
pyPESTO Documentation

Release 0.2.1

The pyPESTO developers

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USER'S GUIDE

1	Install and upgrade	3
1.1	Requirements	3
1.2	Install from PIP	3
1.3	Install from GIT	3
1.4	Upgrade	4
1.5	Install optional packages	4
2	Examples	5
2.1	Rosenbrock banana	5
2.2	Conversion reaction	18
2.3	Fixed parameters	22
2.4	AMICI Python example “Boehm”	25
2.5	Model import using the Petab format	32
2.6	Storage	38
2.7	A sampler study	44
2.8	MCMC sampling diagnostics	58
2.9	Definition of Priors:	62
2.10	Download the examples as notebooks	65
3	Storage	67
3.1	pyPESTO Problem	67
3.2	Parameter estimation	67
3.3	Sampling	69
3.4	Profiling	69
4	Contribute	71
4.1	Contribute documentation	71
4.2	Contribute tests	71
4.3	Contribute code	72
5	Deploy	73
5.1	Versioning scheme	73
5.2	Creating a new release	73
6	Documentation	75
6.1	Requirements	75
6.2	Build the documentation	75
7	Objective	77
8	Problem	95

9	PEtab	101
10	Optimize	103
11	Profile	107
12	Sampling	111
13	Result	117
14	Visualize	121
15	Engines	133
16	Startpoint	135
17	Storage	137
18	Logging	139
19	Release notes	141
19.1	0.2 series	141
19.2	0.1 series	141
19.3	0.0 series	143
20	Authors	147
21	Contact	149
22	License	151
23	Logo	153
24	Indices and tables	155
	Python Module Index	157
	Index	159

Version: 0.2.1

Source code: <https://github.com/icb-dcm/pypesto>

INSTALL AND UPGRADE

1.1 Requirements

This package requires Python 3.6 or later. It is tested on Linux using Travis continuous integration.

1.1.1 I cannot use my system's Python distribution, what now?

Several Python distributions can co-exist on a single system. If you don't have access to a recent Python version via your system's package manager (this might be the case for old operating systems), it is recommended to install the latest version of the [Anaconda Python 3 distribution](#).

Also, there is the possibility to use multiple virtual environments via:

```
python3 -m virtualenv ENV_NAME
source ENV_NAME/bin/activate
```

where ENV_NAME denotes an individual environment name, if you do not want to mess up the system environment.

1.2 Install from PIP

The package can be installed from the Python Package Index PyPI via pip:

```
pip3 install pypesto
```

1.3 Install from GIT

If you want the bleeding edge version, install directly from github:

```
pip3 install git+https://github.com/icb-dcm/pypesto.git
```

If you need to have access to the source code, you can download it via:

```
git clone https://github.com/icb-dcm/pypesto.git
```

and then install from the local repository via:

```
cd pypesto
pip3 install .
```

1.4 Upgrade

If you want to upgrade from an existing previous version, replace `install` by `install --upgrade` in the above commands.

1.5 Install optional packages

- This package includes multiple comfort methods simplifying its use for parameter estimation for models generated using the toolbox [amici](#). To use AMICI, install it via pip:

```
pip3 install amici
```

- This package inherently supports optimization using the dlib toolbox. To use it, install dlib via:

```
pip3 install dlib
```


EXAMPLES

The following examples cover typical use cases and should help get a better idea of how to use this package:

2.1 Rosenbrock banana

Here, we perform optimization for the Rosenbrock banana function, which does not require an AMICI model. In particular, we try several ways of specifying derivative information.

```
[1]: import pypesto
import pypesto.visualize as visualize
import numpy as np
import scipy as sp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

%matplotlib inline
```

2.1.1 Define the objective and problem

```
[2]: # first type of objective
objective1 = pypesto.Objective(fun=sp.optimize.rosen,
                               grad=sp.optimize.rosen_der,
                               hess=sp.optimize.rosen_hess)

# second type of objective
def rosen2(x):
    return (sp.optimize.rosen(x),
            sp.optimize.rosen_der(x),
            sp.optimize.rosen_hess(x))
objective2 = pypesto.Objective(fun=rosen2, grad=True, hess=True)

dim_full = 10
lb = -5 * np.ones((dim_full, 1))
ub = 5 * np.ones((dim_full, 1))

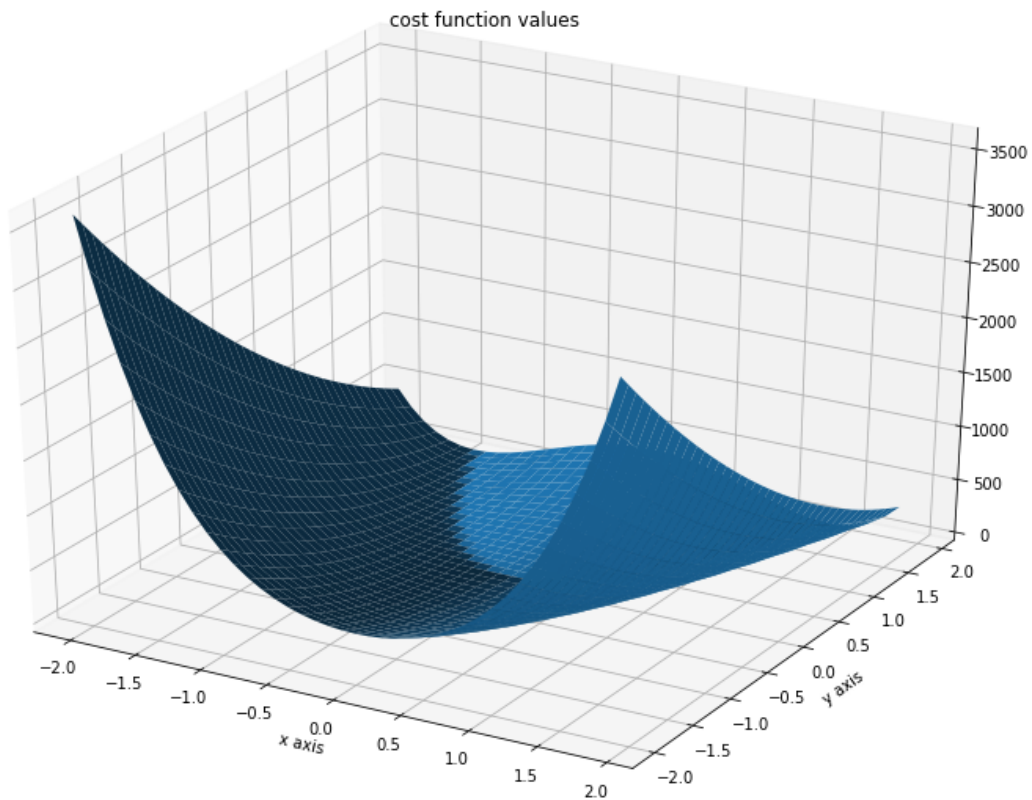
problem1 = pypesto.Problem(objective=objective1, lb=lb, ub=ub)
problem2 = pypesto.Problem(objective=objective2, lb=lb, ub=ub)
```

Illustration

```
[3]: x = np.arange(-2, 2, 0.1)
     y = np.arange(-2, 2, 0.1)
     x, y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
     z = np.zeros_like(x)
     for j in range(0, x.shape[0]):
         for k in range(0, x.shape[1]):
             z[j,k] = objective1([x[j,k], y[j,k]], (0,))
```

```
[4]: fig = plt.figure()
     fig.set_size_inches(*(14,10))
     ax = plt.axes(projection='3d')
     ax.plot_surface(X=x, Y=y, Z=z)
     plt.xlabel('x axis')
     plt.ylabel('y axis')
     ax.set_title('cost function values')
```

```
[4]: Text(0.5, 0.92, 'cost function values')
```



2.1.2 Run optimization

```
[5]: import pypesto.optimize as optimize
```

```
[6]: %%time

# create different optimizers
optimizer_bfgs = optimize.ScipyOptimizer(method='l-bfgs-b')
optimizer_tnc = optimize.ScipyOptimizer(method='TNC')
optimizer_dogleg = optimize.ScipyOptimizer(method='dogleg')

# set number of starts
n_starts = 20

# save optimizer trace
history_options = pypesto.HistoryOptions(trace_record=True)

# Run optimizations for different optimizers
result1_bfgs = optimize.minimize(
    problem=problem1, optimizer=optimizer_bfgs,
    n_starts=n_starts, history_options=history_options)
result1_tnc = optimize.minimize(
    problem=problem1, optimizer=optimizer_tnc,
    n_starts=n_starts, history_options=history_options)
result1_dogleg = optimize.minimize(
    problem=problem1, optimizer=optimizer_dogleg,
    n_starts=n_starts, history_options=history_options)

# Optimize second type of objective
result2 = optimize.minimize(
    problem=problem2, optimizer=optimizer_tnc, n_starts=n_starts)
```

```
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 2.685929315976887, 2.
↳9820162443657527
```

```
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [ 9.81668828e-01  9.
↳70664899e-01  9.44081691e-01  8.86185728e-01
  7.98866760e-01  6.27503392e-01  3.49193984e-01  1.00863999e-01
  1.18119992e-02 -4.83096174e-04], [0.98232811 0.9607169  0.93006041 0.86376905 0.
↳72679074 0.51464422
  0.25715153 0.03390018 0.0134388  0.00224348]
```

```
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 2.932320470464073, 3.
↳104833804292291
```

```
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [9.85695690e-01 9.
↳66998320e-01 9.34405532e-01 8.72211105e-01
  7.61716907e-01 5.82160864e-01 2.90132686e-01 5.88015713e-02
  1.02493152e-02 1.44786818e-04], [9.76820249e-01 9.49203293e-01 9.03611145e-01 8.
↳32711736e-01
  6.92021069e-01 4.71244784e-01 2.26981271e-01 1.93600745e-02
  9.06285841e-03 3.00716108e-04]
```

```
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 7.128857018893593, 7.
↳737539574292646
```

```
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [-9.74521002e-01 9.
↳48916364e-01 8.98382180e-01 7.95485807e-01
  6.32334509e-01 3.95389632e-01 1.55262583e-01 2.24615758e-02
  9.92812211e-03 4.70538835e-05], [-0.95137113 0.92287756 0.85600385 0.74220324
↳0.53469862 0.25223695
  0.05388462 0.01175751 0.01035533 0.00121333]
```

```
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 4.047666500407507, 4.
↳8092850089870245
```

