Selection of one or more fields in a Structure of Data RESULT

1 Goal

Description of the keywords of access to the fields of sizes of a structure of data of the type result.

To extract a field from sizes in a concept result one has two types of indicators: the reference symbols and variables of access.

This document describes the whole of the keywords giving access the fields of size contained in a structure of data result and used in the orders CALCHAMP [U4.81.04], CALC_G [U4.82.03], COMB_SIGE_MODAL [U4.84.01], EXTR_MODE [U4.52.12], IMPR_GENE [U4.91.02], IMPR_RESU [U4.91.01], LIRE_RESU [U7.02.01], POST_ELEM [U4.81.22], POST_RCCM [U4.83.11], POST_RELEVE_T [U4.81.21], RECUP_FONCTION [U4.32.03], TEST_RESU [U4.92.01].

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2 Syntax

# Extraction of a field of size of resu

\[\begin{align*}
\&/\ TOUT\_CHAM\ &=\ /'YES',\ [\text{DEFECT}] \\
\&\ /'NOT',\ \\
\&/\ NOM\_CHAM\ &=\ L\_NOMSYMB,\ [l\_K16] \\
\&/\ TOUT\_ORDRE\ &=\ 'YES',\ [\text{DEFECT}] \\
\&/\ NUME\_ORDRE\ &=\ LORDRE,\ [l\_I] \\
\&/\ LIST\_ORDRE\ &=\ LENTI,\ [\text{listis}] \\
\&/\ TOUT\_MODE\ &=\ 'YES',\ \\
\&/\ NUME\_MODE\ &=\ LMODE,\ [l\_I] \\
\&/\ LIST\_MODE\ &=\ LENTI,\ [\text{listis}] \\
\&/\ NOEUD\_CMP\ &=\ LNOECMP,\ [l\_K16] \\
\&/\ NOM\_CAS\ &=\ NCAS,\ [K16] \\
\&/\ ANGLE\ &=\ LANGLE,\ [l\_R] \\
\&/\ FREQ\ &=\ LFREQ,\ [l\_R] \\
\&/\ LIST\_FREQ\ &=\ LREEL,\ [\text{listr8}] \\
\&/\ TOUT\_INST\ &=\ 'YES',\ \\
\&/\ INST\ &=\ LINST,\ [l\_R] \\
\&/\ LIST\_INST\ &=\ LREEL,\ [\text{listr8}] \\
\&/\ CRITERION\ &=\ 'RELATIVE' \\
\[\text{[DEFECT]}\] \\
\&/\ PRECISION\ &=\ /\ prec\ [R] \\
\&/\ 1.0\times10^{-3}\ or\ 1.0\times10^{-6},\ [\text{DEFECT}] \\
\&/\ CRITERION\ &=\ 'ABSOLUTE' \\
\&/\ PRECISION\ &=\ prec\ [R]
\end{align*}\]

* This value by default depends on the structure of data of type result which is exploited.

- PREC = $10^{-3}$ for the following orders: TEST_RESU, EXTR_MODE, COMB_SISM_MODAL,

- PREC = $10^{-6}$ for the following orders: CALC_CHAMP, CALC_G, IMPR_GENE, IMPR_RESU, LIRE_RESU, POST_ELEM, POST_RCCM, POST_RELEVE_T, POST_RCCM.

The value by default of $1.0\times10^{-6}$ for the relative precision was selected very small to avoid selecting very close values obtained for example during the automatic recutting of the step of time. The keyword PRECISION becomes obligatory (not value by default) if CRITERE='ABSOLU'.

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3 Extraction of a field of size

3.1 Choice of the reference symbols: Operands TOUT_CHAM / NOM_CHAM

/ TOUT_CHAM = '/YES' [DEFECT]

This keyword indicates that one wants to reach (X) the field (S) of sizes actually calculated (S) for the concept result RESU. If the operand is not used NOM_CHAM, this operand is taken by default with ‘YES’.

The possible fields are described in specific documentations of the concepts result.

Example: the possible fields are for a result of the type evol_elas [U4.51.01]:

DEPL
SIGM_ELNO
EPSI_ELNO
...
...

/ NOM_CHAM = L_NOMSYMB [l_K16]

A concept result can be composed of several fields of sizes of type field to the nodes or field by element. This keyword makes it possible to confer choose a list of reference symbols of field among the whole of possible ( TOUT_CHAM).

