
paramspace Documentation

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YAML TOOLS

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This is the documentation of the [paramspace](#) package.

It currently is very much *Work in Progress*; in its current state, it only contains an API reference.

In the meantime, refer to the [README on the project page](#) for installation instructions, example usage, and development information.

For a software package where [paramspace](#) is in use, see [utopya](#) and the [Utopia project](#).

Note: If you find any errors in this documentation or would like to contribute to the project, a visit to the [project page](#) is appreciated.

SUPPORTED YAML TAGS

YAML allows defining custom so-called tags which can be distinguished during loading and serialization of objects. *paramspace* makes heavy use of this possibility, as it greatly simplifies the definition and usage of configuration files.

Hint: Are there more YAML tags?

Under the hood, this package uses the *yayaml* package, which provides a wide range of other YAML tags. See [its documentation](#) for a list of added tags and what they do.

- *Parameter Space Tags*

1.1 Parameter Space Tags

The *paramspace.yaml* module implements constructors and representers for the following classes:

- `!pspace` constructs a *ParamSpace*
- `!sweep` (or `!pdim`) constructs a *ParamDim*
- `!coupled-sweep` (or `!coupled-pdim`) constructs a *CoupledParamDim*

This is a convenient and powerful way of defining these objects, right in the YAML file. For instance, this approach is used in [the Utopia framework](#) to define sweeps over model parameters.

For example:

Hint: For the *ParamDim* and derived classes, there additionally are the `!sweep-default` and `!coupled-sweep-default` tags. These do not create a *ParamDim* objects but directly return the default value. By adding the `-default` in the end, they can be quickly deactivated inside the configuration file (as an alternative to commenting them out).

PARAMSPACE PACKAGE

This package provides classes to conveniently define hierarchically structured parameter spaces and iterate over them. To that end, any dict-like object can be populated with *ParamDim* objects to create a parameter dimension at that key. When creating a *ParamSpace* from this dict, it becomes possible to iterate over all points in the space created by the parameter dimensions, i.e. the *parameter space*.

Furthermore, the *paramspace.yaml* module provides possibilities to define the parameter space fully from YAML configuration files, using custom YAML tags.

2.1 Submodules

2.1.1 paramspace.paramdim module

The ParamDim classes define parameter dimensions along which discrete values can be assumed. While they provide iteration abilities on their own, they make sense mostly to use as objects in a dict that is converted to a ParamSpace.

class `paramspace.paramdim.Masked(value)`

Bases: `object`

To indicate a masked value in a ParamDim

__init__(value)

Initialize a Masked object that is a placeholder for the given value

Parameters

value – The value to mask

property value

classmethod `to_yaml(representer, node: Masked)`

Parameters

- **representer** (`ruamel.yaml.representer`) – The representer module
- **node** (`Masked`) – The node, i.e. an instance of this class

Returns

the scalar value that this object masks, without tag

exception `paramspace.paramdim.MaskedValueError`

Bases: `ValueError`

Raised when trying to set the state of a ParamDim to a masked value

args

with_traceback()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

```
class paramspace.paramdim.ParamDimBase(*, default, values: Optional[Iterable] = None, order:
    Optional[Union[int, float]] = 0, name: Optional[str] = None,
    as_type: Optional[str] = None, assert_unique: bool = True,
    **kwargs)
```

Bases: `object`

The ParamDim base class.

```
_OMIT_ATTR_IN_EQ = ()
```

```
_REPR_ATTRS = ()
```

```
_VKWARGS = ('values', 'range', 'linspace', 'logspace')
```

```
__init__(*, default, values: Optional[Iterable] = None, order: Optional[Union[int, float]] = 0, name:
    Optional[str] = None, as_type: Optional[str] = None, assert_unique: bool = True, **kwargs) →
    None
```

Initialise a parameter dimension object.

Parameters

- **default** – default value of this parameter dimension
- **values** (*Iterable*, *optional*) – Which discrete values this parameter dimension can take. This argument takes precedence over any constructors given in the kwargs (like range, linspace, ...).
- **order** (*float*, *optional*) – If given, this allows to specify an order within a ParamSpace that includes this ParamDim object. Dimensions with lowest order will then be iterated over more frequently. Default is 0.
- **name** (*str*, *optional*) – If given, this is an *additional* name of this ParamDim object, and can be used by the ParamSpace to access this object.
- **as_type** (*str*, *optional*) – If given, casts the individual created values to a certain python type. The following string values are possible: str, int, bool, float
- **assert_unique** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to assert uniqueness of the values among them.
- ****kwargs** – Constructors for the values argument, valid keys are range, linspace, and logspace; corresponding values are expected to be iterables and are passed to range(*args), np.linspace(*args), or np.logspace(*args), respectively. See also: `numpy.linspace()`, `numpy.logspace()`.

Raises

TypeError – For invalid arguments

```
_init_vals(*, as_type: str, assert_unique: bool, **kwargs)
```

Parses the arguments and invokes `_set_vals`

property name

The name value.

property order

The order value.

property default: `Union[Any, Masked]`

The default value, which may be masked.

property values: `tuple`

The values that are iterated over.

Returns

the values this parameter dimension can take. If None, the values are not yet set.

Return type

`tuple`

property coords: `tuple`

Returns the coordinates of this parameter dimension, i.e., the combined default value and the sequence of iteration values.

