

## Operator IMPR\_FONCTION

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### 1 Goal

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To print the contents of objects of type function or list of realities in a file intended for a graph plotter.

**Note:**

| Tables, they, are printed with the order `IMPR_TABLE`.

## 2 Syntax

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```
IMPR_FONCTION (
  ◇ FORMAT = / 'TABLE', [DEFECT]
              / 'XMGRACE',
              / 'AGRAF',
              / 'LISS_ENVELOP',

  # Definition of the logical unit to the format AGRAF

  ◇ UNIT = / links, [I]
           / 25, [DEFECT]
  ◇ UNITE_DIGR = / unit_digr, [I]
                 / 26, [DEFECT]

  # Definition of the logical unit to the format XMGRACE and of the pilot of
  # impression

  ◇ UNIT = / links, [I]
           / 29, [DEFECT]
  ◇ PILOT = / '', [DEFECT]
            / 'POSTSCRIPT', [KN]
            / 'EPS',
            / 'MIF',
            / 'SVG',
            / 'PNM',
            / 'PNG',
            / 'JPEG',
            / 'Pdf',
            / 'INTERACTIVE',
            / 'INTERACTIF_BG',

  # Definition of the logical unit to the format TABLE

  ◇ UNIT = / links, [I]
           / 8, [DEFECT]

  # Definition of the logical unit to the format LISS_ENVELOP

  ◇ UNIT = / links, [I]
           / 25, [DEFECT]

  # graphic Page layout common to XMGRACE and AGRAF and LISS_ENVELOP

  ◇ BORNE_X = (xmin, xmax), [l_R]
  ◇ BORNE_Y = (ymin, ymax), [l_R]
  ◇ ECHELLE_X = / 'FLAX',
  [DEFECT]
              / 'LOG',
  ◇ ECHELLE_Y = / 'FLAX',
  [DEFECT]
              / 'LOG',

  ◇ GRILLE_X = / 0, [DEFECT]
               / nx, [R]
  ◇ GRILLE_Y = / 0, [DEFECT]
               / ny, [R]

  ◇ LEGENDE_X = xlegen, [KN]
```

```

    ◇ LEGENDE_Y = ylegen , [KN]

# Page layout of the table

    ◇ SEPARATOR = / separ, [DEFECT]
                  / ``, [KN]
    ◇ COMMENT = / COM, [KN]
                  / `#', [DEFECT]
    ◇ COMM_PARA = / comp, [KN]
                  / ', [DEFECT]
    ◇ DEBUT_LIGNE = / deb., [KN]
                  / ', [DEFECT]
    ◇ FIN_LIGNE = / end, [KN]
                  / `\", [DEFECT]
    ◇ FORMAT_R = / formr, [KN]
                  / `E12.5`, [DEFECT]

# Commun runs with all the formats

    ◇ TITLE = title, [KN]
    ◇ SOUS_TITRE = sous_titre, [KN]
    ◇ INFORMATION = / 1, [DEFECT]
                  / 2,

# Definition of the function to be traced

    ◆ CURVE = ( _F(
        # Put in the form of the function at the formats XMGRACE and AGRAF
        ◇ LEGEND = legend, [KN]
        ◇ STYLE = sty, [I]
        ◇ COLOR = coul, [I]
        ◇ MARKER = marq, [I]
        ◇ FREQ_MARQUEUR = freqmarq, [I]

        # Recovery of the function to be traced with the formats XMGRACE,
        AGRAF and TABLE
        ◆ / ◆ FUNCTION = Fr, [function]
            ◇ LIST_PARA = will lpara, [listr8]
        / ◆ FUNCTION = FC, [fonction_C]
            ◇ PART = / `REAL',
                / `IMAG',
            ◇ LIST_PARA = will lpara, [listr8]
        / ◆ FONC_X = fx, [function]
            ◆ FONC_Y = fy, [function]
            ◇ LIST_PARA = will lpara,
[listr8]
        / ◆ LIST_PARA = will lpara,
[listr8]
            ◆ LIST_RESU = lresu, [listr8]
        / ◆ X-COORDINATE = labs, [l_R]

```