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```

Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [9.57097378e-01 9.
↳15272882e-01 8.35583627e-01 6.92924153e-01
4.69156347e-01 1.98916115e-01 2.87951418e-02 1.21495892e-02
1.14276335e-02 2.48487865e-04], [9.37837181e-01 8.73541886e-01 7.61292462e-01 5.
↳64720865e-01
2.84119482e-01 6.17767487e-02 1.53662912e-02 1.54992154e-02
1.49513982e-02 2.98560604e-04]
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 4.760963749486806, 5.
↳255690010134404
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [-0.98990379 0.98886801
↳ 0.98189121 0.96587616 0.93451723 0.87262109
0.75889559 0.56883791 0.31364781 0.07883034], [-0.99248035 0.99162316 0.
↳97889433 0.95364865 0.91078502 0.8261375
0.68236478 0.45820395 0.17444197 0.01383626]
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 1.8159939922237558, 2.
↳5425135960926237
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [9.90583524e-01 9.
↳80917081e-01 9.63072632e-01 9.30325108e-01
8.61713989e-01 7.40678602e-01 5.38268550e-01 2.71328618e-01
5.43996813e-02 7.89698144e-04], [9.89162276e-01 9.78043570e-01 9.51094059e-01 9.
↳02211862e-01
8.07645490e-01 6.35406055e-01 3.75384767e-01 1.11075371e-01
1.30319964e-02 2.11963742e-04]
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 2.2546577084566284, 2.
↳988463828057193
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [9.86890406e-01 9.
↳73738159e-01 9.51089323e-01 9.02086672e-01
8.09027663e-01 6.46629154e-01 4.04671023e-01 1.51442890e-01
1.94187285e-02 2.45054194e-04], [9.81148194e-01 9.60640784e-01 9.21690034e-01 8.
↳55030060e-01
7.31180374e-01 5.23069013e-01 2.44624625e-01 3.39441804e-02
1.03741576e-02 2.45306769e-05]
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 0.3545683077008359, 0.
↳5906121485206447
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [0.99668472 0.99262575 0.
↳98945665 0.98129911 0.96532923 0.93081497
0.86315388 0.74328951 0.53910453 0.2736718 ], [0.9963228 0.99215562 0.98514259 0.
↳97132273 0.94683482 0.89670025
0.80300196 0.64224614 0.40061592 0.14210795]
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 1.442951465698237, 2.
↳117657844069939
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [0.99253701 0.98698288 0.
↳97438388 0.94864025 0.89249411 0.79343394
0.62110958 0.37154848 0.12142293 0.00337751], [9.85576055e-01 9.72515609e-01 9.
↳52500598e-01 9.14984751e-01
8.40282960e-01 7.07108893e-01 4.93844010e-01 2.19299261e-01
1.80684261e-02 2.39353088e-04]
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 0.4310215367360306, 0.
↳7200757805862191
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [0.99728801 0.99265292 0.
↳98655945 0.97724776 0.95330363 0.91375386
0.83290125 0.68949822 0.4687524 0.21461214], [0.99666432 0.99530499 0.9871224 0.
↳96976884 0.94230384 0.89383977
0.79420195 0.62752848 0.3793222 0.11129682]
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 6.33997905147026, 7.
↳069668392692864
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [7.84450616e-01 6.
↳10188497e-01 3.64032562e-01 1.19476022e-01

```

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```

1.25200919e-02 9.74166479e-03 1.00503247e-02 8.51949533e-03
9.92120699e-03 1.97235559e-04], [ 7.13358486e-01 4.93846146e-01 2.05601150e-01 2.
↳ 46828697e-02
1.00531820e-02 8.83759494e-03 9.93584452e-03 1.16356575e-02
1.00772170e-02 -9.19777874e-05]
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 1.080010188007246, 1.
↳ 638996874292531
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [0.99354151 0.98796198 0.
↳ 97743947 0.96147507 0.92290179 0.84825176
0.71159467 0.49318554 0.223647 0.03035961], [0.99093761 0.98310117 0.96952353 0.
↳ 94165684 0.88399848 0.77718421
0.59296742 0.3287277 0.08605952 0.00216266]
Function values from history and optimizer do not match: 6.334069745693479, 7.
↳ 027921368861192
Parameters obtained from history and optimizer do not match: [-0.98264119 0.97390376
↳ 0.94694027 0.8905699 0.79188661 0.62198099
0.37540054 0.12148722 0.01380672 0.00504649], [-0.97385408 0.95844934 0.
↳ 9257917 0.85697013 0.71970238 0.49533252
0.21270446 0.03011495 0.00979574 -0.00651404]

CPU times: user 2.74 s, sys: 37.7 ms, total: 2.78 s
Wall time: 2.74 s

```

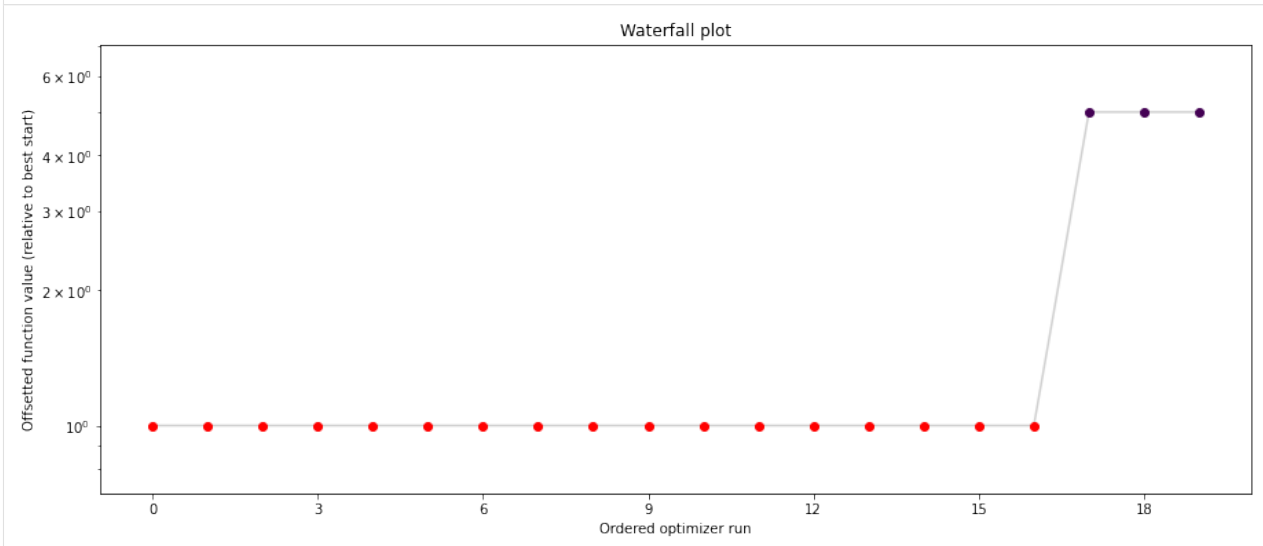
Visualize and compare optimization results

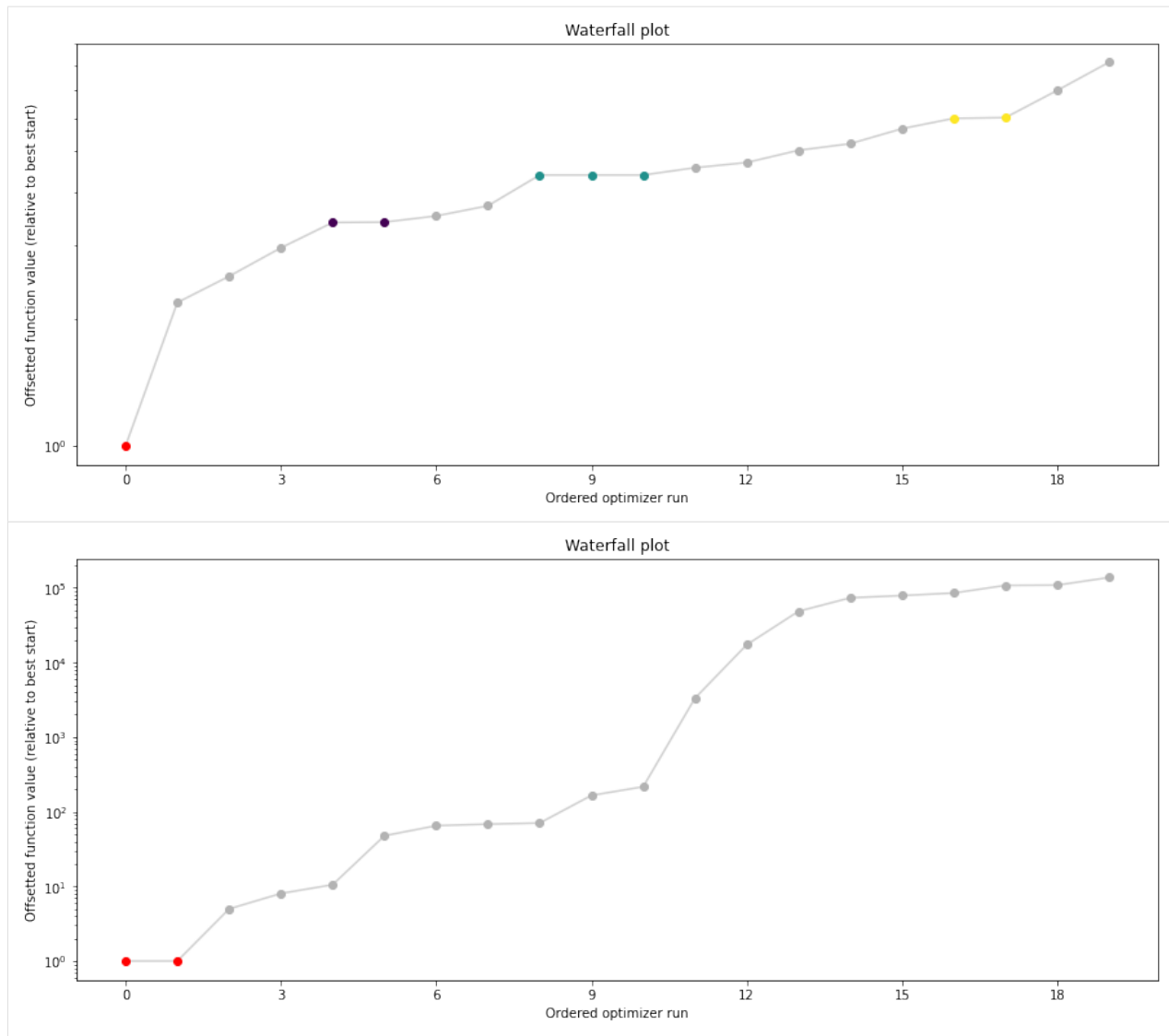
```

[7]: # plot separated waterfalls
visualize.waterfall(result1_bfgs, size=(15,6))
visualize.waterfall(result1_tnc, size=(15,6))
visualize.waterfall(result1_dogleg, size=(15,6))

[7]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb3be1ba0d0>

```

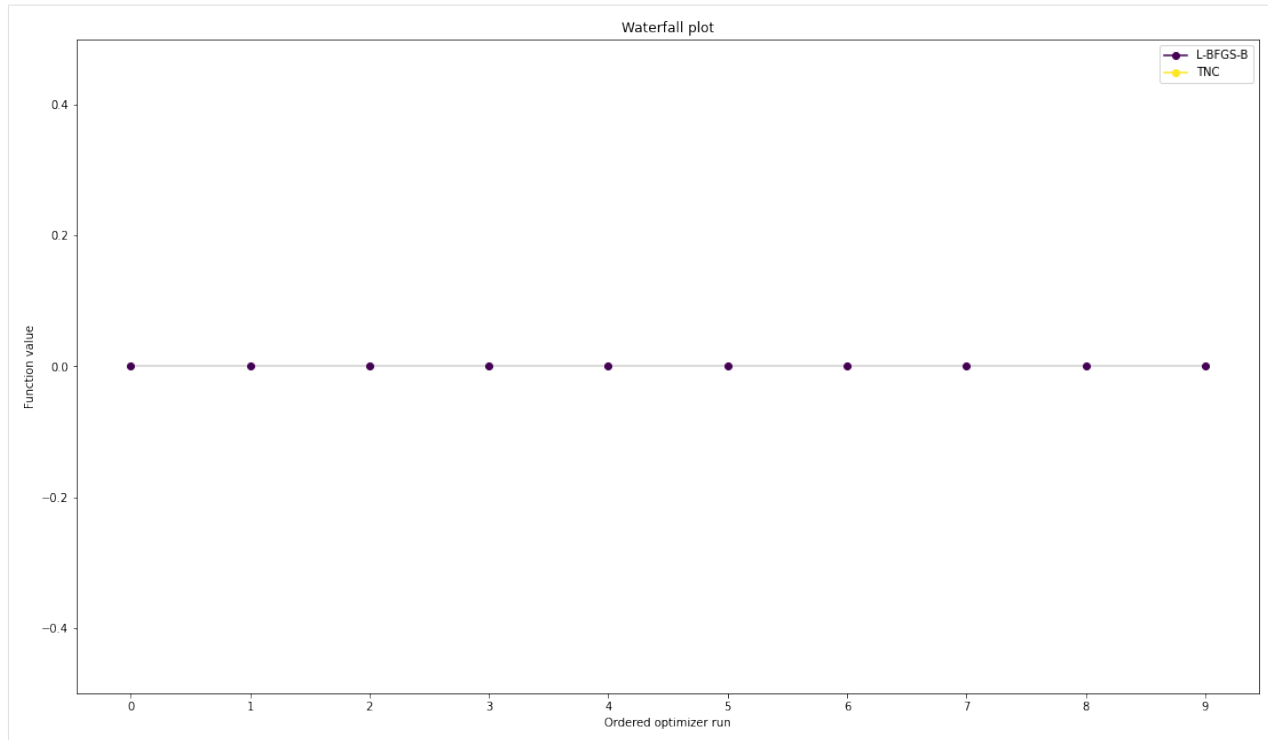




We can now have a closer look, which method performed better: Let's first compare bfgs and TNC, since both methods gave good results. How does the fine convergence look like?

```
[8]: # plot one list of waterfalls
visualize.waterfall([result1_bfgs, result1_tnc],
                    legends=['L-BFGS-B', 'TNC'],
                    start_indices=10,
                    scale_y='lin')

[8]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb3bf463760>
```



