

The GeNN ecosystem

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GeNN

- Cross-platform C++ library for generating optimised CUDA code for GPU accelerated SNN simulations.
- Hopefully you learnt all about it in Thomas's talk!

Installation

CUDA on Linux

- Each version of CUDA only supports a subset of GCC versions so if you have a very old or very bleeding edge OS you may need to install an additional version of GCC.
- Installing CUDA via the NVIDIA proprietary packages tends to work best if your OS is supported.

CUDA on Windows

- CUDA is nicely integrated into Visual Studio and provided graphical debugging and profiling tools
- Because Visual Studio is updated annoyingly frequently, compiler/CUDA version issues are more prevalent than on Linux
- If installing from scratch we recommend:
 - CUDA 9.2.148
 - Visual Studio 2017 15.6.7
- There are performance issues with CUDA on Windows display devices

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/productinfo/installing-an-earlier-release-of-vs2017>

CUDA on Mac

- Sadly Apple hasn't built any machines with NVIDIA GPUs since 2014
- However, if you're lucky enough to have:
 - MacBook Pro (Retina, 15-inch, Late 2013)
 - MacBook Pro (Retina, 15-inch, Mid 2014)
 - Equivalent iMac models (probably not with you!)
- You **may** have a NVIDIA GPU that's usable with the current version of CUDA!



GeNN

- Download and unzip GeNN 3.2.0 from <https://github.com/genn-team/genn/releases>
- Make sure `CUDA_PATH` points to your CUDA install
- Make sure `GENN_PATH` points to your newly unzipped GeNN
- Add `$GENN_PATH/lib/bin` to your path
- Checkout tutorials from https://github.com/neworderofjamie/new_genn_tutorials

Tutorial 1: Neurons

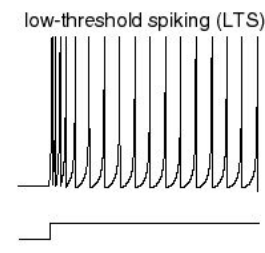
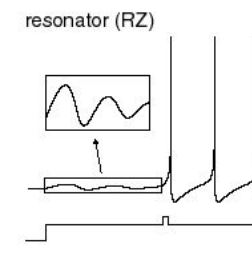
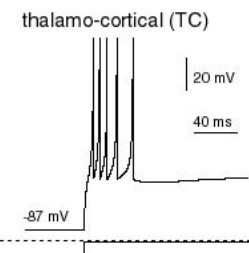
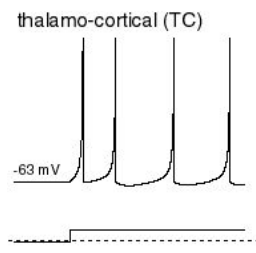
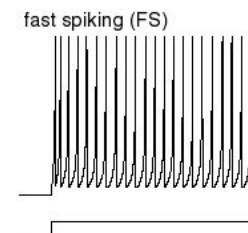
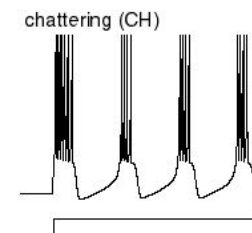
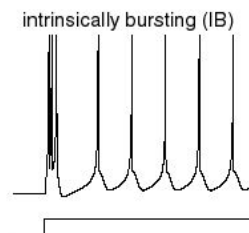
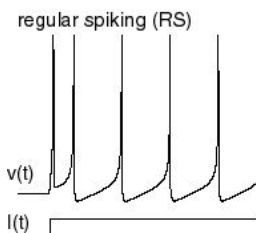
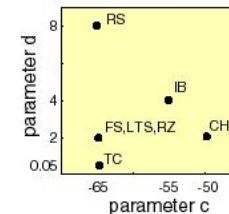
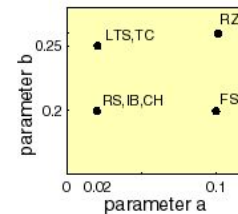
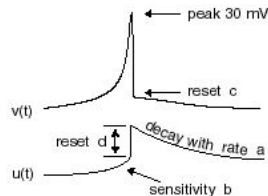
Tutorial 1: Introduction

- Basics of using GeNN
- Explore the dynamics of the Izhikevich neuron model
- Simple recording

$$v' = 0.04v^2 + 5v + 140 - u + I$$

$$u' = a(bv - u)$$

if $v = 30$ mV,
then $v \leftarrow c$, $u \leftarrow u + d$



```
#include "modelSpec.h"
```

```
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)  
{  
}
```

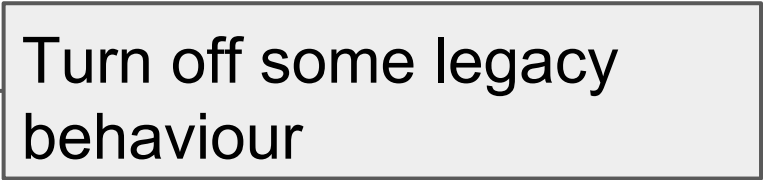
Include GeNN definitions



Function gets linked
against code generator

```
#include "modelSpec.h"
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)
{
    GENN_PREFERENCES::autoInitSparseVars = true;
}
```

Turn off some legacy
behaviour



```
#include "modelSpec.h"
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)
{
    GENN_PREFERENCES::autoInitSparseVars = true;
    initGeNN();
    model.setDT(0.1);
    model.setName("tutorial1");
}
```

Required for all models


Simulation time step [ms]

Model name - mostly used as the
name of the code generator output
directory


```
#include "modelSpec.h"
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)
{
    GENN_PREFERENCES::autoInitSparseVars = true;
    initGeNN();
    model.setDT(0.1);
    model.setName("tutorial1");

    NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable::ParamValues paramValues;
    NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable::VarValues initValues(
        -65.0,           // 0 - V
        -20.0,           // 1 - U
        uninitialisedVar(), // 2 - A
        uninitialisedVar(), // 3 - B
        uninitialisedVar(), // 4 - C
        uninitialisedVar()); // 5 - D
}
```

