

Report for the IN480 exam

Simple _{X} ^{n} module

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June 3, 2018

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1 Introduction

The *Simple_X* library, named **simplexn** within the Python version of the LARCC framework, provides combinatorial algorithms for some basic functions of geometric modelling with simplicial complexes. In particular, provides the efficient creation of simplicial complexes generated by simplicial complexes of lower dimension, the production of simplicial grids of any dimension, and the extraction of facets (i.e. of $(d - 1)$ -faces) of complexes of d -simplices.

1.1 Requirements

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1.2 API

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2 Implementation

2.1 larExtrude1

This function generates the output model vertices in a multiple extrusion of a LAR model.

2.1.1 Python code

```
def larExtrude1(model,pattern):  
    V, FV = model  
    d, m = len(FV[0]), len(pattern)  
    coords = list(cumsum([0]+(AA(ABS)(pattern)))))
```

```

offset, outcells, rangelimit = len(V), [], d*m
for cell in FV:
    tube = [v + k*offset for k in range(m+1) for v in cell]
    cellTube = [tube[k:k+d+1] for k in range(rangelimit)]
    outcells += [reshape(cellTube, newshape=(m,d,d+1)).tolist()]

outcells = AA(CAT)(TRANS(outcells))
cellGroups = [group for k,group in enumerate(outcells) if pattern[k]>0]
outVertices = [v+[z] for z in coords for v in V]
outModel = outVertices, CAT(cellGroups)
return outModel

```

2.1.2 Julia code - serial

```

# Generation of the output model vertices in a multiple extrusion of a LAR model
function larExtrude1(model::Tuple{Array{Array{Int64,1},1},Array{Array{Int64,1},1}},
    pattern::Array{Int64,1})
    V, FV = model
    d, m = length(FV[1]), length(pattern)
    coords = cumsum(append!([0],abs.(pattern))) # built-in function cumsum
    offset, outcells, rangelimit = length(V), Array{Int64}(m,0), d*m
    for cell in FV
        tube = [v + k*offset for k in 0:m for v in cell]
        celltube = Int64[]
        for k in 1:rangelimit
            append!(celltube,tube[k:k+d])
        end
        outcells = hcat(outcells,permutedims(reshape(celltube,d*(d+1),m),[2,1]))
    end
    cellGroups = Int64[]
    for k in 1:m
        if pattern[k]>0
            cellGroups = vcat(cellGroups,outcells[k,:])
        end
    end
    outVertices = [vcat(v,z) for z in coords for v in V]
    outCellGroups = Array{Int64,1}[]
    for k in 1:d+1:length(cellGroups)
        append!(outCellGroups,[cellGroups[k:k+d]])
    end
    return outVertices, outCellGroups
end
end

```

2.1.3 Parallel optimization

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2.1.4 Julia code - parallel

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2.1.5 Unit test code

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2.1.6 Script

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2.2 larSimplexGrid1

This function generates the simplicial grids of any dimension and shape.

2.2.1 Python code

```
def larSimplexGrid1(shape):
    model = VOID
    for item in shape:
        model = larExtrude1(model,item*[1])
    return model
```

2.2.2 Julia code - serial

```
# Generation of simplicial grids of any dimension and shape
function larSimplexGrid1(shape::Array{Int64,1})
    model = [Int64[]],[[0]] # the empty simplicial model
    for item in shape
        model = larExtrude1(model,repmat([1],item))
    end
    return model
end
```

2.2.3 Parallel optimization

It is not possible to parallelize this function because every iteration of the loop requires the model that is computed in the previous one. The only difference here is the addition of `@everywhere`.

2.2.4 Julia code - parallel

```
# Generation of simplicial grids of any dimension and shape
@everywhere function larSimplexGrid1(shape::Array{Int64,1})
    model = V0,CV0 = [Int64[]],[[0]] # the empty simplicial model
    for item in shape # no parallelism
        model = larExtrude1(model,repmat([1],item))
    end
    return model
end
```

2.2.5 Unit test code

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2.2.6 Script

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2.3 larSimplexFacets

This function provides the extraction of non-oriented $(d - 1)$ -facets of d -dimensional simplices.

