# pounce Documentation

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helpers package

#### 1.1 Submodules

## 1.2 helpers.baseclass module

class helpers.baseclass.BaseClass(class\_dict, \*further\_classes)

Bases: object

Skeleton for most classes to inherit from. Provides methods for user input and to choose subclasses from a user input string

#### classmethod create(class\_dict, \*args)

Choose subclass via a input string and init. Further user input for this class is passed to init as a dict

#### classmethod defaults(\*args, with\_type=True)

get defaults for a class, first from its own class and parents, then from further input classes. \_type (i.e. the subclass name) is added optionally

#### classmethod defaults\_class(key=None)

get defaults for a class from its own class and parents, via the multi resolution order list.

#### classmethod name()

translate class name from camel case (MyClass) to underscore (my\_class) for consistent yml input

#### read\_prms (input\_prm\_dict, \*further\_classes)

Gets user input for own class as a dictionary. Compares user input against defaults for parent class and subclass. Throws errors for invali input, else converts input dict to class attributes

#### classmethod subclass(string)

choose subclass of a class by string

#### exception helpers.baseclass.InputPrmError

Bases: Exception

### 1.3 helpers.config module

```
class helpers.config.GeneralConfig(*args)
     Bases: helpers.baseclass.BaseClass
     Provides a container for some general config options and their default values.
     copy_to_globels()
     defaults_ = {'archive_level': 0, 'project_name':
                                                                        'NODEFAULT' }
helpers.config.config(prmfile)
     Reads all user input and sets up (sub-)classes according to this input. Partially, setup is called from uq-method-
     specific routines. The sim object is copied to globels to be available for pickle.
helpers.config.config_list(name, prms, class_init, *args, sub_list_name=None)
     Checks for correct input format for list type input and initializes (sub-) class for given input
helpers.config.restart(prmfile=None)
     restart simulation from a pickle file.
1.4 helpers.default yml module
class helpers.default_yml.DefaultFile
     Bases: object
     container for the defaults dictionary and its manipulating functions
```

remove input prms with value "dummy\_unused"; wrapper for recursive function clean\_

clean\_(dict\_in)

recursively remove input prms with value "dummy\_unused"

```
expand_to_several (sub, list_name, keys=None, exclude=[])
```

Some classes will have several instances. In the ini file, it is desirable to specify some defaults for all instances, and some for each instance seperately. In this routine, the defaults of a class are split into a dict (if keys are given) or a list with one example entry (else) each including all defaults of the class but the excluded ones. This sub-dict/list is then placed inside the default dict for the class. The excluded items are specified once and are used for all instances of the class.

```
get_list_defaults (parent, args='default')
     output a list of all implemented types of list-input items (e.g. stoch_var, qoi)
get_machine()
inquire (msg)
inquire_subclass (parent_class, description=None)
     Asks for user input to choose one of the available subclasses
     print dict of defaults either to stdout or to specified file
process_subclass(parent)
     inquires subclass, and adds its default prms to dict. Returns the class as an object
```

```
helpers.default_yml.print_default_yml_file()
```

Asks for user input to choose one of the available subclasses, builds up dictionary of defaults for all variables for this sub class combination, then prints default YML file using yaml.dump.

## 1.5 helpers.globels module

```
helpers.globels.archive()
helpers.globels.archive_loc()
helpers.globels.iteration(wrapped_function)
helpers.globels.run_step(description, func, *args, **kwargs)
helpers.globels.update_step(string=None)
```

