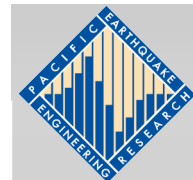


Introduction to OpenSees and Tcl/Tk

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UC Berkeley
OpenSees Days 2012

<http://opensees.berkeley.edu/wiki/index.php/OpenSeesDays2012>



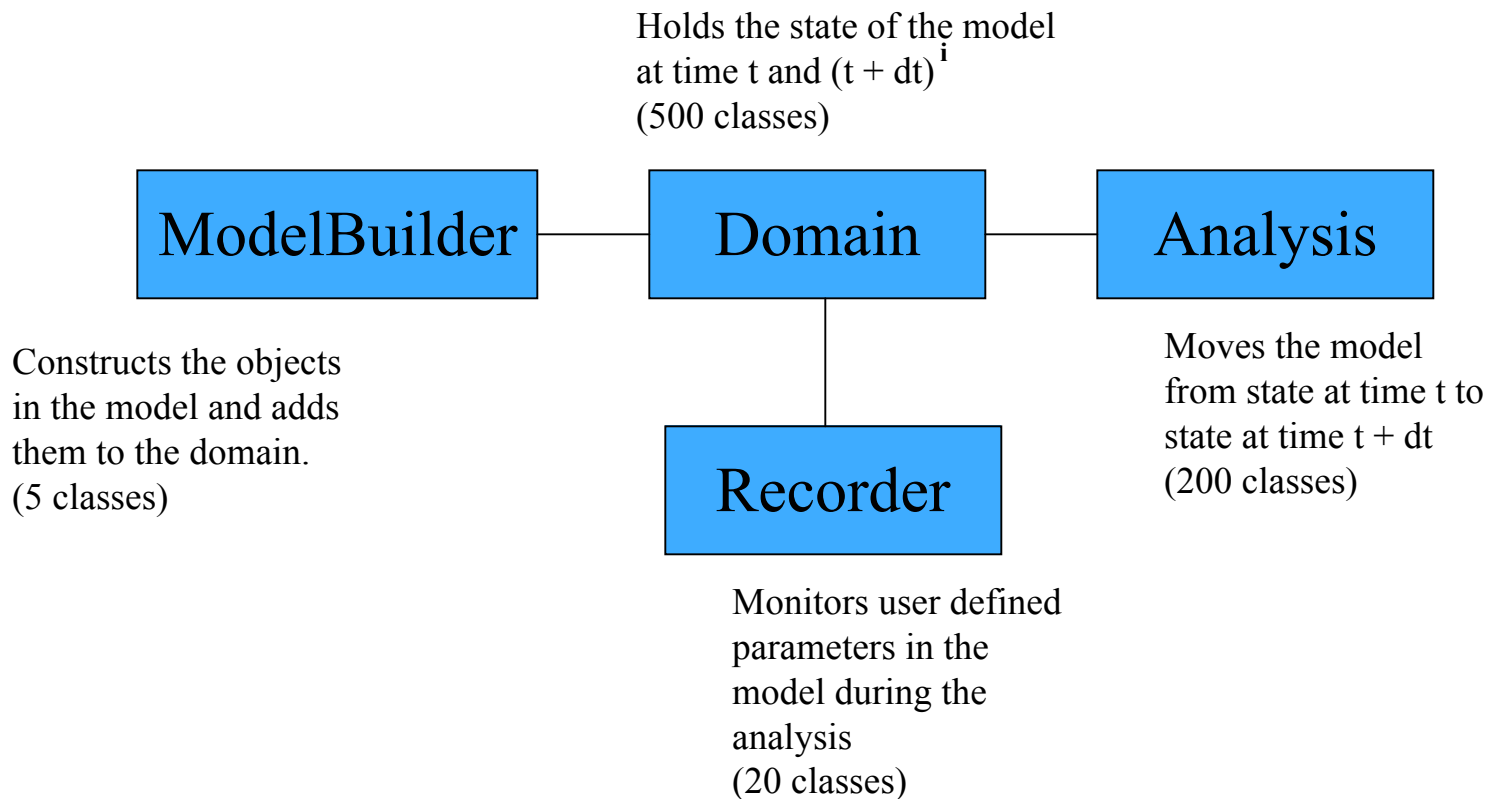
Outline of Presentation

- Overview of OpenSees the **FRAMEWORK**
- Introduction to Tcl Programming Language and Tcl interpreters
- Introduction to OpenSees.exe the **APPLICATION**