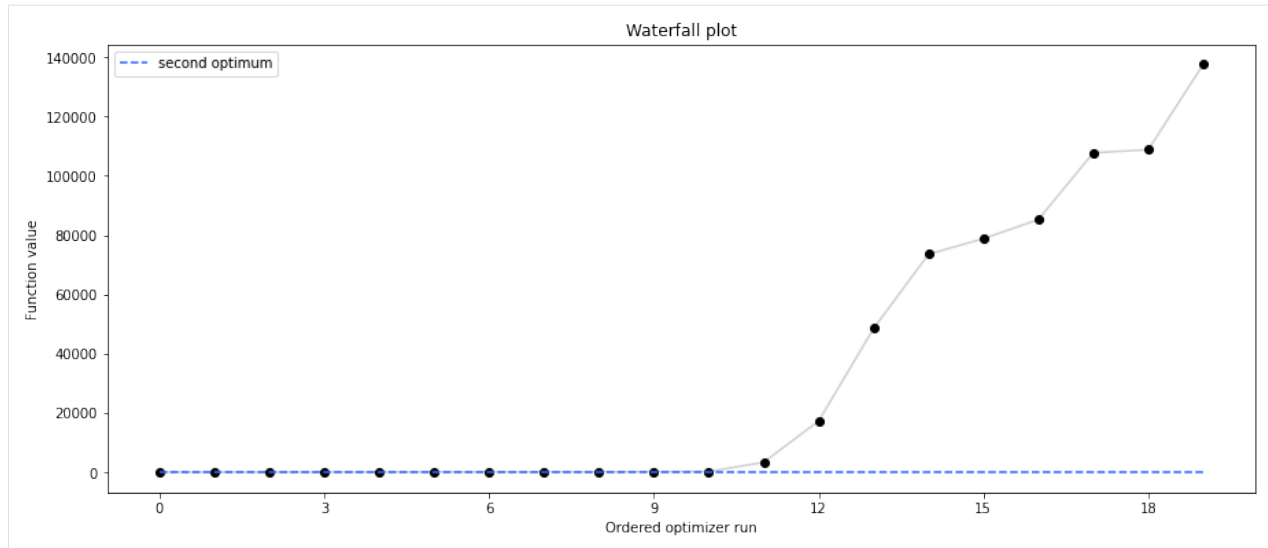
```
[9]: # retrieve second optimum
all_x = result1_bfgs.optimize_result.get_for_key('x')
all_fval = result1_bfgs.optimize_result.get_for_key('fval')
x = all_x[19]
fval = all_fval[19]
print('Second optimum at: ' + str(fval))

# create a reference point from it
ref = {'x': x, 'fval': fval, 'color': [
    0.2, 0.4, 1., 1.], 'legend': 'second optimum'}
ref = visualize.create_references(ref)

# new waterfall plot with reference point for second optimum
visualize.waterfall(result1_dogleg, size=(15,6),
                    scale_y='lin', y_limits=[-1, 101],
                    reference=ref, colors=[0., 0., 0., 1.])
```

Second optimum at: 3.9865791142048876

```
[9]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb3bde83940>
```

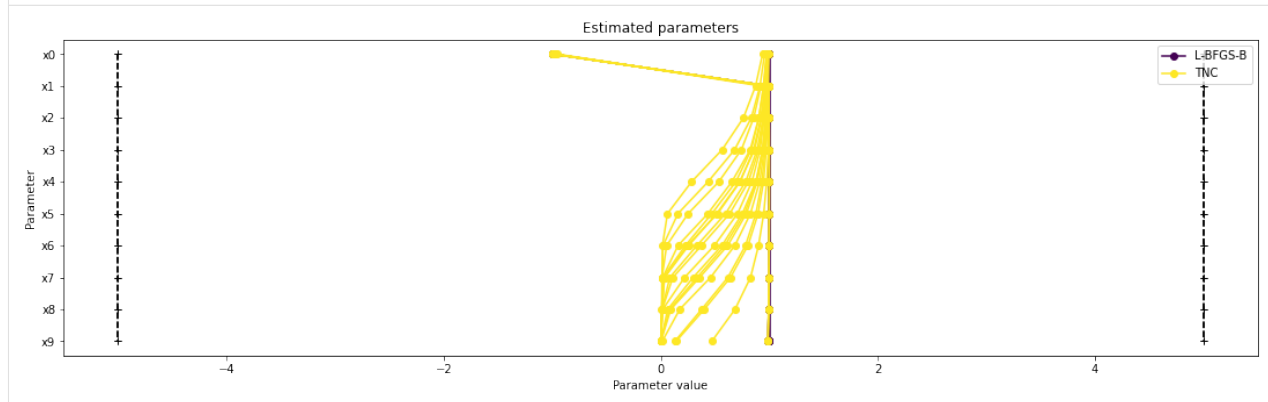


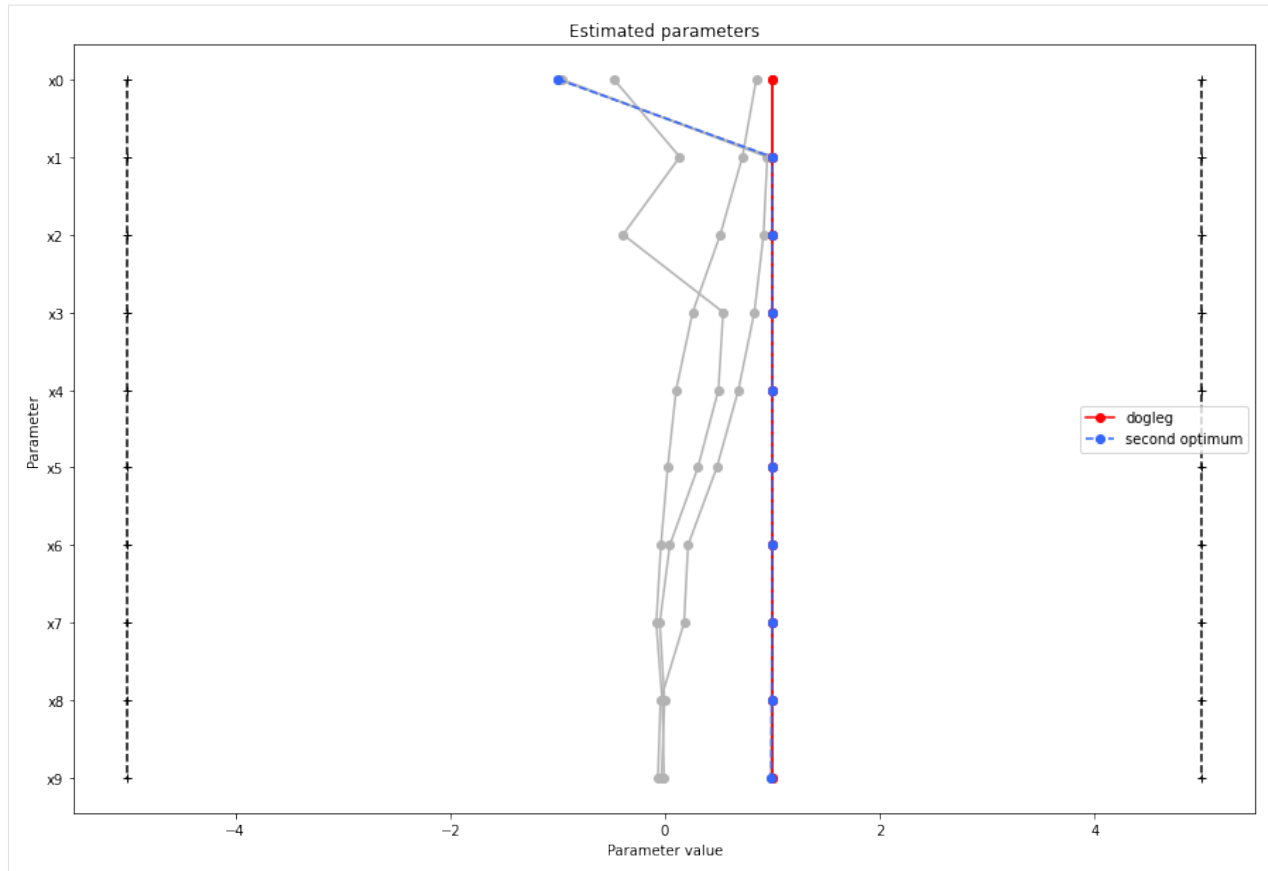
2.1.3 Visualize parameters

There seems to be a second local optimum. We want to see whether it was also found by the dogleg method

```
[10]: visualize.parameters([result1_bfgs, result1_tnc],
                           legends=['L-BFGS-B', 'TNC'],
                           balance_alpha=False)
visualize.parameters(result1_dogleg,
                     legends='dogleg',
                     reference=ref,
                     size=(15,10),
                     start_indices=[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
                     balance_alpha=False)
```

```
[10]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb3bdd5b430>
```





If the result needs to be examined in more detail, it can easily be exported as a pandas.DataFrame:

```
[11]: df = result1_tnc.optimize_result.as_dataframe(
      ['fval', 'n_fval', 'n_grad', 'n_hess', 'n_res', 'n_sres', 'time'])
      df.head()
```

```
[11]:
```

	fval	n_fval	n_grad	n_hess	n_res	n_sres	time
0	0.590612	101	101	0	0	0	0.052775
1	1.779748	101	101	0	0	0	0.049476
2	2.117658	101	101	0	0	0	0.039615
3	2.542514	101	101	0	0	0	0.064188
4	2.982016	101	101	0	0	0	0.024157

