

Creation of initial conditions

Galstep

Creates initial conditions for galaxies.

First version was made by [Raffael Ruggiero](#), but I changed some parameters and tweaked the code in order to write for Gadget-4 HDF5 and work in python3.

My version can be found [here](#) and quickly downloaded using the terminal with

```
wget https://github.com/elvismello/galstep/archive/refs/heads/master.tar.gz
```

Clustep

Creates initial conditions for galaxy clusters.

First version was made by [Raffael Ruggiero](#), but I changed some parameters and tweaked the code in order to write for Gadget-4 HDF5 and work in python3.

My version can be found [here](#) and quickly downloaded using the terminal with

```
wget https://github.com/elvismello/clustep/archive/refs/heads/master.tar.gz
```

snapshotJoiner

It joins snapshots.

Code can be found [here](#).

```
wget  
https://github.com/elvismello/snapshotJoiner/archive/refs/heads/master.tar.  
gz
```

Programs for manually reading and writing initial conditions

UNSIO

A suitable substitute for [pygadgetreader](#) and (possibly) [pynbody](#) for reading Gadget-2 snapshots. It can also be used to write snapshots, which can be quite useful.

It was made by the same author of Glnemo2, Jean.

```
pip install python-unsio
```

There are versions for Fortran and C/C++.

Scripts

Rubens has written some basic scripts that use UNSIO specifically with Gadget-2, which can be found [here](#).

To automatically get a tarball:

```
wget  
https://github.com/regmachado/SnapGadget/archive/refs/heads/main.tar.gz
```

Formats

Can be used to read

- Gadget 1;
- Gadget-2;
- Gadget-3 (hdf5);
- Nemo;
- Ramses;
- Misc (List of files, sqlite3 database);

and write

- Gadget-2;
- Gadget-3 (hdf5);
- Nemo.

User guides

For reading files:

- <https://projets.lam.fr/projects/unsio/wiki/PythonReadDataNew>

For writing files:

- <https://projets.lam.fr/projects/unsio/wiki/PythonWriteDataNew>

Pynbody

A recent development that is supposed to be "The One Program to Analyze Them All". It doesn't always work as intended for non-cosmological Gadget simulations (because of units) and wrongly recognizes Gadget-4 HDF5 as Arepo snapshots. Can write basic snapshots in some formats.

It is still quite simple to be used and can produce quick results and great visualizations, being useful in a pinch.

It can also run with multiple threads and has many sections written in C/C++, being surprisingly fast even though it uses mainly Python.

```
pip install pynbody
```

User guides

Tutorials:

- <https://pynbody.github.io/pynbody/tutorials/tutorials.html>

Pynbody framework specifics:

- <https://pynbody.github.io/pynbody/reference/essentials.html>

H5PY

Python API that interfaces with HDF5 libraries. Can be used for reading and writing in HDF5.

Most of the time, it is as difficult to use as pynbody or unsio.

```
pip install h5py
```

Warnings

- Sometimes Gadget-4 snapshots written in the binary format will have strange fields that not every program will be able to read.
- Even though Gadget-4 understands the binary format from Gadget-2, it will not accept it as initial conditions, unless a block of metallicity is inserted into the format for gas particles (I think). Python 3 versions of galstep and clustep will usually work.
 - UNSIO has a way to use this block, reading and writing to it, but didn't always work the last time I checked.
- HDF5 snapshots from Gadget-2/3 and Gadget-4 are not exactly made in the same way. There are different HDF5 groups for the header and other parameters, *BUT* essential information, such as particle positions and velocities, are stored in the same way.

Auxiliary programs and commands

Vitables

Usefull for messing with HDF5 files. I recomend always opening snapshots in "read-only".

```
sudo apt install vitables
```

ssh

It is used for connecting to an external server by using the terminal. Comes by default with most linux distros and mac systems.

Exemplo:

```
ssh <user>@<host>
```

If the username from the connecting computer is the same as the account being connected in the server, just

```
ssh <host>
```

is enough.

ssh keys

Sometimes, when downloading/uploding numerous files from a ssh connection, it gets cumbersome to always type the password. For this, you can generate a pair of keys that, when installed, will eliminate the need to always enter the password when connecting to the ssh server.

First the keys are created (a usual path is `~/ .ssh`)

```
ssh-keygen -f <path>/<key_pair_name>
```

Then the keys are copied and installed onto the server

```
ssh-copy-id -i <path>/<key_pair_name> <user>@<host>
```

Now, depending on server settings and key settings, there shouldn't be the need to repeatedly type the password.

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