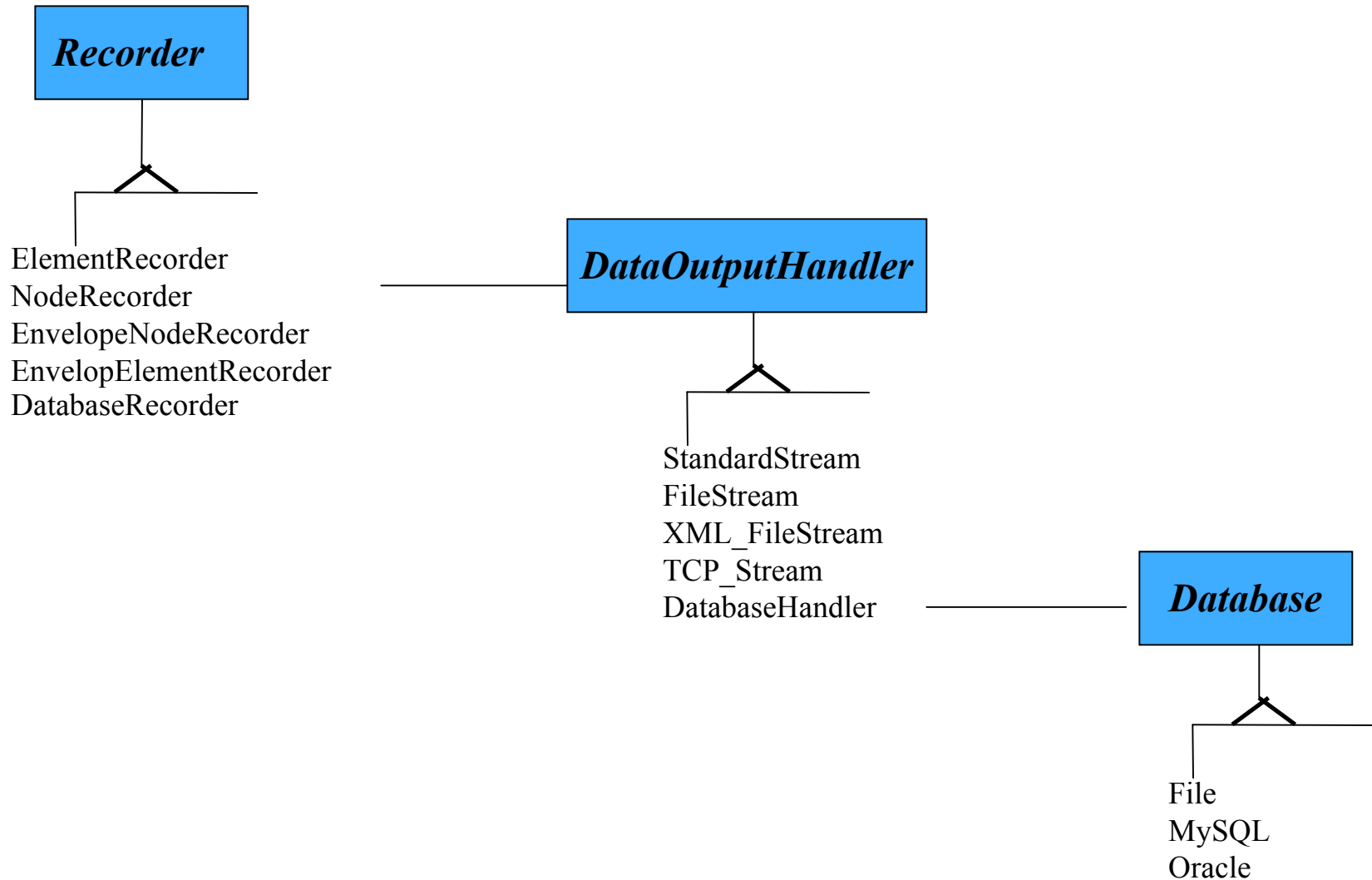
OpenSees is a Software Framework

- A framework is **NOT an executable**.
- A *framework* **IS** a set of cooperating software components for building applications in a specific domain.
- The OpenSees framework is written primarily in the object-oriented language C++; though other languages namely C and Fortran are also used.
- The abstract classes in the OpenSees framework define the interface. The concrete subclasses that exist in the framework provide the implementations.
- Other classes can be provided to extend the capabilities of the framework by developers using DLL's or providing the source code to the OpenSees repository.
- Currently over 1000 classes in the OpenSees framework.