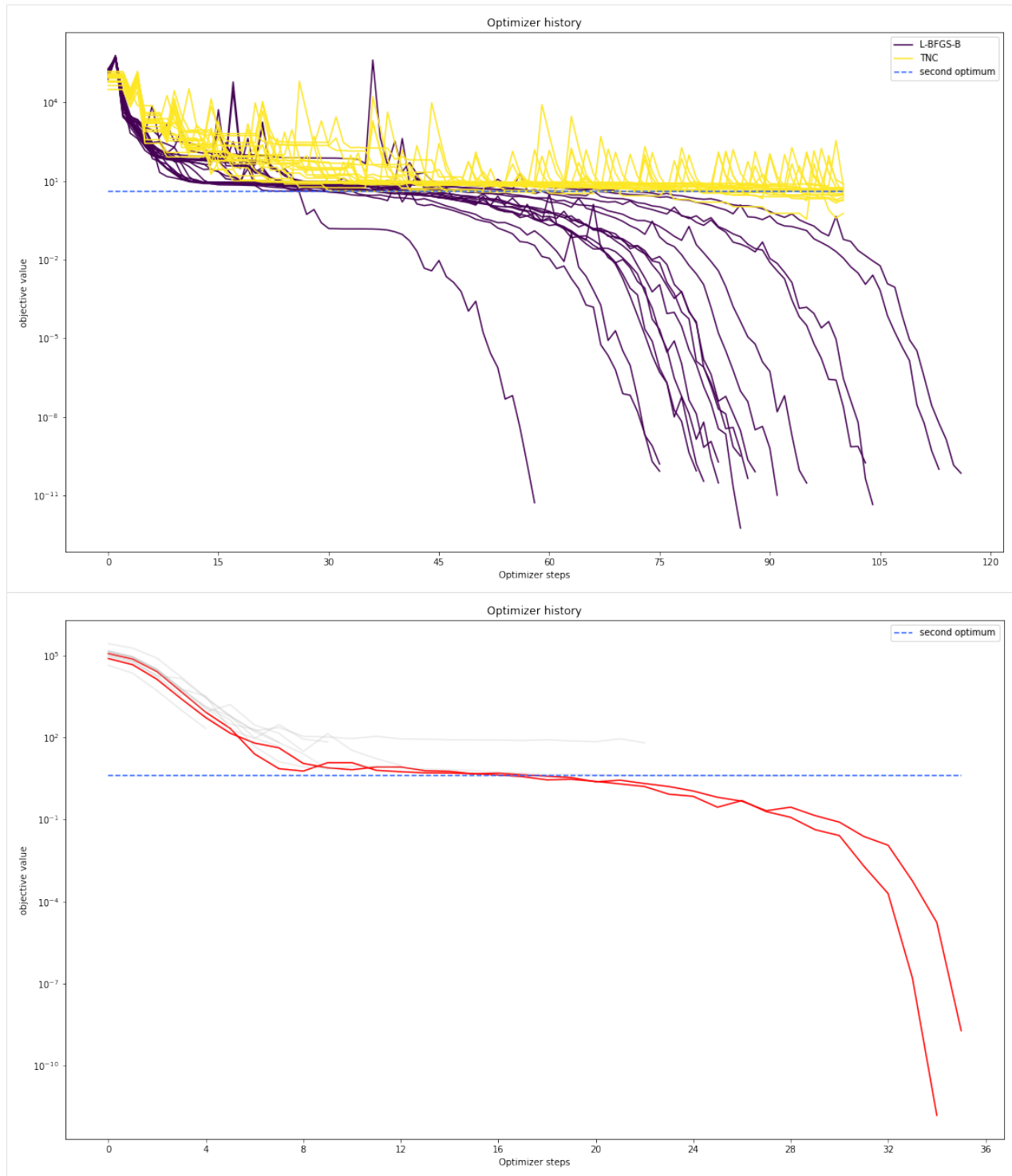
Optimizer history

Let's compare optimizer progress over time.

```
[12]: # plot one list of waterfalls
      visualize.optimizer_history([result1_bfgs, result1_tnc],
                                legends=['L-BFGS-B', 'TNC'],
                                reference=ref)

      # plot one list of waterfalls
      visualize.optimizer_history(result1_dogleg,
                                reference=ref)

[12]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb3bdbcc820>
```



We can also visualize this using other scalings or offsets...

```
[13]: # plot one list of waterfalls
visualize.optimizer_history([result1_bfgs, result1_tnc],
                             legends=['L-BFGS-B', 'TNC'],
                             reference=ref,
```

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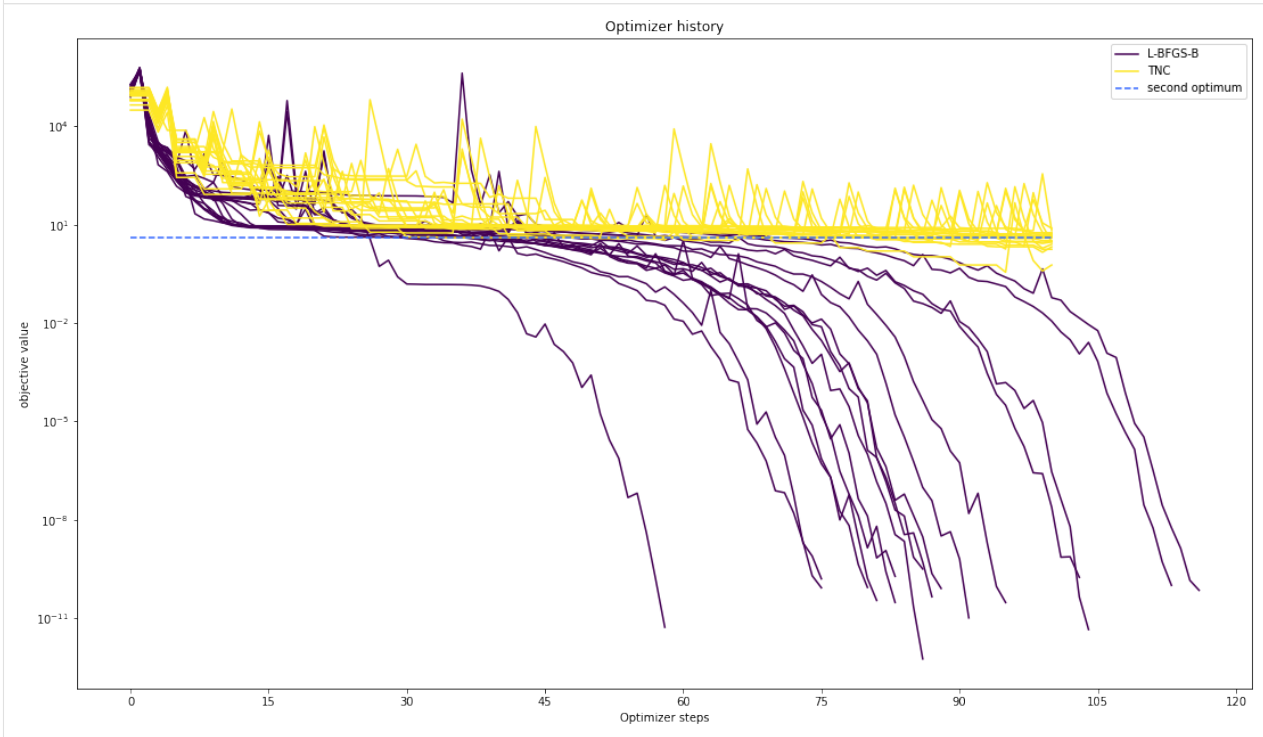
```

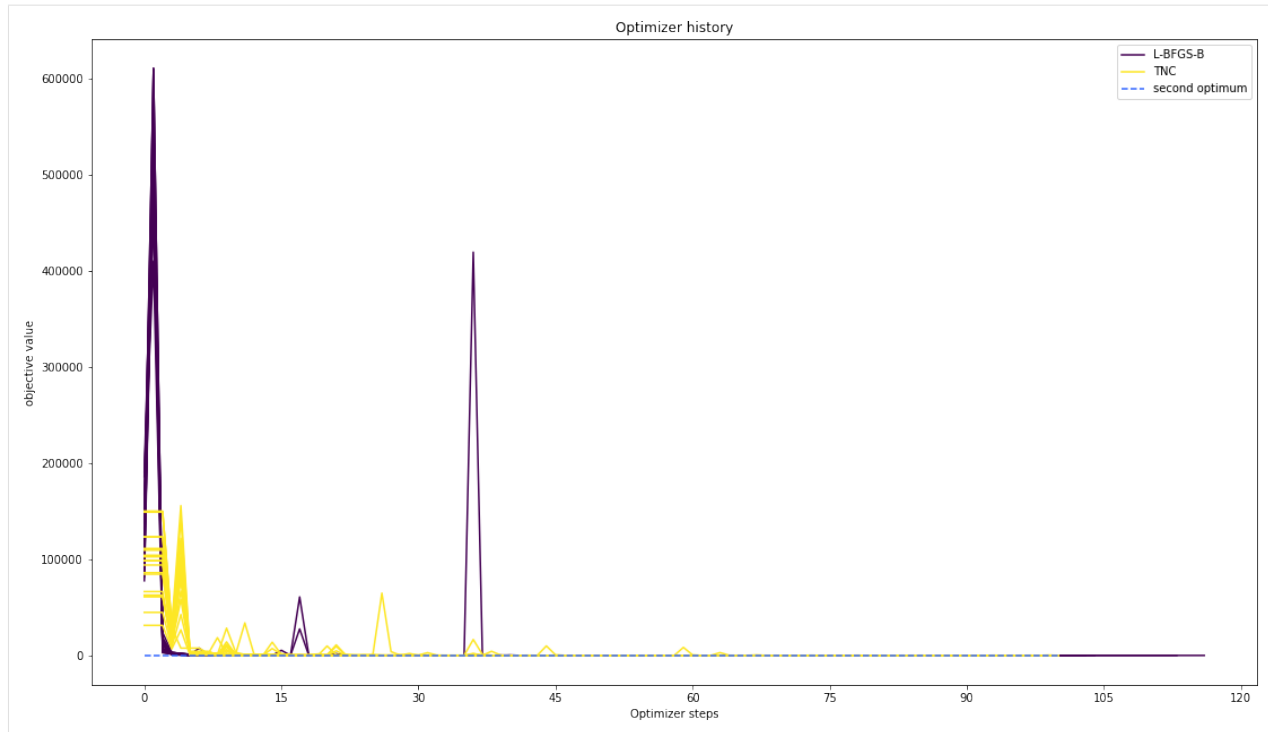
offset_y=0.)

# plot one list of waterfalls
visualize.optimizer_history([result1_bfgs, result1_tnc],
                           legends=['L-BFGS-B', 'TNC'],
                           reference=ref,
                           scale_y='lin',
                           y_limits=[-1., 11.])

```

[13]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb3be01d130>





2.1.4 Compute profiles

The profiling routine needs a problem, a results object and an optimizer.

Moreover it accepts an index of integer (`profile_index`), whether or not a profile should be computed.

Finally, an integer (`result_index`) can be passed, in order to specify the local optimum, from which profiling should be started.

```
[14]: import pypesto.profile as profile
```

```
[15]: %%time
```

```
# compute profiles
profile_options = profile.ProfileOptions(min_step_size=0.0005,
    delta_ratio_max=0.05,
    default_step_size=0.005,
    ratio_min=0.01)

result1_bfgs = profile.parameter_profile(
    problem=problem1,
    result=result1_bfgs,
    optimizer=optimizer_bfgs,
    profile_index=np.array([1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]),
    result_index=0,
    profile_options=profile_options)

# compute profiles from second optimum
result1_bfgs = profile.parameter_profile(
    problem=problem1,
```

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```

result=result1_bfgs,
optimizer=optimizer_bfgs,
profile_index=np.array([1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]),
result_index=19,
profile_options=profile_options)

```

CPU times: user 1.31 s, sys: 4.28 ms, total: 1.32 s
Wall time: 1.32 s

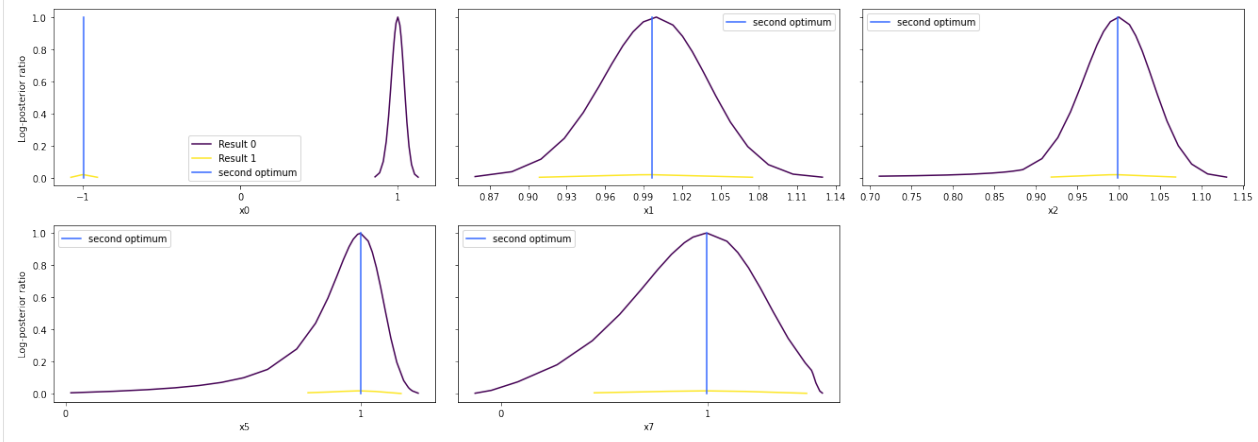
Visualize and analyze results

pypesto offers easy-to-use visualization routines:

```

[16]: # specify the parameters, for which profiles should be computed
ax = visualize.profiles(result1_bfgs, profile_indices = [0,1,2,5,7],
                        reference=ref, profile_list_ids=[0, 1])

```



Approximate profiles

When computing the profiles is computationally too demanding, it is possible to employ to at least consider a normal approximation with covariance matrix given by the Hessian or FIM at the optimal parameters.