```
        ◆ ORDINATE = lordo,                                [l_R]

# Recovery of the function to be traced with the format LISS_ENVELOP
        ◆ / ◆ TABLECLOTH = tablecloth,
[tablecloth]
        / ◆ NAPPE_LISSEE = nappe_lissee,                    [tablecloth]

# Tri possible
        ◇ SORTING = / \ ,                                [DEFECT]
                / 'X' ,
                / 'Y' ,
                / 'XY' ,
                / 'YX' ,

    ),),
)
```

## 3 Operands

### 3.1 Presentation of the curves

A set of operands optional makes it possible to define the presentation of the curve. All have a value by default.

#### 3.1.1 Operand **FORMAT**

◇ **FORMAT** =

Format of impression of the function

'AGRAF'	impression intended for the software agraf, which also makes it possible to adapt the parameters of presentation in interactive,
'TABLE'	the impression in columns makes it possible to easily import the data in a spreadsheet, if one gives several curves, it is the list of the X-coordinates of the first function which is used to interpolate the values of the other functions,
'XMGRACE'	impression intended for the software xmgrace. One can also adapt the parameters of presentation in interactive. The use of the keyword <b>PILOT</b> allows to directly produce a file image or postscript.
'LISS_ENVELOP'	impression intended for spectra resulting from <b>CALC_FONCTION/LISS_ENVELOP</b> . The curves are plotted thanks to the bookstores Matplotlib python availableS in the distribution Salomé-Méca.

#### **Notice**

*The format **XMGRACE** is intended for versions 5 of grace and is not compatible with grace6 (version 5.99).*

#### 3.1.2 Operand **PILOT**

While choosing **FORMAT** = 'XMGRACE', one has the pilots of exit used by **xmgrace** by using the keyword **PILOT**. This amounts using the functions of export of **xmgrace** via its menu "Print Setup Slips by...".

The exact list of the pilots available on your waiter is provided by the option "- version" of **xmgrace**.

Possible values of **PILOT** :

' '	: in this case, no pilot is used, the file obtained is it .agr or .dat of <b>xmgrace</b> (file containing the data and the directives of the graph.
'POSTSCRIPT', 'EPS'	: file postscript full-page or encapsulated,
'PNG', 'JPEG', 'PNM'	: file of type image,
'PDF', 'MIF', 'SVG'	: particular formats,
'INTERACTIVE'	: no file is turned over if one can open <b>xmgrace</b> with the screen.
'INTERACTIF_BG'	: Like <b>INTERACTIVE</b> but <b>xmgrace</b> is launched in background, calculation continues.

#### 3.1.3 Page layout of the graph common to **XMGRACE**, **AGRAF** and **LISS\_ENVELOP**

##### 3.1.3.1 Operands **BORNE\_X** / **BORNE\_Y**

◇ **BORNE\_X** =

Layout of the function in an interval of the X-coordinates given.

◇ **BORNE\_Y** =

Layout of the function in an interval of the ordinates given.

### 3.1.3.2 Operands ECHELLE\_X / ECHELLE\_Y

- ◇ ECHELLE\_X =  
Type of scale desired for the X-coordinates, FLAXéaire or LOGarithmic.
- ◇ ECHELLE\_Y =  
Type of scale desired for the ordinates, FLAXéaire or LOGarithmic.

### 3.1.3.3 Operands LEGENDE\_X / LEGENDE\_Y

- ◇ LEGENDE\_X =  
Legend associated with the x-axis.
- ◇ LEGENDE\_Y =  
Legend associated with the y-axis.

### 3.1.3.4 Operands GRILLE\_X / GRILLE\_Y

- ◇ GRILLE\_X = nx  
For xmgrace, nx is the distance between two vertical successive lines of the grid.  