Returns

coordinates associated with the indices of this dimension

Return type

`tuple`

property pure_coords: `tuple`

Returns the pure coordinates of this parameter dimension, i.e., the combined default value and the sequence of iteration values, but with masked values resolved.

Returns

coordinates associated with the indices of this dimension

Return type

`tuple`

property num_values: `int`

The number of values available.

Returns

The number of available values

Return type

`int`

property num_states: `int`

The number of possible states, i.e., including the default state

Returns

The number of possible states

Return type

`int`

property state: `int`

The current iterator state

Returns

The state of the iterator; if it is None, the ParamDim is not inside an iteration.

Return type

`Union[int, None]`

property current_value

If in an iteration, returns the value according to the current state. Otherwise, returns the default value.

__eq__(*other*) → bool

Check for equality between self and other

Parameters

other – the object to compare to

Returns

Whether the two objects are equivalent

Return type

bool

abstract __len__() → int

Returns the effective length of the parameter dimension, i.e. the number of values that will be iterated over

Returns

The number of values to be iterated over

Return type

int

__str__() → str

Returns

Returns the string representation of the ParamDimBase-derived object

Return type

str

__repr__() → str

Returns

Returns the string representation of the ParamDimBase-derived object

Return type

str

_parse_repr_attrs() → dict

For the `__repr__` method, collects some attributes into a dict

__iter__()

Iterate over available values

__next__()

Move to the next valid state and return the corresponding parameter value.

Returns

The current value (inside an iteration)

abstract enter_iteration() → None

Sets the state to the first possible one, symbolising that an iteration has started.

Returns

None

Raises

StopIteration – If no iteration is possible

abstract `iterate_state()` → `None`

Iterates the state of the parameter dimension.

Returns

`None`

Raises

StopIteration – Upon end of iteration

abstract `reset()` → `None`

Called after the end of an iteration and should reset the object to a state where it is possible to start another iteration over it.

Returns

`None`

_parse_value(*val*, *, *as_type*: *Optional[str]* = *None*)

Parses a single value and ensures it is of correct type.

_set_values(*values*: *Iterable*, *, *assert_unique*: *bool*, *as_type*: *Optional[str]* = *None*)

This function sets the values attribute; it is needed for the values setter function that is overwritten when changing the property in a derived class.

Parameters

- **values** (*Iterable*) – The iterable to set the values with
- **assert_unique** (*bool*) – Whether to assert uniqueness of the values
- **as_type** (*str*, *optional*) – The following values are possible: `str`, `int`, `bool`, `float`. If not given, will leave the values as they are.

Raises

- **AttributeError** – If the attribute is already set
- **ValueError** – If the iterator is invalid

Deleted Parameters:

as_float (*bool*, *optional*): If given, makes sure that values are of type `float`; this is needed for the numpy initializers

_rec_tuple_conv(*obj*: *list*)

Recursively converts a list-like object into a tuple, replacing all occurrences of lists with tuples.

_YAML_UPDATE = {}

_YAML_REMOVE_IF = {'name': (None,)}

classmethod `to_yaml`(*representer*, *node*)

Parameters

- **representer** (*ruamel.yaml.representer*) – The representer module
- **node** (*type(self)*) – The node, i.e. an instance of this class

Returns

a yaml mapping that is able to recreate this object

```
classmethod from_yaml(loader, node)
```

The default loader for ParamDim-derived objects

```
_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>
```

```
class paramspace.paramdim.ParamDim(*, mask: Union[bool, Tuple[bool]] = False, **kwargs)
```

Bases: [ParamDimBase](#)

The ParamDim class.

```
_OMIT_ATTR_IN_EQ = ('_mask_cache', '_inside_iter', '_target_of')
```

```
_REPR_ATTRS = ('mask',)
```

```
yaml_tag = '!sweep'
```

```
_YAML_UPDATE = {'mask': 'mask'}
```

```
_YAML_REMOVE_IF = {'mask': (None, False), 'name': (None,)}
```

```
__init__(*, mask: Union[bool, Tuple[bool]] = False, **kwargs)
```

Initialize a regular parameter dimension.

Parameters

- **mask** ([Union\[bool, Tuple\[bool\]\]](#), optional) – Which values of the dimension to mask, i.e., skip in iteration. Note that masked values still count to the length of the parameter dimension!
- ****kwargs** – Passed to [ParamDimBase.__init__\(\)](#). Possible arguments:
 - **default**: default value of this parameter dimension
 - **values** ([Iterable](#), optional): Which discrete values this parameter dimension can take. This argument takes precedence over any constructors given in the kwargs (like range, linspace, ...).
 - **order** (float, optional): If given, this allows to specify an order within a ParamSpace that includes this ParamDim. If not given, 0 will be used. See [iterator\(\)](#) for more information on iteration order.
 - **name** (str, optional): If given, this is an *additional* name of this ParamDim object, and can be used by the [ParamSpace](#) to access this object.
 - ****kwargs**: Constructors for the values argument, valid keys are range, linspace, and logspace; corresponding values are expected to be iterables and are passed to `range(*args)`, `np.linspace(*args)`, or `np.logspace(*args)`, respectively.

property target_of

Returns the list that holds all the CoupledParamDim objects that point to this instance of ParamDim.

property state: [int](#)

The current iterator state

Returns

The state of the iterator; if it is None, the ParamDim is not inside an iteration.