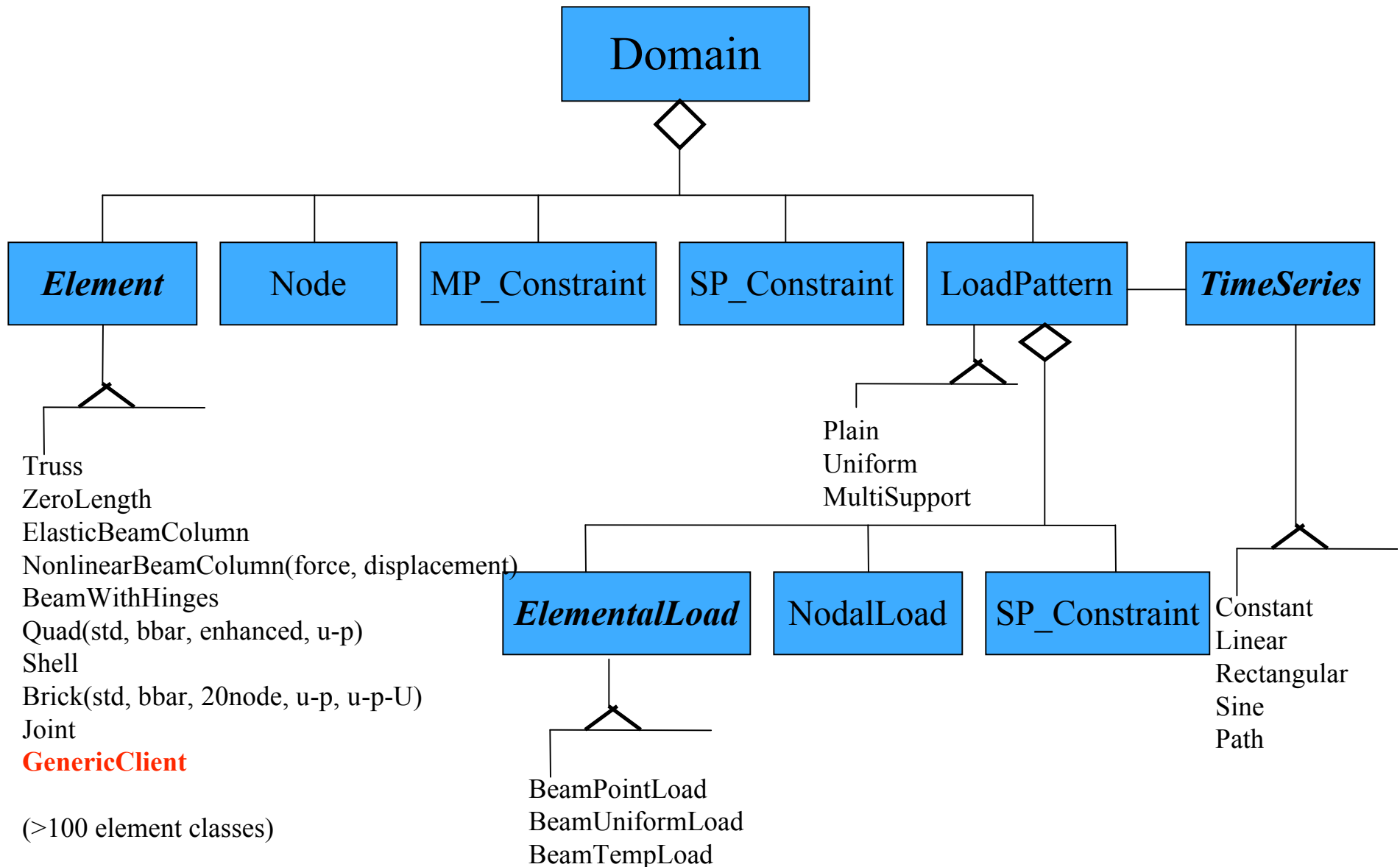
Main Abstractions in OpenSees Framework



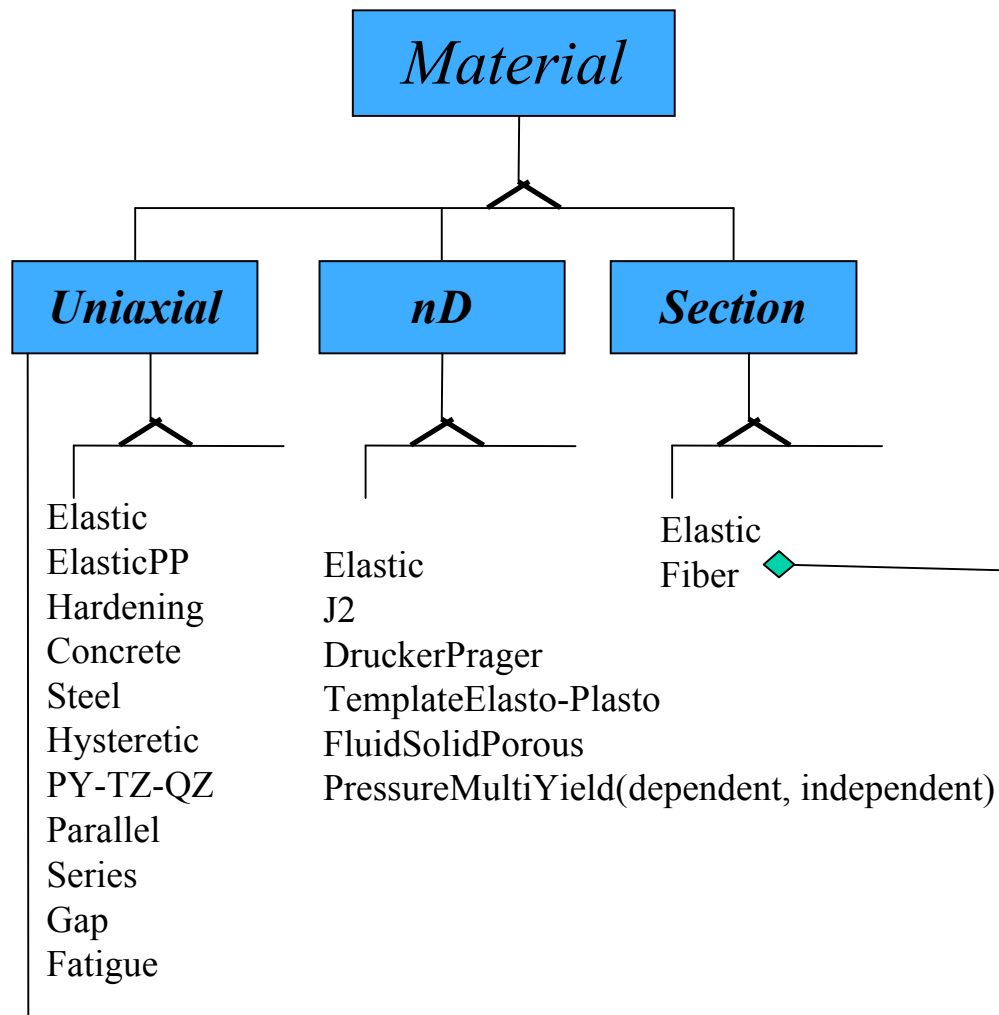
Recorder Options



What is in a Domain?



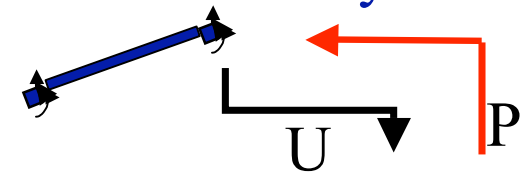
Some Other Classes associated with Elements:



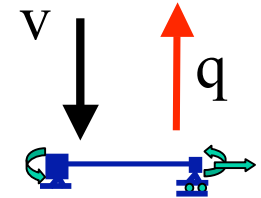
(over 250 material classes)