2.3.1 Python code

```
def larSimplexFacets(simplices):
    out = []
    d = len(simplices[0])
    for simplex in simplices:
        out += AA(sorted)([simplex[0:k]+simplex[k+1:d] for k in range(d)])
    out = set(AA(tuple)(out))
    return sorted(out)
```

2.3.2 Julia code - serial

```
# Extraction of non-oriented (d-1)-facets of d-dimensional simplices
using Combinatorics # for combinations() function

function larSimplexFacets(simplices::Array{Array{Int64,1},1})
    out = Array{Int64,1}[]
    d = length(simplices[1])
    for simplex in simplices
        append!(out,collect(combinations(simplex,d-1)))
    end
    return sort!(unique(out),lt=lexless) # array of arrays, not of tuples
end
#map(x->tuple(x...),[[0, 1],[0, 4],[1, 2]])
```

2.3.3 Parallel optimization

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2.3.4 Julia code - parallel

```
# Extraction of non-oriented (d?1)-facets of d-dimensional simplices
@everywhere using Combinatorics # for combinations() function

@everywhere function larSimplexFacets(simplices::Array{Array{Int64,1},1})
    out = Array{Int64,1}[]
    d = length(simplices[1])
    out = @parallel (append!) for simplex in simplices
        collect(combinations(simplex,d-1))
    end
    return sort!(unique(out),lt=lexless) # array of arrays, not of tuples
end
#map(x->tuple(x...),[[0, 1],[0, 4],[1, 2]])
```

2.3.5 Unit test code

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2.3.6 Script

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2.4 quads2tria

This function gives the conversion of a LAR boundary representation (B-Rep), i.e. a LAR model **V**, **FV** made of 2D faces, usually quads but also general polygons, into a LAR model **VERTS**, **TRIANGLES** made by triangles.

2.4.1 Python code

```
def quads2tria(model):
    V,FV = model
    out = []
    nverts = len(V)-1
    for face in FV:
        centroid = CCOMB([V[v] for v in face])
        V += [centroid]
        nverts += 1

        v1, v2 = DIFF([V[face[0]],centroid]), DIFF([V[face[1]],centroid])
        v3 = VECTPROD([v1,v2])
        if ABS(VECTNORM(v3)) < 10**3:
            v1, v2 = DIFF([V[face[0]],centroid]), DIFF([V[face[2]],centroid])
            v3 = VECTPROD([v1,v2])
        transf = mat(INV([v1,v2,v3]))
        verts = [(V[v]*transf).tolist()[0][: -1] for v in face]

        tcentroid = CCOMB(verts)
        tverts = [DIFF([v,tcentroid]) for v in verts]
        rverts = sorted([[ATAN2(vert),v] for vert,v in zip(tverts,face)])
        ord = [pair[1] for pair in rverts]
        ord = ord + [ord[0]]
        edges = [[n,ord[k+1]] for k,n in enumerate(ord[: -1])]
        triangles = [[nverts] + edge for edge in edges]
        out += triangles
    return V,out
```

2.4.2 Julia code - serial

```
# Transformation to triangles by sorting circularly the vertices of faces
function quads2tria(model::Tuple{Array{Array{Float64,1},1},Array{Array{Int64,1},1}})
    V, FV = model
    out = Array{Int64,1}[]
    nverts = length(V)-1
    for face in FV
        arr = [V[v+1] for v in face]
        centroid = sum(arr)/length(arr)
        append!(V,[centroid])
        nverts += 1
        v1, v2 = V[face[1]+1]-centroid, V[face[2]+1]-centroid
        v3 = cross(v1,v2)
        if norm(v3) < 1/(10^3)
            v1, v2 = V[face[1]+1]-centroid, V[face[3]+1]-centroid
```

```

        v3 = cross(v1,v2)
    end
    transf = inv(hcat(v1,v2,v3)')
    verts = [(V[v+1]'*transf)'[1:end-1] for v in face]
    tcentroid = sum(verts)/length(verts)
    tverts = [v-tcentroid for v in verts]
    iterator = collect(zip(tverts, face))
    rverts = [[atan2(reverse(iterator[i][1])...),iterator[i][2]]
        for i in 1:length(iterator)]
    rvertss = sort(rverts,lt=(x,y)->isless(x[1],y[1]))
    ord = [pair[2] for pair in rvertss]
    append!(ord,ord[1])
    edges = [[i[2],ord[i[1]+1]] for i in enumerate(ord[1:end-1])]
    triangles = [prepend!(edge,nverts) for edge in edges]
    append!(out,triangles)
end
return V, out
end

```

2.4.3 Parallel optimization

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2.4.4 Julia code - parallel

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2.4.5 Unit test code

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2.4.6 Script

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3 Conclusions

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