### 1.6 helpers.printtools module

```
class helpers.printtools.Bcolors
     Bases: object
     color and font style definitions for changing output appearance
     BLACK = ' \times 1b[0;30m']
     BLUE = '\x1b[0;34m'
     BOLD = ' \times 1b[1m']
     CYAN = ' x1b[0;36m']
     ENDC = ' \times 1b[0m']
     GREEN = ' \times 1b[0; 32m']
     PURPLE = ' \times 1b[0;35m']
     RED = '\x1b[0;31m'
     UNDERLINE = ' \times 1b[4m']
     WHITE = '\x1b[0;37m'
     YELLOW = '\x1b[0;33m'
class helpers.printtools.StdOutTable(*args)
     Bases: object
     Buffers several values for each batch for stdout in ordered table. Called in three steps: - before loop over batches:
     init class and set_descriptions - during loop over batches: update (for each batch) - after loop over batches: print
     p_print()
     print_row_by_name (attr)
     set_descriptions(*args)
     update (level)
class helpers.printtools.TableRow(attr)
     Bases: object
     add_string(string)
     p_print(l, lm2)
```

helpers.printtools.blue(text)

```
helpers.printtools.green(text)
helpers.printtools.indent_in()
helpers.printtools.indent_out()
helpers.printtools.p_print(msg)
    wrapper for normal stdout print commands
helpers.printtools.print_header()
helpers.printtools.print_major_section(msg, color='stdcolor')
    such as at the beginning of iterations
helpers.printtools.print_step(msg)
helpers.printtools.red(text)
helpers.printtools.time_to_str2(sec)
helpers.printtools.yellow(text)
```

### 1.7 helpers.tools module

```
class helpers.tools.Empty
    Bases: object

exception helpers.tools.InputPrmError
    Bases: Exception

helpers.tools.isvalidlist(arg)
    time lists have three entries h,m,s

helpers.tools.parse_time_to_seconds(arg)
    parse different formats to give time in the yml parameter file.

helpers.tools.safe_sqrt(arg)
    for sqrt of negative values, print a warning instead of crashing.
helpers.tools.sec_to_list(sec)
    helpers.tools.time_to_str(sec)
helpers.tools.time_to_str2(sec)
```

#### 1.8 Module contents

machine package

#### 2.1 Submodules

### 2.2 machine.cray module

class machine.cray.Cray(class\_dict)

```
Bases: machine.machine.Machine
Definition of Cray Hazelhen machine.
allocate_resources()
     Takes the properties of the batch (number of current samples, walltime and cores of current sample) as
     well as the machine properties or machine input (number of cores per node, max nodes etc.) and outputs
     number of cores and number of parallel runs for this batch.
check_errorfile (batch)
     open error file and parse errrors. Well, parse is a strong word here.
defaults_ = {'max_total_work': 3600000.0, 'max_walltime': 86400, 'n_max_cores':
get_best_option(batch)
     Loop over all possible combinations of n_parallel_runs and n_sequential_runs. Get Rating for all of them.
     Pick the best one.
get_package_properties (batch)
     define a "package" of runs to fill a node, e.g. 4 parallel runs with cores_per_sample=6. trivial if
     cores_per_sample >= 24.
read_qstat()
     run 'qstat' on cray and read output
run_batches()
    Runs batches by generating the necessary jobfiles, submitting them, and supervising the queuing status.
submit_job (batch)
     Generates the necessary jobfile and submits job for a batch
```

```
to ssh (args)
          converts a command into the same command passed via ssh (each argument is an item of a list; in the ssh
          command, the original command appears as one argument and thus one string)
     wait finished()
          Monitors all jobs on Cray Hazelhen HPC queue. Checks if jobfile finished.
class machine.cray.Option(batch, n_sequential_runs=None, n_parallel_runs=None)
     Bases: object
     One combination of n_parallel_runs and n_sequential_runs. Has a Rating based on efficiency (few idling cores)
     and expeted queuing time. Invalid if does not match criteria of selected queue.
     check valid(batch)
          Invalid if does not match criteria of selected queue.
     rating(batch)
          Rating based on efficiency (few idling cores) and expeted queuing time.
machine.cray.get_queue(batch)
     check which queue the job is eligible for: if possible, run on multi. If too small, run on small. If too large, run
     on long (>4h)
machine.cray.long_queue(batch)
     with max_cores, walltime exceeds 4h
machine.cray.multi_queue(batch)
     preferred queue: n nodes>=48, walltime < 4h
machine.cray.small_queue(batch)
     multi queue cannot be filled with walltime > 5 min
```