Element in Global System

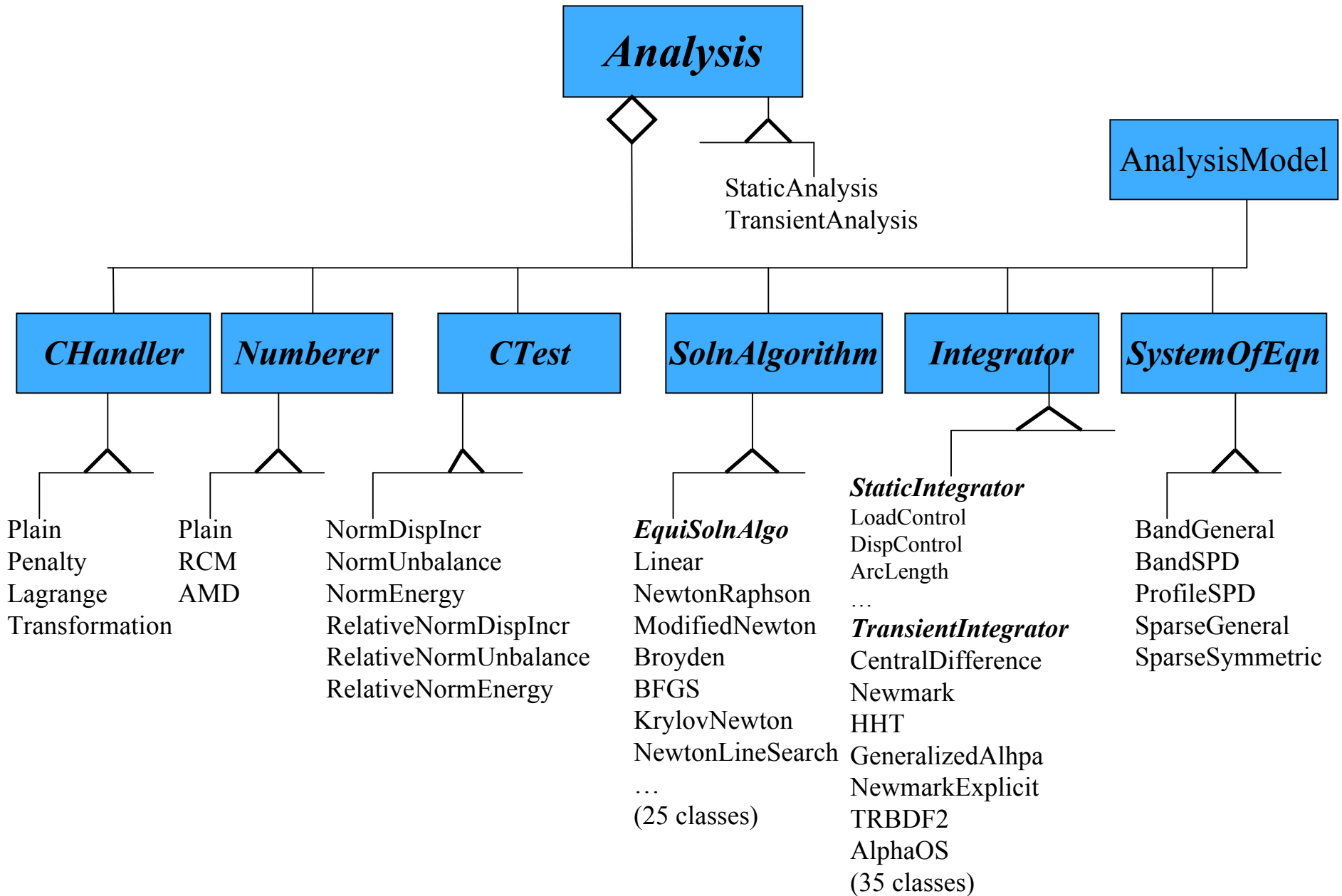


Geometric Transformation



Element in Basic System

What is an Analysis?



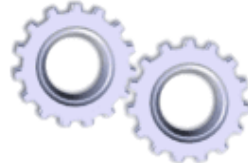
How Do People Use the OpenSees Framework?

- Provide their own main() function in C++ and link to framework.
- Use OpenSees interpreter^S. These are extensions of the Tcl interpreters, tclsh and wish, for performing finite element analysis.
 1. OpenSees.exe
 2. OpenSeesTk.exe
 3. OpseesSP.exe
 4. OpenSeesMP.exe

Tcl Interpreters

- **wish** and **tclsh** **are tcl interpreters**.
 - Interpreters (Perl, Matlab, Ruby) are programs that execute programs written in a programming language immediately.
 - There is no separate compilation & linking.
 - An interpreted program runs slower than a compiled one.

puts “sum of 2 and 3 is [expr 2 + 3]”



sum of 2 and 3 is 5

```
Terminal — tclsh8.4 — 85x9
fmk:~$ tclsh
% puts "sum of 2 and 3 is [expr 2 + 3]"
sum of 2 and 3 is 5
% 
```

What is Tcl

- **Tcl is a dynamic programming language.**
 - It is a string based command language.
 - Variables and variable substitution
 - Expression evaluation
 - Basic control structures (if , while, for, foreach)
 - Procedures
 - File manipulation
 - Sourcing other files.
- Command syntax:
command arg1 arg2 ...
- Help
 1. <http://www.tcl.tk/man/tcl8.5/tutorial/tcltutorial.html>

Example Tcl

•variables & variable substitution

```
>set a 1
1
>set b a
a
>set b $a
1
```

•file manipulation

```
>set fileId [open tmp w]
??
>puts $fileId "hello"
>close $fileID
>type tmp
hello
```

•sourcing other files

```
>source Example1.tcl
```

•expression evaluation

```
>expr 2 + 3
5
>set b [expr 2 + $b]
3
```

•lists

```
>set a {1 2 three}
1 2 three
>set la [llength $a]
3
>set start [lindex $a 0]
1
>lappend a four
1 2 three four
```

•procedures & control structures

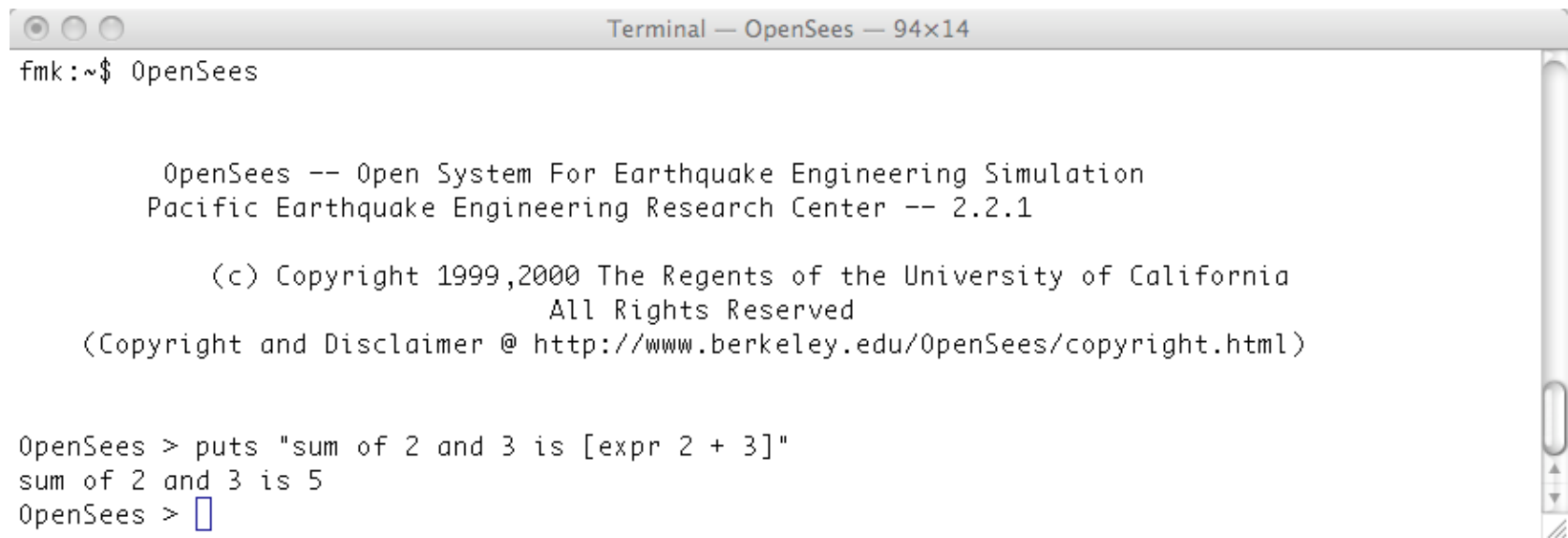
```
> for {set i 1} {$i < 10} {incr i 1} {
    puts "i equals $i"
}
...
> set sum 0
foreach value {1 2 3 4} {
    set sum [expr $sum + $value]
}
>puts $sum
10
>proc guess {value} {
    global sum
    if {$value < $sum} {
        puts "too low"
    } else {
        if {$value > $sum} {
            puts "too high"
        } else { puts "you got it!"}
    }
}
> guess 9
too low
```

OpenSees Interpreters

- The OpenSees interpreters are tcl interpreters which have been **extended** to include commands for finite element analysis:
 1. Modeling – create nodes, elements, loads and constraints
 2. Analysis – specify the analysis procedure.
 3. Output specification – specify what it is you want to monitor during the analysis.
- Being interpreters, this means that the files you create and submit to the OpenSees interpreters **are not input files**. You are creating and submitting **PROGRAMS**.