Return type

[Union\[int, None\]](#)

property mask_tuple: `Tuple[bool]`

Returns a tuple representation of the current mask

property mask: `Union[bool, Tuple[bool]]`

Returns False if no value is masked or a tuple of booleans that represents the mask

property num_masked: `int`

Returns the number of unmasked values

__len__() → int

Returns the effective length of the parameter dimension, i.e. the number of values that will be iterated over.

Returns

The number of values to be iterated over

Return type

`int`

enter_iteration() → None

Sets the state to the first possible one, symbolising that an iteration has started.

Raises

StopIteration – If no iteration is possible because all values are masked.

iterate_state() → None

Iterates the state of the parameter dimension.

Raises

StopIteration – Upon end of iteration

reset() → None

Called after the end of an iteration and should reset the object to a state where it is possible to start another iteration over it.

Returns

`None`

_VKWARGS = ('values', 'range', 'linspace', 'logspace')

__eq__(other) → bool

Check for equality between self and other

Parameters

other – the object to compare to

Returns

Whether the two objects are equivalent

Return type

`bool`

__iter__()

Iterate over available values

__next__()

Move to the next valid state and return the corresponding parameter value.

Returns

The current value (inside an iteration)

`__repr__()` → `str`

Returns

Returns the string representation of the ParamDimBase-derived object

Return type

`str`

`__str__()` → `str`

Returns

Returns the string representation of the ParamDimBase-derived object

Return type

`str`

`_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>`

`_init_vals(*, as_type: str, assert_unique: bool, **kwargs)`

Parses the arguments and invokes `_set_vals`

`_parse_repr_attrs()` → `dict`

For the `__repr__` method, collects some attributes into a dict

`_parse_value(val, *, as_type: Optional[str] = None)`

Parses a single value and ensures it is of correct type.

`_rec_tuple_conv(obj: list)`

Recursively converts a list-like object into a tuple, replacing all occurrences of lists with tuples.

`_set_values(values: Iterable, *, assert_unique: bool, as_type: Optional[str] = None)`

This function sets the values attribute; it is needed for the values setter function that is overwritten when changing the property in a derived class.

Parameters

- **values** (`Iterable`) – The iterable to set the values with
- **assert_unique** (`bool`) – Whether to assert uniqueness of the values
- **as_type** (`str`, `optional`) – The following values are possible: `str`, `int`, `bool`, `float`. If not given, will leave the values as they are.

Raises

- **AttributeError** – If the attribute is already set
- **ValueError** – If the iterator is invalid

Deleted Parameters:

as_float (bool, optional): If given, makes sure that values are of type float; this is needed for the numpy initializers

property coords: `tuple`

Returns the coordinates of this parameter dimension, i.e., the combined default value and the sequence of iteration values.

Returns

coordinates associated with the indices of this dimension

Return type

`tuple`

property current_value

If in an iteration, returns the value according to the current state. Otherwise, returns the default value.

property default: `Union[Any, Masked]`

The default value, which may be masked.

classmethod from_yaml(*loader, node*)

The default loader for ParamDim-derived objects

property name

The name value.

property num_states: `int`

The number of possible states, i.e., including the default state

Returns

The number of possible states

Return type

`int`

property num_values: `int`

The number of values available.

Returns

The number of available values

Return type

`int`

property order

The order value.

property pure_coords: `tuple`

Returns the pure coordinates of this parameter dimension, i.e., the combined default value and the sequence of iteration values, but with masked values resolved.

Returns

coordinates associated with the indices of this dimension

Return type

`tuple`

classmethod to_yaml(*representer, node*)

Parameters

- **representer** (*ruamel.yaml.representer*) – The representer module
- **node** (*type(self)*) – The node, i.e. an instance of this class

Returns

a yaml mapping that is able to recreate this object

property values: `tuple`

The values that are iterated over.

Returns

the values this parameter dimension can take. If None, the values are not yet set.

Return type

`tuple`

```
class paramspace.paramdim.CoupledParamDim(*, default=None, target_pdim: Optional[ParamDim] = None,
                                           target_name: Optional[Union[str, Sequence[str]]] = None,
                                           **kwargs)
```

Bases: `ParamDimBase`

A CoupledParamDim object is recognized by the ParamSpace and its state moves alongside with another ParamDim's state.

```
_OMIT_ATTR_IN_EQ = ()
```

```
_REPR_ATTRS = ('target_pdim', 'target_name', '_use_coupled_default',
               '_use_coupled_values')
```

```
yaml_tag = '!coupled-sweep'
```

```
_YAML_UPDATE = {'target_name': '_target_name_as_list'}
```

```
_YAML_REMOVE_IF = {'assert_unique': (True, False), 'default': (None,), 'name':
                   (None,), 'order': (None,), 'target_name': (None,), 'target_pdim': (None,),
                   'values': (None, [None])}
```

```
__init__(*, default=None, target_pdim: Optional[ParamDim] = None, target_name: Optional[Union[str,
Sequence[str]]] = None, **kwargs)
```

Initialize a coupled parameter dimension.

If the *default* or any values-setting argument is set, those will be used. If that is not the case, the respective parts from the coupled dimension will be used.