Note:
Keywords TOUT_CHAM and NOM_CHAM cannot be used simultaneously.

3.2 Choice of the sequence numbers: Operands TOUT_ORDRE/NUMÉRIQUE_ORDRE/LISTE_ORDRE

/ TOUT_ORDRE = ‘YES’ [DEFECT]

This keyword gives access (X) the field (S) for all the already calculated sequence numbers.

Example:

• every moment for a result of the type evol_

• all clean modes for a result of the type mode_meca.

/ NUME_ORDRE : LORDRE [l_I]

This keyword makes it possible to reach only (X) the field (S) correspondent a list of sequence numbers LORDRE (plural is employed here for the case where one chose TOUT_CHAM = ‘YES’).

Example: RESU = (_F (RESULTAT= RESU, TOUT_CHAM = ‘YES’, NUME_ORDRE= (3.6)))

One will reach all the computed fields with the third and the sixth sequence number.

/ LIST_ORDRE : LENTI [listis]

The keyword LIST_ORDRE indicate that one wants to reach (X) the field (S) correspondent with a list of sequence numbers LENTI, defined by the operator DEFI_LIST_ENTI [U4.34.02] (LENTI is thus a concept of the type listis).

Example:

LIST = DEFI_LIST_ENTI ( VALE = (3.6))

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3.3 Other ways of choosing the sequence numbers: variables of access

3.3.1 Operands \textbf{TOUT\_MODE/NUMÉRIQUE\_MODE/LISTE\_MODE/NOEUD\_CMP}

/ TOUT\_MODE = 'YES'

This keyword indicates that one wants to reach all the fields for all the already calculated numbers of mode.

It is licit only for the types of concept \textit{result} (mode statics or dynamic) having for variable of access NUME\_MODE.

/ NUME\_MODE = LMODE[l\_I]

This keyword indicates that one wants to reach (X) the field (S) correspondent with a list of numbers of mode LMODE. These numbers are those affected by the calculation algorithm.

It is licit only for the types of concept \textit{result} (mode statics or dynamic) having for variable of access NUME\_MODE.

Example: \[ RESU = (_F (RESULTAT= RESU, TOUT\_CHAM = 'OUI', NUME\_MODE= (3.6)) \]

One will reach all the fields corresponding to the third and the sixth mode.

/ LIST\_MODE = LENTI [listis]

The keyword LIST\_MODE indicate that one wants to reach (X) the field (S) correspondent with a list of numbers of modes LENTI, defined by the operator \textbf{DEFI\_LIST\_ENTI} [U4.34.02] (LENTI is thus a concept of the type listis). It is valid only for the types of concept result having for variable of access NUME\_MODE.

Example: \[ LIST = DEFI\_LIST\_ENTI (VALE = (3.6)) \]
\[ RESU = (_F (RESULTAT= RESU, TOUT\_CHAM = 'YES', LIST\_MODE= LISTS) \]

One will reach all the fields corresponding to the third and the sixth mode.

/ NOEUD\_CMP = LNOECMP[l\_K16]

Results of the type base\_modal or mode\_stat have as a variable of access NOEUD\_CMP. The value of these variables of access is obtained by concatenating the name of the node and the name of the component. To specify a value of the variable of access, the user will give two names, the name of the followed node by the name of the component. A list of \( n \) variables of access will be introduced by the data of \( N \) couples (name of the node, name of the component).

A list of values of this variable of access can be provided by the list \((couple1, couple2, \ldots)\).

3.3.2 Operand \textbf{NOM\_CAS}

/ NOM\_CAS = NCAS [K16]

The keyword NOM\_CAS indicate that one wants to reach the field corresponding to a case of loading. It is licit only for the concepts \textit{result} of type mult\_elas who have as a variable of access NOM\_CAS and produced by MACRO\_ELAS\_MULT [U4.51.02].
The keyword \texttt{ANGLE} indicate that one wants to reach (X) the field (S) recombined (S) for a list of angles. It is licit only for the concepts result of type \texttt{comb\_fourier} who have as a variable of access \texttt{ANGLE} and produced by the operator \texttt{COMB\_FOURIER} [U4.83.31].