OpenSees.exe

- An interpreter that extends tclsh for FE analysis.

A screenshot of a macOS Terminal window titled "Terminal — OpenSees — 94x14". The prompt is "fmk:~\$ OpenSees". The output shows the OpenSees version and copyright information, followed by a user command to print the sum of 2 and 3, which is correctly calculated as 5.

```
Terminal — OpenSees — 94x14
fmk:~$ OpenSees

OpenSees -- Open System For Earthquake Engineering Simulation
Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center -- 2.2.1

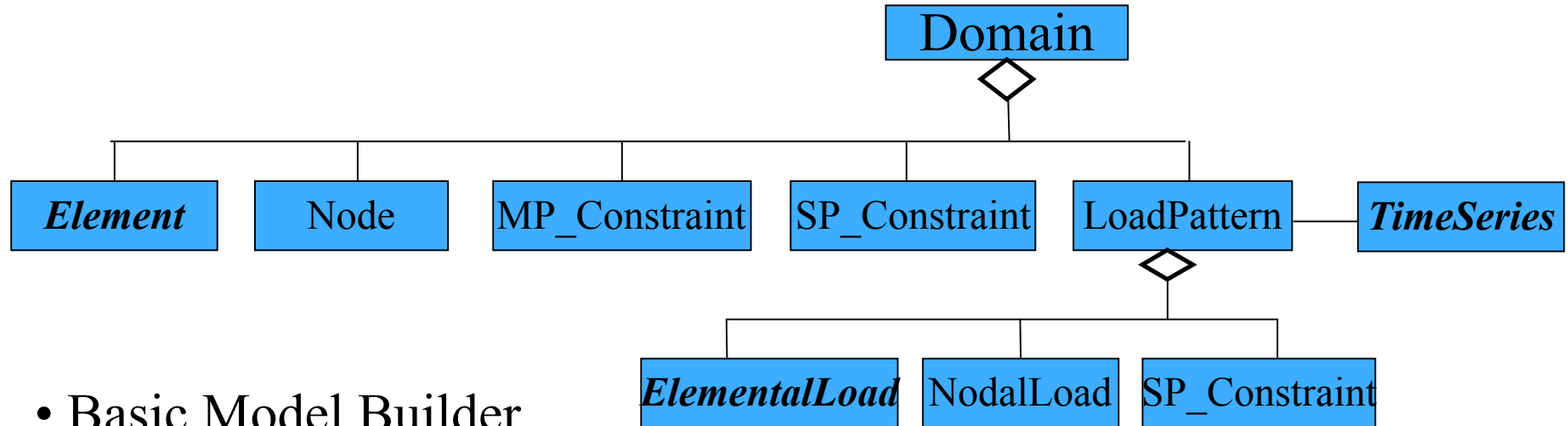
(c) Copyright 1999,2000 The Regents of the University of California
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(Copyright and Disclaimer @ http://www.berkeley.edu/OpenSees/copyright.html)

OpenSees > puts "sum of 2 and 3 is [expr 2 + 3]"
sum of 2 and 3 is 5
OpenSees > 
```

WARNING: There is no GUI!

model Command

*Adds the modeling commands to the interpreter.



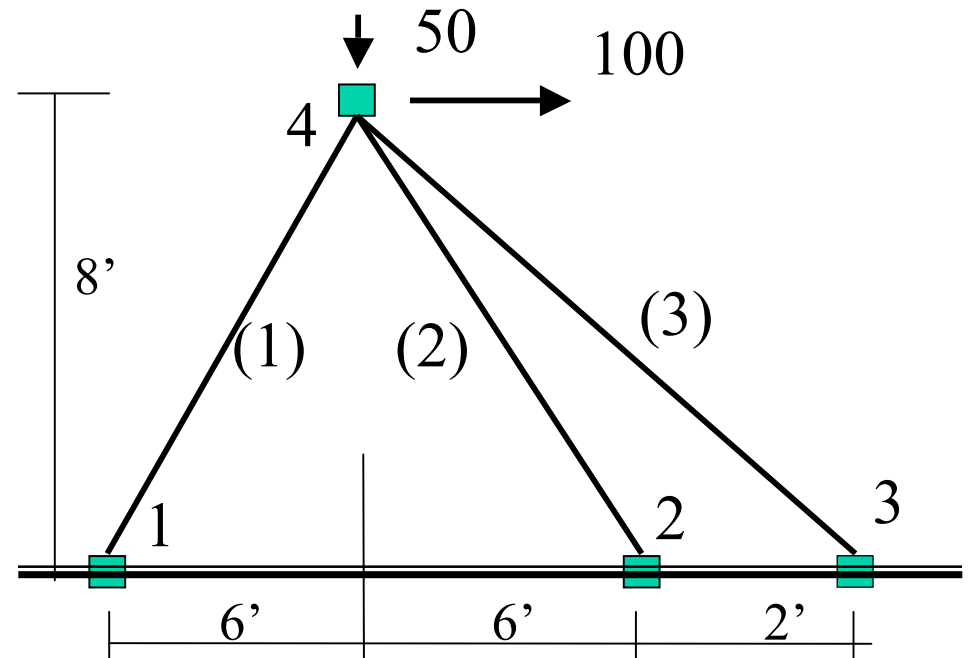
model Basic -ndm ndm? <-ndf ndf?>

This command now adds the following commands to the interpreter:

node mass element equalDOF fix fixX fixY fixZ
pattern timeSeries load eleLoad sp
uniaxialMaterial nDMaterial section geomTransf
fiber layer patch block2D block3D