For agraf, nx is the entirety defining the frequency of layout of these lines.
- ◇ GRILLE\_Y = ny  
Even thing for the horizontal lines of the grid.

## 3.1.4 Page layout with the format TABLE

See IMPR\_TABLE [U4.91.03] for the description of the keywords of working (DEBUT\_LIGNE, COMMENT...).

### Note:

The labels of the columns are suffixées by “\_ + n° of column” (while starting to 0) in order to avoid the repetition because the names all of columns must be different.

## 3.1.5 Keywords common to all the formats

- ◇ TITLE
- ◇ SOUS\_TITRE

Allow to define the principal and secondary titles graph or table.  
If FORMAT=LISS\_ENVELOP then the titles and subtitles are used to inform the cartouches of the graph. The subtitle must respect the nomenclature “Stages, Precise details” so that the two boxes are correctly filled. If the subtitle contains more than one comma, the elements contained after the second comma will not be taken into account in the cartouche.

### Notice

*The value of TITLE stored by certain orders (example RECU\_FONCTION) in the functions objects is not used by IMPR\_FONCTION.*

## 3.2 Keyword CURVE

- ◆ CURVE

Keyword factor allowing to print the definite functions or to trace one or more functions in the same graph (a function by occurrence of the keyword factor).

### 3.2.1 Complementary attributes for the layout of each function by the software xmgrace Or agraf

◇ `STYLE = sty`

This keyword defines the style of feature of the curve.

**For `xmgrace`,** the correspondence is the following one:

0 step of line	1 continuous	2 dotted lines	3 short	4 long indents
	feature		indents	

5,6,7,8 alternate indents dotted lines

**For `agraf`,** the styles are:

0 line            1 dotted lines    2 point

◇ `MARKER = marq`

This keyword defines the type of marker or symbol of the points of the curve.

**For `xmgrace` :**

0 step of marker	1 circle	2 square	3 rhombus	4 high triangle
5 left triangle	6 low triangle	7 right triangle	8 more	9 crosses
10 star				

**For `agraf`,** the markers are:

0 circle	1 square	2 more	3 rhombus	4 rings full
5 full square	6 full rhombus	7 cercle+croix	8 losange+croix	

◇ `COLOR = coul`

This keyword defines the color of the curve.

**For `xmgrace`,** the colors are:

0 white	1 black	2 red	3 green	4 blue
5 yellow	6 brown	7 gray	8 purple	9 cyan
10 magenta	11 orange	12 chestnut	13 indigo	14 turquoise
15 dark green				

**For `agraf`,** the colors are:

0 black	1 red	2 dark green	3 blue	4 magenta
5 cyan	6 green	7 chestnut	8 orange	9 mauve
10 yellow	11 clear			
	chestnut			

◇ `LEGEND = legend`

Legend given to the function (by default one recovers the name of the function).

◇ `FREQ_MARQUEUR = freqmarq`

Entirety indicating the frequency of impression of the marker associated with a function. All them `freqmarq` points of discretization of the function, a marker is printed (by default all points).

## 3.2.2 Additional attributes for the layout by the software agraf

◇ SORTING = tr

This keyword makes it possible to sort by order ascending the parameters defining the function:

- tr = 'NR', pas de sorting,
- tr = 'X', sorting of the points of the function according to the order ascending of X-coordinates X,
- tr = 'Y', sorting of the points of the function according to the order ascending of the ordinates there,
