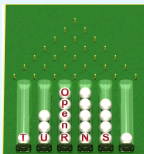


OpenTURNS Developer training: first steps

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Developers training



OpenTURNS: first steps

- 1 Navigation in the source code
- 2 Library development
- 3 Module development

Navigation in the source code

The Uniform distribution

- Locate the class within the library source code;
- Follow its inheritance graph in order to explore the Bridge pattern;
- Locate the associated regression test;
- Execute the test;
- Locate its SWIG interface file and its associated Python module;
- Execute the associated python test.

Library development 1/5

Projects

- ① (*) **PiecewiseLinearDistribution** as a specialization of **DistributionsImplementation** (see `lib/src/Uncertainty/Distribution`). Given a set of data $(x_i, y_i)_{i=1, \dots, N}$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p$ the PDF is linear over the data (with due renormalization).

Library development 2/5

Projects

- ⑧ (*) **TawnCopula** as a specialization of `ExtremeValueCopula` (see `lib/src/Uncertainty/Distribution`). This copula is defined by its Pickand function:

$$\forall t \in [0, 1], A(t) = (1 - \psi_1)(1 - t) + (1 - \psi_2)t + \left[\{\psi_1 t\}^{1/\theta} + \{\psi_2(1 - t)\}^{1/\theta} \right]^\theta \quad (1)$$

where $0 < \theta \leq 1$ and $0 \leq \psi_1, \psi_2 \leq 1$.

Library development 3/5

Projects

- (**) **ArchiMaxCopula** as a specialization of `CopulaImplementation` (see `lib/src/Uncertainty/Distribution`). Given an Archimedean copula with generator ψ and an extreme value copula with Pickand function A , an archimax copula C is defined by:

$$\forall (u, v) \in [0, 1]^2, C(u, v) = \psi^{-1} \left(\min \left(\psi(0), [\psi(u) + \psi(v)] A \left(\frac{\psi(u)}{\psi(u) + \psi(v)} \right) \right) \right) \quad (2)$$

It becomes (***) if one wants to implement an efficient sampling algorithm.

Library development 4/5

Projects

- 13 (***) Extend archimedean copulas from 2-d to n -d. Given a 2-d Archimedean copula with generator ψ , implement its n -d counterpart using:

$$\forall (u_1, \dots, u_n) \in [0, 1]^n, C(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \psi^{-1}(\psi(u_1) + \dots + \psi(u_n)) \quad (3)$$

The main difficulties are the architecture of this extension and the implementation of an efficient sampling algorithm.

Library development 5/5

Projects

- 16 (*) Extend **SolverImplementation** and **Solver** to the resolution of systems of nonlinear equations and provide a generic implementation using the **LeastSquaresProblem** class. The solutions x^* of a nonlinear system of equations $f_1(x) = 0, \dots, f_n(x) = 0$ where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, if they exist, have to be found in the set of solutions of the following least-squares problem:

$$x^* = \arg \min \sum_{j=1}^n f_j^2(x) \quad (4)$$

for which many solvers are available in OpenTURNS.

Module development 1/2

Projects

- 18 (*) or (**) **CloudMesher**: mesh generation over a cloud of points using kernel mixture, pca, rotation, then levelset mesher on an interval

Module development 2/2

Projects

- 22 (**) **CubaIntegration** as a specialization of `IntegrationAlgorithmImplementation` (see `lib/src/Base/algo`). This algorithm is obtained by interfacing the `cuba` C library. A possible name for the module is **OTCuba**.
- 23 (**) **HIntLibIntegration** as a specialization of `IntegrationAlgorithmImplementation` (see `lib/src/Base/algo`). This algorithm is obtained by interfacing the `HIntLib` C++ library, see <https://github.com/JohannesBuchner/HIntLib>. A possible name for the module is **OTHIntLib**.