```

[17]: %%time

result1_tnc = profile.approximate_parameter_profile(
    problem=problem1,
    result=result1_bfgs,
    profile_index=np.array([1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]),
    result_index=0,
    n_steps=1000)

```

CPU times: user 25 ms, sys: 16.3 ms, total: 41.4 ms
Wall time: 24.2 ms

These approximate profiles require at most one additional function evaluation, can however yield substantial approximation errors:

```

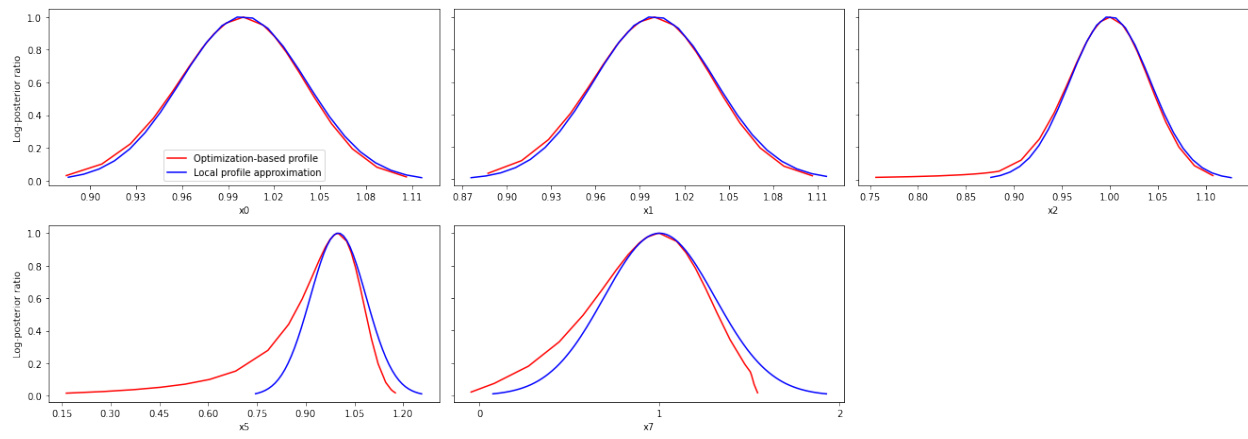
[18]: axes = visualize.profiles(
    result1_bfgs, profile_indices = [0,1,2,5,7], profile_list_ids=[0, 2],

```

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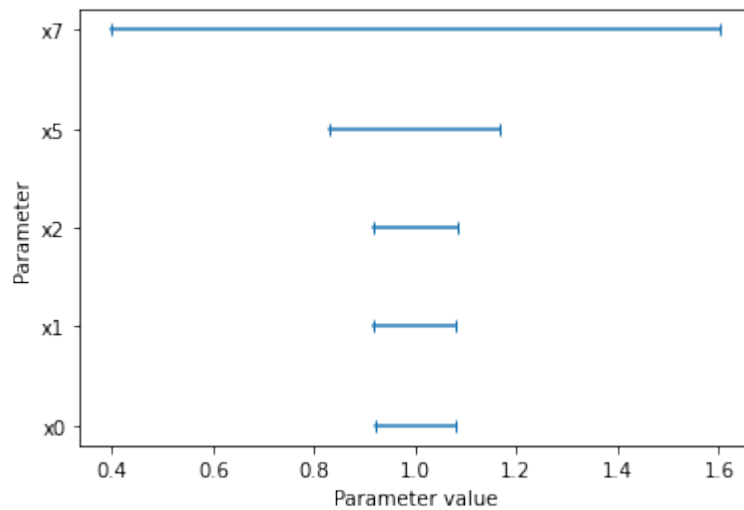
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```
ratio_min=0.01, colors=[(1,0,0,1), (0,0,1,1)],
legends=["Optimization-based profile", "Local profile approximation"])
```



We can also plot approximate confidence intervals based on profiles:

```
[19]: visualize.profile_cis(
      result1_bfgs, confidence_level=0.95, profile_list=2)
[19]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb3bda13f10>
```



2.2 Conversion reaction

```
[1]: import importlib
import os
import sys
import numpy as np
import amici
import amici.plotting
import pypesto
import pypesto.optimize as optimize
```

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```
import pypesto.visualize as visualize

# sbml file we want to import
sbml_file = 'conversion_reaction/model_conversion_reaction.xml'
# name of the model that will also be the name of the python module
model_name = 'model_conversion_reaction'
# directory to which the generated model code is written
model_output_dir = 'tmp/' + model_name
```

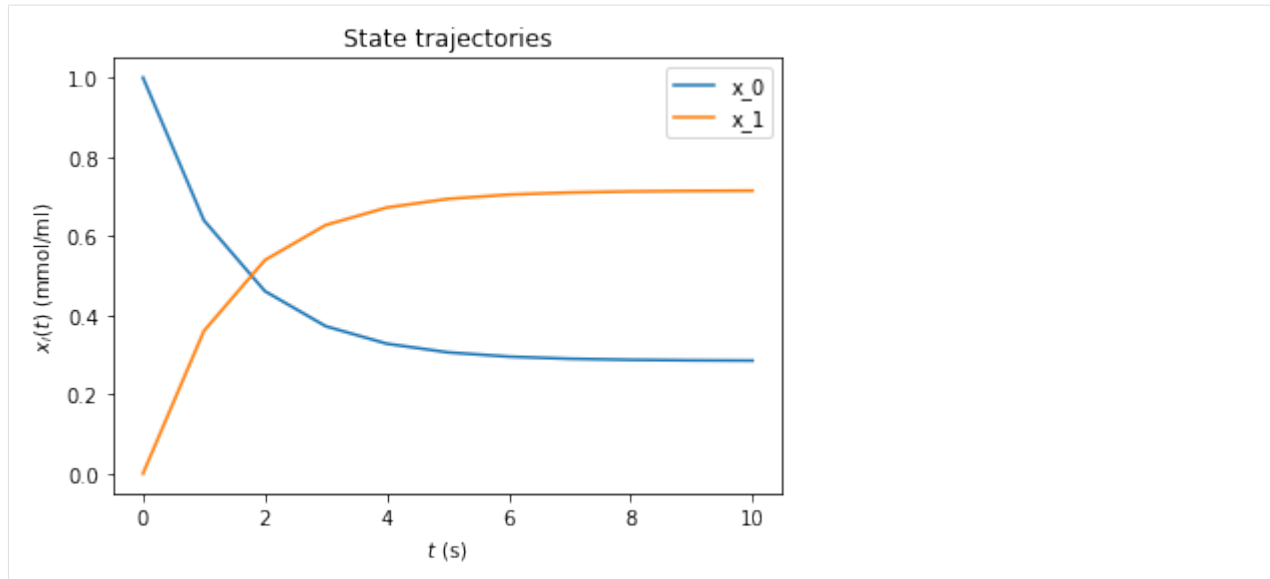
2.2.1 Compile AMICI model

```
[2]: # import sbml model, compile and generate amici module
sbml_importer = amici.SbmlImporter(sbml_file)
sbml_importer.sbml2amici(model_name,
                        model_output_dir,
                        verbose=False)
```

2.2.2 Load AMICI model

```
[3]: # load amici module (the usual starting point later for the analysis)
sys.path.insert(0, os.path.abspath(model_output_dir))
model_module = importlib.import_module(model_name)
model = model_module.getModel()
model.requireSensitivitiesForAllParameters()
model.setTimepoints(amici.DoubleVector(np.linspace(0, 10, 11)))
model.setParameterScale(amici.ParameterScaling_log10)
model.setParameters(amici.DoubleVector([-0.3, -0.7]))
solver = model.getSolver()
solver.setSensitivityMethod(amici.SensitivityMethod_forward)
solver.setSensitivityOrder(amici.SensitivityOrder_first)

# how to run amici now:
rdata = amici.runAmiciSimulation(model, solver, None)
amici.plotting.plotStateTrajectories(rdata)
edata = amici.ExpData(rdata, 0.2, 0.0)
```



2.2.3 Optimize

```
[4]: # create objective function from amici model
# pesto.AmiciObjective is derived from pesto.Objective,
# the general pesto objective function class
objective = pypesto.AmiciObjective(model, solver, [edata], 1)

# create optimizer object which contains all information for doing the optimization
optimizer = optimize.ScipyOptimizer(method='ls_trf')

#optimizer.solver = 'bfgs|meigo'
# if select meigo -> also set default values in solver_options
#optimizer.options = {'maxiter': 1000, 'disp': True} # = pesto.default_options_meigo()
#optimizer.startpoints = []
#optimizer.startpoint_method = 'lhs|uniform|something|function'
#optimizer.n_starts = 100

# see PestoOptions.m for more required options here
# returns OptimizationResult, see parameters.MS for what to return
# list of final optim results foreach multistart, times, hess, grad,
# flags, meta information (which optimizer -> optimizer.get_repr())

# create problem object containing all information on the problem to be solved
problem = pypesto.Problem(objective=objective,
                          lb=[-2,-2], ub=[2,2])

# maybe lb, ub = inf
# other constraints: kwargs, class pesto.Constraints
# constraints on pams, states, esp. pesto.AmiciConstraints (e.g. pam1 + pam2 <= const)
# if optimizer cannot handle -> error
# maybe also scaling / transformation of parameters encoded here

# do the optimization
result = optimize.minimize(problem=problem,
                          optimizer=optimizer,
```

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```

n_starts=10)
# optimize is a function since it does not need an internal memory,
# just takes input and returns output in the form of a Result object
# 'result' parameter: e.g. some results from somewhere -> pick best start points

```

2.2.4 Visualize

```

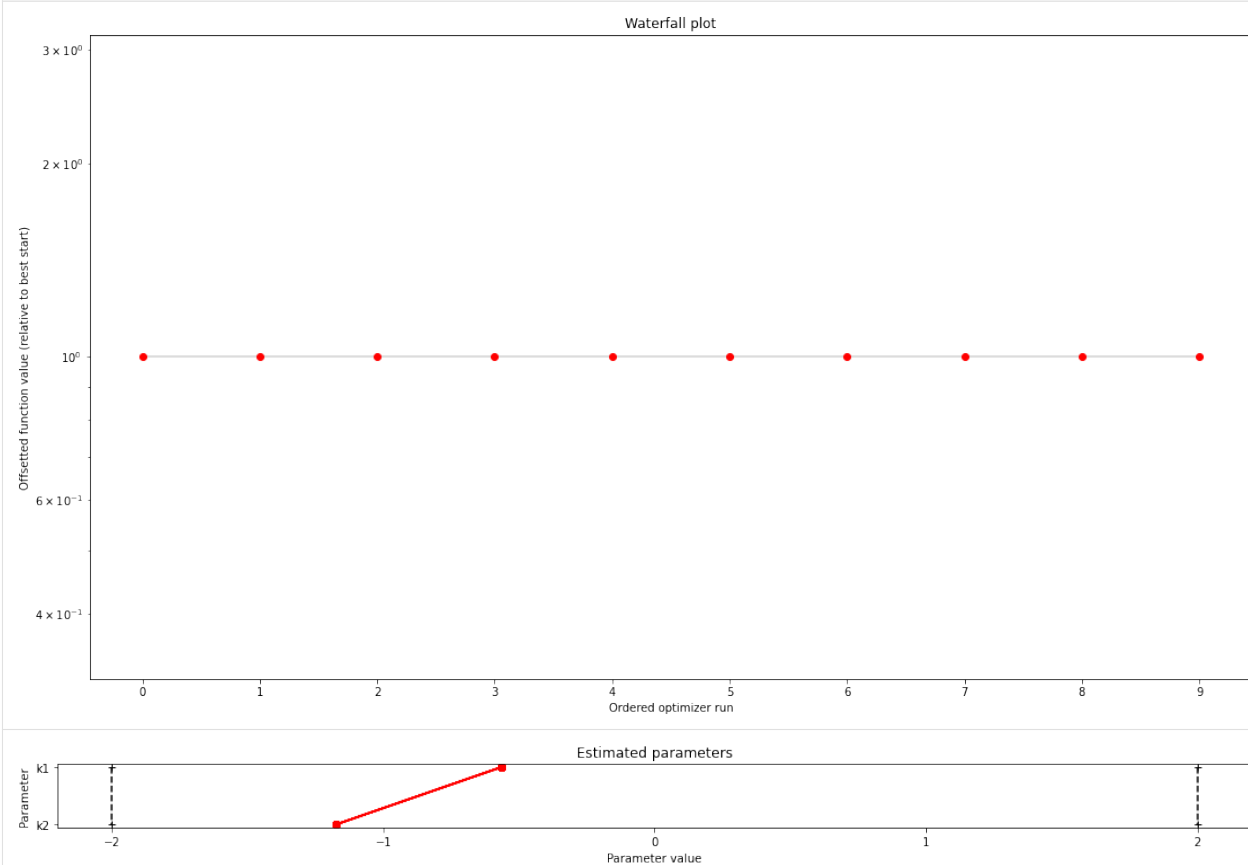
[5]: # waterfall, parameter space, scatter plots, fits to data
# different functions for different plotting types
visualize.waterfall(result)
visualize.parameters(result)