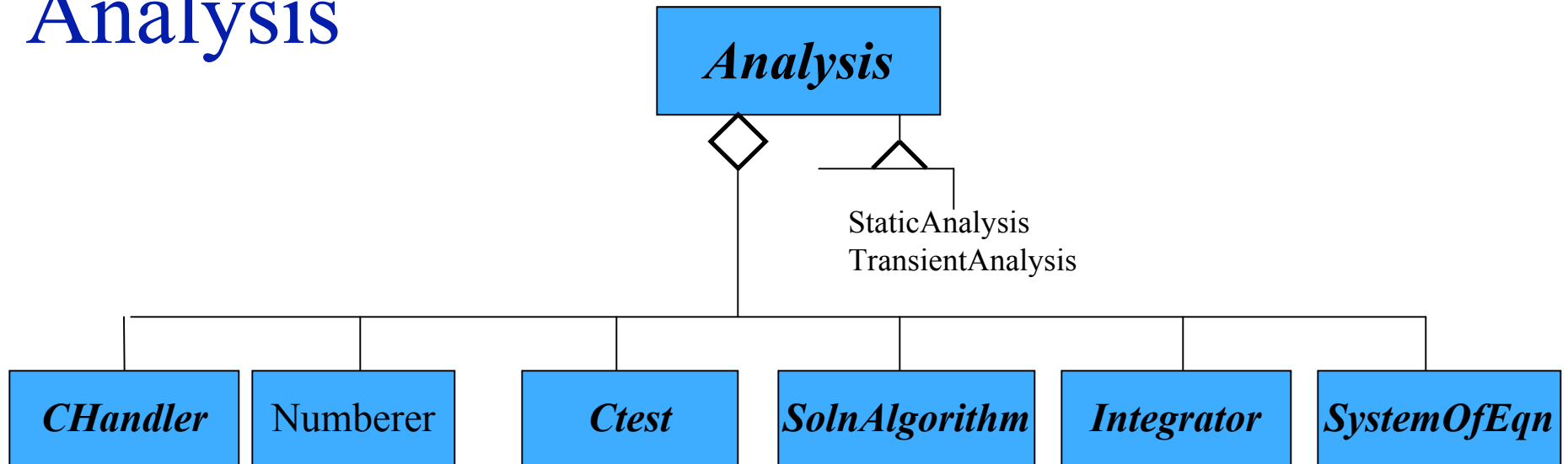
Truss example:

```
model Basic -ndm 2 -ndf 2
node 1 0.0 0.0
node 2 144.0 0.0
node 3 168.0 0.0
node 4 72.0 96.0
fix 1 1 1
fix 2 1 1
fix 3 1 1
uniaxialMaterial Elastic 1 3000.0
element truss 1 1 4 10.0 1
element truss 2 2 4 5.0 1
element truss 3 3 4 5.0 1
timeSeries Linear 1
pattern Plain 1 1 {
  load 4 100.0 -50.0
}
```



	E	A
1	3000	10
2	3000	5
3	3000	5

Analysis



handler type? args...

numberer type? args...

test type? args...

algorithm type? args...

integrator type? args...

system type? args...

analysis type? args..

analyze args ...

Example Analysis:

- Static Nonlinear Analysis with LoadControl

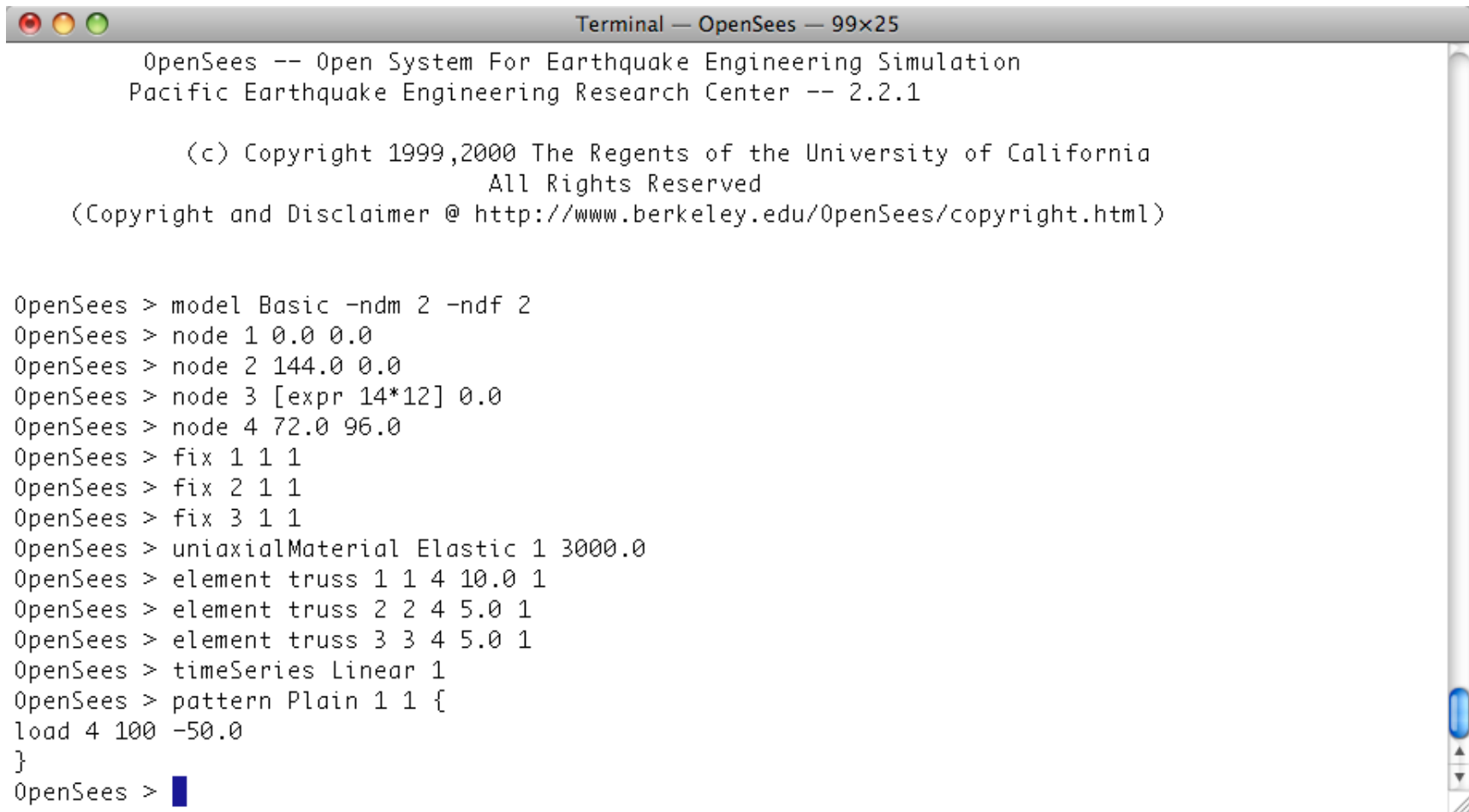
```
constraints Transformation  
numberer RCM  
system BandGeneral  
test NormDispIncr 1.0e-6 6 2  
algorithm Newton  
integrator LoadControl 0.1  
analysis Static  
analyze 10
```

- Transient Nonlinear Analysis with Newmark

```
constraints Transformation  
numberer RCM  
system BandGeneral  
test NormDispIncr 1.0e-6 6 2  
algorithm Newton  
integrator Newmark 0.5 0.25  
analysis Transient  
analyze 2000 0.01
```

3 Ways to Execute the commands

1. Interactively - the commands as we have shown can be input directly at the prompt

A screenshot of a macOS Terminal window titled "Terminal — OpenSees — 99x25". The window displays the OpenSees version information and copyright notice, followed by a series of commands and their outputs. The commands are entered at the "OpenSees >" prompt. The output shows the model configuration, node creation, element creation, and the start of a time series analysis.

