

OpenTURNS release highlights

Julien Schueller

UserDay #15, 10 June 2022, EDF Lab Saclay



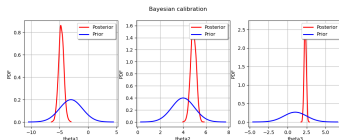
New features since last year in releases:

- v1.18: fall 2021
- v1.19: spring 2022

- 1 Metropolis-Hastings
- 2 Iterative statistics
- 3 NAIS
- 4 Galambos copula
- 5 Tensor product experiment
- 6 Multi-objective optimization

Metropolis-Hastings

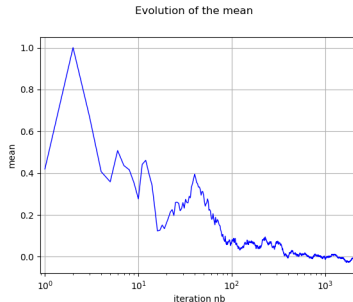
- RandomWalkMH now updates with the instrumental in one go
- new Gibbs class that updates components sequentially
- Separate method to define the likelihood
- Handle improper prior via a log-pdf function
- Direct unconditional sampling according to a random variable



```
from openturns import RandomWalkMetropolisHastings as RWMH
rwmh1 = RWMH(prior, initialState, proposal1, [0])
rwmh2 = RWMH(prior, initialState, proposal2, [1, 2])
mh_coll = [rwmh1, rwmh2]
for mh in mh_coll:
    mh.setLikelihood(conditional, y_obs, linkFunction, x_obs)
sampler = ot.Gibbs(mh_coll)
x = sampler.getSample(1000)
```

Iterative statistics

- Compute statistics without the need to store whole samples
- Moments / threshold exceedance / extrema
- Useful in HPC contexts



```
iter_mom = ot.IterativeMoments(order, dim)
for i in range(size):
    pt = rv.getRealization()
    iter_mom.increment(pt)
variance = iter_mom.getVariance()
skewness = iter_mom.getSkewness()
```

- Nonparametric Adaptive Importance Sampling (Morio 2015)
- Adaptive method based on the idea of Importance Sampling

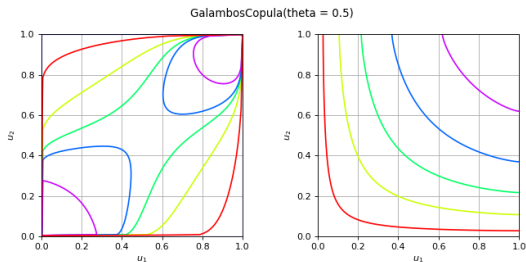
$$\hat{P}^{\text{IS}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{1}_{g(\mathbf{x}_i) < T} \frac{h_0(\mathbf{x}_i)}{h(\mathbf{x}_i)}$$

- Updates an importance density from KS (Gauss + Silverman)
- Comparable to subset simulations
- No tuning needed

- bivariate extreme value copula

$$C(u_1, u_2) = u_1 u_2 \exp \left[(-\log(u_1))^{-\theta} + (-\log(u_2))^{-\theta} \right]^{-1/\theta}$$

- aims at modelling the dependence of rare events

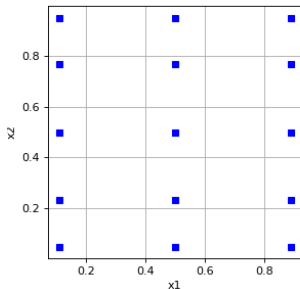


Tensor product experiment

- Tensorize a set of elementary ($d \geq 1$) designs of experiments

$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} g(\mathbf{x})f(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x} \approx \sum_{i=1}^{s_t} w_i g(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

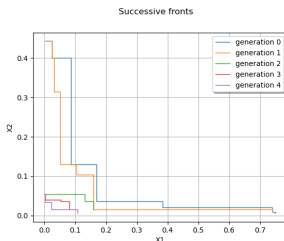
Tensor product Gauss experiment



```
exp1 = ot.GaussProductExperiment(ot.Uniform(0.0, 1.0), [3])
exp2 = ot.GaussProductExperiment(ot.Uniform(0.0, 1.0), [5])
exp_tens = ot.TensorProductExperiment([exp1, exp2])
nodes, weights = exp_tens.generateWithWeights()
```


Multi-objective optimization

- massively parallel optimization Pagmo library from ESA
- 18 bio-inspired and evolutionary global algorithms
- 4 multi-objective algorithms
- some support batch evaluation / constraints / MINLP



```
pop0 = ot.ComposedDistribution([ot.Uniform(0.0, 1.0)] * 2).getSample()
algo = ot.Pagmo(zdt1, 'nsga2', pop0)
algo.setGenerationNumber(180)
algo.run()
pop1 = algo.getResult().getFinalPoints()
```

- New maintainer in Debian (P. Gruet, EDF)
- Weekly Python wheels for Windows too
- Continued bugfix / documentation / modules effort

Thank you for your attention!
Any questions?