```

```

[5]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f94c94caf10>

```



2.2.5 Data storage

```
[6]: # result = pypesto.storage.load('db_file.db')
```

2.2.6 Profiles

```
[7]: # there are three main parts: optimize, profile, sample. the overall structure of
    ↪ profiles and sampling
    # will be similar to optimizer like above.
    # we intend to only have just one result object which can be reused everywhere, but
    ↪ the problem of how to
    # not have one huge class but
    # maybe simplified views on it for optimization, profiles and sampling is still to be
    ↪ solved

    # profiler = pypesto.Profiler()

    # result = pypesto.profile(problem, profiler, result=None)
    # possibly pass result object from optimization to get good parameter guesses
```

2.2.7 Sampling

```
[8]: # sampler = pypesto.Sampler()

    # result = pypesto.sample(problem, sampler, result=None)

[9]: # open: how to parallelize. the idea is to use methods similar to those in pyabc for
    ↪ working on clusters.
    # one way would be to specify an additional 'engine' object passed to optimize(),
    ↪ profile(), sample(),
    # which in the default setting just does a for loop, but can also be customized.
```

2.3 Fixed parameters

In this notebook we will show how to use fixed parameters. Therefore, we employ our Rosenbrock example. We define two problems, where for the first problem all parameters are optimized, and for the second we fix some of them to specified values.

2.3.1 Define problem

```
[1]: import pypesto
    import pypesto.optimize as optimize
    import pypesto.visualize as visualize
    import numpy as np
    import scipy as sp
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

    %matplotlib inline
```

```
[2]: objective = pypesto.Objective(fun=sp.optimize.rosen,
                                   grad=sp.optimize.rosen_der,
                                   hess=sp.optimize.rosen_hess)

dim_full = 5
lb = -2 * np.ones((dim_full,1))
ub = 2 * np.ones((dim_full,1))

problem1 = pypesto.Problem(objective=objective, lb=lb, ub=ub)

x_fixed_indices = [1, 3]
x_fixed_vals = [1, 1]
problem2 = pypesto.Problem(objective=objective, lb=lb, ub=ub,
                           x_fixed_indices=x_fixed_indices,
                           x_fixed_vals=x_fixed_vals)
```

2.3.2 Optimize

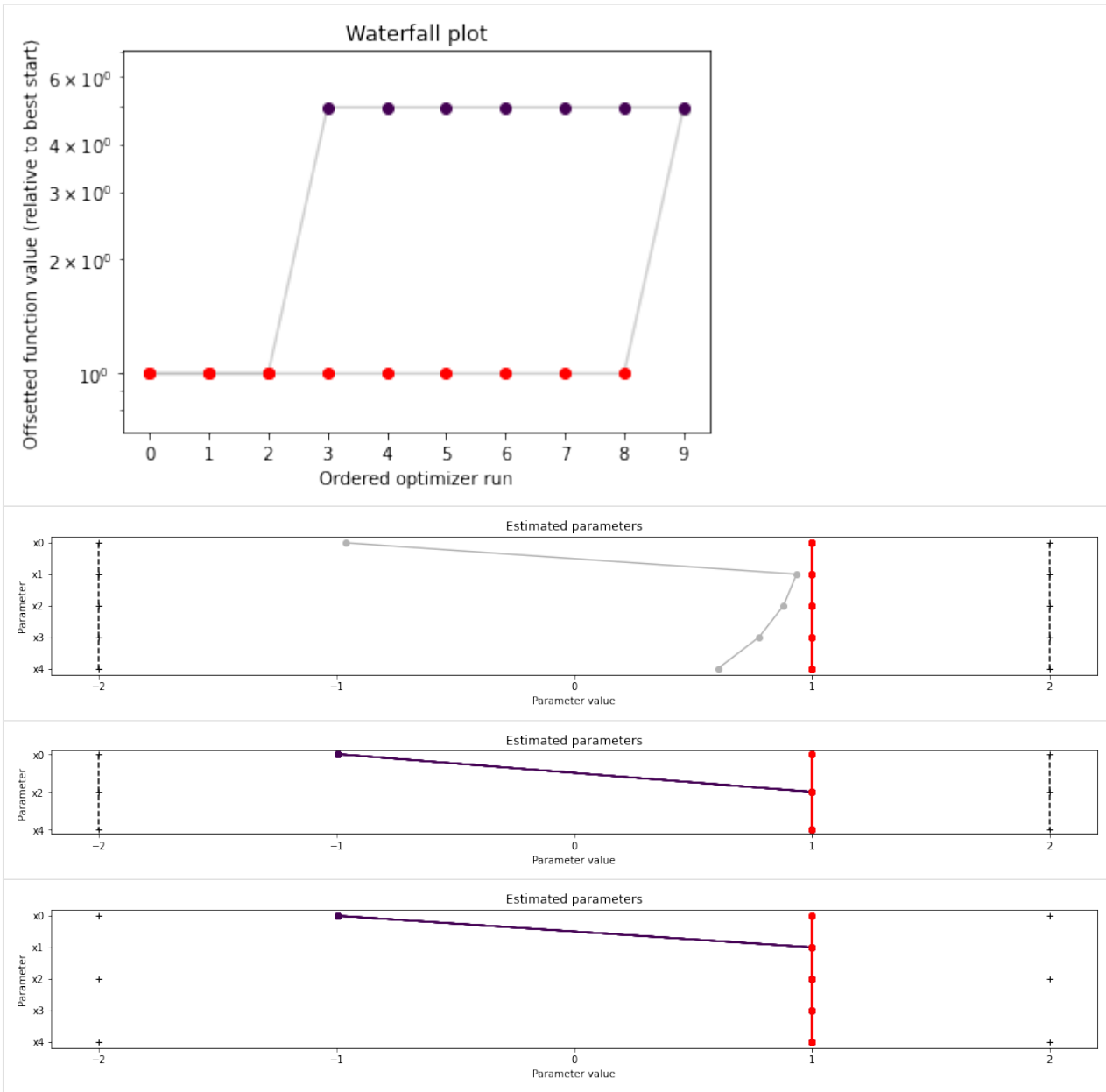
```
[3]: optimizer = optimize.ScipyOptimizer()
n_starts = 10

result1 = optimize.minimize(problem=problem1, optimizer=optimizer,
                             n_starts=n_starts)
result2 = optimize.minimize(problem=problem2, optimizer=optimizer,
                             n_starts=n_starts)
```

2.3.3 Visualize

```
[4]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
visualize.waterfall(result1, ax)
visualize.waterfall(result2, ax)
visualize.parameters(result1)
visualize.parameters(result2)
visualize.parameters(result2, parameter_indices='all')

[4]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7ff3da236a20>
```



```
[5]: result1.optimize_result.as_dataframe(['fval', 'x', 'grad'])
```

```
[5]:
```

	fval	x \
0	2.563931e-14	[0.9999999859217336, 0.9999999812160436, 0.999...
1	4.103854e-14	[1.0000000033181213, 1.00000001070042, 1.00000...
2	2.430040e-13	[0.9999999979980921, 0.9999999872750013, 0.999...
3	2.993261e-12	[1.00000000655628785, 1.00000002137366326, 1.000...
4	3.028019e-11	[1.00000002263273202, 0.9999999457510741, 1.000...
5	1.504857e-10	[1.00000008747306284, 1.0000001813929941, 1.0000...
6	3.713657e-10	[1.00000011952242212, 1.0000001771893066, 1.0000...
7	4.012393e-10	[0.9999986079063197, 0.9999988670990364, 0.999...
8	5.247717e-10	[1.0000000368254703, 1.00000009022274876, 0.9999...
9	3.930839e+00	[-0.9620510415103535, 0.9357394330313418, 0.88...

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```

                                grad
0  [-3.7771869883630873e-06, 3.2004378806360524e-...
1  [-1.6190347383411735e-06, 5.768553691118231e-0...
2  [3.4844693764909735e-06, 4.6873211372756083e-0...
3  [-3.291322500031286e-05, 6.600823794056182e-07...
4  [0.00020321414758544783, -0.000184783444508992...
5  [-2.4037728901340504e-05, -1.168240814877157e-...
6  [0.00024981346612303615, 0.0001962351003382311...
7  [-0.000663297051531534, 0.000537723456872972, ...
8  [-6.555069341760695e-05, 0.0009407121705420637...
9  [-1.109923131625834e-06, 5.109232684041842e-06...

```

```
[6]: result2.optimize_result.as_dataframe(['fval', 'x', 'grad'])
```

```

[6]:      fval                                x  \
0  4.679771e-17  [0.9999999998641961, 1.0, 1.0000000002266116, ...
1  4.825331e-16  [0.9999999995848748, 1.0, 0.9999999991941183, ...
2  1.394704e-14  [1.0000000026325193, 1.0, 0.9999999987812758, ...
3  3.989975e+00  [-0.9949747468838975, 1.0, 0.999999999585671,...
4  3.989975e+00  [-0.9949747461383964, 1.0, 0.9999999963588824,...
5  3.989975e+00  [-0.9949747436177196, 1.0, 0.99999999894437084,...
6  3.989975e+00  [-0.9949747458936441, 1.0, 0.99999997533737, 1...
7  3.989975e+00  [-0.9949747793023977, 1.0, 1.000000023888003, ...
8  3.989975e+00  [-0.9949748033666262, 1.0, 1.0000000080319777,...
9  3.989975e+00  [-0.994974648260114, 1.0, 0.9999999725753793, ...

                                grad
0  [-1.0891474676223493e-07, nan, 2.2706484163692...
1  [-3.329303753527845e-07, nan, -8.0749345757971...
2  [2.1112804950914665e-06, nan, -1.2211616799204...
3  [-4.2116658605095836e-08, nan, -4.151572285811...
4  [5.468066182068299e-07, nan, -3.64839985427999...
5  [2.5380648831507813e-06, nan, -1.0577404068293...
6  [7.40153570877311e-07, nan, -2.471195460075688...
7  [-2.5651750697797127e-05, nan, 2.3935779637870...
8  [-4.466176453288284e-05, nan, 8.0480417566767e...
9  [7.78676721049365e-05, nan, -2.747946901432181...

```

2.4 AMICI Python example “Boehm”

This is an example using the “boehm_ProteomeRes2014.xml” model to demonstrate and test SBML import and AMICI Python interface.