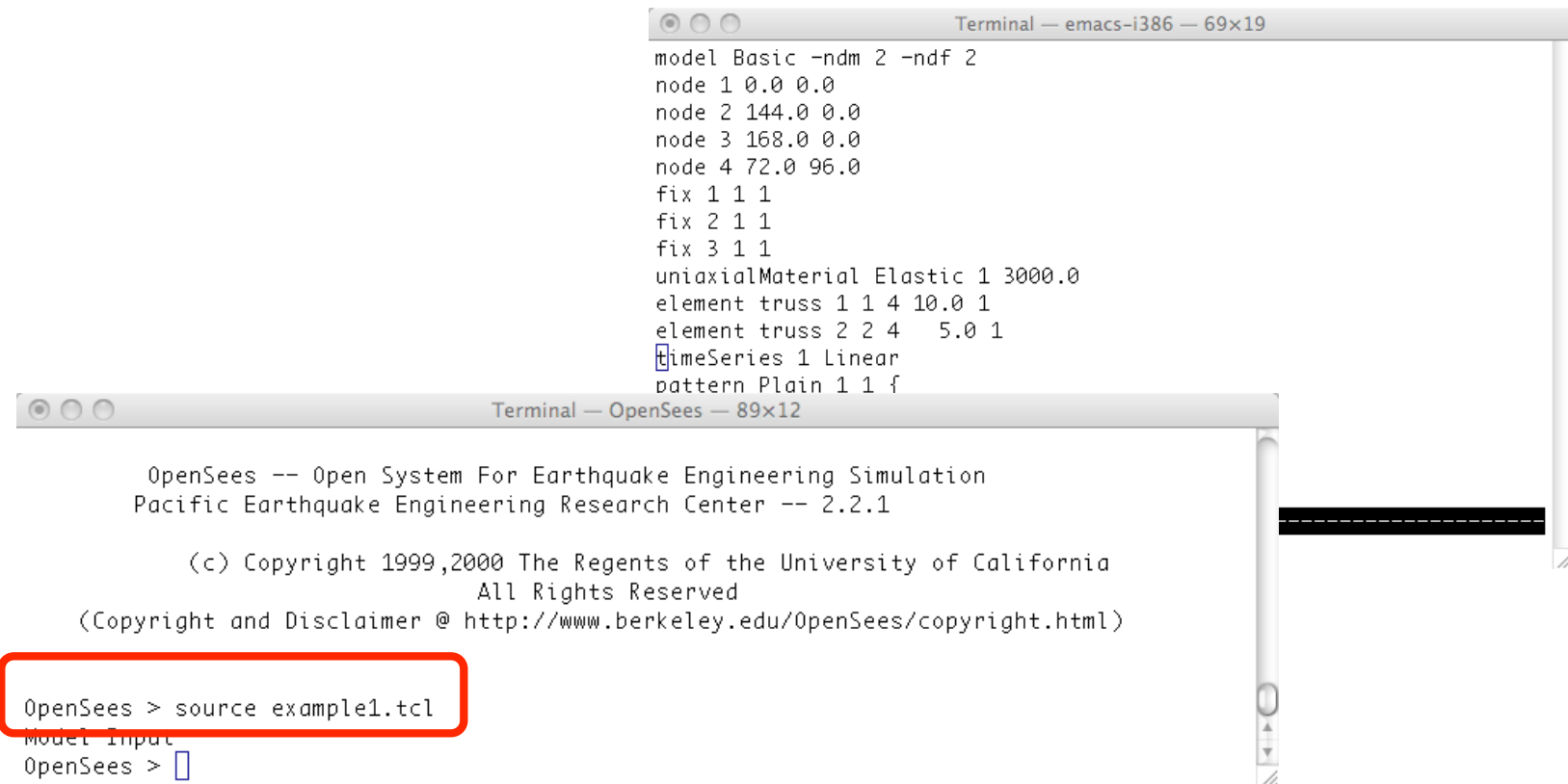
```
Terminal — OpenSees — 99x25
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OpenSees > model Basic -ndm 2 -ndf 2
OpenSees > node 1 0.0 0.0
OpenSees > node 2 144.0 0.0
OpenSees > node 3 [expr 14*12] 0.0
OpenSees > node 4 72.0 96.0
OpenSees > fix 1 1 1
OpenSees > fix 2 1 1
OpenSees > fix 3 1 1
OpenSees > uniaxialMaterial Elastic 1 3000.0
OpenSees > element truss 1 1 4 10.0 1
OpenSees > element truss 2 2 4 5.0 1
OpenSees > element truss 3 3 4 5.0 1
OpenSees > timeSeries Linear 1
OpenSees > pattern Plain 1 1 {
load 4 100 -50.0
}
OpenSees > █
```