#### 2.3 machine.local module

```
class machine.local.Local(*args)
    Bases: machine.machine.Machine

Class: Defines local machine. Since no queuing is required, this all reduces to very basic routines.

allocate_resources()

defaults_ = {'mpi': 'NODEFAULT'}

defaults_add = {'Batch': {'avg_walltime': 'dummy_unused', 'cores_per_sample': 1}}

run_batches()
    Runs a job by calling a subprocess.
```

#### 2.4 machine machine module

```
class machine.machine.Machine(*args)
    Bases: simulation.simulation.Stage, helpers.baseclass.BaseClass
```

defines the machine that an external job is run on. We call the processing of an external job (i.e. allocating resouces, preparation, and running) as a stage. Each stage can (theoretically) be run on a different machine. E.g., post-processing can be doen locally. Therefore, the different stages are instances of machine subclasses.

## 2.5 Module contents

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sampling package

#### 3.1 Submodules

## 3.2 sampling.sampling module

```
class sampling.sampling.Collocation(class_dict, *further_classes)
     Bases: sampling.sampling.Sampling
     Sampling at collocation nodes based on ChaosPy routines Smolyak sparse grid is possible
     defaults_ = {'poly_deg': 'NODEFAULT', 'sparse_grid':
                                                                          'NODEFAULT' }
     get()
         get samples
     sampling_prms()
         For mean and variance, only weights would be used. The rest is for response surface creation.
class sampling.sampling.MonteCarlo (class_dict, *further_classes)
     Bases: sampling.sampling.Sampling
     Vanilla Monte Carlo sampling
     get ()
         get samples
     sampling_prms()
         parameters specific to the sampling strategy which are needed by the solver or by the post-processing
         routines
class sampling.sampling(class_dict, *further_classes)
     Bases: helpers.baseclass.BaseClass
     parent class with placeholders for the sampling strategies
     get()
         get samples
```

#### sampling\_prms()

parameters specific to the sampling strategy which are needed by the solver or by the post-processing routines

## 3.3 Module contents

simulation package

#### 4.1 Submodules

#### 4.2 simulation.simulation module

```
class simulation.simulation.Iteration(n=None, name=None)
    Bases: object
```

Helper class for iterations. Could be extended in the future to store all information about samples etc. which is currently overwritten. Note that the "iteration" decorator is located in globels.

```
start()
```

StdOut of A) section and B) skipped steps in case of a restart.

```
class simulation.simulation.Simulation(class_dict)
    Bases: helpers.baseclass.BaseClass
```

Organizes how the simulation is run, i.e. how iterations follow each other in a loop and how an iteration looks. Simulation is a parent class to UqMethod, where routines can be overwritten.

```
process_simulation_postproc()
```

```
run()
```

Default main simulation loop: Iterate until finished or maximum number of iterations is reached, the npost-process if necessary.

```
run_iteration()
```

```
class simulation.simulation.Stage(*args)
    Bases: object
```

A Stage is a set of batches that is run externally. This can be simulations or post-processing. Processing this stage includes determining the required resources on the system, preparation (writing input) and running the jobs. Each stage can be run on a different system. The according subclass of Machine therefore inherits from Stage.

```
active_batches
    if no samples are computed in this iteration, the batch is not active.
check_all_finished()
fill (name, multi_sample)
prepare_set()
    Wrapper for preparation of all batches
process()
    core function of the class: process the stage
unfinished_batches
```