```

[1]: import libsbml
import importlib
import amici
import pypesto
import os
import sys
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# temporarily add the simulate file
sys.path.insert(0, 'boehm_JProteomeRes2014')

```

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```

from benchmark_import import DataProvider

# sbml file
sbml_file = 'boehm_JProteomeRes2014/boehm_JProteomeRes2014.xml'

# name of the model that will also be the name of the python module
model_name = 'boehm_JProteomeRes2014'

# output directory
model_output_dir = 'tmp/' + model_name

```

2.4.1 The example model

Here we use `libsbml` to show the reactions and species described by the model (this is independent of AMICI).

```

[2]: sbml_reader = libsbml.SBMLReader()
sbml_doc = sbml_reader.readSBML(os.path.abspath(sbml_file))
sbml_model = sbml_doc.getModel()
dir(sbml_model)
print(os.path.abspath(sbml_file))
print('Species: ', [s.getId() for s in sbml_model.getListOfSpecies()])

print('\nReactions:')
for reaction in sbml_model.getListOfReactions():
    reactants = ' + '.join(['%s %s'%(int(r.getStoichiometry()) if r.
    ↳getStoichiometry() > 1 else '', r.getSpecies()) for r in reaction.
    ↳getListOfReactants()])
    products = ' + '.join(['%s %s'%(int(r.getStoichiometry()) if r.
    ↳getStoichiometry() > 1 else '', r.getSpecies()) for r in reaction.
    ↳getListOfProducts()])
    reversible = '<' if reaction.getReversible() else ''
    print('%3s: %10s %1s->%10s\t\t[%s]' % (reaction.getId(),
    reactants,
    reversible,
    products,
    libsbml.formulaToL3String(reaction.getKineticLaw().
    ↳getMath()))))

/home/yannik/pypesto/doc/example/boehm_JProteomeRes2014/boehm_JProteomeRes2014.xml
Species:  ['STAT5A', 'STAT5B', 'pApB', 'pApA', 'pBpB', 'nucpApA', 'nucpApB', 'nucpBpB',
    ↳']

Reactions:
v1_v_0:  2 STAT5A  ->      pApA      [cyt * BaF3_Epo * STAT5A^2 * k_phos]
v2_v_1:  STAT5A +  STAT5B  ->      pApB      [cyt * BaF3_Epo * STAT5A *
    ↳STAT5B * k_phos]
v3_v_2:  2 STAT5B  ->      pBpB      [cyt * BaF3_Epo * STAT5B^2 * k_phos]
v4_v_3:      pApA  ->      nucpApA    [cyt * k_imp_homo * pApA]
v5_v_4:      pApB  ->      nucpApB    [cyt * k_imp_hetero * pApB]
v6_v_5:      pBpB  ->      nucpBpB    [cyt * k_imp_homo * pBpB]
v7_v_6:      nucpApA -> 2 STAT5A      [nuc * k_exp_homo * nucpApA]
v8_v_7:      nucpApB -> STAT5A + STAT5B [nuc * k_exp_hetero * nucpApB]
v9_v_8:      nucpBpB -> 2 STAT5B      [nuc * k_exp_homo * nucpBpB]

```

2.4.2 Importing an SBML model, compiling and generating an AMICI module

Before we can use AMICI to simulate our model, the SBML model needs to be translated to C++ code. This is done by `amici.SbmlImporter`.

```
[3]: # Create an SbmlImporter instance for our SBML model
sbml_importer = amici.SbmlImporter(sbml_file)
```

In this example, we want to specify fixed parameters, observables and a σ parameter. Unfortunately, the latter two are not part of the [SBML standard](#). However, they can be provided to `amici.SbmlImporter.sbml2amici` as demonstrated in the following.

Constant parameters

Constant parameters, i.e. parameters with respect to which no sensitivities are to be computed (these are often parameters specifying a certain experimental condition) are provided as a list of parameter names.

```
[4]: constantParameters = {'ratio', 'specC17'}
```

Observables

We used SBML's `AssignmentRule` http://sbml.org/Software/libSBML/5.13.0/docs/python-api/classlibsbml_1_1_rule.html as a non-standard way to specify *Model outputs* within the SBML file. These rules need to be removed prior to the model import (AMICI does at this time not support these Rules). This can be easily done using `amici.assignmentRules2observables()`.

In this example, we introduced parameters named `observable_*` as targets of the observable `AssignmentRules`. Where applicable we have `observable_*``_sigma` parameters for σ parameters (see below).

```
[5]: # Retrieve model output names and formulae from AssignmentRules and remove the
↳respective rules
observables = amici.assignmentRules2observables(
    sbml_importer.sbml, # the libsbml model object
    filter_function=lambda variable: variable.getId().startswith('observable_')
↳and not variable.getId().endswith('_sigma')
)
print('Observables:', observables)

Observables: {'observable_pSTAT5A_rel': {'name': '', 'formula': '(100 * pApB + 200 *
↳pApA * specC17) / (pApB + STAT5A * specC17 + 2 * pApA * specC17)'}, 'observable_
↳pSTAT5B_rel': {'name': '', 'formula': '-(100 * pApB - 200 * pBpB * (specC17 - 1)) /
↳(STAT5B * (specC17 - 1) - pApB + 2 * pBpB * (specC17 - 1))'}, 'observable_rSTAT5A_
↳rel': {'name': '', 'formula': '(100 * pApB + 100 * STAT5A * specC17 + 200 * pApA *
↳specC17) / (2 * pApB + STAT5A * specC17 + 2 * pApA * specC17 - STAT5B * (specC17 -
↳1) - 2 * pBpB * (specC17 - 1))'}}
```

σ parameters

To specify measurement noise as a parameter, we simply provide a dictionary with (preexisting) parameter names as keys and a list of observable names as values to indicate which sigma parameter is to be used for which observable.

```
[6]: sigma_vals = ['sd_pSTAT5A_rel', 'sd_pSTAT5B_rel', 'sd_rSTAT5A_rel']
observable_names = observables.keys()
sigmas = dict(zip(list(observable_names), sigma_vals))
print(sigmas)

{'observable_pSTAT5A_rel': 'sd_pSTAT5A_rel', 'observable_pSTAT5B_rel': 'sd_pSTAT5B_rel',
 'observable_rSTAT5A_rel': 'sd_rSTAT5A_rel'}
```

Generating the module

Now we can generate the python module for our model. `amici.SbmlImporter.sbml2amici` will symbolically derive the sensitivity equations, generate C++ code for model simulation, and assemble the python module.

```
[7]: sbml_importer.sbml2amici(model_name,
                             model_output_dir,
                             verbose=False,
                             observables=observables,
                             constantParameters=constantParameters,
                             sigmas=sigmas
                             )
```

Importing the module and loading the model

If everything went well, we need to add the previously selected model output directory to our PYTHON_PATH and are then ready to load newly generated model:

```
[8]: sys.path.insert(0, os.path.abspath(model_output_dir))
model_module = importlib.import_module(model_name)
```

And get an instance of our model from which we can retrieve information such as parameter names:

```
[9]: model = model_module.getModel()

print("Model parameters:", list(model.getParameterIds()))
print("Model outputs:    ", list(model.getObservableIds()))
print("Model states:     ", list(model.getStateIds()))

Model parameters: ['Epo_degradation_BaF3', 'k_exp_hetero', 'k_exp_homo', 'k_imp_hetero',
 'k_imp_homo', 'k_phos', 'sd_pSTAT5A_rel', 'sd_pSTAT5B_rel', 'sd_rSTAT5A_rel']
Model outputs:    ['observable_pSTAT5A_rel', 'observable_pSTAT5B_rel', 'observable_rSTAT5A_rel']
Model states:     ['STAT5A', 'STAT5B', 'pApB', 'pApA', 'pBpB', 'nucpApA', 'nucpApB',
 'nucpBpB']
```


2.4.3 Running simulations and analyzing results

After importing the model, we can run simulations using `amici.runAmiciSimulation`. This requires a `Model` instance and a `Solver` instance. Optionally you can provide measurements inside an `ExpData` instance, as shown later in this notebook.

```
[10]: h5_file = 'boehm_JProteomeRes2014/data_boehm_JProteomeRes2014.h5'
      dp = DataProvider(h5_file)

[11]: # set timepoints for which we want to simulate the model
      timepoints = amici.DoubleVector(dp.get_timepoints())
      model.setTimepoints(timepoints)

      # set fixed parameters for which we want to simulate the model
      model.setFixedParameters(amici.DoubleVector(np.array([0.693, 0.107])))

      # set parameters to optimal values found in the benchmark collection
      model.setParameterScale(2)
      model.setParameters(amici.DoubleVector(np.array([-1.568917588,
      -4.999704894,
      -2.209698782,
      -1.786006548,
      4.990114009,
      4.197735488,
      0.585755271,
      0.818982819,
      0.498684404
      ])))

      # Create solver instance
      solver = model.getSolver()

      # Run simulation using model parameters from the benchmark collection and default_
      ↪ solver options
      rdata = amici.runAmiciSimulation(model, solver)

[12]: # Create edata
      edata = amici.ExpData(rdata, 1.0, 0)

      # set observed data
      edata.setObservedData(amici.DoubleVector(dp.get_measurements()[0][:, 0]), 0)
      edata.setObservedData(amici.DoubleVector(dp.get_measurements()[0][:, 1]), 1)
      edata.setObservedData(amici.DoubleVector(dp.get_measurements()[0][:, 2]), 2)

      # set standard deviations to optimal values found in the benchmark collection
      edata.setObservedDataStdDev(amici.DoubleVector(np.array(16*[10**0.585755271])), 0)
      edata.setObservedDataStdDev(amici.DoubleVector(np.array(16*[10**0.818982819])), 1)
      edata.setObservedDataStdDev(amici.DoubleVector(np.array(16*[10**0.498684404])), 2)

[13]: rdata = amici.runAmiciSimulation(model, solver, edata)

      print('Chi2 value reported in benchmark collection: 47.9765479')
      print('chi2 value using AMICI:')
      print(rdata['chi2'])

      Chi2 value reported in benchmark collection: 47.9765479
      chi2 value using AMICI:
```

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47.97654266893465

2.4.4 Run optimization using pyPESTO

```
[14]: # create objective function from amici model
# pesto.AmiciObjective is derived from pesto.Objective,
# the general pesto objective function class

model.requireSensitivitiesForAllParameters()

solver.setSensitivityMethod(amici.SensitivityMethod_forward)
solver.setSensitivityOrder(amici.SensitivityOrder_first)

objective = pypesto.AmiciObjective(model, solver, [edata], 1)
```

```
[15]: import pypesto.optimize as optimize

# create optimizer object which contains all information for doing the optimization
optimizer = optimize.ScipyOptimizer()

optimizer.solver = 'bfgs'
```

```
[16]: # create problem object containing all information on the problem to be solved
x_names = ['x' + str(j) for j in range(0, 9)]
problem = pypesto.Problem(objective=objective,
                           lb=-5*np.ones((9)), ub=5*np.ones((9)),
                           x_names=x_names)
```

```
[17]: # do the optimization
result = optimize.minimize(problem=problem,
                           optimizer=optimizer,
                           n_starts=10) # 200
```

```
[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
↳Cvode : At t = 197.098 and h = 5.31558e-05, the error test failed repeatedly or_
↳with |h| = hmin.
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 197.097676:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem

[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
↳Cvode : At t = 153.887 and h = 3.19493e-05, the error test failed repeatedly or_
↳with |h| = hmin.
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 153.886960:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem

[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
↳Cvode : At t = 175.27 and h = 1.75497e-05, the error test failed repeatedly or with_
↳|h| = hmin.
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 175.270281:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem

[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
↳Cvode : At t = 89.6211 and h = 2.65581e-05, the error test failed repeatedly or_
↳with |h| = hmin.
```

