qikify Documentation

Release

Author

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QIKIFY PACKAGE

1.1 qikify Package

1.2 helpers Module

```
qikify.helpers.bool2symmetric(data)
     Changes True/False data to +1/-1 symmetric.
qikify.helpers.computeR2(yhat, y)
     Computes R-squared coefficient of determination.
          R2 = 1 - sum((y_hat - y_test)**2) / sum((y_test - np.mean(y_test))**2)
          Parameters yhat: 1d array or list of floats – estimated values of y
              y: 1d array or list of floats – true values
     Examples
     r2 = computeR2(yhat, y)
qikify.helpers.create_logger(logmodule)
qikify.helpers.getParetoFront(data)
     Extracts the 2D Pareto-optimal front from a 2D numpy array.
          Parameters data: numpy ndarray, or pandas.DataFrame
                  Data for which we want pareto-optimal front.
     Examples
```

```
p = getParetoFront(data)
qikify.helpers.is1D(data)
     Determine if data is 1-dimensional.
qikify.helpers.nmse(yhat, y, min_y=None, max_y=None)
     Calculates the normalized mean-squared error.
          Parameters yhat: 1d array or list of floats
                  estimated values of y
```

y: 1d array or list of floats

true values

min_y, max_y : float, float

roughly the min and max; they do not have to be the perfect values of min and max, because they're just here to scale the output into a roughly [0,1] range

Examples

```
nmse = nmse(yhat, y)
```

qikify.helpers.partition(data, threshold=0.5, verbose=False)

Partitions data into training and test sets. Assumes the last column of data is y.

Parameters data: numpy ndarray, or pandas.DataFrame

Data to partition into training and test sets.

threshold: float

Determines ratio of training: test.

Examples

TODO

qikify.helpers.standardize(X, scaleDict=None, reverse=False)

Facilitates standardizing data by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation. Set reverse to True to perform the inverse operation.

Parameters X: numpy ndarray, or pandas.DataFrame

Data for which we want pareto-optimal front.

scaleDict: dict, default None:

Dictionary with elements mean/std to control standardization.

reverse: boolean, default False :

If this flag is set, the standardization will be reversed; e.g., we take a dataset with zero mean and unit variance and change to dataset with mean=scaleDict.mean and std=scaleDict.std.

Examples

TODO

qikify.helpers.zeroMatrixDiagonal(X)

Set the diagonal of a matrix to all zeros.

Parameters X : numpy ndarray

Matrix on which to zero out the diagonal.

Examples

Xp = zeroMatrixDiagonal(X)

1.3 term_helpers Module

```
class qikify.term_helpers.colors
    Bases: object
```

Methods

disable()

```
disable()
```

qikify.term_helpers.outputPassFail(gnd)

1.4 Subpackages

1.4.1 controllers Package

KDE Module

```
class qikify.controllers.KDE.KDE
    Bases: object
```

This class implements non-parametric kernel density estimation.

Methods

run(X[, specs, nSamples, counts, a, bounds]) Primary execution point.

run(X, specs=None, nSamples=0, counts=None, a=0, bounds=None)

Primary execution point. Run either standard KDE or class-membership based KDE. If any of the class-membership based KDE arguments are set, it will be run instead of standard KDE.

Parameters X: array_like

Contains data stored in a pandas.DataFrame.

nSamples: int

The number of samples to generate.

specs: qikify.models.Specs, optional

If using partitioned sampling, boundaries defining pass/critical/fail subspaces must be provided.

counts: dict, optional

If using partitioned sampling, counts dictionary must be provided, with three keys: nGood, nCritical, nFail.

LSFS Module

class qikify.controllers.LSFS.LSFS

Bases: object

Methods

<pre>constructS(X, gnd[, k, t, bLDA, bSelfConnected])</pre>	
run(Xin, gnd)	Run Laplacian Score Feature Selection.
threshold(T_L)	

constructs(X, gnd, k=0, t=1, bLDA=False, bSelfConnected=True)

run (Xin, gnd)

Run Laplacian Score Feature Selection.

Note: Eventually, it'd be nice to maintain col names with Xin so that we can add a plot method to plot scores vs. column names.

Parameters Xin: array_like

A numpy.ndarray or pandas.DataFrame, with rows corresponding to observations and columns to features.

 $\boldsymbol{gnd}: array_like$

A numpy.ndarray or pandas.DataFrame pass/fail vector of the same dimension as Xin

Notes

This code is based on the definition from the paper [R1]:

 ${\tt threshold}\,(T_L)$

OLS Module

class qikify.controllers.OLS.OLS

Bases: object

Ordinary least squares multivariate regression.

