# convergence\_synthesis\_StationaryDiffusion

#### September 19, 2019

```
In [1]: import glob
        import json
        import pandas as pd
   Let us gather the name of all json files into a list
In [2]: description_files = glob.glob('../*/test_*.json')
        print("The following test description files : ")
        print(description_files)
        print("will be imported")
The following test description files :
['../2DFV_Neumann_RightTriangles/test_Poisson2D_FV_20000Cells_Neumann_Regular_RightTriangles.je
In [3]: # Let's import all json files into a list of dictionaries
        all_descriptions = []
        for file_name in description_files:
            with open(file_name, 'r') as fd:
                all_descriptions.append(json.load(fd))
        print("json files have been imported")
json files have been imported
   In order to print a list (or a sublist), we need to import the pprint python package
In [4]: import pprint as pp
        #pp.pprint(all_descriptions)
```

```
In [5]: # Let's create a pandas dataframe out of our dict list
        df = pd.DataFrame(all_descriptions)
        print("The pandas dataframe has been created")
        list_of_all_columns = df.columns
        print("Printing the columns of the dataframe : these are the parameters of the database
       pp.pprint(list_of_all_columns)
The pandas dataframe has been created
Printing the columns of the dataframe : these are the parameters of the database
Index([u'Absolute_error', u'Boundary_conditions',
       u'Computational_time_taken_by_run', u'Geometry', u'Global_comment',
       u'Global_name', u'Initial_data', u'Mesh_cell_type', u'Mesh_dimension',
       u'Mesh_is_unstructured', u'Mesh_number_of_elements',
       u'Numerical_method_name', u'Numerical_method_space_discretization',
       u'Numerical_method_time_discretization', u'PDE_is_stationary',
      u'PDE_model', u'PDE_search_for_stationary_solution',
       u'Part_of_mesh_convergence_analysis', u'Relative_error',
       u'Space_dimension'],
      dtype='object')
In [73]: #print("Printing the dataframe")
         #pp.pprint(df)
         # print values of columns: the name of the column can be used as attributes
         #print("Values of the Name column")
         #print(df.Global_name)
In [74]: # a new dataframe with a few columns only
         #Tous les résultats avec cfl >1
         column_list = ['Geometry', 'Boundary_conditions']
         sub_df1 = df[column_list]
         #print("sub df1")
         #pp.pprint(sub_df1)
In [75]: # sorting a dataframe
         df.sort_values(by=['PDE_model','Numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_ty
         sub_df3 = df[df['Boundary_conditions'].isin(['Dirichlet'])]
         #print("sub_df3")
         #pp.pprint(sub_df3)
        TypeError
                                                  Traceback (most recent call last)
        <ipython-input-75-fcc95fb632fa> in <module>()
```

```
1 # sorting a dataframe
----> 2 df.sort_values(by=['PDE_model','Numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell
      4 sub_df3 = df[df['Boundary_conditions'].isin(['Dirichlet'])]
      5 #print("sub_df3")
    /usr/lib64/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.pyc in sort_values(self, by, axis
   4412
                        keys.append(k)
   4413
                    indexer = lexsort_indexer(keys, orders=ascending,
-> 4414
                                               na_position=na_position)
   4415
                    indexer = _ensure_platform_int(indexer)
   4416
                else:
    /usr/lib64/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/sorting.pyc in lexsort_indexer(keys, or
    205
                # create the Categorical
    206
                else:
--> 207
                    c = Categorical(key, ordered=True)
    208
    209
                if na_position not in ['last', 'first']:
    /usr/lib64/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/arrays/categorical.pyc in __init__(self
                        codes, categories = factorize(values, sort=True)
    345
    346
                    except TypeError:
--> 347
                        codes, categories = factorize(values, sort=False)
    348
                        if dtype.ordered:
    349
                            # raise, as we don't have a sortable data structure and so
    /usr/lib64/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/util/_decorators.pyc in wrapper(*args, **kwa
    176
                        else:
    177
                            kwargs[new_arg_name] = new_arg_value
--> 178
                    return func(*args, **kwargs)
    179
                return wrapper
    180
           return _deprecate_kwarg
    /usr/lib64/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/algorithms.pyc in factorize(values, sor
    628
                                                    na_sentinel=na_sentinel,
    629
                                                    size_hint=size_hint,
--> 630
                                                    na_value=na_value)
    631
    632
            if sort and len(uniques) > 0:
    /usr/lib64/python2.7/site-packages/pandas/core/algorithms.pyc in _factorize_array(value
```

