

memory__buster

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1 cadCAD memory buster

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An cadCAD model for frying the thread memory.

For every timestep, an constant number of random points are appended to an state variable array. This can be useful for diagnostics

```
[1]: from cadCAD.configuration.utils import config_sim
from cadCAD.configuration import Experiment
from cadCAD.engine import ExecutionMode, ExecutionContext
from cadCAD.engine import Executor
from cadCAD import configs
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import plotly.express as px
import sys
import psutil
import os
```

1.1 Model

```
[2]: initial_state = {
    # List that is going to bust the memory
    'things': np.array([0.0, 1.0]),

    # RAM used by the state variables
    'state_bytes': None,

    # RAM used by the state history
    'history_bytes': None,

    # RAM used by the process
    'process_bytes': None,

    # Hack variable that is always nothing
```

```

    'nothing': None
}

system_params = {
    # Number of random numbers to append to a list each timestep
    "amount_of_random_values": [int(1e4)],
    "erase_history": [True, False]
}

```

1.1.1 Logic

```

[3]: def s_add_things(params, substep, history, previous_state, policy_input):
    """
    Add random numbers to the 'things' state variable
    """
    things = previous_state['things']
    N = params['amount_of_random_values']
    values = np.random.rand(N)
    things = np.append(things, values)
    return ('things', things)

def s_measure_history(params, substep, history, previous_state, policy_input):
    """
    Measure how much memory the 'things' state variable history is using
    """
    historic_bytes = [sys.getsizeof(substep_state.get('things', 0))
                      for timestep_state in history
                      for substep_state in timestep_state]
    used_bytes = sum(historic_bytes)
    return ('history_bytes', used_bytes)

def s_measure_state(params, substep, history, previous_state, policy_input):
    """
    Measure how much memory the 'things' state variable is using
    """
    used_bytes = sys.getsizeof(previous_state['things'])
    return ('state_bytes', used_bytes)

def s_measure_process(params, substep, history, previous_state, policy_input):
    """
    Get the current process and see how much memory is on it
    """
    process = psutil.Process(os.getpid())
    used_bytes = process.memory_info().data

```

```

    return ('process_bytes', used_bytes)

def s_erase_history(params, substep, history, previous_state, policy_input):
    """
    Iterate on the history and erase everything
    """
    if params['erase_history'] is True:
        for timestep_state in history:
            for substep_state in timestep_state:
                substep_state['things'] = None
    return ('nothing', None)

```

1.1.2 Structure

```

[4]: partial_state_update_blocks = [
    {
        # Add lots of random numbers to the simulation
        'policies': {},
        'variables': {
            'things': s_add_things
        }
    },
    {
        # Measure memory usage
        'policies': {},
        'variables': {
            'state_bytes': s_measure_state,
            'history_bytes': s_measure_history,
            'process_bytes': s_measure_process
        }
    },
    {
        # Erase history of the variables
        'policies': {},
        'variables': {
            'nothing': s_erase_history
        }
    }
]

```

Actual cadCAD usage

```

[5]: sim_config = config_sim({
    "N": 1, # the number of times we'll run the simulation ("Monte Carlo runs")
    "T": range(200), # the number of timesteps the simulation will run for
    "M": system_params # the parameters of the system
})

```


2	None	80120.0	120.0	211955712.0	None	0
3	None	80120.0	120.0	211955712.0	None	0
4	None	80120.0	120.0	211955712.0	None	0
5	None	160120.0	240376.0	212353024.0	None	0
6	None	160120.0	240376.0	212353024.0	None	0
7	None	160120.0	240376.0	212353024.0	None	0
8	None	240120.0	480424.0	213073920.0	None	0
9	None	240120.0	480424.0	213073920.0	None	0

	subset	run	substep	timestep	amount_of_random_values	erase_history
0	0	1	0	0	10000	True
1	0	1	1	1	10000	True
2	0	1	2	1	10000	True
3	0	1	3	1	10000	True
4	0	1	1	2	10000	True
5	0	1	2	2	10000	True
6	0	1	3	2	10000	True
7	0	1	1	3	10000	True
8	0	1	2	3	10000	True
9	0	1	3	3	10000	True

```
[7]: # Plot the used memory in bytes
px.line(df,
        x='timestep',
        y=['state_bytes', 'history_bytes', 'process_bytes'],
        facet_col='erase_history'
    )
```