Parameters are constant across population and do not change during simulation (this model doesn't have any)



Var values specify how model's state variables are initialised - in this case we want to manually set A, B, C and D on a per-neuron basis



```

#include "modelSpec.h"
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)
{
    GENN_PREFERENCES::autoInitSparseVars = true;
    initGeNN();
    model.setDT(0.1);
    model.setName("tutorial1");

    NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable::ParamValues paramValues;
    NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable::VarValues initValues(
        -65.0,           // 0 - V
        -20.0,           // 1 - U
        uninitialisedVar(), // 2 - A
        uninitialisedVar(), // 3 - B
        uninitialisedVar(), // 4 - C
        uninitialisedVar()); // 5 - D
    model.addNeuronPopulation<NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable>("Neurons", 4,
                                                                paramValues, initValues);
}

```

Adds a population called “Neurons” consisting of 4 Izhikevich neurons (1 for each regime) with these parameters and initial state to network

```

#include "modelSpec.h"
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)
{
    GENN_PREFERENCES::autoInitSparseVars = true;
    initGeNN();
    model.setDT(0.1);
    model.setName("tutorial1");

    NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable::ParamValues paramValues;
    NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable::VarValues initValues(
        -65.0,           // 0 - V
        -20.0,           // 1 - U
        uninitialisedVar(), // 2 - A
        uninitialisedVar(), // 3 - B
        uninitialisedVar(), // 4 - C
        uninitialisedVar()); // 5 - D
    model.addNeuronPopulation<NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable>("Neurons", 4,
                                                                param
CurrentSourceModels::DC::ParamValues currentSourceParamVals(
    10.0); // 0 - magnitude
    model.addCurrentSource<CurrentSourceModels::DC>("CurrentSource",
                                                    currentSourceParamVals, {}));
}

```

Define DC current source parameters (magnitude)

Attach a DC current source called "CurrentSource" to our neuron population with these parameters

```

#include "modelSpec.h"
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)
{
    GENN_PREFERENCES::autoInitSparseVars = true;
    initGeNN();
    model.setDT(0.1);
    model.setName("tutorial1");

    NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable::ParamValues paramValues;
    NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable::VarValues initValues(
        -65.0,           // 0 - V
        -20.0,           // 1 - U
        uninitialisedVar(), // 2 - A
        uninitialisedVar(), // 3 - B
        uninitialisedVar(), // 4 - C
        uninitialisedVar()); // 5 - D
    model.addNeuronPopulation<NeuronModels::IzhikevichVariable>("Neurons", 4,
                                                                paramValues, initValues);

    CurrentSourceModels::DC::ParamValues currentSourceParamVals(
        10.0); // 0 - magnitude
    model.addCurrentSource<CurrentSourceModels::DC>("CurrentSource", "Neurons",
                                                    currentSourceParamVals, {});

    model.finalize();
}

```

Required for all models

Tutorial 1: Generate model code

Linux/Mac with CUDA:

```
genn-buildmodel.sh model.cc
```

Linux/Mac without CUDA:

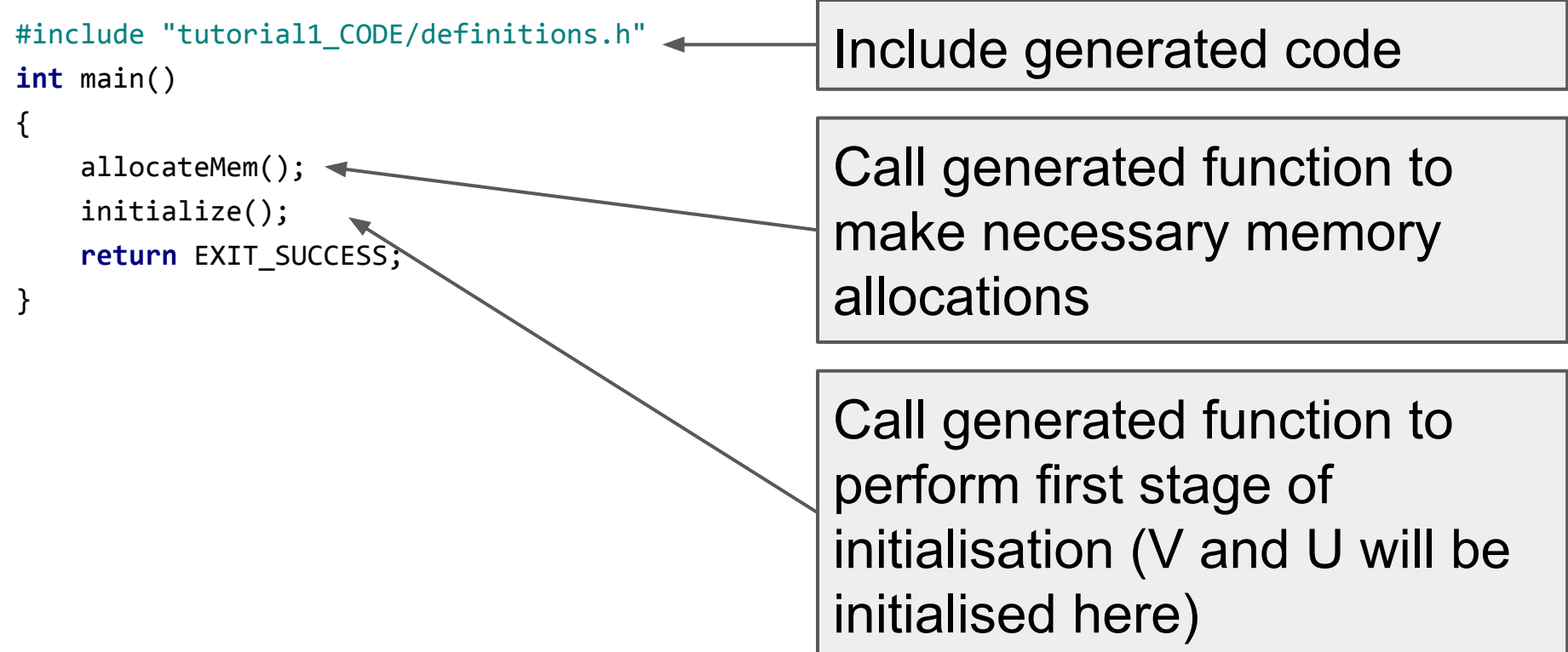
```
genn-buildmodel.sh -c model.cc
```

Windows with CUDA:

```
genn-buildmodel.bat model.cc
```

Windows with CUDA:

```
genn-buildmodel.bat -c model.cc
```



```
#include "tutorial1_CODE/definitions.h"
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    allocateMem();
```

```
    initialize();
```

```
    aNeurons[0] = 0.02; bNeurons[0] = 0.2; cNeurons[0] = -65.0; dNeurons[0] = 8.0; // RS
```

```
    aNeurons[1] = 0.1; bNeurons[1] = 0.2; cNeurons[1] = -65.0; dNeurons[1] = 2.0; // FS
```

```
    aNeurons[2] = 0.02; bNeurons[2] = 0.2; cNeurons[2] = -50.0; dNeurons[2] = 2.0; // CH
```

```
    aNeurons[3] = 0.02; bNeurons[3] = 0.2; cNeurons[3] = -55.0; dNeurons[3] = 4.0; // IB
```

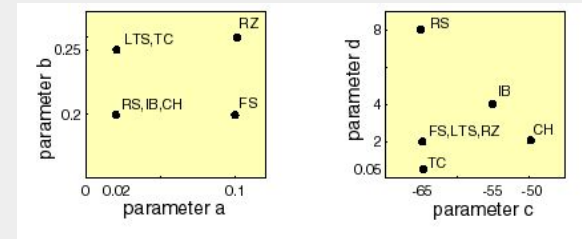
```
    inittutorial1();
```

```
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
```

```
}
```

Call generated function to perform second stage of initialisation (will upload initial state to GPU)

Manually initialise each neuron's state variables to match different regimes



```

#include "tutorial1_CODE/definitions.h"

int main()
{
    allocateMem();
    initialize();
    aNeurons[0] = 0.02; bNeurons[0] = 0.2; cNeurons[0] = -65.0; dNeurons[0] = 8.0; // RS
    aNeurons[1] = 0.1; bNeurons[1] = 0.2; cNeurons[1] = -65.0; dNeurons[1] = 2.0; // FS
    aNeurons[2] = 0.02; bNeurons[2] = 0.2; cNeurons[2] = -50.0; dNeurons[2] = 2.0; // CH
    aNeurons[3] = 0.02; bNeurons[3] = 0.2; cNeurons[3] = -55.0; dNeurons[3] = 4.0; // IB
    inittutorial1();

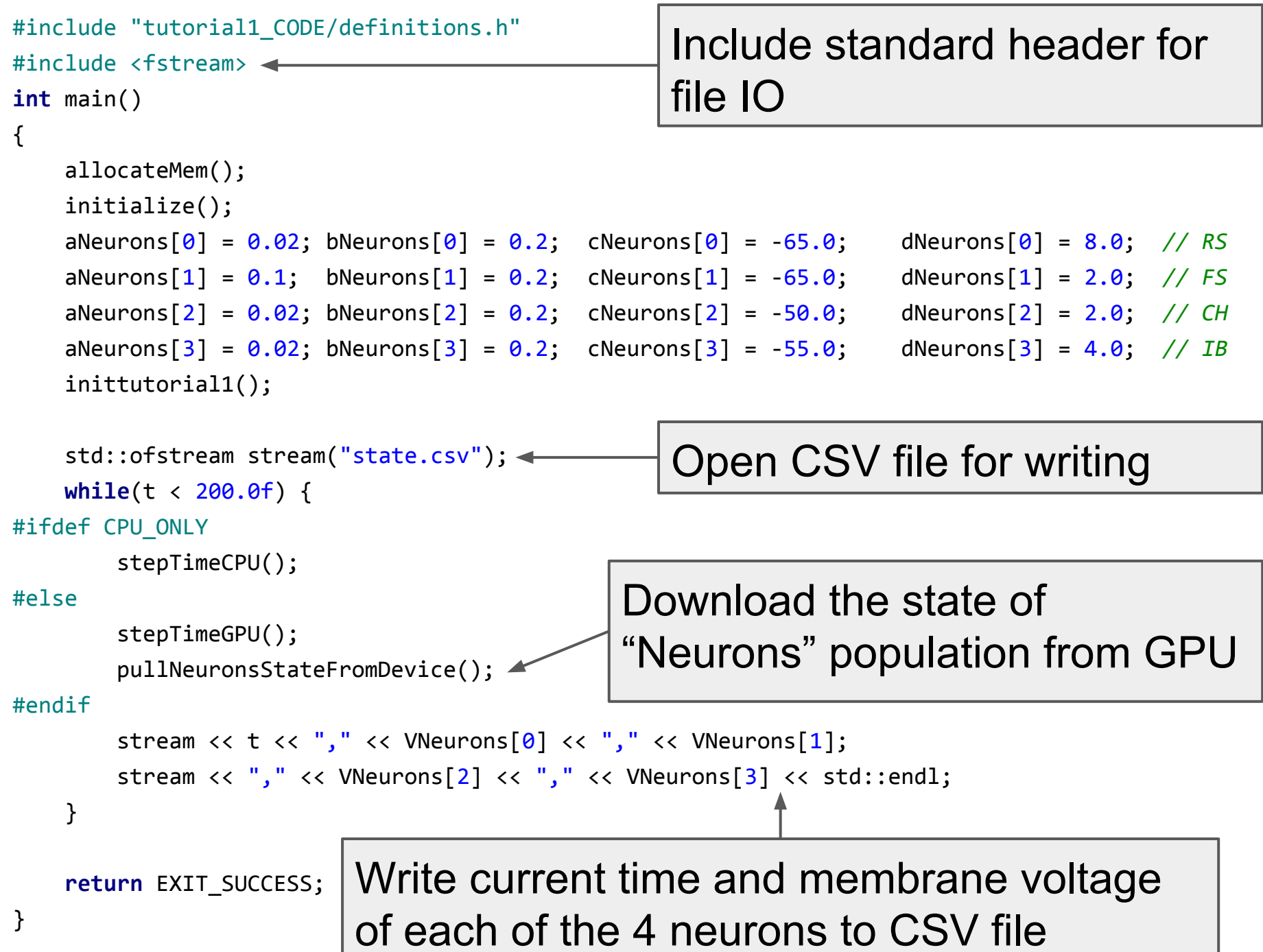
    while(t < 200.0f) {
#ifdef CPU_ONLY
        stepTimeCPU();
#else
        stepTimeGPU();
#endif
    }

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}