### 3.3.4 Operands FREQ / LIST\_FREQ

These operands are licit only for the types of concept result having for variable of access \texttt{FREQ} (\texttt{mode\_meca}, \texttt{dyna\_harm},...).

\begin{verbatim}
/ FREQ    =  LFREQ  [1_R]
\end{verbatim}

The keyword \texttt{FREQ} indicate that one wants to reach (X) the field (S) correspondent with a list of frequencies \texttt{LFREQ}.

Example: \[
\text{RESU} = (_F (\text{RESULTAT=} \text{RESU}, \text{TOUT\_CHAM} = 'OUI', \text{FREQ=} (3.52, 7.37))}
\]

One will reach all the fields corresponding to the frequencies 3.52 and 7.37.

\begin{verbatim}
/ LIST\_FREQ  =  LREEL  [lstr8]
\end{verbatim}

The keyword \texttt{LIST\_FREQ} indicate that one wants to reach (X) the field (S) correspondent with a list of frequencies \texttt{LREEL}, defined by the operator \texttt{DEFI\_LIST\_REEL}(LREEL is thus a concept of the type lstr8).

Example:
\[
\text{LIST} = \text{DEFI\_LIST\_REEL ( VALE = (3.52, 7.37))}
\text{RESU} = (_F (\text{RESULTAT=} \text{RESU}, \text{TOUT\_CHAM} = 'YES', \text{LIST\_FREQ} = \text{LIST})}
\]

One will reach all the fields corresponding to the frequencies 3.52 and 7.37.

### 3.3.5 Operands TOUT\_INST / INST / LIST\_INST

These operands are licit only for the types of concept result of temporal evolution having for variables of access \texttt{INST} (\texttt{evol\_noli}, \texttt{evol\_ther}, \texttt{dyna\_trans},...).

\begin{verbatim}
/ TOUT\_INST    =  'YES'
\end{verbatim}

This keyword indicates that one wants to reach all the fields for every already calculated moment.

\begin{verbatim}
/ INST    =  LINST  [1_R]
\end{verbatim}

The keyword \texttt{INST} indicate that one wants to reach (X) the field (S) correspondent with a list of moments \texttt{LINST}.

Example:
\[
\text{RESU} = (_F (\text{RESULTAT=} \text{RESU}, \text{TOUT\_CHAM} = 'YES', \text{INST=} (3., 7.))}
\]

One will reach all the fields corresponding to the moments 3. and 7.

\begin{verbatim}
/ LIST\_INST  =  LREEL  [lstr8]
\end{verbatim}

The keyword \texttt{LIST\_INST} indicate that one wants to reach (X) the field (S) correspondent with a list of moments \texttt{LREEL}, defined by the operator \texttt{DEFI\_LIST\_REEL}(LREEL is thus a concept of the type lstr8).

Example:
\[
\text{LIST} = \text{DEFI\_LIST\_REEL ( VALE = (3., 7.))}
\text{RESU} = (_F (\text{RESULTAT=} \text{RESU}, \text{TOUT\_CHAM} = 'YES', \text{LIST\_INST} = \text{LISTS})
\]
One will reach all the fields corresponding to the moments 3. and 7.

3.3.6 Operands PRECISION / CRITERION

These operands make it possible to refine the access by real variables of access of time or the frequency.

\[
\text{PRECISION} = \begin{cases} 
/ \text{prec} & [R] \\
/ 1.0D-3 \text{ or } 1.0D-6 & [\text{DEFECT}] 
\end{cases}
\]

This keyword makes it possible to indicate that one searches all the fields whose moment (respectively the frequency) is in the interval "\text{inst} \pm \text{prec}" (confer CRITERION).

By default \text{prec} = 1.0D-3 or \text{prec} = 1.0D-6 (according to the orders).

If \text{CRITERE} = 'ABSOLU', there is no value by default.

\[
\text{CRITERION} = \begin{cases} 
/ '\text{RELATIVE}' & [\text{DEFECT}] \\
/ '\text{ABSOLUTE}' 
\end{cases}
\]

'\text{RELATIVE}': the interval of research is: \([\text{inst} (1 - \text{prec}), \text{inst} (1 + \text{prec})]\)

'\text{ABSOLUTE}': the interval of research is: \([\text{inst} - \text{prec}, \text{inst} + \text{prec}]\).