Methods

JB()	Calculate residual skewness, kurtosis, and do the JB test for normality
computeStatistics()	
	Continued on next page

Table 1.4 – continued from previous page

dw()	Calculates the Durbin-Waston statistic
11()	Calculate model log-likelihood and two information criteria
omni()	Omnibus test for normality
<pre>train(X, y[, useQR, addConstant])</pre>	Solve $y = Xb$.

JB()

Calculate residual skewness, kurtosis, and do the JB test for normality

computeStatistics()

dw()

Calculates the Durbin-Waston statistic

11()

Calculate model log-likelihood and two information criteria

omni()

Omnibus test for normality

train (X, y, useQR=True, addConstant=True)Solve y = Xb.

Parameters x : array, shape (M, N)

 \mathbf{y} : array, shape $(\mathbf{M},)$

useQR: boolean

Whether or not to use QR decomposition to fit regression line.

addConstant: boolean:

Whether or not to add a constant column to X

QFFS Module

class qikify.controllers.QFFS.QFFS

Bases: object

Qikify feature selection library. Doesn't do much yet; right now only implements correlation coefficient-based feature selection.

Methods

$ ext{computeCorrCoefs}(X, y)$	Returns the correlation coefficients between X and y,
<pre>run(X, y[, n_features, intercept, method])</pre>	Do feature selection on the basis of correlation coefficients.

computeCorrCoefs(X, y)

Returns the correlation coefficients between X and y, along with the arg-sorted indices of ranked most-correlated X-to-y vars.

run (*X*, *y*, *n_features*=10, intercept=True, method='corrcoef')

Do feature selection on the basis of correlation coefficients.

Parameters X : numpy array of shape [n_samples,n_features]

Training data

y: numpy array of shape [n_samples]

Target values

n_features: int, optional

Number of features to retain

intercept: bool, optional

Whether the first column is an all-constant intercept and should be excluded

method: string, optional

Determines the feature selection method to use.

Returns features: The X column indices to retain.

Notes

We typically exclude the first column since it is the intercept all-constant column.

SVM Module

class qikify.controllers.SVM.SVM
 Bases: object

Methods

getTEYL(gnd, predicted)	
predict(X)	
<pre>train(X, gnd[, gridSearch])</pre>	

```
getTEYL (gnd, predicted)
predict (X)
train (X, gnd, gridSearch=False)
```

identifyOutliers Module

qikify.controllers.identifyOutliers.identifyOutliers (data, k=3)

Compare a dataset against mu +/- k*sigma limits, and return a boolean vector with False elements denoting outliers.

Parameters data: Contains data stored in a pandas DataFrame or Series.

qikify.controllers.identifyOutliers.identifyOutliersSpecs (data, specs, ind, k=3)

Compare a dataset against expanded spec limits, and return a boolean vector with False elements denoting outliers.

Parameters data: Contains data stored in a pandas DataFrame or Series.

interpolate Module

```
qikify.controllers.interpolate.bilinear_interp (x, y, xlim, ylim, Q)
    bilinear interpolation of z over 2d surface {x,y}

qikify.controllers.interpolate.cart2polar (x, y)

qikify.controllers.interpolate.cart2polar_recenter (x, y, xmax, ymax)

qikify.controllers.interpolate.lerp (x, xlim, ylim)
    linearly interpolate a value of y given ranges for x, y.

    arguments: x: scalar xlim: array with xmin, xmax ylim: array with ymin, ymax

qikify.controllers.interpolate.polar2cart (r, theta)

qikify.controllers.interpolate.polar2cart_recenter (r, theta, xmax, ymax)

slicesample Module

qikify.controllers.slicesample.inside (x, th, pdf)

qikify.controllers.slicesample.logpdf (x, pdf)

qikify.controllers.slicesample.outside (x, th, pdf)

qikify.controllers.slicesample.slicesample (x0, nsamples, pdf, width=10, maxiter=200)

Loosely based on slicesample() from MATLAB.
```

1.4.2 models Package

chip Module

```
class qikify.models.chip.Chip(chip_dict, LCT_prefix='')
     Bases: object
```

This class encapsulates chip-level data.

dataset Module

Warning: Deprecated in version 0.2.

```
class qikify.models.dataset.Dataset (filename=None, files=None, dataset=None)
    Bases: qikify.models.dotdict.dotdict
```

This class is the fundamental data structure of the Qikify framework.