- tr = 'XY', sorting of the points of the function according to the order ascending of X-coordinates X and in the event of equality according to the order ascending of the ordinates,
- tr = 'YX', sorting of the points of the function according to the order ascending of the ordinates there and in the event of equality according to the order ascending of the X-coordinates,

## 3.2.3 Impression or layout of a real function

/ ◆ FUNCTION = Fr

Name of the real function to print or trace.

◇ LIST\_PARA = Lr

Impression or layout of the function according to the list of the parameters given.

## 3.2.4 Impression or layout of a complex function

One trace either the real part, or the imaginary part. If one wants to trace the real part and the imaginary part in the same graph, the keyword factor should be repeated CURVE.

/ FUNCTION = FC

Name of the function complexes to print or trace.

◇ PART =

Impression or layout of the part REALITY or IMAGINAIRE.

◇ LIST\_PARA = Lr

Impression or layout of the function according to the list of the parameters given.  
Without effect during an impression in column (format 'TABLE').

## 3.2.5 Impression or layout of a function defined by 2 lists of realities

/ ◆ LIST\_PARA = will lpara

Name of the list of the X-coordinates.

◆ LIST\_RESU = lresu

Name of the list of the ordinates.

Or:

/ ◆ X-COORDINATE = labs

List python of the X-coordinates.

◆ ORDINATE = lordo

List python of the ordinates.



## 3.2.6 Impression or layout of a parametric function

- / ♦ FONC\_X = fx  
Name of the parametric function  $X = F(T)$  to print or trace.
- ♦ FONC\_Y = fy  
Name of the parametric function there =  $G(T)$  to print or trace.
- ◇ LIST\_PARA = Lr  
Impression or layout of the function according to the list of the parameters given.

## 3.2.7 Operand UNIT

- ◇ UNIT = links
- ◇ UNITE\_DIGR = unit\_digr if FORMAT = 'AGRAF'

Allow to choose on which logical unit one prints the functions.

If many curves are plotted, it is more flexible to use the type `repe` compound with the order `DEFI_FICHER`, the files will be in the repertoire `./REPE_OUT`.

With the format `AGRAF`, the data are written in `UNIT` whereas the directives are written in `UNITE_DIGR` (26 by defaults are worth).

The value by default of `links` is worth:

- 8 with the format `TABLE`,
- 25 with the format `AGRAF`,
- 29 with the format `XMGRACE` (optional if `PILOT = 'INTERACTIF/_BG'`),
- 25 with the format `LISS_ENVELOP`.

## 3.2.8 Layout of a tablecloth or a smoothed tablecloth

- / ♦ TABLECLOTH = tablecloth  
Name of the tablecloth rough to trace. The layout will be carried out in indents.
- ♦ NAPPE\_LISSEE = tablecloth  
Name of the tablecloth smoothed to trace. The layout will be carried out in full feature.  
Values of the tablecloth lilyée will be well informed in a table under the curve. SI several smoothed tablecloths are provided, Llast informed will be taken into account for the table.

## 3.2.9 Features which existed in IMPR\_COURBE

Working of the graphs starting from table from now on is ensured by `IMPR_TABLE`.

The layout of one `resu_gene` in a node of shock must be made in two times: to recover a function with `RECU_FONCTION`, keyword `RESU_GENE`, then to print the graph with `IMPR_FONCTION`.

## 4 Examples

### 4.1 Curve representing a complex function

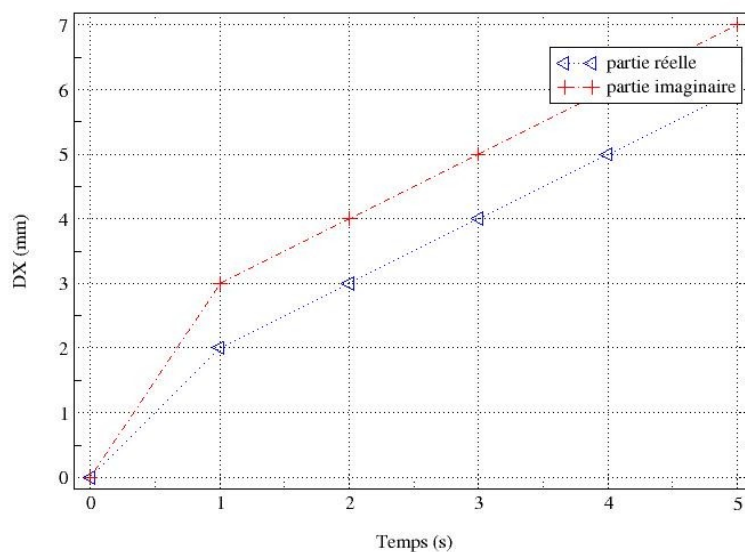
```

