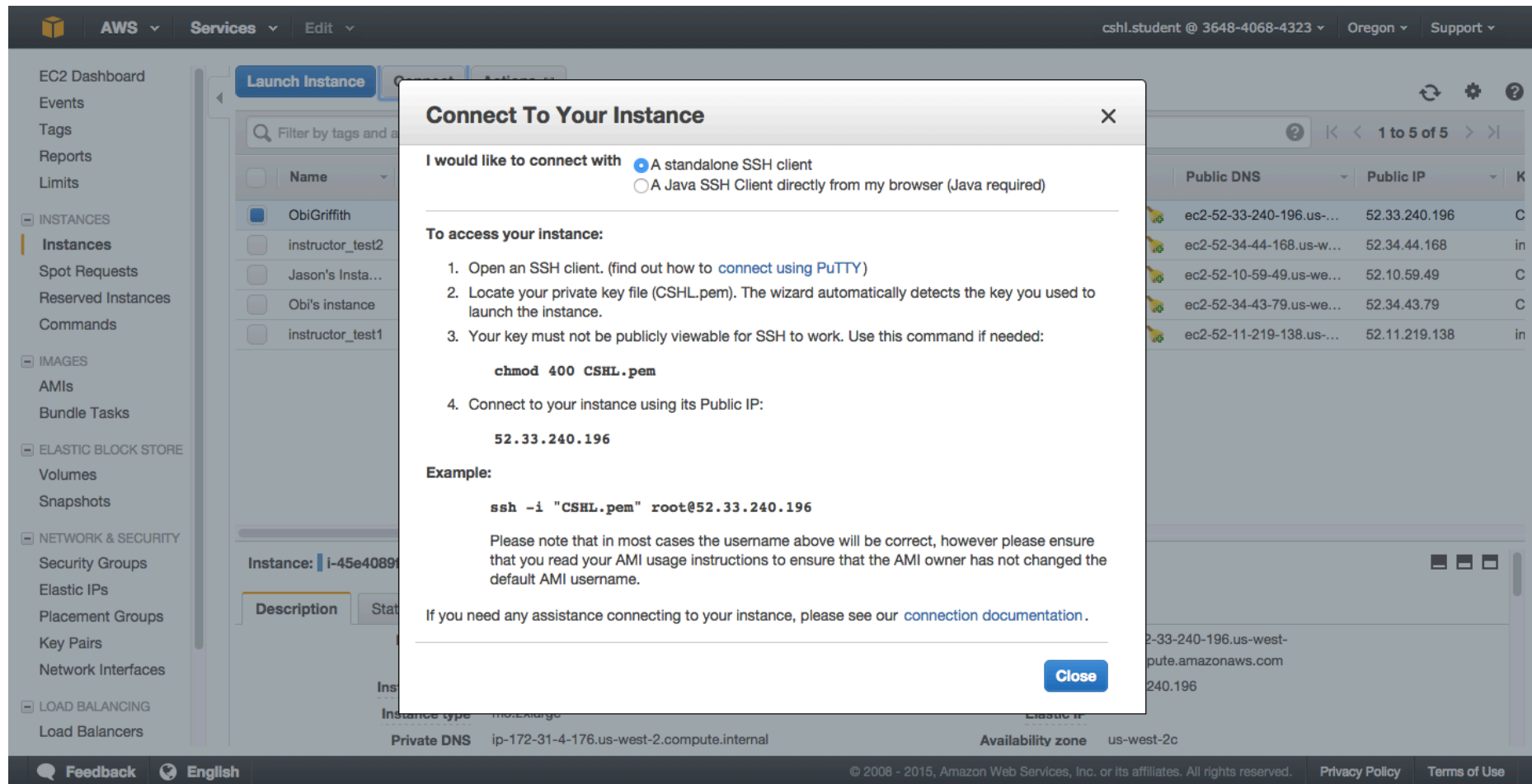
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for EC2 instances. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Edit', and user information 'cshl.student @ 3648-4068-4323' in the 'Oregon' region. The left sidebar lists navigation options like 'EC2 Dashboard', 'Instances', 'Spot Requests', etc. The main content area shows a table of instances with columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, Instance State, Status Checks, Alarm Status, Public DNS, and Public IP. The 'ObiGriffith' instance is selected, and its details are shown in a panel below the table. The 'Connect' button is highlighted with a red box, and a red arrow points to the 'ObiGriffith' instance in the table.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS	Public IP	K
ObiGriffith	i-45e4089f	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	Initializing	None	ec2-52-33-240-196.us-...	52.33.240.196	C
instructor_test2	i-068e6cdc	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-34-44-168.us-w...	52.34.44.168	in
Jason's Insta...	i-00967ada	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-10-59-49.us-we...	52.10.59.49	C
Obi's instance	i-15836fcf	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-34-43-79.us-we...	52.34.43.79	C
instructor_test1	i-66463ea0	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2a	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-52-11-219-138.us-...	52.11.219.138	in

