

Python for HPC - Day 2

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Recap of Day 1

- Overview of what is HPC and HPC @ Mines
- Introduce researchers to Python, an interpreted programming language
- Overview basics of the Jupyter notebooks and the Python programming language

Today's Goals

- Introduce researchers to Python, an interpreted programming language, as an option for scientific computing
- Show overview on how to setup your own Python environment on Mines' HPC systems
- Highlight how Python can be used as an alternative (!= replacement) to MATLAB

Notable Scientific Python Codes & Libraries

- **NumPy – Scientific Computing Library**
 - Written in C under the hood
- **SciPy**
 - Linear algebra interface written in Python
 - Provides sparse linear algebra libraries
 - Uses NumPy as a dependency
- **Matplotlib**
 - Object-oriented plotting interface
- **Pandas**
 - Data science
- **Jupyter Notebooks**
 - Web-based notebook-style interface for Python computing
- **FEniCS**
 - C++/Python software suite for solving Differential Equations using the Finite Element Method
- **Paraview**
 - VTK-based parallel 2D/3D data analysis and visualization (supports Python scripting!)

Why consider Python over MATLAB?

1. It's free and open source!
2. Objected-oriented first programming language
3. Easy access to non-scientific Python libraries
4. A helpful, online community!

Why to not consider Python over MATLAB?

1. Established code/workflow already written for MATLAB
2. Performance constraints for a problem
3. Availability of a solving method or library
4. License availability is not an issue

Comparing to MATLAB to Python

Command Description	MATLAB Command	Python Command
If statements	<pre>if statement1_true commands elseif statement2_true commands else commands end</pre>	<pre>If statement1_true: commands elif statement2_true: commands else: commands</pre>
For loop	<pre>for i=1:10 commands end</pre>	<pre>for i in range(1,11): commands</pre>
Functions	<pre>function [x,y,z] = myfunc (a,b,c) commands end</pre>	<pre>def myfunc (a,b,c): commands return x,y,z</pre>

Comparing to MATLAB to NumPy/SciPy

Command Description	MATLAB Command	NumPy/SciPy Command
Create row vector	<code>u = [1,2,3]</code> <code>u = 1:2:10</code>	<code>u = numpy.array([1,2,3])</code> <code>u = numpy.arange(1,10,2)</code>
Create column vector	<code>v = [1;2;3]</code>	<code>v = numpy.array([[1, 2, 3]]).T</code>
Create a NxM matrix	<code>A = zeros(n,m)</code>	<code>A = numpy.zeros((n,m))</code>
Check matrix dimensions	<code>size(A)</code>	<code>A.shape</code>
Array slicing	<code>u(1:3)</code> <code>u(end)</code>	<code>u[0:3]</code> <code>u[-1]</code>
Solve linear system ($Ax = b$)	<code>A \ b</code>	<code>numpy.linalg.solve(A,b)</code>
Solve ODE IVP (non-stiff)	<code>[t,y] =</code> <code>ode45(fun,tspan,y0)</code>	<code>sol = scipy.integrate.solve_ivp(fun,</code> <code>t_span, y0, method='RK45')</code>
Solve ODE (IVP stiff)	<code>[t,y] =</code> <code>ode15s(fun,tspan,y0)</code>	<code>sol = scipy.integrate.solve_ivp(fun,</code> <code>t_span, y0, method='BDF')</code>

Further reference: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/user/numpy-for-matlab-users.html>

Using Python with a GUI/IDE

If you are a MATLAB user who is more comfortable with a GUI, there are several options for Python:

- Spyder
- Atom (GitHub)
- Sublime Text 3
- Jupyter Notebooks

And many more!

Getting started with Python on HPC I

- Step 0: Obtain an account on our HPC systems
 - Proposal Request by PI/Advisor to Mines help desk:
 - Request Need for HPC and how resources will be used
 - New accounts on “Wendian” available!
 - Node owners on “Mio” can add new users
- Step 1: Log into HPC system

```
$ ssh username@wendian.mines.edu
```

- Step 2: Load a python module (multiple options)

```
$ module avail python
apps/python2/2.7-anaconda-2018.12      apps/python3/3.7/anaconda-2018.12
apps/python2/2.7-intel-2018.3         apps/python3/2020.02
apps/python3/3.6-intel-2018.3
$ module load apps/python3/2020.02
$ which python
/sw/apps/python3/anaconda-2020.02/bin/python
```

Getting started with Python on HPC II

Setup your own anaconda environment for Python:

```
$ conda create -y --name my_env python=3.8 numpy scipy matplotlib
```

Activate using your environment by sourcing it:

```
$ source activate my_env  
(my_env) $
```

Test Problem #1: 1D Poisson's Equation

Consider

$$-u''(x) = f(x)$$

on the domain (a, b) subject to the boundary conditions:

$$\begin{aligned}u(a) &= \alpha, \\u(b) &= \beta\end{aligned}$$

Discretization using Finite Difference Method

Let X define the set of grid points which discretizes the domain (a, b) :

$$X_i = a + i \frac{b-a}{N}, \text{ where } i = 0, 1, \dots, N$$

And N is the number of interior grid points (“cells”). We will also define the grid spacing h as:

$$h = \frac{b - a}{N}$$

Discretization using Finite Difference Method

Let U be the vector of unknowns representing the discretized solution $u(x)$ on the grid X :

$$U = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{N-1}]$$

$$u_0 = \alpha$$

$$u_N = \beta$$

Discretizing the second derivative $u''(x)$ using a centered finite difference on the interior grid points of X :

$$u''(x_j) \approx \frac{u_{j-1} - 2u_j + u_{j+1}}{h^2}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$$

Discretized 1D Poisson Equation

For a given index i , the discretized 1D Poisson equation can be written as:

$$-\frac{u_{j-1} - 2u_j + u_{j+1}}{h^2} = f(X_j), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$$

The boundary conditions can be accounted for by moving them to right hand side of the equation when $j = 0$ and $j = N$ respectively:

$$\frac{2u_1 - u_2}{h^2} = f(X_1) + \frac{\alpha}{h^2}, \quad j = 1$$

$$\frac{u_{N-2} + 2u_{N-1}}{h^2} = f(X_{N-1}) + \frac{\beta}{h^2}, \quad j = N - 1$$

Discretized 1D Poisson Equation

In summary, we can write this discretized 1D Poisson equation as:

$$AU = F$$

where

$$A = \frac{1}{h^2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \ddots & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_{N-2} \\ u_{N-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad F = \begin{pmatrix} f(X_1) + \alpha/h^2 \\ f(X_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(X_{N-2}) \\ f(X_{N-1}) + \beta/h^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Live Demo

- Let's solve this equation only using NumPy!
- Plot results using matplotlib
- Submit a job to SLURM (HPC Job Scheduler)
- Open and run script using Jupyter Notebooks on HPC!

Further Resources

- Mines CIARC HPC Website:
 - <https://ciarc.mines.edu/hpc>
 - Pages are under construction!
- For HPC-related questions:
 - Submit a ticket to the help desk!
 - <https://helpcenter.mines.edu/TDClient/1946/Portal/Requests/ServiceCatalog?CategoryID=11036>
- More References:
 - <https://realpython.com/matlab-vs-python/>
 - <https://matplotlib.org/3.1.1/tutorials/index.html>

Day 3 Plans

- Optimizing Python Performance
 - Scipy
 - Numba
 - Cython
- Intro to Parallel Programming using MPI
 - Mpi4py
 - Petsc4py



Questions