## 4.3 Module contents

solver package

#### 5.1 Submodules

#### 5.2 solver.flexi module

```
class solver.flexi.FieldSolution(*args)
     Bases: solver.flexi.OoI
     Takes the whole field solution as quantity of interest.
     Caution: routines starting with prepare_... will be renamed to "prepare" as part of the create_by_stage routine.
     prepare_iteration_postproc()
     prepare_simulation_postproc()
class solver.flexi.Flexi(*args)
     Bases: solver.solver.Solver
     Runs with the POUNCE-adaptation of FLEXI, i.e. with the executable flexibatch and the according post-
     processing tools.
     class QoI(*args)
         Bases: solver.solver.QoI
         Parent class for all FLEXI QoI's
         defaults_ = {'prmfile':
          get_derived_quantity (quantity_name)
             Readin sigma_sq or avg_walltime for MLMC.
          get_work_mean()
             For Flexi, avg work is already read from HDF5 file during check_all_finished
```

```
check finished()
          Check last lines of logfiles (stdout) for confirmation that the batch is finished. Also retrieve average work,
          which is written to the log file as well (as part of flexibatch)
     defaults_ = {'prmfile': 'parameter_flexi.ini', 'solver_prms': {'MeshFile':
     defaults_add = {'StochVar': {'i_occurrence': {}, 'i_pos': {}, 'name':
                                                                                                    'NODEFAULT' }
     h5write (h5f, name, prm)
          helper function for correct data formatting in Fortran readable HDF5 files.
         Prepares the simulation by generating the run_command and writing the HDF5 file containing all samples
          of the current iteration and the current samples.
     write_hdf5 (file_name, solver_prms, further_prms)
          Writes the HDF5 file containing all necessary data for flexi run to run.
class solver.flexi.RecordPoints(*args)
     Bases: solver.flexi.QoI
     Takes a solution time sereis evaluated at record points as QoI.
     Caution: routines starting with prepare_... will be renamed to "prepare" as part of the create_by_stage routine.
     defaults_ = {'time_span': [0.0, 1000000000.0]}
     prepare_iteration_postproc()
     prepare_simulation_postproc()
5.3 solver.internal module
class solver.internal.Integral(*args)
     Bases: solver.internal.QoI
     Takes the integral of the solution as quantity of interest.
     Caution: routines starting with prepare_... will be renamed to "prepare" as part of the create_by_stage routine.
     prepare_iteration_postproc()
     prepare_simulation_postproc()
class solver.internal.Internal(*args)
     Bases: solver.solver.Solver
     Dummy python solver for testing. python source files are located in the externals directory I/O via HDF5.
     class QoI(*args)
          Bases: solver.solver.OoI
          Parent class for the dummy solver's QoI(s)
          get_derived_quantity (quantity_name)
             Readin sigma_sq for MLMC.
          get_work_mean()
     defaults_ = {'solver_prms': {'nPoints': 'NODEFAULT'}}
     h5write(h5f, name, prm)
```

'NODEFAU

```
prepare()
```

Prepares the simulation by generating the run\_command and writing the HDF5 file containing all samples of the current iteration and the current level.

```
write_hdf5 (file_name, prms)
```

Writes the HDF5 file containing all necessary data for the internal to run.

#### 5.4 solver.solver module

```
class solver.solver.Batch(class_dict, *further_classes)
     Bases: helpers.baseclass.BaseClass
     A batch consists of a set of computations. This can be either simulations or post-processing. It is therefore the
     parent class to Solver and QoI
     check finished()
          default: do not carry out a check after a batch is run simply assume all are finished.
     defaults_ = {'avg_walltime': 300.0, 'cores_per_sample': 1, 'exe_path':
                                                                                                        'NODEFAULT' }
     errfile_names
     logfile_names
     n runs
     prepare (simulation)
          placeholder; should be overwritten by each subclass.
     run_id(i)
          needed to distinguish input and output files in the case of several runs per batch (i.e. if one solver is run
          several times instead of a loop over all samples as part of the external solver)
class solver.solver.QoI(*args)
     Bases: solver.solver.Batch
     QoIs are always chosen automatically according to the chosen Solver.
```

classmethod create\_by\_stage (name, prms, \*args)

Some QoI's contain prepare functions for different stages. Here, the functions are renamed to the general "prepare" according to the respective stage string given in "name". QoI parameters are joined: some are given for all stages (prms\_other), others are stage-specific (prms\_loc).