Instance: **i-45e4089f (ObiGriffith)** Public DNS: **ec2-52-33-240-196.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com**

Description	Status Checks	Monitoring	Tags
Instance ID	i-45e4089f	Public DNS	ec2-52-33-240-196.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Instance state	running	Public IP	52.33.240.196
Instance type	m3.2xlarge	Elastic IP	-
Private DNS	ip-172-31-4-176.us-west-2.compute.internal	Availability zone	us-west-2c

# 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)



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. A modal dialog titled "Connect To Your Instance" is open, providing instructions for connecting to an EC2 instance. The dialog includes the following text:

**Connect To Your Instance**

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

**To access your instance:**

1. Open an SSH client. (find out how to [connect using PuTTY](#))
2. Locate your private key file (CSHL.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.pem
```
4. Connect to your instance using its Public IP:  

```
52.33.240.196
```

**Example:**

```
ssh -i "CSHL.pem" root@52.33.240.196
```

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](#).

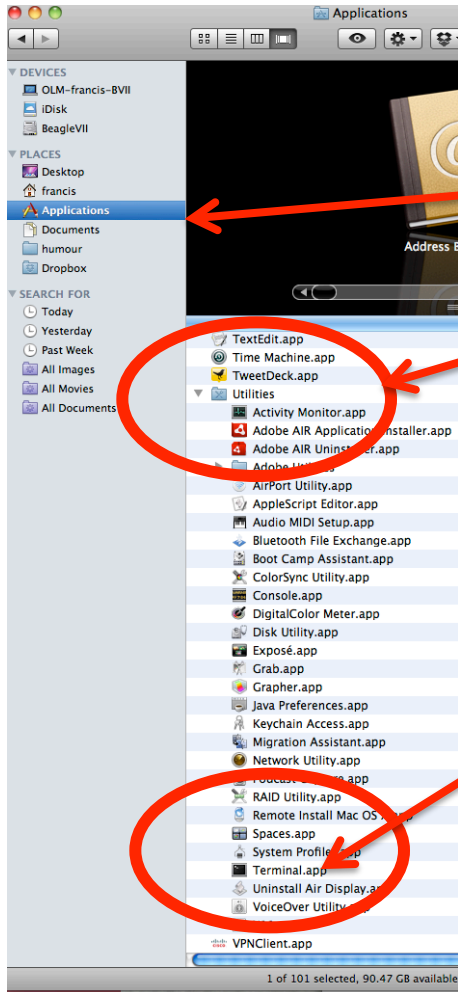
**Close**

The background shows the AWS console with a table of instances. The table has columns for Public DNS, Public IP, and K. The visible rows are:

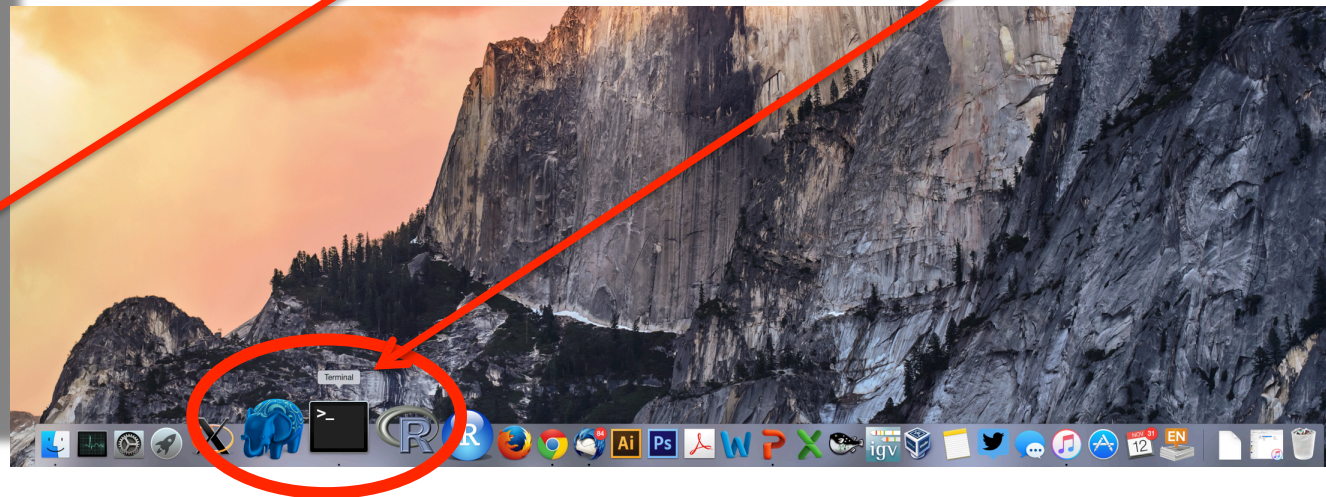
Public DNS	Public IP	K
ec2-52-33-240-196.us-... pute.amazonaws.com	52.33.240.196	C
ec2-52-34-44-168.us-w...	52.34.44.168	in
ec2-52-10-59-49.us-we...	52.10.59.49	C
ec2-52-34-43-79.us-we...	52.34.43.79	C
ec2-52-11-219-138.us-...	52.11.219.138	in

# Opening a 'terminal session' on a Mac

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

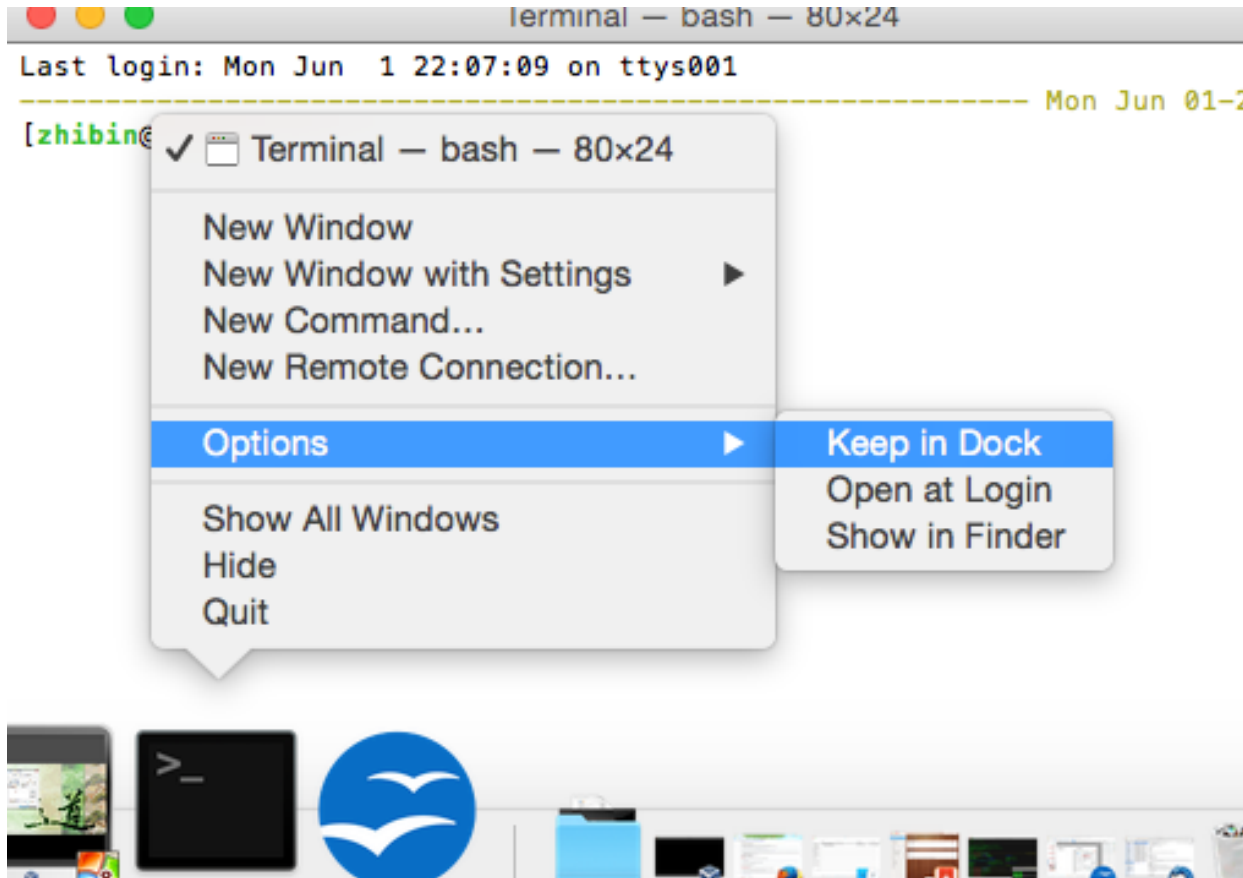


Or on your dock





# 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
```