```

Loop until 200ms of
simulated time has elapsed
(t is provided by GeNN)

Call generated functions to
advance simulation state



Tutorial 1: Building on Linux/Mac

Create Makefile

```
EXECUTABLE      := tutorial1
SOURCES         := simulator.cc
include $(GENN_PATH)/userproject/include/makefile_common_gnu.mk
```

Build for CUDA using:

`make`

or without CUDA using:

`make CPU_ONLY=1`

Then run with: `./tutorial1`

Tutorial 1: Building on Windows

Create tutorial1.vcxproj

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
<Project DefaultTargets="Build" ToolsVersion="12.0"  
  xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/developer/msbuild/2003">  
  <Import Project="tutorial1_CODE\generated_code.props" />  
  <ItemGroup>  
    <ClCompile Include="simulator.cc" />  
  </ItemGroup>  
</Project>
```

Build for CUDA using:

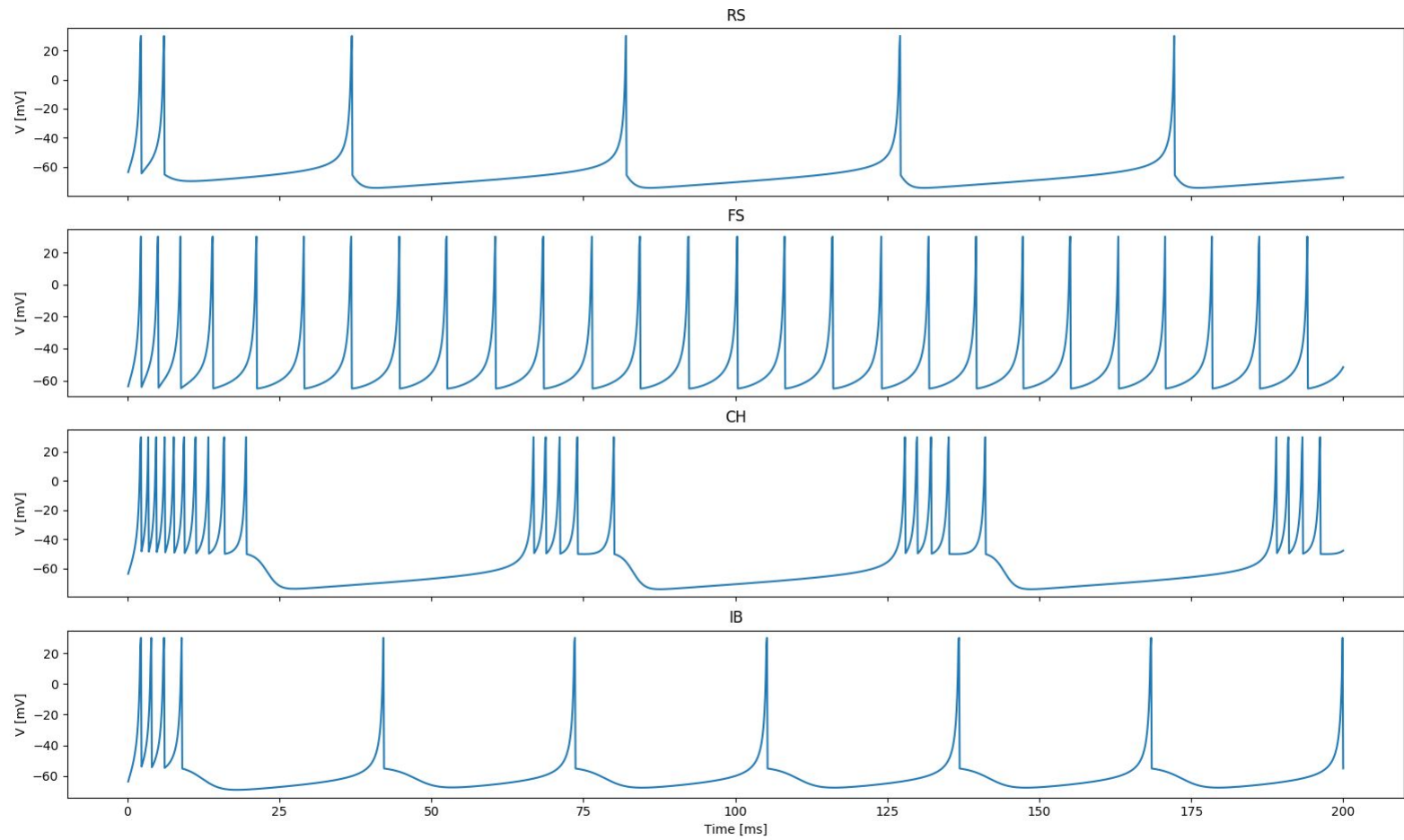
```
msbuild /p:Configuration=Release
```

or without CUDA using:

```
msbuild /p:Configuration=Release_CPU_ONLY
```

Run with: tutorial1.exe

Tutorial 1: Results

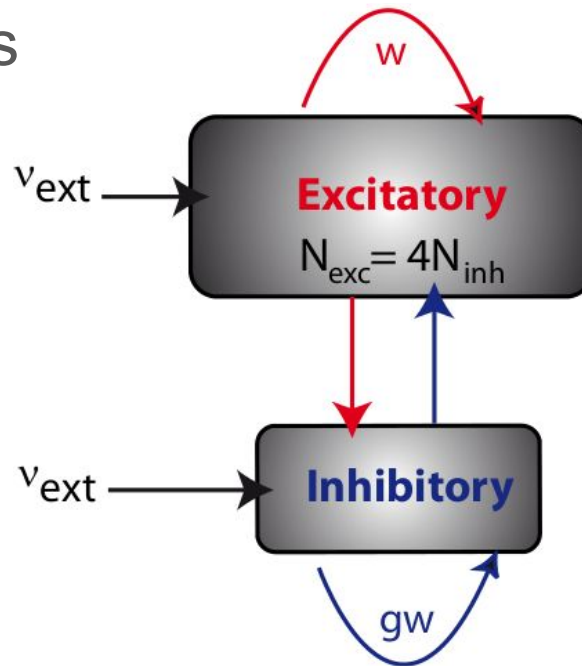


Tutorial 1: Exercises

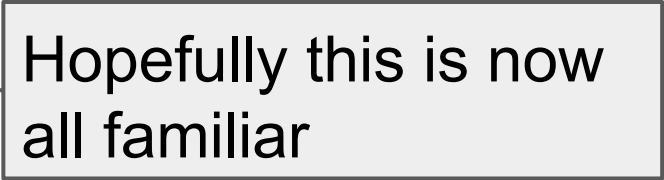
- Expand the example to include more of the regimes from the diagram
- Look in “tutorial1_CODE” at neuronKrn1.cc and see what GeNN is doing!

Tutorial 2: Building networks

- Defining synapse populations
- Using initialisation snippets to configure parameters and connectivity
- Recording spikes



```
#include "modelSpec.h"
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)
{
    GENN_PREFERENCES::autoInitSparseVars = true;
    initGeNN();
    model.setDT(1.0);
    model.setName("tutorial2");
}
```



Hopefully this is now
all familiar

```

#include "modelSpec.h"
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)
{
    GENN_PREFERENCES::autoInitSparseVars = true;
    initGeNN();
    model.setDT(1.0);
    model.setName("tutorial2");

    NeuronModels::Izhikevich::ParamValues izkParams(
        0.02,    // 0 - A
        0.2,    // 1 - B
        -65.0,  // 2 - C
        8.0);   // 3 - D

    InitVarSnippet::Uniform::ParamValues uDist(
        0.0,    // 0 - min
        20.0);  // 1 - max

    NeuronModels::Izhikevich::VarValues ikzInit(
        -65.0,    // 0 - V
        initVar<InitVarSnippet::Uniform>(uDist));        // 1 - U

    model.addNeuronPopulation<NeuronModels::Izhikevich>("Exc", 8000, izkParams, ikzInit);
    model.addNeuronPopulation<NeuronModels::Izhikevich>("Inh", 2000, izkParams, ikzInit);

    CurrentSourceModels::DC::ParamValues currentSourceParamVals(4.0); // 0 - magnitude
    model.addCurrentSource<CurrentSourceModels::DC>("ExcStim", "Exc", currentSourceParamVals, {});
    model.addCurrentSource<CurrentSourceModels::DC>("InhStim", "Inh", currentSourceParamVals, {});

```

Configure our
Izhikevich neurons
into the RS regime

Define a uniform
random **distribution**

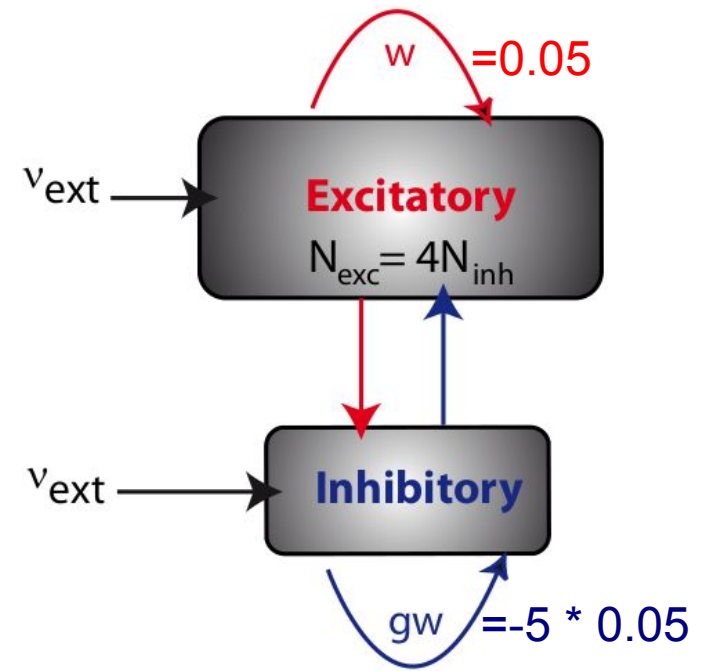
Use distribution to
initialise u

Add neuron populations and current sources as before

```
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues excSynInitValues(0.05);  
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues inhSynInitValues(-5 * 0.05);  
  
InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbability::ParamValues fixedProb(0.1); //  $\theta$  - prob  
}
```

Set strength of
connections

Configure parameters for connectivity initialisation.



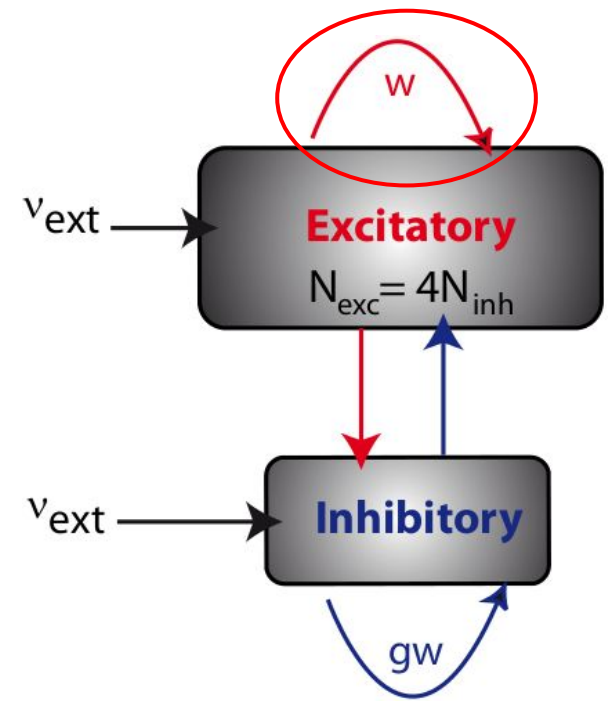
```

WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues excSynInitValues(0.05);
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues inhSynInitValues(-5 * 0.05);

InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbability::ParamValues fixedProb(0.1); // 0 - prob

model.addSynapsePopulation<WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse, PostsynapticModels::DeltaCurr>(
    "Exc_Exc", SynapseMatrixType::RAGGED_GLOBALG, NO_DELAY,
    "Exc", "Exc", {}, excSynInitValues, {}, {},
    initConnectivity<InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbabilityNoAutapse>(fixedProb));
}

```



```
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues excSynInitValues(0.05);  
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues inhSynInitValues(-5 * 0.05);
```

```
InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbability::ParamValues fixedProb(0.1); // 0 - prob
```

```
model.addSynapsePopulation<WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse, PostsynapticModels::DeltaCurr>(  
    "Exc_Exc", SynapseMatrixType::RAGGED_GLOBALG, NO_DELAY,  
    "Exc", "Exc", {}, excSynInitValues, {}, {},  
    initConnectivity<InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbabilityNoAutapse>(fixedProb));  
}
```

**Simplest weight update
model** - no learning etc

Simplest postsynaptic model
- no 'shaping' of input current

```
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues excSynInitValues(0.05);
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues inhSynInitValues(-5 * 0.05);
```

```
InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbability::ParamValues fixedProb(0.1); // 0 - prob
```

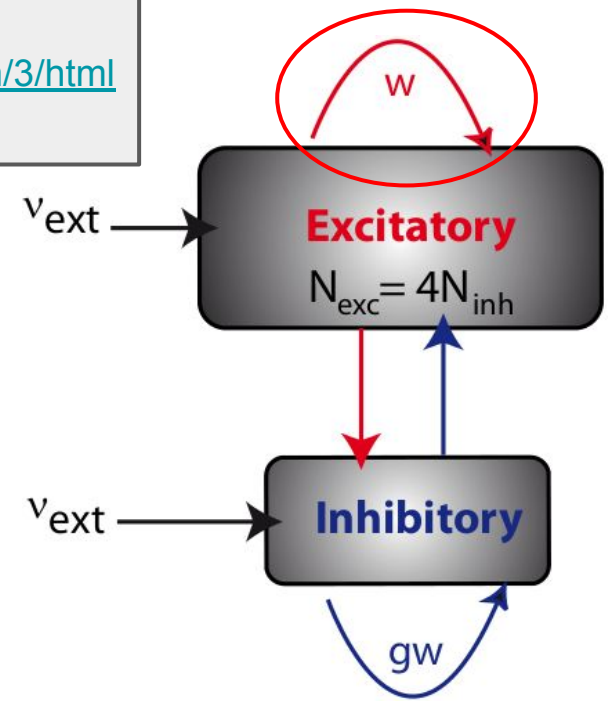
```
model.addSynapsePopulation<WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse, PostsynapticModels::DeltaCurr>(
    "Exc_Exc", SynapseMatrixType::RAGGED_GLOBALG, NO_DELAY,
    "Exc", "Exc", {}, excSynInitValues, {}, {},
    initConnectivity<InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbabilityNoAutapse>(fixedProb));
}
```

No synaptic delays

Name of
synapse
population

Sparse matrix with the same
parameters for each synapse

<http://genn-team.github.io/genn/documentation/3/html/subsect34.html>




```
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues excSynInitValues(0.05);  
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues inhSynInitValues(-5 * 0.05);
```

```
InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbability::ParamValues fixedProb(0.1); // 0 - prob
```

```
model.addSynapsePopulation<WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse, PostsynapticModels::DeltaCurr>(  
    "Exc_Exc", SynapseMatrixType::RAGGED_GLOBALG, NO_DELAY,  
    "Exc" "Exc", {}, excSynInitValues, {}, {},  
    initConnectivity<InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbabilityNoAutapse>(fixedProb));  
}
```

Name of
source
population

Name of
target
population

Weight update
model parameters
and initial state

Postsynaptic
model parameters
and initial state
(DeltaCurr has
none)

```
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues excSynInitValues(0.05);
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues inhSynInitValues(-5 * 0.05);

InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbability::ParamValues fixedProb(0.1); // 0 - prob

model.addSynapsePopulation<WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse, PostsynapticModels::DeltaCurr>(
    "Exc_Exc", SynapseMatrixType::RAGGED_GLOBALG, NO_DELAY,
    "Exc", "Exc", {}, excSynInitValues, {}, {},
    initConnectivity<InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbabilityNoAutapse>(fixedProb));
}
```

Use parameters to initialise connectivity of synapse population

```

WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues excSynInitValues(0.05);
WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse::VarValues inhSynInitValues(-5 * 0.05);

InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbability::ParamValues fixedProb(0.1); // 0 - prob

model.addSynapsePopulation<WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse, PostsynapticModels::DeltaCurr>(
    "Exc_Exc", SynapseMatrixType::RAGGED_GLOBALG, NO_DELAY,
    "Exc", "Exc", {}, excSynInitValues, {}, {},
    initConnectivity<InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbabilityNoAutapse>(fixedProb));
model.addSynapsePopulation<WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse, PostsynapticModels::DeltaCurr>(
    "Exc_Inh", SynapseMatrixType::RAGGED_GLOBALG, NO_DELAY,
    "Exc", "Inh", {}, excSynInitValues, {}, {},
    initConnectivity<InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbability>(fixedProb));
model.addSynapsePopulation<WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse, PostsynapticModels::DeltaCurr>(
    "Inh_Inh", SynapseMatrixType::RAGGED_GLOBALG, NO_DELAY,
    "Inh", "Inh", {}, inhSynInitValues, {}, {},
    initConnectivity<InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbabilityNoAutapse>(fixedProb));
model.addSynapsePopulation<WeightUpdateModels::StaticPulse, PostsynapticModels::DeltaCurr>(
    "Inh_Exc", SynapseMatrixType::RAGGED_GLOBALG, NO_DELAY,
    "Inh", "Exc", {}, inhSynInitValues, {}, {},
    initConnectivity<InitSparseConnectivitySnippet::FixedProbability>(fixedProb));

model.finalize();
}

```

Rinse and repeat for the other three connections

Tutorial 2: Generate model code

Linux/Mac with CUDA:

```
genn-buildmodel.sh model.cc
```

Linux/Mac without CUDA:

```
genn-buildmodel.sh -c model.cc
```

Windows with CUDA:

```
genn-buildmodel.bat model.cc
```

Windows with CUDA:

```
genn-buildmodel.bat -c model.cc
```

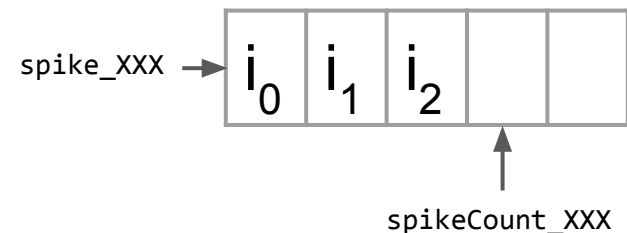
```
#include "tutorial2_CODE/definitions.h"
#include <fstream>
```

```
int main()
{
    allocateMem();
    std::cout << "Initialising" << std::endl;
    initialize();
    inittutorial2();

    std::cout << "Simulating" << std::endl;
    std::ofstream stream("spikes.csv");
    while(t < 1000.0f) {
#ifdef CPU_ONLY
        stepTimeCPU();
#else
        stepTimeGPU();
        pullExcCurrentSpikesFromDevice();
        pullInhCurrentSpikesFromDevice();
#endif
        for(unsigned int i = 0; i < spikeCount_Exc; i++) {
            stream << t << ", " << spike_Exc[i] << std::endl;
        }
        for(unsigned int i = 0; i < spikeCount_Inh; i++) {
            stream << t << ", " << 8000 + spike_Inh[i] << std::endl;
        }
    }
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Open CSV file for writing

Download the spikes emitted by the “Exc” and “Inh” populations this timestep from GPU



Tutorial 2: Building on Linux/Mac

Create Makefile

```
EXECUTABLE      := tutorial2
SOURCES         := simulator.cc
include $(GENN_PATH)/userproject/include/makefile_common_gnu.mk
```

Build for CUDA using:

`make`

or without CUDA using:

`make CPU_ONLY=1`

Then run with: `./tutorial2`

Tutorial 2: Building on Windows

Create tutorial2.vcxproj

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
<Project DefaultTargets="Build" ToolsVersion="12.0"  
  xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/developer/msbuild/2003">  
  <Import Project="tutorial2_CODE\generated_code.props" />  
  <ItemGroup>  
    <ClCompile Include="simulator.cc" />  
  </ItemGroup>  
</Project>
```

Build for CUDA using:

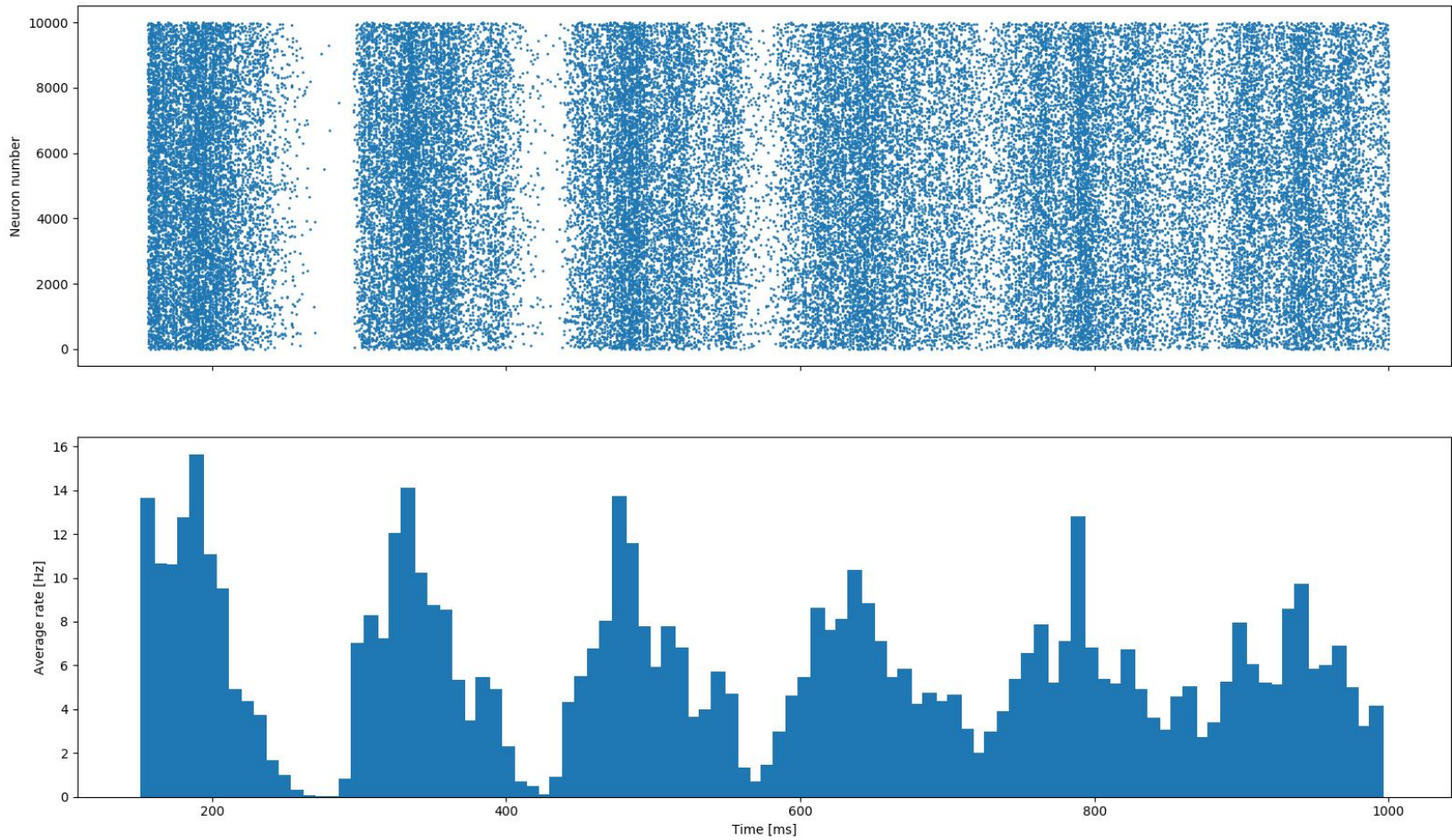
```
msbuild /p:Configuration=Release
```

or without CUDA using:

```
msbuild /p:Configuration=Release_CPU_ONLY
```

Run with: tutorial2.exe

Tutorial 2: Results



Tutorial 2: If you were watching closely

- You might have noticed that initializing the network takes longer than actually simulating it!
- Luckily your GPU can help you here too!

We still want to be able to record spikes
so initialise variables on device but
allocate memory on host **and** device

```
#include "modelSpec.h"
void modelDefinition(NNmodel &model)
{
    GENN_PREFERENCES::autoInitSparseVars = true;
    GENN_PREFERENCES::defaultVarMode = VarMode::LOC_DEVICE_INIT_DEVICE;
    GENN_PREFERENCES::defaultSparseConnectivityMode = VarMode::LOC_DEVICE_INIT_DEVICE;
    initGeNN();
    model.setDT(1.0);
    model.setName("tutorial2");
}
```

Once it's initialised, we don't need to access synaptic connections so, as well as initialising connectivity on device, only allocate memory there.

Tutorial 2: Exercises

- Experiment with what parameters you can change to scale the network while keeping it in the same regime.
- Look in “tutorial1_CODE” at neuronKrn1.cc and see what GeNN is doing!

Brian 2 frontend

```

from brian2 import *
import brian2genn
set_device('genn')

n = 1000
duration = 1*second
tau = 10*ms
eqs = '''
dv/dt = (v0 - v) / tau : volt (unless refractory)
v0 : volt
'''

group = NeuronGroup(n, eqs, threshold='v>10*mV', reset='v=0*mV', refractory=5*ms, method='exact')
group.v = 0*mV
group.v0 = '20*mV * i / (n-1)'
monitor = SpikeMonitor(group)

run(duration)

```

- Probably simplest way of using GeNN
- For installation instructions talk to Thomas or see:
<https://brian2genn.readthedocs.io/en/latest/introduction/index.html#installing-the-brian2genn-interface>



Google
Summer of Code

Python interface and PyNN frontend

Installation

1. Clone GeNN (<https://github.com/genn-team/genn>)
2. Check out the `python_wrapper` branch
3. Make sure `GENN_PATH` points to **this** GeNN directory.
4. Build GeNN as a dynamic library using:
`make -f lib/GNUMakefileLibGeNN DYNAMIC=1
LIBGENN_PATH=pygenn/genn_wrapper/`
5. On Mac OS X, set your newly created library's name with
`install_name_tool -id
"@loader_path/libgenn_DYNAMIC.dylib"
pygenn/genn_wrapper/libgenn_DYNAMIC.dylib`
6. Install with setuptools using `python setup.py develop`

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from pygenn import genn_wrapper, genn_model

model = genn_model.GeNNModel("float", "tutorial1_pygenn", enable_debug=False, cpu_only=False)
model.dT = 0.1

izk_init = {"V": -65.0, "U": -20.0,
            "a": [0.02, 0.1, 0.02, 0.02], "b": [0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2],
            "c": [-65.0, -65.0, -50.0, -55.0], "d": [8.0, 2.0, 2.0, 4.0]}
pop = model.add_neuron_population("Neurons", 4, "IzhikevichVariable", {}, izk_init)
model.add_current_source("CurrentSource", "DC", "Neurons", {"amp": 10.0}, {})

model.build()
model.load()

voltage_view = pop.vars["V"].view
v = None
while model.t < 200.0:
    model.step_time()
    model.pull_state_from_device("Neurons")
    v = (np.copy(voltage_view) if v is None else np.vstack((v, voltage_view)))

figure, axes = plt.subplots(4, sharex=True)
for i, t in enumerate(["RS", "FS", "CH", "IB"]):
    axes[i].plot(np.arange(0.0, 200.0, 0.1), v[:,i])
plt.show()

```


PyNN

- PyNN is a simulator-independent language for building neuronal network models in Python

Installation

Once you have managed to install PyGeNN it's easy to install!

1. Clone PyNN-GeNN
(https://github.com/genn-team/pynn_genn)
2. Install with setuptools using `python setup.py develop`

Thank you

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