Parameters

- **default** (*None*, *optional*) – The default value. If not given, will use the one from the coupled object.
- **target_pdim** (`ParamDim`, *optional*) – The ParamDim object to couple to
- **target_name** (`Union[str, Sequence[str]]`, *optional*) – The *name* of the ParamDim object to couple to; needs to be within the same ParamSpace and the ParamSpace needs to be able to resolve it using this name.
- ****kwargs** – Passed to ParamDimBase.__init__

Raises

TypeError – If neither target_pdim nor target_name were given or or both were given

```
__len__() → int
```

Returns the effective length of the parameter dimension, i.e. the number of values that will be iterated over; corresponds to that of the target ParamDim

Returns

The number of values to be iterated over

Return type

int

enter_iteration() → None

Does nothing, as state has no effect for CoupledParamDim

iterate_state() → None

Does nothing, as state has no effect for CoupledParamDim

reset() → None

Does nothing, as state has no effect for CoupledParamDim

property target_name: Union[str, Sequence[str]]

The ParamDim object this CoupledParamDim couples to.

property _target_name_as_list: Union[str, List[str]]

For the safe yaml representer, the target_name cannot be a tuple.

This property returns it as str or list of strings.

_VKWARGS = ('values', 'range', 'linspace', 'logspace')

__eq__(other) → bool

Check for equality between self and other

Parameters

other – the object to compare to

Returns

Whether the two objects are equivalent

Return type

bool

__iter__()

Iterate over available values

__next__()

Move to the next valid state and return the corresponding parameter value.

Returns

The current value (inside an iteration)

__repr__() → str

Returns

Returns the string representation of the ParamDimBase-derived object

Return type

str

__str__() → str

Returns

Returns the string representation of the ParamDimBase-derived object

Return type

str

`_abc_impl = <_abc._abc_data object>`

`_init_vals(*, as_type: str, assert_unique: bool, **kwargs)`

Parses the arguments and invokes `_set_vals`

`_parse_repr_attrs() → dict`

For the `__repr__` method, collects some attributes into a dict

`_parse_value(val, *, as_type: Optional[str] = None)`

Parses a single value and ensures it is of correct type.

`_rec_tuple_conv(obj: list)`

Recursively converts a list-like object into a tuple, replacing all occurrences of lists with tuples.

`_set_values(values: Iterable, *, assert_unique: bool, as_type: Optional[str] = None)`

This function sets the values attribute; it is needed for the values setter function that is overwritten when changing the property in a derived class.

Parameters

- **values** (*Iterable*) – The iterable to set the values with
- **assert_unique** (*bool*) – Whether to assert uniqueness of the values
- **as_type** (*str*, *optional*) – The following values are possible: `str`, `int`, `bool`, `float`. If not given, will leave the values as they are.

Raises

- **AttributeError** – If the attribute is already set
- **ValueError** – If the iterator is invalid

Deleted Parameters:

as_float (bool, optional): If given, makes sure that values are of type `float`; this is needed for the numpy initializers

property coords: `tuple`

Returns the coordinates of this parameter dimension, i.e., the combined default value and the sequence of iteration values.

Returns

coordinates associated with the indices of this dimension

Return type

`tuple`

classmethod from_yaml(loader, node)

The default loader for ParamDim-derived objects

property name

The name value.

property num_states: `int`

The number of possible states, i.e., including the default state

Returns

The number of possible states

Return type

`int`

property num_values: `int`

The number of values available.

Returns

The number of available values

Return type

`int`

property order

The order value.

property pure_coords: `tuple`

Returns the pure coordinates of this parameter dimension, i.e., the combined default value and the sequence of iteration values, but with masked values resolved.

Returns

coordinates associated with the indices of this dimension

Return type

`tuple`

classmethod to_yaml(*representer, node*)

Parameters

- **representer** (`ruamel.yaml.representer`) – The representer module
- **node** (`type(self)`) – The node, i.e. an instance of this class

Returns

a yaml mapping that is able to recreate this object

property target_pdim: `ParamDim`

The ParamDim object this CoupledParamDim couples to.

property default: `Union[Any, Masked]`

The default value.

Returns

the default value this parameter dimension can take.

Raises

`RuntimeError` – If no ParamDim was associated yet

property values: `tuple`

The values that are iterated over.

If `self._use_coupled_values` is set, will be those of the coupled pdim.

Returns

The values of this CoupledParamDim or the target ParamDim

Return type

`tuple`

property state: `int`

The current iterator state of the target ParamDim

Returns

The state of the iterator; if it is None, the
ParamDim is not inside an iteration.

Return type

Union[int, None]

property current_value

If in an iteration, returns the value according to the current state. Otherwise, returns the default value.

property mask: Union[bool, Tuple[bool]]

Return the coupled object's mask value

2.1.2 paramspace.paramspace module

Implementation of the ParamSpace class

```
class paramspace.paramspace.ParamSpace(d: dict)
```

Bases: `object`

The ParamSpace class holds dict-like data in which some entries are ParamDim objects. These objects each define one parameter dimension.

The ParamSpace class then allows to iterate over the space that is created by the parameter dimensions: at each point of the space (created by the cartesian product of all dimensions), one manifestation of the underlying dict-like data is returned.

```
yaml_tag = '!pspace'
```

```
__init__(d: dict)
```

Initialize a ParamSpace object from a given mapping or sequence.