FC = DEFI_FONCTION (NOM_PARA=' INST', NOM_RESU=' DX',
                   VALE_C= (0. , 0. , 0. , 1. , 2. , 3. ,
                           2. , 3. , 4. , 3. , 4. , 5. ,
                           4. , 5. , 6. , 5. , 6. , 7. ),)

IMPR_FONCTION (
  UNIT      = 24,
  FORMAT    = 'XMGRACE',
  PILOT     = 'POSTSCRIPT',
  LEGENDE_X = 'Time (S)',
  LEGENDE_Y = 'DX (mm)',
  CURVE     = (
    _F (FUNCTION = FC,
        PART    = 'REAL',
        COLOR   = 4,
        STYLE   = 2,
        MARKER  = 5,
        LEGEND  = 'real part',),
    _F (FUNCTION = FC,
        PART    = 'IMAG',
        COLOR   = 2,
        STYLE   = 5,
        MARKER  = 8,
        LEGEND  = 'imaginary part',),
  ),
  TITLE     = "Traced of a complex function",
)

```

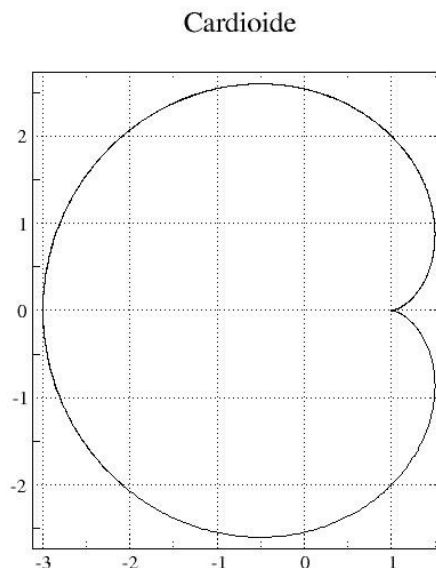
Tracé d'une fonction complexe



## 4.2 Parametric curve

```
lt = DEFI_LIST_REEL (BEGINNING = 0. , INTERVALLE=_F (JUSQU_A=10.,  
PAS=0.01),)  
  
fx = FORMULA (NOM_PARA=' you,  
VALE= "" 2.*cos (T) - cos (2.*t) """,)  
cardioX=CALC_FONC_INTERP (  
FUNCTION = fx,  
LIST_PARA = lt,)  
  
fy = FORMULA (NOM_PARA=' you,  
VALE= "" 2.*sin (T) - sin (2.*t) """,)  
cardioY=CALC_FONC_INTERP (  
FUNCTION = fy,  
LIST_PARA = lt,)  
  