3 Ways to Execute the commands

2. Sourced from File- the commands are placed in a text file which is sourced in



```
Terminal — emacs-i386 — 69x19
model Basic -ndm 2 -ndf 2
node 1 0.0 0.0
node 2 144.0 0.0
node 3 168.0 0.0
node 4 72.0 96.0
fix 1 1 1
fix 2 1 1
fix 3 1 1
uniaxialMaterial Elastic 1 3000.0
element truss 1 1 4 10.0 1
element truss 2 2 4 5.0 1
timeSeries 1 Linear
pattern Plain 1 1 {

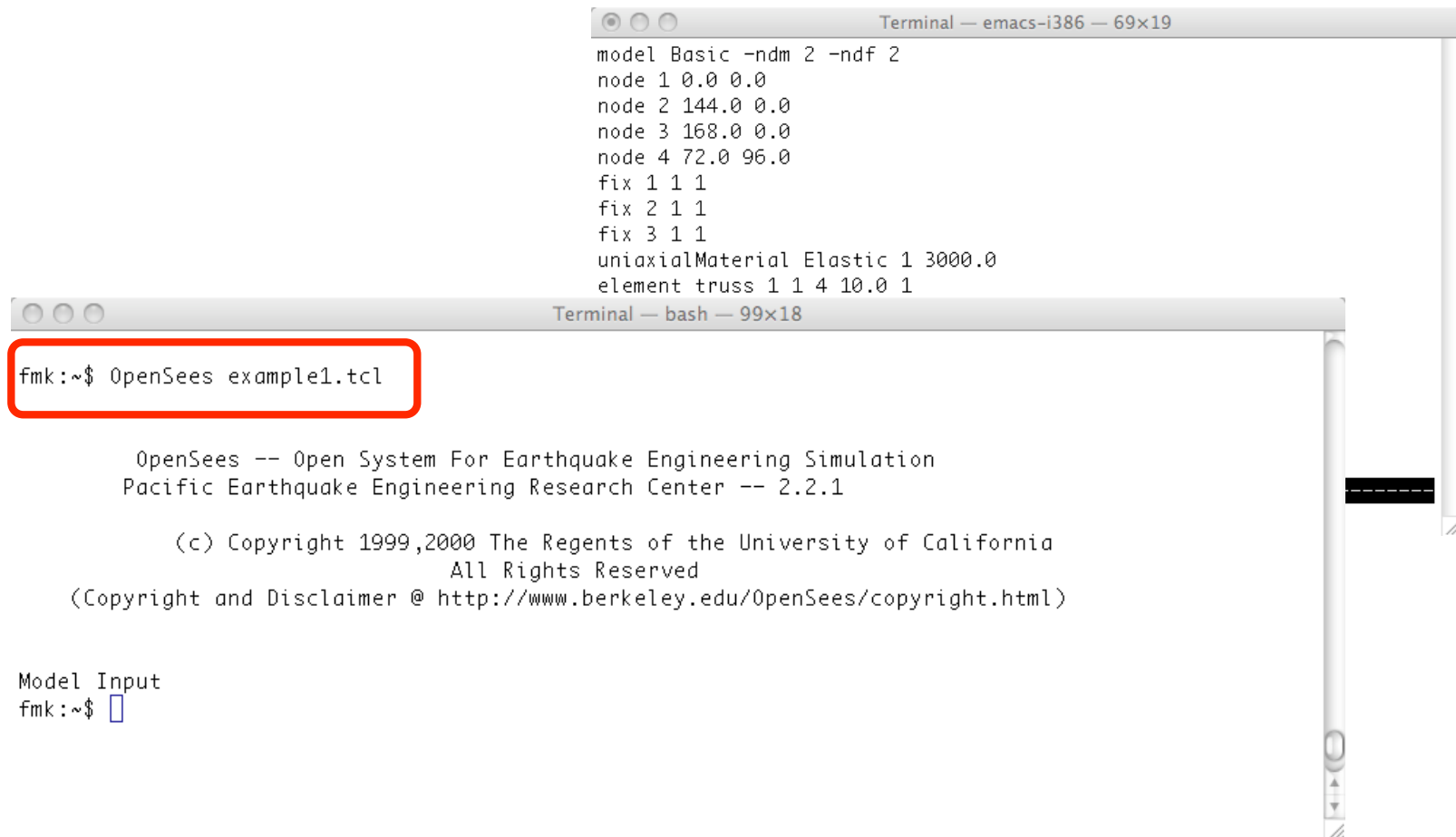
Terminal — OpenSees — 89x12
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OpenSees > source example1.tcl
Model Input
OpenSees > 
```

3 Ways to Execute the commands

3. Batch Mode- the commands are placed in a text file which are executed at startup.



```
Terminal — emacs-i386 — 69x19
model Basic -ndm 2 -ndf 2
node 1 0.0 0.0
node 2 144.0 0.0
node 3 168.0 0.0
node 4 72.0 96.0
fix 1 1 1
fix 2 1 1
fix 3 1 1
uniaxialMaterial Elastic 1 3000.0
element truss 1 1 4 10.0 1

Terminal — bash — 99x18
fmk:~$ OpenSees example1.tcl

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Model Input
fmk:~$ 
```

if batch mode - useful default variables: **argv** & **argc**

```
Terminal — emacs-i386 — 101x39
#parse input
if {${argc} != 1} {
    puts "Incorrect Usage: OpenSees example2.tcl $E"
    exit
} else {
    set E [lindex $argv 0]
}

# model
model Basic -ndm 2 -ndf 2
node 1 0.0 0.0
node 2 144.0 0.0
node 3 168.0 0.0
node 4 72.0 96.0
fix 1 1 1
fix 2 1 1
fix 3 1 1
uniaxialMaterial Elastic 1 $E
element truss 1 1 4 10.0 1
element truss 2 2 4 5.0 1
timeSeries Linear 1
pattern Plain 1 1 {
    load 4 100.0 -50.0
}

#analysis
integrator LoadControl 1.0
algorithm Linear
numberer Plain
constraints Plain
system BandGeneral
analysis Static
analyze 2

#output
puts "node 4 disp [nodeDisp 4]"

Terminal — bash — 101x39
fmk:~$ OpenSees example2.tcl 3000.0

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node 4 disp 1.87500000000000000000 -0.88541666666666662966
fmk:~$ OpenSees example2.tcl 6000.0

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node 4 disp 0.93750000000000000000 -0.44270833333333331483
fmk:~$
```

OpenSees & Matlab

- Calling matlab from an OpenSees script (mScript.m)

invoke matlab

```
if {[catch {exec matlab -nosplash -nodesktop -r "mScript; quit"}}]  
  {  
    puts "Ignore this $msg"  
  }  
}
```

- Calling OpenSees from a matlab script

invoke matlab

```
!OpenSees opsScript.tcl
```

OpenSees Resources

<http://opensees.berkeley.edu>

- Message Board - **look for answers, post questions** and **ANSWERS**
<http://opensees.berkeley.edu/community/index.php>
- Getting Started Manual - basic how to for getting started
http://opensees.berkeley.edu/wiki/index.php/Getting_Started
- User Documentation - command documentation & theory!
http://opensees.berkeley.edu/wiki/index.php/Command_Manual
- User Examples
http://opensees.berkeley.edu/wiki/index.php/OpenSees_User
http://opensees.berkeley.edu/wiki/index.php/Examples_Manual
- Developers
http://opensees.berkeley.edu/wiki/index.php/OpenSees_Developer
<http://opensees.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/cvsweb2.cgi/OpenSees/SRC/>

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Any Questions?