# Use 'wget' at command line to download pem file

```
Obis-MacBook-Air:~ ogriffit$ cd cshl/
Obis-MacBook-Air:cshl ogriffit$ wget http://genomedata.org/seq-tec-workshop/cshl_2017.pem
--2017-11-10 11:29:03-- http://genomedata.org/seq-tec-workshop/cshl_2017.pem
Resolving genomedata.org... 34.210.251.2
Connecting to genomedata.org|34.210.251.2|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1696 (1.7K)
Saving to: 'cshl_2017.pem'

cshl_2017.pem                100%[=====>]    1.66K  --.-KB/s   in 0s

2017-11-10 11:29:03 (116 MB/s) - 'cshl_2017.pem' saved [1696/1696]
```

```
cd ~/cshl
```

```
wget genomedata.org/seq-tec-workshop/cshl_2017.pem
```

# Viewing the 'key' file once downloaded

```
cat cshl_2017.pem
```

```
obis-air:cschl ogriffit$ cd ~/cschl/
obis-air:cschl ogriffit$ ls -la
total 8
drwxr-xr-x  3 ogriffit  staff   102 Nov 13 22:21 .
drwxr-xr-x+ 58 ogriffit  staff  1972 Nov 13 22:18 ..
-rw-r-----@ 1 ogriffit  staff  1696 Nov 13 22:21 CSHL.pem
obis-air:cschl ogriffit$ cat CSHL.pem
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEPgIBAAKCAQEAJ5gwmTby9QZ2Idz+ugiEQQHW6Ps0ZAZFvr+mWdN4pKpccaVmDh7XjcEOLF
OkJzaP9+jj0kSF0yNinitoB32DgrmVhgNhyheEqH5XMn28szxUj1EuoNXAogNuY7mWmo6MoWssSW
Rqy+rj19vMGQn5rsnMLjCM1smebPoqYOL8EPa1ccRbdGXG1dMTLCC1ho/Hk9bZweamGiZLaAWVmF
zOK/L0zxgY3K4cwaL48HV6oGuMh5lTDpnobxXgHQ4oC5Mej+DpCRF8C+EG2uNDuyulzRJfQmFBV2