Parameters

d (Union[MutableMapping, MutableSequence]) – The mapping or sequence that will form the parameter space. It is crucial that this object is mutable.

```
_gather_paramdims()
```

Gathers ParamDim objects by recursively going through the dict

```
static _unique_dim_names(kv_pairs: Sequence[Tuple]) → List[Tuple[str, ParamDim]]
```

Given a sequence of key-value pairs, tries to create a unique string representation of the entries, such that it can be used as a unique mapping from names to parameter dimension objects.

Parameters

kv_pairs (Sequence[Tuple]) – Pairs of (path, ParamDim), where the path is a Tuple of strings.

Returns

The now unique (name, ParamDim) pairs

Return type

List[Tuple[str, ParamDim]]

Raises

ValueError – For invalid names, i.e.: failure to find a unique representation.

```
_get_dim(name: Union[str, Tuple[str]]) → ParamDimBase
```

Get the ParamDim object with the given name or location.

Note that coupled parameter dimensions cannot be accessed via this method.

Parameters

name (Union[str, Tuple[str]]) – If a string, will look it up by that name, which has to match completely. If it is a tuple of strings, the location is looked up instead.

Returns

the parameter dimension object

Return type

ParamDimBase

Raises

- **KeyError** – If the ParamDim could not be found
- **ValueError** – If the parameter dimension name was ambiguous

property default: dict

Returns the dictionary with all parameter dimensions resolved to their default values.

If an object is Masked, it will resolve it.

property current_point: dict

Returns the dictionary with all parameter dimensions resolved to the values, depending on the point in parameter space at which the iteration is.

Note that unlike .default, this does not resolve the value if it is Masked.

property dims: Dict[str, ParamDim]

Returns the ParamDim objects of this ParamSpace. The keys of this dictionary are the unique names of the dimensions, created during initialization.

property dims_by_loc: Dict[Tuple[str], ParamDim]

Returns the ParamDim objects of this ParamSpace, keys being the paths to the objects in the dictionary.

property coupled_dims: Dict[str, CoupledParamDim]

Returns the CoupledParamDim objects of this ParamSpace. The keys of this dictionary are the unique names of the dimensions, created during initialization.

property coupled_dims_by_loc: Dict[Tuple[str], CoupledParamDim]

Returns the CoupledParamDim objects found in this ParamSpace, keys being the paths to the objects in the dictionary.

property coords: Dict[str, tuple]

Returns the coordinates of all parameter dimensions as dict. This does not include the coupled dimensions!

As the coordinates are merely collected from the parameter dimensions, they may include Masked objects.

Note that the coordinates are converted to lists to make interfacing with xarray.DataArray easier.

property pure_coords: Dict[str, tuple]

Returns the pure coordinates of all parameter dimensions as dict. This does not include the coupled dimensions!

Unlike the .coords property, the pure coordinates are cleaned of any Masked values.

Note that the coordinates are converted to lists to make interfacing with xarray.DataArray easier.

property current_coords: OrderedDict

Returns the current coordinates of all parameter dimensions.

This is a shortcut for the get_dim_values method without arguments.

property num_dims: int

Returns the number of parameter space dimensions. Coupled dimensions are not counted here!

property num_coupled_dims: `int`

Returns the number of coupled parameter space dimensions.

property volume: `int`

Returns the active volume of the parameter space, i.e. not counting coupled parameter dimensions or masked values

property full_volume: `int`

Returns the full volume, i.e. ignoring whether parameter dimensions are masked.

property shape: `Tuple[int]`

Returns the shape of the parameter space, not counting masked values of parameter dimensions. If a dimension is fully masked, it is still represented as of length 1, representing the default value being used.

Returns

The iterator shape

Return type

`Tuple[int]`

property full_shape: `Tuple[int]`

Returns the shape of the parameter space, ignoring masked values

Returns

The shape of the fully unmasked iterator

Return type

`Tuple[int]`

property states_shape: `Tuple[int]`

Returns the shape of the parameter space, including default states for each parameter dimension and ignoring masked ones.

Returns

The shape tuple

Return type

`Tuple[int]`

property max_state_no: `int`

Returns the highest possible state number

property state_vector: `Tuple[int]`

Returns a tuple of all current parameter dimension states

property state_no: `Optional[int]`

Returns the current state number by visiting the active parameter dimensions and querying their state numbers.

`__eq__`(*other*) → `bool`

Tests the equality of two ParamSpace objects.

`__str__`() → `str`

Returns a parsed, human-readable information string

`__repr__`() → `str`

Returns the raw string representation of the ParamSpace.

get_info_dict() → dict

Returns a dict with information about this ParamSpace object.

The returned dict contains similar information as `get_info_str()`. Furthermore, it uses only native data types (scalars, sequences, and mappings) such that it is easily serializable and usable in scenarios where the paramspace package is not available.

Note: This information is not meant to fully recreate the ParamSpace object, but merely to provide essential metadata like the volume or shape of the parameter space and the coordinates of each of its dimensions.

Raises

NotImplementedError – If any of the parameter dimensions is masked.

get_info_str() → str

Returns a string that gives information about shape and size of this ParamSpace.