### 1 Displaying validation test tables with qgrid

Let's play with qgrid now. First extract the most interesting columns and visualise them in a widget.

```
In [6]: import qgrid
                            # here's a cool dictionnary of options for displaying data
                           gopt={
                                          'fullWidthRows': True,
                                          'syncColumnCellResize': True,
                                          'forceFitColumns': True,
                                          'defaultColumnWidth': 150,
                                          'rowHeight': 28,
                                          'enableColumnReorder': True,
                                          'enableTextSelectionOnCells': True,
                                          'editable': False,
                                          'autoEdit': False,
                                          'explicitInitialization': True,
                                          'maxVisibleRows': 40,
                                          'minVisibleRows': 8,
                                          'sortable': True,
                                          'filterable': True,
                                          'highlightSelectedCell': False,
                                          'highlightSelectedRow': True
                           }
                            # Extract the most interesting column from df into a second dataframe df2
                           df2=df[['PDE_model','Numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_numerical_method_name','Numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_dimension','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_type','Mesh_cell_t
                            # Let's create a jupyter table widget from the dataframe df2
                           qgrid_widget=qgrid.show_grid(df2, grid_options=gopt, show_toolbar=False)
                            # let's output this widget
```

qgrid\_widget

### 2 Exporting validation test table to CSV and Excel format

pandas can be used to export to csv and excel, this is useful! Let us first export the large database df.

```
In [7]: df.to_csv('test_synthesis_StationaryDiffusion_all.csv')#Saving using csv format
    output_file_name='test_synthesis_StationaryDiffusion_all.xlsx'
    writer = pd.ExcelWriter(output_file_name)
    df.to_excel(writer,'Sheet1')
    writer.save()#Saving using excel format
    print("Done writing file "+output_file_name)
```

Done writing file test\_synthesis\_StationaryDiffusion\_all.xlsx

Let us now export the short database df2.

Done writing file test\_synthesis\_StationaryDiffusion\_short.xlsx

## 3 Convergence study table

convergence\_descriptions = []

```
for file_name in convergence_files:
                           with open(file_name, 'r') as fd:
                                    convergence_descriptions.append(json.load(fd))
                   print("convergence json files have been imported")
convergence json files have been imported
In [16]: # Let's create a pandas dataframe out of the convergence dictionary
                   df_convergence = pd.DataFrame(convergence_descriptions)
                   print("The convergence pandas dataframe has been created")
                   df_convergence.sort_values(by=['PDE_model','Numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension',']
                   list_of_all_columns_convergence = df_convergence.columns
                   print("Printing the columns of the dataframe : these are the parameters of the databa
                   pp.pprint(list_of_all_columns_convergence)
The convergence pandas dataframe has been created
Printing the columns of the dataframe : these are the parameters of the database
Index([u'Boundary_condition', u'Computational_time', u'Errors',
               u'Initial_data', u'Mesh_cell_type', u'Mesh_description',
               u'Mesh_dimension', u'Mesh_is_unstructured', u'Mesh_names',
              u'Mesh_sizes', u'Mesh_type', u'Numerical_method_name',
              u'Numerical_method_time_discretization', u'PDE_is_stationary',
              u'PDE_model', u'PDE_search_for_stationary_solution',
              u'Part_of_mesh_convergence_analysis', u'Scheme_order',
               u'Space_dimension', u'Test_color'],
            dtype='object')
In [18]: # Extract the most interesting column from df_convergence into a second dataframe df2
                   df2_convergence=df_convergence[['PDE_model','Numerical_method_name','Mesh_dimension',
                   # Let's create a jupyter table widget from the convergenc dataframe
                   qgrid_widget_convergence=qgrid.show_grid(df2_convergence, grid_options=gopt, show_too
                   # let's output this widget
                   qgrid_widget_convergence
\label{thm:condition} \begin{tabular} UW dy a WRX a WR nZXQoZ3JpZF9 vcHRpb25 z PX s nZGVmYXV s dENvbHV tbldpZHRoJz og MTUwLCA naGlnaGxpZ2hOU2V s ZWNOZW label{tbldpZHRoJz og MTUwLCA} and the condition of the c
```

```
writer.save()#Saving using excel format
print("Done writing file "+output_file_name)

df2_convergence.to_csv('convergence_synthesis_StationaryDiffusion_short.csv')#Saving
df2_convergence.to_latex('convergence_synthesis_StationaryDiffusion_short.tex')#Saving
output_file_name='convergence_synthesis_StationaryDiffusion_short.xlsx'
writer = pd.ExcelWriter(output_file_name)
df2_convergence.to_excel(writer,'Sheet1')
writer.save()#Saving using excel format
print("Done writing file "+output_file_name)
```