Solver is the parent class to subclasses which include routines specidifc to the used solver. Here only the main simulation is considered as opposed to the according QoI's, which are defined separately.

```
defaults_ = {'avg_walltime': 'NODEFAULT', 'cores_per_sample': 'NODEFAULT', 'solver_p
```

#### 5.5 Module contents

stochvar package

#### 6.1 Submodules

#### 6.2 stochvar.stochvar module

```
class stochvar.stochvar.Normal(input_prm_dict, *args)
    Bases: stochvar.stochvar.StochVar
    normal distribution uses numpy and chaospy routines
    defaults_ = {'mean':
                               'NODEFAULT', 'standard_deviation':
                                                                        'NODEFAULT'}
    draw_samples (n_samples)
class stochvar.stochvar.StochVar(class_dict, *further_classes)
    Bases: helpers.baseclass.BaseClass
    parent class for stochastic variables
class stochvar.stochvar.Uniform(input_prm_dict, *args)
    Bases: stochvar.stochvar.StochVar
    uniform distribution uses numpy and chaospy routines
    defaults_ = {'bounds':
                                 'NODEFAULT' }
    draw_samples (n_samples)
```

### 6.3 Module contents

uqmethod package

#### 7.1 Submodules

### 7.2 uqmethod.mlmc module

```
class uqmethod.mlmc.Mlmc(input_prm_dict)
    Bases: uqmethod.uqmethod.UqMethod
```

Multilevel Monte Carlo The number of levels is prescribed, the number of samples is adapted iteratively in a prescribed number of iterations (convergence rate and work per sample are obtained empirically).

#### SamplingMethod

```
alias of sampling.sampling.MonteCarlo
```

#### $classmethod default_yml(d)$

MLMC specific layout of the default yml file.

```
defaults_ = {'n_max_iter': 'NODEFAULT', 'reset_seed': False, 'tolerance': None, 'to
defaults_add = {'QoI': {'optimize': False}, 'Solver': {'n_warmup_samples': 'NODEFAU
prepare_next_iteration()
```

Compute number of samples for next iteration. - evaluate sigma^2 and avg work. - get optimal number of samples on every level

(given prescribed tolerance or total work)

• approach this numbr carefully and iteratively

#### setup(prms)

Set up data structure for an MLMC simulation Includes levels and sublevels, quantities of interest, each initiallized according to chosen solver, and stages (main simulation and post proc) according to chosen machine.

```
setup_level (i, sub_fine, sub_coarse)
    set up a level, connect to its sublevels, and add the samples container
setup_qoi (subdict, level)
    set up quantity of interest for a level and make the sublevels its participants
```

### 7.3 uqmethod.sc module

```
class uqmethod.sc.Sc(input_prm_dict)
   Bases: uqmethod.uqmethod.UqMethod
   Stochastic Collocation (non-adaptive)

SamplingMethod
   alias of sampling.sampling.Collocation

classmethod default_yml(d)

prepare_next_iteration()
   There is only one "iteration", so no next one needs to be prepared.

setup(prms)
   Only one batch is needed (called solver)
```

## 7.4 ugmethod.ugmethod module

```
class uqmethod.uqmethod.UqMethod(class_dict)
    Bases: simulation.simulation.Simulation, helpers.baseclass.BaseClass
```

Parent class for different uq methods Inherits from Simulation, since it is also the driver class for the whole simulation.

```
classmethod default_yml (d)
get_samples (batches)
```

The sampling method is determined during setup, so this is just a simple wrapper.

#### 7.5 Module contents

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