_parse_dims(*, mode: str = 'names', join_str: str = '-> ', prefix: str = ' * ') → str

Returns a multi-line string of dimension names or locations.

This function is intended mostly for internal representation, thus defaulting to the longer join strings.

classmethod to_yaml(representer, node)

In order to dump a ParamSpace as yaml, basically only the `_dict` attribute needs to be saved. It can be plugged into a constructor without any issues. However, to make the string representation a bit simpler, the `OrderedDict` is resolved to an unordered one.

Parameters

- **representer** (`ruamel.yaml.representer`) – The representer module
- **node** (`type(self)`) – The node, i.e. an instance of this class

Returns

a yaml mapping that is able to recreate this object

classmethod from_yaml(loader, node)

The default constructor for a ParamSpace object

get(key, default=None)

Returns a `_copy_` of the item in the underlying dict

pop(key, default=None)

Pops an item from the underlying dict, if it is not a ParamDim

__iter__() → dict

Move to the next valid point in parameter space and return the corresponding dictionary.

Returns

The current value of the iteration

Raises

StopIteration – When the iteration has finished

iterator(*, with_info: Optional[Union[str, Tuple[str]]] = None, omit_pt: bool = False) → Generator[dict, None, None]

Returns an iterator (more precisely: a generator) yielding all unmasked points of the parameter space.

Iteration order depends on the `order` parameter, where smaller values of a parameter dimension will lead to more frequent iterations.

To control which information is returned at each point, the `with_info` and `omit_pt` arguments can be used. By default, the generator will return a single dictionary for each iteration point.

Note that an iteration is also possible for zero-volume parameter spaces, i.e. where no parameter dimensions were defined.

Parameters

- **with_info** (*Union[str, Tuple[str]]*, *optional*) – Can pass strings here that are to be returned as the second value. Possible values are: `state_no`, `state_vector`, `state_no_str`, and `current_coords`. To get multiple of them, add them to a tuple.
- **omit_pt** (*bool*, *optional*) – If true, the current value is omitted and *only* the information tuple is returned.

Returns

yields point after point of the

ParamSpace and the corresponding information

Return type

Generator[dict, None, None]

reset() → None

Resets the paramter space and all of its dimensions to the initial state, i.e. where all states are None.

_next_state() → bool

Iterates the state of the parameter dimensions managed by this ParamSpace.

Important: this assumes that the parameter dimensions already have been prepared for an iteration and that `self.state_no == 0`.

Returns

Returns False when iteration finishes

Return type

bool

_gen_iter_rv(*pt*, ***, *with_info*: Sequence[str]) → tuple

Is used during iteration to generate the iteration return value, adding additional information if specified.

Note that `pt` can also be None if `iterate` is a `dry_run`

property state_map: xr.DataArray

Returns an inverse mapping, i.e. an n-dimensional array where the indices along the dimensions relate to the states of the parameter dimensions and the content of the array relates to the state numbers.

Returns

A mapping of indices and coordinates to the state

number. Note that it is not ensured that the coordinates are unique, so it `_might_` not be possible to use location-based indexing.

Return type

xr.DataArray

Raises

RuntimeError – If – for an unknown reason – the iteration did not cover all of the state mapping. Should not occur.

property active_state_map: `xr.DataArray`

Returns a subset of the state map, where masked coordinates are removed and only the active coordinates are present.

Note that this array has to be re-calculated every time, as the mask status of the ParamDim objects is not controlled by the ParamSpace and can change without notice.

Also: the indices will no longer match the states of the dimensions! Values of the DataArray should only be accessed via the coordinates!

Returns

A reduced state map which only includes active, i.e.:
unmasked coordinates.

Return type

`xr.DataArray`

get_state_vector(***, *state_no*: `int`) → `Tuple[int]`

Returns the state vector that corresponds to a state number

Parameters

state_no (`int`) – The state number to look for in the inverse mapping

Returns

the state vector corresponding to the state number

Return type

`Tuple[int]`

get_dim_values(***, *state_no*: `Optional[int]` = `None`, *state_vector*: `Optional[Tuple[int]]` = `None`) → `OrderedDict`

Returns the current parameter dimension values or those of a certain state number or state vector.

_calc_state_no(*state_vector*: `Tuple[int]`) → `int`

set_mask(*name*: `Union[str, Tuple[str]]`, *mask*: `Union[bool, Tuple[bool]]`, *invert*: `bool` = `False`) → `None`

Set the mask value of the parameter dimension with the given name.

Parameters

- **name** (`Union[str, Tuple[str]]`) – the name of the dim, which can be a tuple of strings or a string. If name is a string, it will be converted to a tuple, regarding the ‘/’ character as splitting string. The tuple is compared to the paths of the dimensions, starting from the back; thus, not the whole path needs to be given, it just needs to be enough to resolve the dimension names unambiguously. For names at the root level that could be ambiguous, a leading “/” in the string argument or an empty string in the tuple-form of the argument needs to be set to symbolise the dimension being at root level. Also, the ParamDim’s custom name attribute can be used to identify it.
- **mask** (`Union[bool, Tuple[bool]]`) – The new mask values. Can also be a slice, the result of which defines the True values of the mask.
- **invert** (`bool`, *optional*) – If set, the mask will be inverted `_after_` application.

set_masks(**mask_specs*) → `None`

Sets multiple mask specifications after another. Note that the order is maintained and that sequential specifications can apply to the same parameter dimensions.