GKDWDwhdgGmKmX9IpMT9ubvNoQPy0vYLVm80eG3cMbZ2IZpaNryihwIDAQABAoIBAQCZYT0TvF04
a3DdCEEC/rN9HMaS+bjFkm0kp9RTi15XJhTPvBmptjzibA6gWJfDaXgKIQGbzXJrEkxwCR2IB03v
0LV7jEcomZ2ggRMDPeJitFoUCuDnkZZtivppSk2az0zeaD+0/ZeqPx0L+Yr+7HSbpVLVoxEV/l5a
xDuCawBMSY2cnGwKfEBLSPnB6fGZj8luGzv0aP/CETx/K78TIS56m4yrTIQIEEPfFt/PQr/EUqoL
7co5oy9K3sD1noPLDhk3vJa1VNrMjHkMZLkbZuaoHPzgsQHninm80Ca25WWTGsSZ8vQsBIUTLGI1
W7lzXH3wD1jJNd+03QK4bnKaZ+DZAoGBAPVpisa49JY/6K2f9B8naqtX/ljzVWTl3Q7r6t6uh21Y
oexmC8eJ2wQwd0qNjZWVxSMVksIwdM6xcsBIJRMmltWTVdmD0fkDv0fjd8CM4nctH76tvSvZz02e
qI9wSshHY1fh+09CoLZeefFSURxqWbkJfREjoZ4UGUWMI3k1rxC9AoGBAMTB1BB0WQ+5ojzQYu0L
Q4YrsIPg1/ni0WmJ+05vcTCJ2aeI88VhK5c2PoXPWWiJ9CdD2VFZDiCm2XuJA5iwJmnhuwGGHHEn
BFBqEF/ueJrW+r43pRcYRuRiXjiH4mQQlK4Zemecym5fAHvxZxq4fs2kWfMPySFaVufcP0VC7X6T
AoGBAMhro0xbrFQwaU0yh9oRhMneGPhn8WtvVjNjc/LcMfmZEtRPGnuhF965/hJCvEhXgiH+8LXo
4NwUixSBvtXnA/P0WX5Ea2ykIth2Kkx0Qlb14SEGHqH7RZ0saRiLqmcZ9gXFpkm6rimByrDMezVr
nU7CcwNWSB0ja0gluZoJv6k5AoGBAJJufsmD5ZhkaS+lTtpnlZtXDIk5XsMkYQGQpS0clzqufQPI
UtPEm3Jv9lwTktDQSpqmTifShUcbpaPgtoJ+JjiKvGhH7QbxKK7II00kULG760SD+S0U972Rdj3Q
M1aRWHWxlH1kH0vDXFLhuAAU6poVBLR2PRPLbf4k1hmv05xtAoGBAJVQy1GF8uVNwk0CNzLIqmkY
uk9M24hfqn3N2GY3Zgqf43bD4kdYgL4rvsgp08QzotPf+19kvlCv0ciolsjEHLyUdlyPGzj4CTTH
1f1RoGHmYzVn9VuFTu4hJ17J+uwgXgIr9Sx/UTjwkmCjPf7CEyIuGxaThG/ZoR9stufZB5db
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----obis-air:cschl ogriffit$ █
```

