Sim2Ls Structure by Example

https://nanohub.org/tools/introtosimtools

Introduction to SimTools

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Learn about SimTools - a product to deliver simulations with validated inputs, outputs and simulation caching in nanoHUB

✓ Edit





Abstract

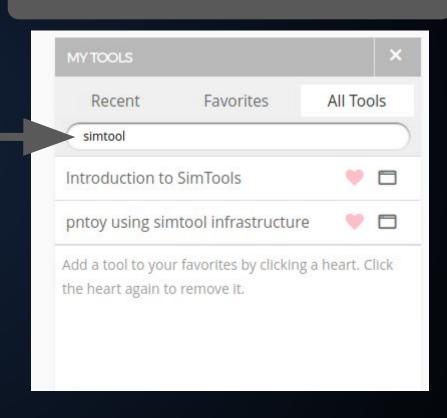
This tool demonstrates SimTools, the latest way to deliver online simulations in nanoHUB. SimTools are Jupyter notebooks that include declarations of inputs and outputs and a simulation workflow to obtain the outputs from the inputs. The workflow can include physics-based simulations together with pre- and post-processing, or a simple function evaluation. SimTool developers declare inputs (including units and ranges) as well as outputs and the SimTool libraries validates inputs before executing the workflow. SimTool runs that execute correctly and result in valid outputs are automatically added to the nanoHUB simulation cache, so they do not need to be re-executed if the same run is subsequently requested.

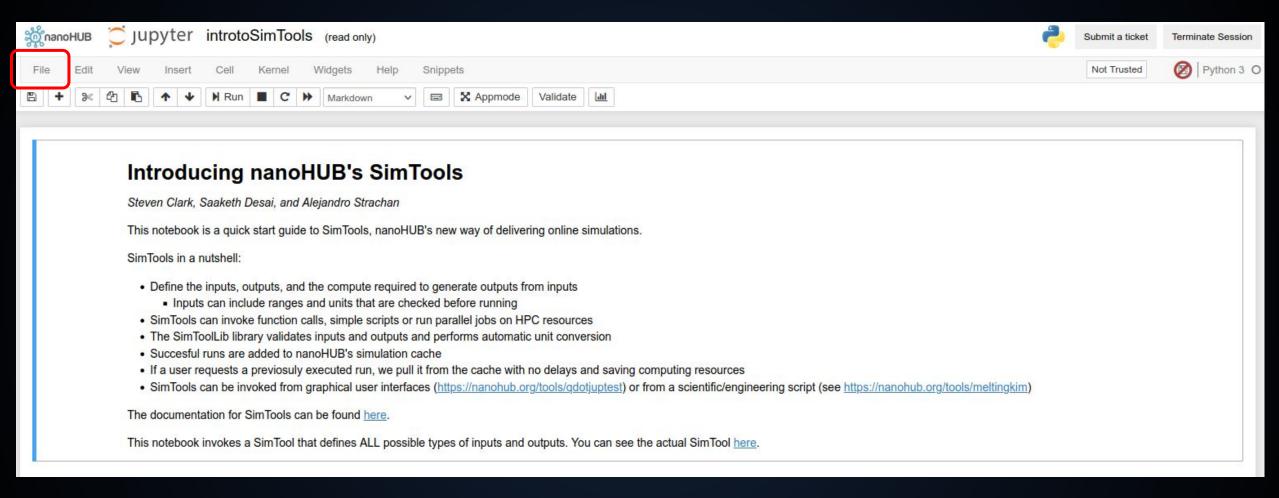
nanoHUB users involve the SimTools from graphical user interface apps (see for example: (https://nanohub.org/tools/qdotjuptest) or from workflows (see https://nanohub.org/tools/meltingkim).

This tool showcases the mechanics of setting up a SimTool and an associated workflow, describing the variety of input and output types possible and the basics of setting up a Run and saving results in the nanoHUB cache. SimTools documentation can be found at: https://simtool.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