IMPR_FONCTION (  
UNIT = 27,  
FORMAT = 'XMGRACE',  
TITLE = 'Ardioid',  
CURVE = (  
_F (FONC_X = cardioX,  
FONC_Y = cardioY),  
),  
)
```

A file thus is obtained that one can visualize in `xmgrace` :

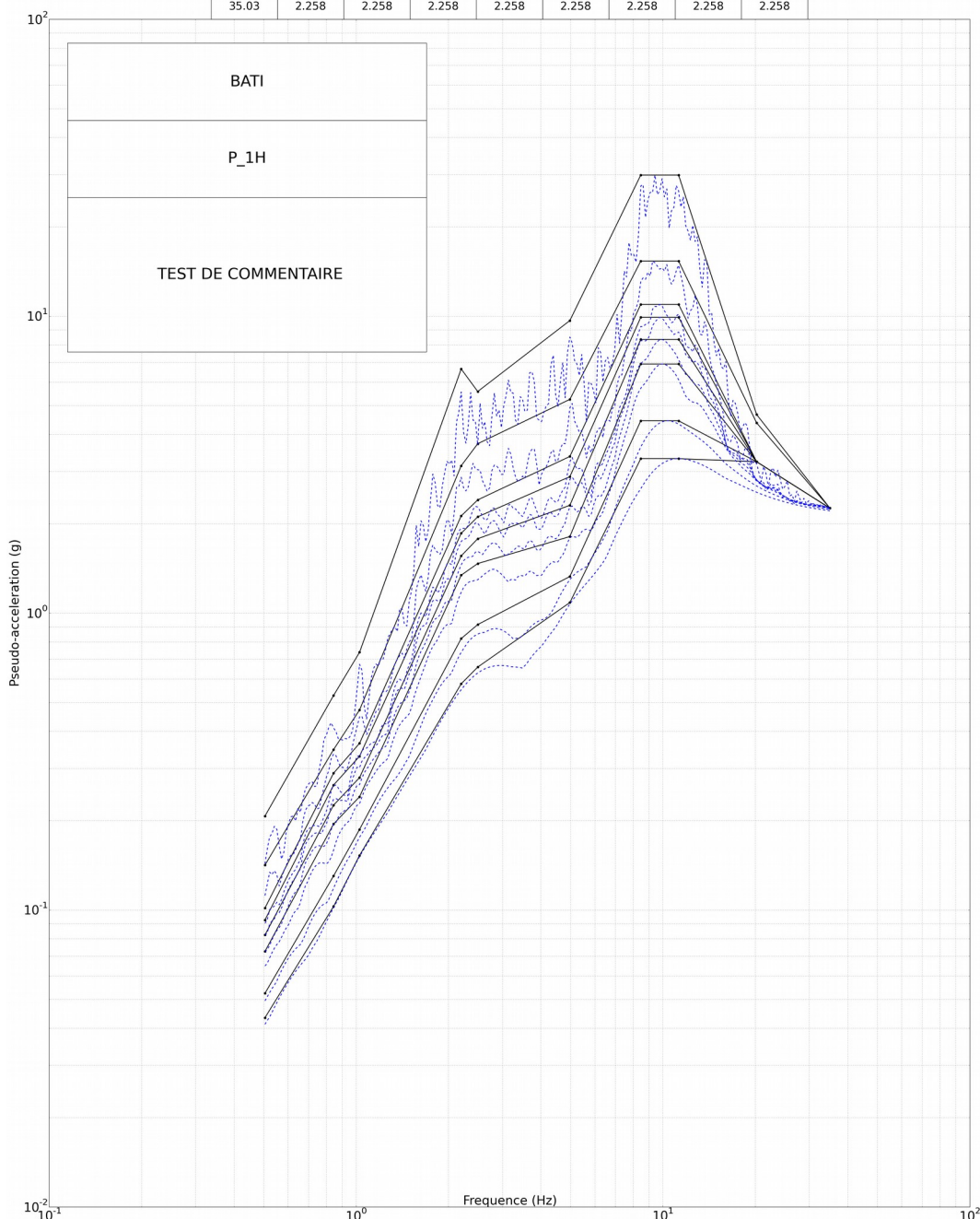


Additional working in `xmgrace` : menu *Stud/Graph appearance*, type *fixed* (square grid), and to remove the legend by stripping the box *Display legend*.

## 4.3 Tablecloth and smoothed Tablecloth

One thus obtains a file .png according to.

Freq [Hz]	Damp 0.5%	Damp 2.0%	Damp 4.0%	Damp 5.0%	Damp 7.0%	Damp 10.0%	Damp 20.0%	Damp 30.0%
0.51	0.207	0.142	0.102	0.093	0.082	0.073	0.052	0.043
0.84	0.528	0.347	0.289	0.264	0.226	0.195	0.130	0.103
1.03	0.738	0.472	0.365	0.330	0.279	0.241	0.187	0.153
2.20	6.643	3.137	2.126	1.857	1.559	1.342	0.821	0.578
2.49	5.578	3.720	2.407	2.111	1.781	1.469	0.915	0.658
4.98	9.670	5.249	3.371	2.882	2.308	1.811	1.329	1.086
8.47	29.885	15.334	10.962	9.915	8.358	6.904	4.445	3.314
11.25	29.885	15.334	10.962	9.915	8.358	6.904	4.445	3.314
20.21	4.667	4.375	3.236	3.236	3.236	3.236	3.236	3.236
35.03	2.258	2.258	2.258	2.258	2.258	2.258	2.258	2.258



# Code\_Aster

Version  
default

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