GPUnit

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Overview

Introduction

Purpose

Purpose of GPUnit Target Audiences

Features and Design

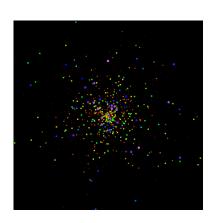
Software Engineering

Impact

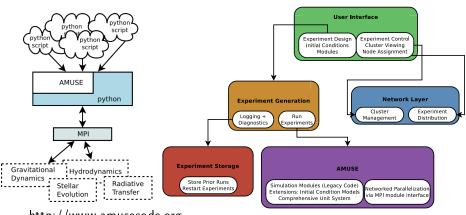
Demo

Motivation

- Astrophysics researchers need to simulate movement and evolution of star clusters and galaxies.
- ► Every star pulls on all of the others: $O(n^2)$ for the simplest algorithm.
- Stars evolve over time, mass and size changes.



Astrophysical Multipurpose Software Environment (AMUSE)



http://www.amusecode.org

State of AMUSE

- Currently used by researchers to run large-scale simulations.
- Scripts, diagnostics, logging are all written by hand.
- AMUSE API/programming knowledge is required to create experiments.
- Still better than separated and opaque FORTRAN codes.

```
case 219539042:
  for (int i = 0 : i < request header.len: i++){
    ints out[i] = get number of stopping conditions set(
      &ints out[( 1 * request header.len) + il
 reply_header.number_of_ints = 2;
break:
case 243588422:
  doubles out[0] = par getd(
    characters + (0 - 1 < 0 ? 0 :strings_in[0 - 1] + 1),
   characters + (1 - 1 < 0 ? 0 : strings in[1 - 1] + 1)
 reply header.number of doubles = 1:
 break:
  for (int i = 0 : i < request header.len: i++){
    ints out[i] = is stopping condition set(
      ints in[i] ,
      &ints out[(1 * request header.len) + i]
  reply header.number of ints = 2;
case 280123374:
  for (int i = 0 : i < reguest header.len: i++){
    ints out[i] - esys roe adb hydro(
      Sints out[( 1 * request header.len) + i] ,
      &doubles out[i] .
```

Purpose of GPUnit

- ► Ease the use of AMUSE
- Create/Design/Modify experiments
- ► Select, configure, swap out modules and initial conditions
- ► Store and restore progress of running experiments.



Target Audiences

- ► Physics Students
- Observational Astrophysicists
- Theoretical Astrophysicists



$$\begin{split} \ddot{X} &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0)}{K_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2)(\omega_0^2 + \omega_0^2 \cos 2\theta^2)^2}{(\gamma_m - \frac{R}{K_0^2})} \right] \\ &= \frac{\omega_0^2 K(\theta) \Delta \omega_0 \sin 2\theta^2}{(\gamma_m - \frac{R}{K_0^2})} \\ &= \varepsilon(\Omega - \theta)^2 \cos(\theta - \theta) - \varepsilon \sin(\theta - \theta), \\ \ddot{Y} &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \\ &= \varepsilon(\Omega - \theta)^2 \sin(\theta - \theta) - \varepsilon \cos(\theta - \theta), \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{R_0^2 K(\theta)}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{R_0^2 K(\theta)}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{R_0^2 K(\theta)}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{R_0^2 K(\theta)}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{R_0^2 K(\theta)}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \left[-\frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \right] \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \\ &= \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^2} \frac{(K_0^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}{M_0^$$

Features

- Configurable experiments that can be saved and shared.
- Diagnostic tools that compute useful metrics.
- Storage of experiment state in case of crashes.
- Custom diagnostics and code generation.
- Provides a display of cluster usage to aid in scheduling.



Design

- ▶ Written in Python using the PyQt4 GUI toolkit.
- ▶ AMUSE is written in Python, streamlines interaction.
- ► C++ was considered as it supports Qt as well.
 - ► Communication w/AMUSE would be cumbersome.
 - ► AMUSE would be in a separate process.
- ▶ Designed APIs for diagnostics, logging and experiment persistence.
 - Users can create new diagnostics easily.
 - Experiments can be stored in a file structure, a remote DB etc...





Tests

► Table of tests that pass.

User Testing

► Tested with customers (Steve/Tim)

Project Plan

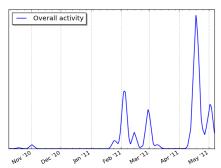
- Mostly waterfall design process.
- Initial phases were spent learning the domain (Physics/AMUSE).
- Needed more knowledge before making a plan.



Team Management

- Used Mercurial as our version control system.
 - Distributed, allows off-line commits.
- ► Team met weekly.
 - ▶ Once to plan work, once to code.
- ▶ Bi-weekly advisor meetings.

GPUnit Commit History



Potential Benefits

Demo

▶ Demonstration of a simulation.

Questions

▶ Questions?