Parameters

***mask_specs** – Can be tuples/lists or dicts which will be unpacked (in the given order) and passed to `set_mask()`

activate_subspace(*, *allow_default: bool = False*, *reset_all_others: bool = True*, ***selector*) → `None`

Selects a subspace of the parameter space and makes only that part active for iteration.

This is a wrapper around `set_mask`, implementing more arguments and also checking if any dimension is reduced to a default value, which might cause problems elsewhere.

Parameters

- **allow_default** (*bool*, *optional*) – If True, a `ValueError` is raised when any of the dimensions is completely masked or when the index 0 is used during selecting of a mask.
- **reset_all_others** (*bool*, *optional*) – If True, resets all masks before activating the subspace. If False, the previously applied masks are untouched.
- ****selector** – A dict specifying the *active* states. A key of the key-value pairs should be the name of the dimension, the value should be a dict with one of the following keys:
 - `idx`: to select by index
 - `loc`: to select by coordinate values
 - ****tol_kwargs: passed on to `np.isclose` when comparing coordinate values.**

Non-sequence values will be put into lists. Alternatively, slices can be specified, which are applied on the list of all available indices or coordinates, respectively. As a shorthand, not specifying a dict but directly a list or a slice defaults to `loc`-behaviour.

Raises

ValueError – If totally masking a parameter dimension

2.1.3 paramspace.tools module

This module provides general methods needed by the `ParamSpan` and `ParamSpace` classes.

`paramspace.tools.log`

The local logger instance

`paramspace.tools.SKIP`

A global `paramspace.tools.Skip` object to signify a Skip operation in the `recursive_*` functions. Not supported everywhere.

class `paramspace.tools.Skip`

Bases: `object`

A Skip object can be used to indicate that no action should be taken.

It is used in the `recursive_*` functions like `paramspace.tools.recursive_update()` to indicate that a value is to be skipped.

`paramspace.tools.recursive_contains`(*obj: Union[Mapping, Sequence]*, *, *keys: Sequence*) → `bool`

Checks whether the given keysequence is reachable in the `obj`.

Parameters

- **obj** (*Union[Mapping, Sequence]*) – The object to check recursively
- **keys** (*Sequence*) – The sequence of keys to check for

Returns

Whether the key sequence is reachable

Return type

`bool`

`paramspace.tools.recursive_getitem(obj: Union[Mapping, Sequence], *, keys: Sequence)`

Go along the sequence of keys through obj and return the target item.

Parameters

- **obj** (*Union[Mapping, Sequence]*) – The object to get the item from
- **keys** (*Sequence*) – The sequence of keys to follow

Returns

The target item from obj, specified by keys

Raises

- **IndexError** – If any index in the key sequence was not available
- **KeyError** – If any key in the key sequence was not available

`paramspace.tools.recursive_update(obj: ~typing.Union[~typing.Mapping, ~typing.List], upd: ~typing.Union[~typing.Mapping, ~typing.List], *, try_list_conversion: bool = False, no_convert: ~typing.Sequence[type] = (<class 'str'>,)) → Union[Mapping, List]`

Recursively update items in obj with the values from upd.

Be aware that objects are not copied from upd to obj, but only assigned. This means:

- the given obj will be changed in place
- changing mutable elements in obj will also change them in upd

After the update, obj holds all entries of upd plus those that it did not have in common with upd.

If recursion is possible is determined by type; it is only done for types mappings (dicts) or lists.

To indicate that a value in a list should not be updated, an instance of the tools.Skip class, e.g. the tools.SKIP object, can be passed instead.

Parameters

- **obj** (*Union[Mapping, List]*) – The object to update.
- **upd** (*Union[Mapping, List]*) – The object to use for updating.
- **try_list_conversion** (*bool*, *optional*) – If true, it is tried to convert an entry in obj to a list if it is a list in upd
- **no_convert** (*Sequence[type]*, *optional*) – For these types, conversion is skipped and an empty list is generated instead.

Returns

The updated obj

Return type

`Union[Mapping, List]`

```
paramspace.tools.recursive_setitem(d: dict, *, keys: Tuple[str], val, create_key: bool = False)
```

Recursively goes through dict-like `d` along the `keys` sequence in `keys` and sets the value to the child entry.

Parameters

- **d** (*dict*) – The dict-like object to invoke `setitem` on
- **keys** (*tuple*) – The key sequence pointing to the node to set the value of
- **val** – The value to set at `d[the][key][sequence]`
- **create_key** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to create the key if it does not already exist. Default: `False`.

Raises

KeyError – On missing entry at `keys`.

```
paramspace.tools.recursive_collect(obj: Union[Mapping, Sequence], *, select_func: Callable,
                                   prepend_info: Optional[Sequence] = None, info_func:
                                   Optional[Callable] = None, stop_recursion_types:
                                   Optional[Sequence[type]] = None, _parent_keys: Optional[tuple] =
                                   None) → list
```

Go recursively through a mapping or sequence and collect selected elements.

The `select_func` is called on each value. If it returns `True`, that value will be collected to a list, which is returned at the end.