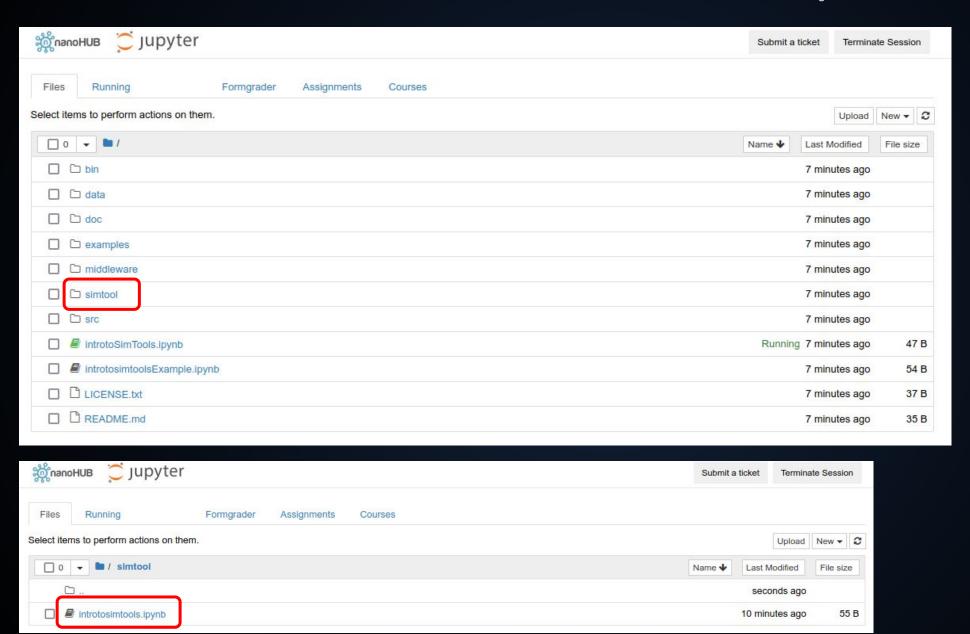
Dashboard

Search "simtool"





introtosimtools - file explorer



Introducing nanoHUB's SimTools

Steven Clark, Saaketh Desai, and Alejandro Strachan

This notebook is a quick start guide to SimTools, nanoHUB new way of delivering online simulations.

SimTools in a nutshell

- . Define the inputs, outputs, and the compute required to generate outputs from inputs
 - . Inputs can include ranges and units that are checked before running
- . SimTools can invoke parallel jobs running on HPC resources, a simple script, or evaluating a function call
- The SimToolLib library validates inputs and outputs, including automatic unit conversion
- . Succesful runs are added to nanoHUB's simulation cache
- . If a user requests a previosuly executed run, we pull it from the cache with no delays and saving computing resources
- SimTools can be invoked from graphical user interfaces (example here) or from a scientific/engineering script (example here)

The documentation for SimTools can be found here.

This notebook demonstrates a simple SimTools that demonstrates all the possible input and output types.

Step 1. Provide a description of your tool

This cell is optional but highly recommended. The provided description is displayed when returning SimTool search results.

In []: DESCRIPTION x

DESCRIPTION = """Show examples of SimTool input and output types"""

```
In [ ]:
        %load ext yamlmagic
        Step 2. Define all inputs. Including valid ranges and units is strongly encouraged
In [ ]:
        %%yaml INPUTS
        booleanValue:
            type: Boolean
            description: Execute bogus save operations
            value: False
        textString:
            type: Text
            description: Text supplied as string
            value: textString
        textFile:
            type: Text
            description: Text supplied as file
        integerValue:
            type: Integer
            description: Simple integer
            value: 10
        numberValue:
            type: Number
            description: Simple number
            value: 10.5
            min: 0.0
            max: 100.0
            units: K
        # Specifying units clearly defines the units that the SimTool expects for the input.
        # Examples of inputs are K (for temperature), angstroms (for distance) and fs for time.
        # If the input from the user is in some other units, we use the Pint library (https://pint.readthedocs.io/en/0.10.1/)
        # to automatically convert the units, and, in combination with range checking, validating inputs for all SimTool runs.
        # See the pint documentation for a list of allowable units.
```

```
In []: FILES x

# If you simulation require additional files (e.g. configuration files), list them here. The files
# should exist in the same directory (simtool) as this notebook.
# This cell is optional. The tag FILES and variable EXTRA_FILES must specified exactly as given here.
EXTRA_FILES = []

In []: parameters x

from simtool import getValidatedInputs

defaultInputs = getValidatedInputs(INPUTS)
if defaultInputs:
    globals().update(defaultInputs)
```

```
In [ ]:
        %%yaml OUTPUTS
        booleanValue:
            type: Boolean
            description: Execute bogus save operations
            value: False
        textString:
            type: Text
            description: Text supplied as string
            value: textString
        textFile:
            type: Text
            description: Text supplied as file
        integerValue:
            type: Integer
            description: Simple integer
            value: 10
        numberValue:
            type: Number
            description: Simple number
            value: 10.5
            min: 0.
            max: 100.
        arrayValue:
            type: Array
            description: Array of numbers
            value: [1,2,3]
```

```
In [ ]:
        db = DB(OUTPUTS)
In [ ]:
        print(booleanValue)
        db.save('booleanValue', booleanValue)
        print(integerValue)
        db.save('integerValue', integerValue)
        print(numberValue)
        db.save('numberValue', numberValue)
        print(textString)
        db.save('textString', textString)
        print(textFile)
        copyAndSaveFileAsOutput('textFile', textFile)
        print(imageFile)
        copyAndSaveFileAsOutput('imageFile', imageFile)
        print(imageValue)
        db.save('imageValue', imageValue)
        print(arrayValue)
        db.save('arrayValue', arrayValue)
        print(arrayFile)
        copyAndSaveFileAsOutput('arrayFile', arrayFile)
        print(listValue)
        db.save('listValue', listValue)
        print(listFile)
        copyAndSaveFileAsOutput('listFile', listFile)
        print(dictValue)
        db.save('dictValue', dictValue)
```

```
print(dictValue)
db.save('dictValue', dictValue)
print(dictFile)
copyAndSaveFileAsOutput('dictFile', dictFile)
print(choiceValue)
db.save('choiceValue', choiceValue)
print(elementValue)
db.save('elementValue', elementValue)
False
10
10.5
textString
None
None
None
[1, 2, 3]
None
['one', 'two', 'three']
None
{'one': 1, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
None
pear
58.6934
```