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

## ls -l (long listing)

```
drwx-----+ 67 ogriffit staff 2278 22 May 21:25 ../  
-rw-r--r--@ 1 ogriffit staff 1696 22 May 21:31 cshl_2017.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>**

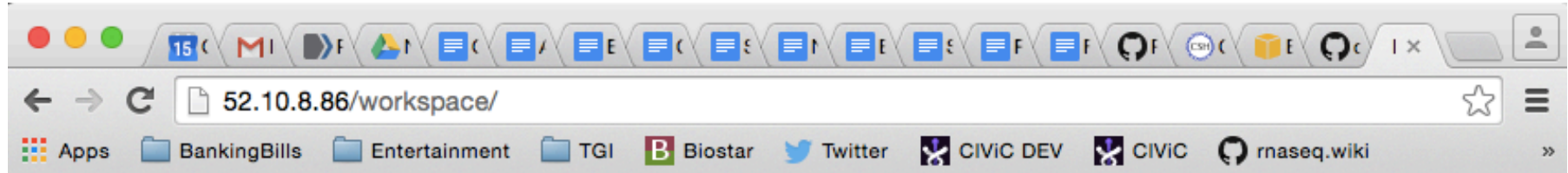
It is "r" for the the file owner **only**

# Logging into your instance








## Mac/Linux

```
cd ~/cshl  
chmod 400 cshl_2017.pem  
ssh -i cshl_2017.pem ubuntu@[YOUR PUBLIC IP]
```

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



## Index of /workspace

<a href="#">Name</a>	<a href="#">Last modified</a>	<a href="#">Size</a>	<a href="#">Description</a>
 <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://\[YOUR PUBLIC DNS OR IP\]/](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 for the EC2 Dashboard. The left-hand navigation menu is visible, with the 'Instances' tab selected and highlighted by a red arrow. The main content area displays a table of EC2 instances. The instance 'instructor\_test2' is selected, and its context menu is open, showing the 'Instance State' sub-menu with the 'Stop' option highlighted by a red arrow. Below the table, the instance details for 'i-068e6cdc (instructor\_test2)' are shown, with the public DNS address 'ec2-52-10-8-86.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com'. 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 interface for the EC2 service. The left sidebar contains navigation options such as 'INSTANCES', 'Spot Requests', 'Reserved Instances', 'Commands', 'IMAGES', 'AMIs', 'Bundle Tasks', 'ELASTIC BLOCK STORE', 'NETWORK & SECURITY', 'LOAD BALANCING', and 'AUTO SCALING'. The 'INSTANCES' tab is selected. The main area displays a table of EC2 instances. The instance 'JasonWalker' (ID: i-3246aae8) is in a 'stopped' state. A context menu is open over this instance, with the 'Instance State' option expanded to show 'Start', 'Stop', 'Reboot', and 'Terminate'. A red arrow points to the 'Start' option. Below the table, the details for instance 'i-3246aae8 (JasonWalker)' are visible, showing a private IP of 172.31.5.175. A red box highlights the text below the screenshot.

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-0c1c1cbd	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
ALesiak	i-0c1c1ced7	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
djcoughlin	i-0c1c1ced7	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
jakesaunders	i-0c1c1ced7	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
YunjuSung	i-0c1c1ced7	m3.2xlarge	us-west-2c	stopped		None	
Jonathan.Wan	i-0c1c1ced7	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-3246aae8 (JasonWalker) Private IP: 172.31.5.175

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 navigation options for EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES, IMAGES, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE, NETWORK & SECURITY, and LOAD BALANCING. The main content area shows a list of instances with columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, Instance State, Status Checks, Alarm Status, and Public DNS. The instance 'instructor\_test2' (ID: i-068e6cdc) is selected and highlighted in blue. A red arrow points to the 'Connect' button for this instance. Below the table, the 'Description' tab is active, showing details for the selected instance. The 'Public IP' field is highlighted with a red arrow, showing the address 52.10.8.86.

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-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
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