Methods

clear(() -> None. Remove all items from D.)		
copy(() -> a shallow copy of D)		
fromkeys()	v defaults to None.	
$get((k[,d]) \rightarrow D[k] \text{ if } k \text{ in } D,)$		
		Continued on next page

Table 1.7 – continued from previous page

	The state of the s
has_key((k) -> True if D has a key k, else False)	
items(() -> list of D's (key, value) pairs,)	
iteritems(() -> an iterator over the (key,)	
iterkeys(() -> an iterator over the keys of D)	
itervalues()	
keys(() -> list of D's keys)	
pop((k[,d]) -> v,)	If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised
popitem(() -> (k, v),)	2-tuple; but raise KeyError if D is empty.
$setdefault((k[,d]) \rightarrow D.get(k,d),)$	
update((E,)	If E has a .keys() method, does: for k in E: $D[k] = E[k]$
values(() -> list of D's values)	
viewitems()	
viewkeys()	
viewvalues()	

dotdict Module

class qikify.models.dotdict.dotdict

Bases: dict

We use dotdict to replace standard Python dictionaries. This is simply for the convenience of having dict.property access, instead of the messier dict['property'] style.

Methods

copy(() -> a shallow copy of D) fromkeys() get((k[,d]) -> D[k] if k in D,) has_key((k) -> True if D has a key k, else False) items(() -> list of D's (key, value) pairs,) iteritems(() -> an iterator over the (key,) iterkeys(() -> an iterator over the keys of D) itervalues() keys(() -> list of D's keys) pop((k[,d]) -> v,) If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised popitem(() -> (k, v),) setdefault((k[,d]) -> D.get(k,d),)	clear(() -> None. Remove all items from D.)	
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{get}((k[,d]) \rightarrow D[k] \text{ if } k \text{ in } D,) \\ \text{has_key}((k) \rightarrow \text{True if } D \text{ has a key } k, \text{ else False}) \\ \text{items}(() \rightarrow \text{list of } D's \text{ (key, value) pairs,}) \\ \text{iteritems}(() \rightarrow \text{an iterator over the (key,)} \\ \text{iterkeys}(() \rightarrow \text{an iterator over the keys of } D) \\ \text{itervalues}() \\ \text{keys}(() \rightarrow \text{list of } D's \text{ keys}) \\ \text{pop}((k[,d]) \rightarrow v,) \\ \text{popitem}(() \rightarrow (k, v),) \\ \text{Setdefault}((k[,d]) \rightarrow D.\text{get}(k,d),) \\ \end{array} $	copy(() -> a shallow copy of D)	
$\begin{array}{c} has_key((k) \rightarrow True \ if \ D \ has \ a \ key \ k, \ else \ False) \\ \\ items(() \rightarrow list \ of \ D's \ (key, \ value) \ pairs, \ldots) \\ \\ iteritems(() \rightarrow an \ iterator \ over \ the \ (key, \ldots) \\ \\ iterkeys(() \rightarrow an \ iterator \ over \ the \ keys \ of \ D) \\ \\ itervalues(\ldots) \\ \\ keys(() \rightarrow list \ of \ D's \ keys) \\ \\ pop((k[,d]) \rightarrow v, \ldots) \\ \\ pop((k[,d]) \rightarrow v, \ldots) \\ \\ popitem(() \rightarrow (k, v), \ldots) \\ \\ setdefault((k[,d]) \rightarrow D.get(k,d), \ldots) \\ \end{array}$	fromkeys()	v defaults to None.
$\begin{tabular}{ll} items(() -> list of D's (key, value) pairs,) \\ iteritems(() -> an iterator over the (key,) \\ iterkeys(() -> an iterator over the keys of D) \\ itervalues() \\ keys(() -> list of D's keys) \\ pop((k[,d]) -> v,) & If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised \\ popitem(() -> (k, v),) & 2-tuple; but raise KeyError if D is empty. \\ setdefault((k[,d]) -> D.get(k,d),) \\ \end{tabular}$	$get((k[,d]) \rightarrow D[k] \text{ if } k \text{ in } D,)$	
$\begin{tabular}{ll} iteritems(() -> an iterator over the (key,)\\ iterkeys(() -> an iterator over the keys of D)\\ itervalues()\\ keys(() -> list of D's keys)\\ pop((k[,d]) -> v,) & If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised\\ popitem(() -> (k, v),) & 2-tuple; but raise KeyError if D is empty.\\ setdefault((k[,d]) -> D.get(k,d),)\\ \end{tabular}$	has_key((k) -> True if D has a key k, else False)	
$\begin{tabular}{ll} iterkeys(() -> an iterator over the keys of D) \\ itervalues() \\ keys(() -> list of D's keys) \\ pop((k[,d]) -> v,) & If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised \\ popitem(() -> (k, v),) & 2-tuple; but raise KeyError if D is empty. \\ setdefault((k[,d]) -> D.get(k,d),) \\ \end{tabular}$	items(() -> list of D's (key, value) pairs,)	
$\begin{tabular}{ll} itervalues() \\ keys(() -> list of D's keys) \\ pop((k[,d]) -> v,) & If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised \\ popitem(() -> (k, v),) & 2-tuple; but raise KeyError if D is empty. \\ setdefault((k[,d]) -> D.get(k,d),) & \end{tabular}$	iteritems(() -> an iterator over the (key,)	
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	iterkeys(() -> an iterator over the keys of D)	
$\begin{array}{ll} \texttt{pop}((k[,d]) \rightarrow v,) & \texttt{If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised} \\ \texttt{popitem}(() \rightarrow (k, v),) & \texttt{2-tuple; but raise KeyError if D is empty.} \\ \texttt{setdefault}((k[,d]) \rightarrow D.get(k,d),) & \\ \end{array}$	itervalues()	
$\begin{array}{ll} \texttt{popitem}(() \rightarrow (k, v),) & 2\text{-tuple; but raise KeyError if D is empty.} \\ \texttt{setdefault}((k[,d]) \rightarrow D.get(k,d),) \end{array}$	keys(() -> list of D's keys)	
$\texttt{setdefault}((k[,d]) \rightarrow D.get(k,d),)$	pop((k[,d]) -> v,)	If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised
	$popitem(() \rightarrow (k, v),)$	2-tuple; but raise KeyError if D is empty.
1 + (/E) ICE1 1 () 4 1 1 C 1 E DEL EEL	$setdefault((k[,d]) \rightarrow D.get(k,d),)$	
update($(E,)$ If E has a .keys() method, does: for k in E: $D[k] = E[k]$	update((E,)	If E has a .keys() method, does: for k in E: $D[k] = E[k]$
values(() -> list of D's values)	values(() -> list of D's values)	
viewitems()	viewitems()	
viewkeys()	viewkeys()	
viewvalues()	viewvalues()	

