

Development in code_aster

Creating a command



Code_Aster, Salome-Meca course material

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What is a command ?

Different types of command

- Procedures PROC that return no result
`DEBUG, IMPR_RESU`
- Operators OPER that return exactly one result
`STAT_NON_LINE, CALC_CHAMP`

Each command has its own syntax description

- In `code_aster/Cata/Commands/* .py`
- See the presentation of Commands Syntax for details

OPER & PROC are written in Fortran

- The main subroutine is `op00NN.F90` defined by `op=NN` in the catalog file

The supervisor:

- connects the Python command to the fortran operator
- gives access to the values of the keywords

Passing the keywords values

[d6.03.01]

Get the result name returned by the command

```
call getres( result, type_of_the_result, command )
```

Get the number of occurrences of a factor keyword

```
call getfac( 'FACT', number_of_occurrences )
```

Get the number of values provided by a simple keyword

```
call getvr8( 'FACT', 'SIMP', iocc, nbval=0, nbret=size)
```

size will be a negative number (see documentation), the number of values to read is -size

Types: getvis (integer), getvr8 (float), getvc8 (complex), getvtx (string), getvid (objects)

FACT= ' ' for first level keywords

Fill an array with the values of a simple keyword

```
size = -size
```

```
call getvr8( 'FACT', 'SIMP', iocc, nbval=size, vect=vector)
```

Or for a scalar:

```
call getvr8( 'FACT', 'SIMP', iocc, scal=value)
```

Exercise

```
cd $HOME/dev/codeaster/src
hg pull -r da378d codeaster_push
hg update -C da378d
```

Create a command, called `MODI_MAIL`, that translate a mesh by a vector.

- **Inputs:**

- `MAILLAGE`: The mesh to translate (maillage_sdaster object)
- `TRANSLATION`: a factor keyword with a unique simple keyword `VECTEUR` which gives the translation vector provided by 3 float numbers
- `INFO`: Verbosity flag. Optional, 1 or 2, default is 1.

- **Output**

- The same mesh, changed in place

- **Optional improvements**

- Support of 2D and 3D translation vector (2 or 3 values)
- Use a `INFO` keyword to print, for example, a message with the number of nodes of the mesh
- Support `TRANSLATION` or `ROTATION`

Exercise: howto

You will change the mesh coordinates in place.

You must know the *maillage_sdaster* datastructure

[d4.06.01]

- Where are stored the coordinates of a mesh ?
- How to access the coordinates of the i-th node ?

Use case

```
DEBUT ()

mesh = LIRE_MALLAGE (FORMAT='MED')

mesh = MODI_MAIL (reuse=mesh,
                  MAILLAGE=mesh,
                  TRANSLATION=_F (VECTEUR= (1., 2., 3.),),)

# check that the coordinates were correctly changed
TEST_RESU (...)

FIN ()
```

Skeleton of modi_mail.py

```
MODI_MAIL=OPER(  
    nom="MODI_MAIL",  
    op=190,  
    sd_prod=maillage_sdaster,  
    fr=tr("Modifier un maillage par translation"),  
  
    reentrant='o',  
  
    MAILLAGE=TODO,  
    TRANSLATION=TODO,  
  
    INFO=SIMP(statut='f', typ='I', default=1, into=(1, 2)),  
)
```

Skeleton of op0190.F90 (1)

```
subroutine op0190()  
    ...  
    !   read the input mesh name: maillage_sdaster, see d6.03.01, §2.1.1  
    call getvid(..., nbret=iret)  
    ASSERT(iret == 1)  
  
    !   read the mesh result (must be identical to the input), see d6.03.01,  
    §2.1.5  
    call getres(...)  
    ASSERT(mesh == mesh0)  
  
    !   check that TRANSLATION exists, see d6.03.01, §2.1.6  
    call getfac('TRANSLATION', nbocc)  
    ASSERT(nbocc == 1)  
  
    !   get the size of the translation vector for a dynamic allocation, see  
    d6.03.01, §2.1.1  
    call getvr8(..., nbret=dim)  
    dim = -dim  
    ASSERT( 2 <= dim .and. dim <= 3)
```


Skeleton of op0190.F90 (2)

```
!   allocate the vector of size 'dim'  
   AS_ALLOCATE(...)  
  
!   read the translation vector values  
   call getvr8(..., nbval=dim, vect=...)  
  
!   name of the jeveux vector containing the coordinates of the mesh  
!   see d4.06.01 for the COORDO object and d4.06.05 for its VALE vector  
   ...  
   vect_coord = ...  
  
!   get the address and the size of this vector  
   call jeveuo(...)  
   call jelira(...)  
   nbnode = size / 3  
  
!   translate the mesh  
!   loop on the nodes  
   ...
```

End of presentation

Is something missing or unclear in this document?
Or feeling happy to have read such a clear tutorial?

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