Additionally, some information can be gathered about these elements, controlled by `prepend_info`.

With `prepend_info`, information can be prepended to the return value. Then, not only the values but also these additional items can be gathered:

- `keys` : prepends the key
- `info_func` : prepends the return value of `info_func(val)`

The resulting return value is then a list of tuples (in that order).

Parameters

- **obj** (*Union[Mapping, Sequence]*) – The object to recursively search
- **select_func** (*Callable*) – Each element is passed to this function; if `True` is returned, the element is collected and search ends here.
- **prepend_info** (*Sequence*, *optional*) – If given, additional info about the selected elements can be gathered in two ways:
 1. By passing `keys`, the sequence of keys to get to this element is appended;
 2. by passing `info_func`, the `info_func` function is called on the argument and that value is added to the information tuple.
- **info_func** (*Callable*, *optional*) – The function used to prepend info
- **stop_recursion_types** (*Sequence[type]*, *optional*) – Can specify types here that will not be further recursed through. NOTE that strings are never recursed through further.
- **_parent_keys** (*tuple*, *optional*) – Used to track the keys; not public!

Returns

the collected elements, as selected by `select_func(val)` or – if `prepend_info` was set – tuples of (`info`, `element`), where the requested information is in the first entries of the tuple

Return type

list

Raises

ValueError – Raised if invalid `prepend_info` entries were set

`paramspace.tools.recursive_replace(obj: Union[Mapping, Sequence], *, select_func: Callable, replace_func: Callable, stop_recursion_types: Optional[Sequence[type]] = None) → Union[Mapping, Sequence]`

Go recursively through a mapping or sequence and call a replace function on each element that the select function returned true on.

For passing arguments to any of the two, use lambda functions.

Parameters

- **cont** (Union[Mapping, Sequence]) – The object to walk through recursively
- **select_func** (Callable) – The function that each value is passed to. If it returns True, the element will be replaced using the `replace_func`.
- **replace_func** (Callable) – Called if the `select_func` returned True. The return value replaces the existing object at the selected position inside `obj`.
- **stop_recursion_types** (Sequence[type], optional) – Can specify types here that will not be further recursed through. NOTE that strings are never recursed through further.

Returns

The updated mapping where each element that was selected was replaced by the return value of the replacement function.

Return type

Union[Mapping, Sequence]

`paramspace.tools.recursively_sort_dict(d: dict) → OrderedDict`

Recursively sorts a dictionary by its keys, transforming it to an OrderedDict in the process.

From: <http://stackoverflow.com/a/22721724/1827608>

Parameters

d (dict) – The dictionary to be sorted

Returns

the recursively sorted dict

Return type

OrderedDict

`paramspace.tools.is_iterable(obj) → bool`

Whether the given object is iterable or not.

This is tested simply by invoking `iter(obj)` and returning False if this operation raises a TypeError.

Parameters

obj – The object to test

Returns

True if iterable, False else

Return type

bool

`paramspace.tools.get_key_val_iter(obj: Union[Mapping, Sequence]) → Iterator`

Given an object – assumed dict- or sequence-like – returns a (key, value) iterator.

Parameters

obj (Union[Mapping, Sequence]) – The object to generate the key-value iterator from

Returns

An iterator that emits (key, value) tuples

Return type

Iterator

2.1.4 paramspace.yaml module

This module makes YAML-related tools and functionality available.

The functionality itself is implemented in `yayaml`, this module only adds additional constructors and representers for this package.

2.1.5 paramspace.yaml_constructors module

Defines the yaml constructors for the generation of *ParamSpace* and *ParamDim* during loading of YAML files.

`paramspace.yaml_constructors.pspace_unsorted(loader, node) → ParamSpace`

yaml constructor for creating a ParamSpace object from a mapping.

Unlike the regular constructor, this one does NOT sort the input before instantiating ParamSpace.

`paramspace.yaml_constructors.pdim(loader, node) → ParamDim`

constructor for creating a ParamDim object from a mapping, but only return the default value.

`paramspace.yaml_constructors.coupled_pdim(loader, node) → ParamDim`

constructor for creating a ParamDim object from a mapping, but only return the default value.

`paramspace.yaml_constructors.pdim_default(loader, node) → ParamDim`

constructor for creating a ParamDim object from a mapping, but only return the default value.

`paramspace.yaml_constructors.coupled_pdim_default(loader, node) → CoupledParamDim`

Constructor for creating a CoupledParamDim object from a mapping, but only return the default value.

Note: This can only be used for coupled parameter dimensions that do *not* rely on the coupling target for their default value.

`paramspace.yaml_constructors._pspace_constructor(loader, node, sort_if_mapping: bool = True, Cls=<class 'paramspace.paramspace.ParamSpace'>) → ParamSpace`

Constructor for instantiating ParamSpace from a mapping or a sequence

`paramspace.yaml_constructors._pdim_constructor(loader, node, *, Cls=<class 'paramspace.paramdim.ParamDim'>, default_order: ~typing.Optional[float] = None) → ParamDimBase`

Constructor for creating a ParamDim object from a mapping

For it to be incorporated into a ParamSpace, one parent (or higher) of this node needs to be tagged such that the `pspace_constructor` is invoked.

2.1.6 paramspace.yaml_representers module

This module implements custom YAML representer functions

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