class qikify.models.dotdict.mdotmap(*args, **kwargs)

 $Bases: \verb|_abcoll.MutableMapping| \\$

We use mdotmap to replace standard Python dictionaries. This is simply for the convenience of having mdotmap.attr access, instead of the dict[attr] style.

** NOT YET WORKING **

Methods

clear()
get(key[, default])
items()
iteritems()
iterkeys()
itervalues()
keys()
pop(key[, default])
popitem()
setdefault(key[, default])
update(*args, **kwds)
values()

helpers Module

```
qikify.models.helpers.gz_csv_read (file_path, pandasDF=False)
qikify.models.helpers.gz_csv_write (file_path, data)
```

specs Module

```
class qikify.models.specs.Specs (filename=None, specs=None)
    Bases: object
```

Methods

computePassFail(data)	Compare a pandas Series or DataFrame structure to specification limits defined by
$genCriticalRegion(k_i, k_o)$	Takes specification boundary and generates two boundaries to define 'critical' device region.

computePassFail (data)

Compare a pandas Series or DataFrame structure to specification limits defined by this spec class instance.

Parameters data: Contains data stored in Series or DataFrame.

```
genCriticalRegion(k_i, k_o)
```

Takes specification boundary and generates two boundaries to define 'critical' device region.

Parameters k_i : Inner critical region multiplier.

k_u: Outer critical region multiplier.

1.4.3 recipes Package

atesim Module

```
class qikify.recipes.atesim.ATESimulator(data_src='filesystem')
          Bases: object
```

Methods This function runs the ATE simulator using CSV files in the current directory. run([port]) **run** (*port=5570*) This function runs the ATE simulator using CSV files in the current directory. Currently, we only support loading .csv or .csv.gz files. class qikify.recipes.atesim.ChipDataIterator(data_dir) Bases: object **Methods** The call to self.chip_iter.next() will raise StopIteration when done, next() The call to self.chip_iter.next() will raise StopIteration when done, propagating through to the caller of ChipDataIterator().next(). basic_ML_testing Module class qikify.recipes.basic_ML_testing.BasicMLTesting Bases: object **Methods** run([port]) **run** (*port=5570*) two_tier_test Module class qikify.recipes.two_tier_test.TwoTierTest Bases: object **Methods** run([port])

run (*port=5570*)

1.4.4 views Package

charts Module

```
qikify.views.charts.coef_path(coefs)
Plot the coefficient paths generated by elastic net / lasso.

qikify.views.charts.histogram(sData, bData, i, filename=None)
qikify.views.charts.laplacianScores(filename, Scores, Ranking)
qikify.views.charts.pairs(data, labels=None, filename=None)
Generates something similar to R pairs()
qikify.views.charts.percentFormatter(x, pos=0)
qikify.views.charts.qq(x, filename=None)
qikify.views.charts.syntheticAndReal(sData, bData, d1, d2, filename)
qikify.views.charts.te_and_yl(error, errorSyn, filename, description)
qikify.views.charts.wafermap(x, y, val, filename=None)
Plots a heatmap of argument val over wafer coordinates.

qikify.views.charts.yp_vs_y(yp, y, filename=None)
This method plots y predicted vs. y actual on a 45-degree chart.
```

CHAPTER

TWO

INDICES AND TABLES

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