Step 1. Setting things up

```
In [1]: # We will import various libraries including key elements of nanoHUB's simtool library
        %load ext yamlmagic
         import os
         import numpy as np
         import PIL. Image
         from simtool import findInstalledSimToolNotebooks, searchForSimTool
         from simtool import getSimToolInputs,getSimToolOutputs,Run
In [2]: # Identify the simtool of interest (in this case introducing simtools) and retrieve its status
        simToolName = "introtosimtools"
         simToolLocation = searchForSimTool('introtosimtools')
         for key in simToolLocation.keys():
            print("%18s = %s" % (key,simToolLocation[key]))
              notebookPath = /apps/introtosimtools/r13/simtool/introtosimtools.ipynb
               simToolName = introtosimtools
           simToolRevision = r13
                 published = True
```

Step 2. Inputs

```
In [3]: # get the list of inputs for the simtool. This is an exhausitive list of inputs for SimTools.
        inputs = getSimToolInputs(simToolLocation)
        inputs
        integerValue:
            min: None
            max: None
            type: Integer
            description: Simple integer
            value: 10
        numberValue:
            units: kelvin
            min: 0.0
            max: 100.0
            type: Number
            description: Simple number
            value: 10.5
        arrayValue:
            min: None
            max: None
            type: Array
```

```
In [4]: inputs['booleanValue'].value = False
        inputs['integerValue'].value = 5
        inputs['numberValue'].value = 10.7
        inputs['textString'].value = "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party"
        inputs['textFile'].file = os.path.join("data", "Text", "party.txt")
        inputs['imageFile'].file = os.path.join("data", "Images", "dome gd simple.png")
        inputs['imageValue'].value = PIL.Image.open(os.path.join("data","Images","jup.png"))
        inputs['arrayValue'].value = np.array([[1.,2.,3.],[4.,5.,6.],[7.,8.,9.]])
        inputs['arrayFile'].file = os.path.join("data", "Array", "2Darray.json")
        inputs['listValue'].value = ['one', 'two', 'three', 'seven']
        inputs['listFile'].file = os.path.join("data", "List", "list.json")
        inputs['dictValue'].value = {'one': 2, 'two': 2, 'three': 3}
        inputs['dictFile'].file = os.path.join("data", "Dict", "dict.json")
        inputs['choiceValue'].value = "apple"
        inputs['elementValue'].value = "Fe"
        inputs
        integerValue:
            min: None
            max: None
            type: Integer
            description: Simple integer
            value: 5
        numberValue:
            units: kelvin
            min: 0.0
            max: 100.0
            type: Number
            description: Simple number
            value: 10.7
        arrayValue:
            min: None
            max: None
            type: Array
```

```
In [5]: # We can explore the outputs the SimTool will produce before running the simulation.
        # Of course, at this point all output variables are empty
        outputs = getSimToolOutputs(simToolLocation)
        outputs
Out[5]: booleanValue:
            type: Boolean
            description: Execute bogus save operations
            value: False
        textString:
            type: Text
            description: Text supplied as string
            value: textString
        textFile:
            type: Text
            description: Text supplied as file
        integerValue:
            min: None
            max: None
            type: Integer
            description: Simple integer
            ....... 10
```

Step 3. Run the SimTool

```
In [6]: r = Run(simToolLocation,inputs)
```

submit --local /apps/bin/ionhelperGetArchivedSimToolResult.sh introtosimtools r13 RUNS/447c77ed05f446488413f27206d6fcea/inputs.yaml RUNS/447c77ed05f446488413f27206d6fcea

Found cached result

Step 4. Get the outputs

In [7]: r.getResultSummary()

Out[7]:

filename	display	encoder	data	name	
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	0	simToolSaveErrorOccurred	0
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	1	simToolAllOutputsSaved	1
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	talse	booleanValue	2
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	5	integerValue	3
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	10.7	numberValue	4
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	"Now is the time for all good men to come to t	textString	5
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	file://party.txt	textFile	6
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	file://dome_qd_simple.png	imageFile	7
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	[[[255, 255, 255], [255, 255, 255], [255, 255,	imageValue	8
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	[[1.0, 2.0, 3.0], [4.0, 5.0, 6.0], [7.0, 8.0,	arrayValue	9
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	file://2Darray.json	arrayFile	0
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	["one", "two", "three", "seven"]	listValue	1
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	file://list.json	listFile	2
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	{"one": 2, "three": 3, "two": 2}	dictValue	3
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	file://dict.json	dictFile	4
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	"apple"	choiceValue	5
introtosimtools.ipynb	None	text	55.845	elementValue	6

```
In [8]: resultBooleanValue = r.read('booleanValue')
    print(resultBooleanValue)

False

In [9]: resultIntegerValue = r.read('integerValue')
    print(resultIntegerValue)

5

In [10]: resultNumberValue = r.read('numberValue')
    print(resultNumberValue)

10.7
```