

Quick tutorial

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Main functions

```
# Import a model.
from smt.model import MODEL
# Initialization of the model.
t = MODEL({List of the model-options},{List of
the print-options })
# Add the training points.
t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yt)
# Add the gradient information
for i in xrange(dim):
     t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yd[:, i],kx=i)
# Train the model.
t.train()
# Prediction of x.
y = t.predict(x)
```

The LS model

(LS)

```
# Import the LS model.
from smt.ls import LS
# Initialization of the model.
t = LS({'name':'LS'},{})
# Add the training points.
t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yt)
# Train the model.
t.train()
# Prediction of x.
y = t.predict(x)
```

The PA2 model

PA2

```
# Import the PA2 model.
from smt.pa2 import PA2
# Initialization of the model.
t = PA2({'name':'PA2'},{})
# Add the training points.
t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yt)
# Train the model.
t.train()
# Prediction of x.
y = t.predict(x)
```

The IDW model



```
# Import the IDW model.
from smt.idw import IDW
# Initialization of the model.
t = IDW({'name':'IDW'},{})
# Add the training points.
t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yt)
# Train the model.
t.train()
# Prediction of x.
y = t.predict(x)
```

The ordinary Kriging model

```
# Import the KRG model.
from smt.kpls import KPLS
# Initialization of the model. 'name', 'n_comp' and
# 'theta0' must be equal to 'KRG', dim and a list of
# length dim, respectively.
t = KPLS({'name':'KRG','n\_comp':dim,'theta0':}
[1e^{-2}]*dim\},{})
# Add the training points.
t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yt)
# Train the model.
t.train()
# Prediction of x.
y = t.predict(x)
```

KRG

The KPLS model

```
# Import the KPLS model.
from smt.kpls import KPLS
# Initialization of the model. 'name' must be equal to
# 'KPLS'. 'n_comp' and 'theta0' must be an integer in
# [1, dim[ and a list of length n_comp, respectively.
# Here is an example using 1 principal component.
t = KPLS({'name':'KPLS','n\_comp':1, 'theta0': [1e^{-2}]},
{})
# Add the training points.
t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yt)
# Train the model.
t.train()
# Prediction of x.
y = t.predict(x)
```

KPLS

The KPLSK model

```
# Import the KPLSK model.
from smt.kpls import KPLS
# Initialization of the model. 'name' must be equal to
# 'KPLSK'. 'n_comp' and 'theta0' must be an integer in
# [1, dim and a list of length n_comp, respectively.
t = KPLS({'name':'KPLSK','n\_comp':1,'theta0': [1e^{-2}]},
{})
# Add the training points.
t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yt)
# Train the model.
t.train()
# Prediction of x.
y = t.predict(x)
```

KPLSK

The GEKPLS model

```
# Import the GEKPLS model.
from smt.kpls import KPLS
# Initialization of the model. 'name' must be equal to
# 'GEKPLS'. 'n_comp' and 'theta0' must be an integer in
# [1, dim[ and a list of length n_comp, respectively.
t = KPLS({'name':'GEKPLS','n\_comp':1, /}
'theta0': [1e^{-2}], 'xlimits':xlimits\},\{\})
# Add the training points.
t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yt)
# Add the gradient information
for i in xrange(dim):
     t.add_training_pts('exact',xt,yd[:, i],kx=i)
# Train the model.
t.train()
# Prediction of x.
v = t.predict(x)
```

GEKPLS