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```
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 89.621132:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem
```

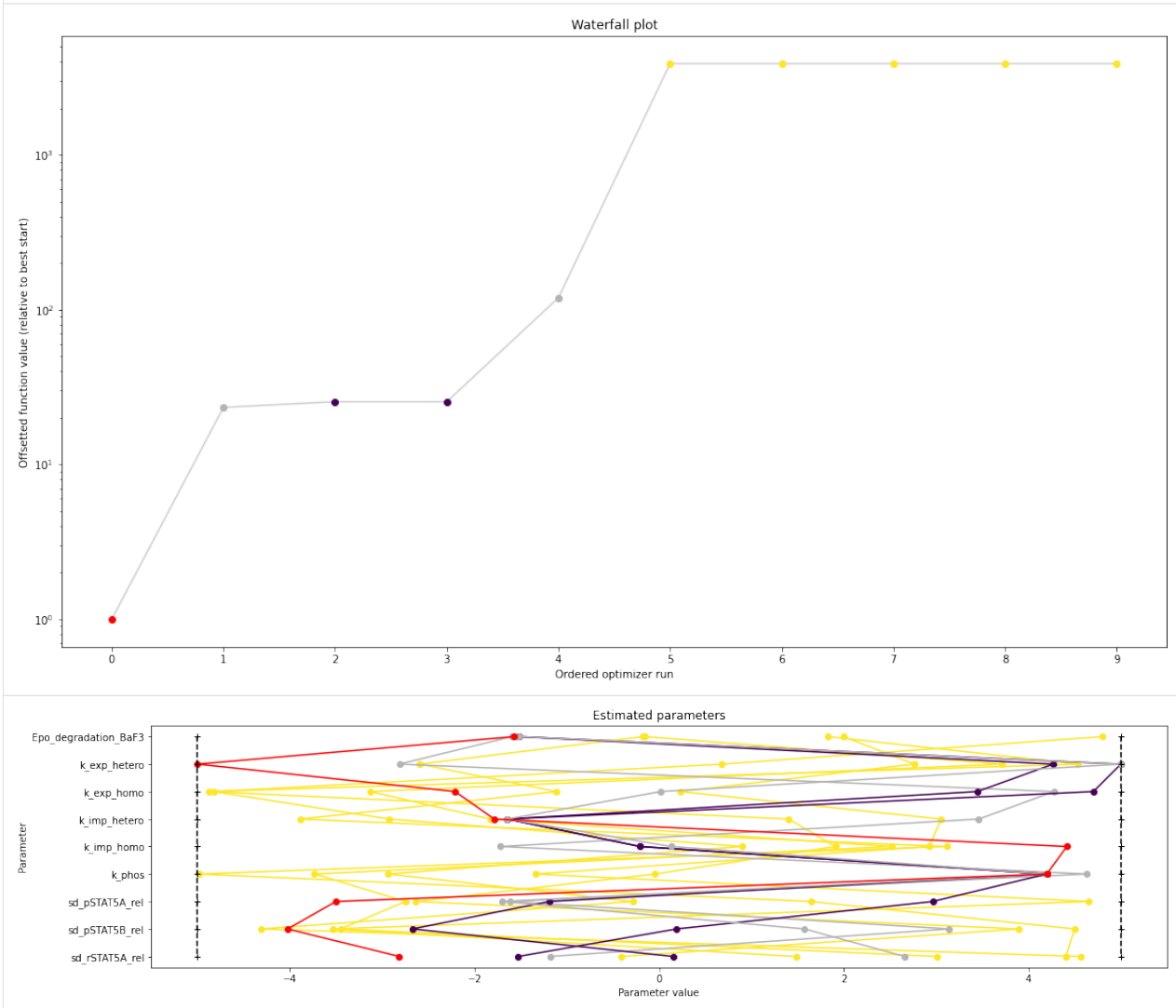
2.4.5 Visualization

Create waterfall and parameter plot

```
[18]: # waterfall, parameter space,
import pypesto.visualize as visualize
```

```
visualize.waterfall(result)
visualize.parameters(result)
```

```
[18]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7feec1f59280>
```



2.5 Model import using the Petab format

In this notebook, we illustrate how to use pyPESTO together with PETab and AMICI. We employ models from the benchmark collection, which we first download:

```
[1]: import pypesto
import pypesto.petab
import pypesto.optimize as optimize
import pypesto.visualize as visualize
import amici
import petab

import os
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

%matplotlib inline

!git clone --depth 1 https://github.com/Benchmarking-Initiative/Benchmark-Models-
↳PETab.git tmp/benchmark-models || (cd tmp/benchmark-models && git pull)

folder_base = "tmp/benchmark-models/Benchmark-Models/"

fatal: destination path 'tmp/benchmark-models' already exists and is not an empty_
↳directory.
Already up to date.
```

2.5.1 Import

Manage PETab model

A PETab problem comprises all the information on the model, the data and the parameters to perform parameter estimation. We import a model as a `petab.Problem`.

```
[2]: # a collection of models that can be simulated

#model_name = "Zheng_PNAS2012"
model_name = "Boehm_JProteomeRes2014"
#model_name = "Fujita_SciSignal2010"
#model_name = "Sneyd_PNAS2002"
#model_name = "Borghans_BiophysChem1997"
#model_name = "Elowitz_Nature2000"
#model_name = "Crauste_CellSystems2017"
#model_name = "Lucarelli_CellSystems2018"
#model_name = "Schwen_PONE2014"
#model_name = "Blasi_CellSystems2016"

# the yaml configuration file links to all needed files
yaml_config = os.path.join(folder_base, model_name, model_name + '.yaml')

# create a petab problem
petab_problem = petab.Problem.from_yaml(yaml_config)
```

Import model to AMICI

The model must be imported to pyPESTO and AMICI. Therefore, we create a `pypesto.PetabImporter` from the problem, and create an AMICI model.

```
[3]: importer = pypesto.petab.PetabImporter(petab_problem)

model = importer.create_model()

# some model properties
print("Model parameters:", list(model.getParameterIds()), '\n')
print("Model const parameters:", list(model.getFixedParameterIds()), '\n')
print("Model outputs:      ", list(model.getObservableIds()), '\n')
print("Model states:      ", list(model.getStateIds()), '\n')

Model parameters: ['Epo_degradation_BaF3', 'k_exp_hetero', 'k_exp_homo', 'k_imp_hetero',
↳ 'k_imp_homo', 'k_phos', 'ratio', 'specC17', 'noiseParameter1_pSTAT5A_rel',
↳ 'noiseParameter1_pSTAT5B_rel', 'noiseParameter1_rSTAT5A_rel']

Model const parameters: []

Model outputs:      ['pSTAT5A_rel', 'pSTAT5B_rel', 'rSTAT5A_rel']

Model states:       ['STAT5A', 'STAT5B', 'pApB', 'pApA', 'pBpB', 'nucpApA', 'nucpApB',
↳ 'nucpBpB']
```

Create objective function

To perform parameter estimation, we need to define an objective function, which integrates the model, data, and noise model defined in the Petab problem.

```
[4]: import libsbml
converter_config = libsbml.SBMLLocalParameterConverter()\
    .getDefaultProperties()
petab_problem.sbml_document.convert(converter_config)

obj = importer.create_objective()

# for some models, hyperparameters need to be adjusted
#obj.amici_solver.setMaxSteps(10000)
#obj.amici_solver.setRelativeTolerance(1e-7)
#obj.amici_solver.setAbsoluteTolerance(1e-7)
```

We can request variable derivatives via `sensi_orders`, or function values or residuals as specified via `mode`. Passing `return_dict`, we obtain the direct result of the AMICI simulation.

```
[5]: ret = obj(petab_problem.x_nominal_scaled, mode='mode_fun', sensi_orders=(0,1), return_
↳ dict=True)
print(ret)

{'fval': 138.22199677513575, 'grad': array([ 2.20386015e-02,  5.53227506e-02,  5.
↳ 78886452e-03,  5.40656415e-03,
      -4.51595809e-05,  7.91163446e-03,  0.00000000e+00,  1.07840959e-02,
      2.40378735e-02,  1.91919657e-02,  0.00000000e+00]), 'hess': array([[0., 0., 0.
↳ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
      [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]])
```

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```

[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]), 'rdatas': [<amici.numpy.
↪ReturnDataView object at 0x7fb394714cd0>]}

```

The problem defined in PETab also defines the fixing of parameters, and parameter bounds. This information is contained in a `pypesto.Problem`.

```
[6]: problem = importer.create_problem(obj)
```

In particular, the problem accounts for the fixing of parameters.

```
[7]: print(problem.x_fixed_indices, problem.x_free_indices)
```

```
[6, 10] [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9]
```

The problem creates a copy of the objective function that takes into account the fixed parameters. The objective function is able to calculate function values and derivatives. A finite difference check whether the computed gradient is accurate:

```
[8]: objective = problem.objective
ret = objective(petab_problem.x_nominal_free_scaled, sensi_orders=(0,1))
print(ret)

(138.22199677513575, array([ 2.20386015e-02,  5.53227506e-02,  5.78886452e-03,  5.
↪40656415e-03,
      -4.51595809e-05,  7.91163446e-03,  1.07840959e-02,  2.40378735e-02,
      1.91919657e-02]))

```

```
[9]: eps = 1e-4
```

```

def fd(x):
    grad = np.zeros_like(x)
    j = 0
    for i, xi in enumerate(x):
        mask = np.zeros_like(x)
        mask[i] += eps
        valinc, _ = objective(x+mask, sensi_orders=(0,1))
        valdec, _ = objective(x-mask, sensi_orders=(0,1))
        grad[j] = (valinc - valdec) / (2*eps)
        j += 1
    return grad

fdval = fd(petab_problem.x_nominal_free_scaled)
print("fd: ", fdval)
print("l2 difference: ", np.linalg.norm(ret[1] - fdval))

fd:  [0.02493368 0.05309659 0.00530587 0.01291083 0.00587754 0.01473653
      0.01078279 0.02403657 0.01919066]
l2 difference:  0.012310244824532846

```

In short

All of the previous steps can be shortened by directly creating an importer object and then a problem:

```
[10]: importer = pypesto.petab.PetabImporter.from_yaml(yaml_config)
      problem = importer.create_problem()
```

2.5.2 Run optimization

Given the problem, we can perform optimization. We can specify an optimizer to use, and a parallelization engine to speed things up.

```
[11]: optimizer = optimize.ScipyOptimizer()

# engine = pypesto.engine.SingleCoreEngine()
engine = pypesto.engine.MultiProcessEngine()

# do the optimization
result = optimize.minimize(problem=problem, optimizer=optimizer,
                           n_starts=10, engine=engine)
```

Engine set up to use up to 4 processes in total. The number was automatically
 ↳determined and might not be appropriate on some systems.

[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:CVode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function
 ↳CVode : At t = 129.296 and h = 7.99525e-06, the error test failed repeatedly or
 ↳with |h| = hmin.

[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
 AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem

[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:CVode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function
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 ↳with |h| = hmin.

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[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
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 ↳with |h| = hmin.

[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:

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AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem

```
[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
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```

```
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem
```

```
[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
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```

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```

```
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↳Cvode : At t = 129.296 and h = 7.99525e-06, the error test failed repeatedly or_
↳with |h| = hmin.
```

```
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem
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```

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[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
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↳with |h| = hmin.
```

```
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem
```

```
[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
↳Cvode : At t = 129.296 and h = 7.99525e-06, the error test failed repeatedly or_
↳with |h| = hmin.
```

```
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem
```

```
[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
↳Cvode : At t = 129.296 and h = 7.99525e-06, the error test failed repeatedly or_
↳with |h| = hmin.
```

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```
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem

[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
↳Cvode : At t = 129.296 and h = 7.99525e-06, the error test failed repeatedly or_
↳with |h| = hmin.
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem

[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
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↳with |h| = hmin.
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem

[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
↳Cvode : At t = 129.296 and h = 7.99525e-06, the error test failed repeatedly or_
↳with |h| = hmin.
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem

[Warning] AMICI:CVODES:Cvode:ERR_FAILURE: AMICI ERROR: in module CVODES in function_
↳Cvode : At t = 129.296 and h = 7.99525e-06, the error test failed repeatedly or_
↳with |h| = hmin.
[Warning] AMICI:simulation: AMICI forward simulation failed at t = 129.295950:
AMICI failed to integrate the forward problem
```

2.5.3 Visualize

The results are contained in a `pypesto.Result` object. It contains e.g. the optimal function values.

```
[12]: result.optimize_result.get_for_key('fval')
```

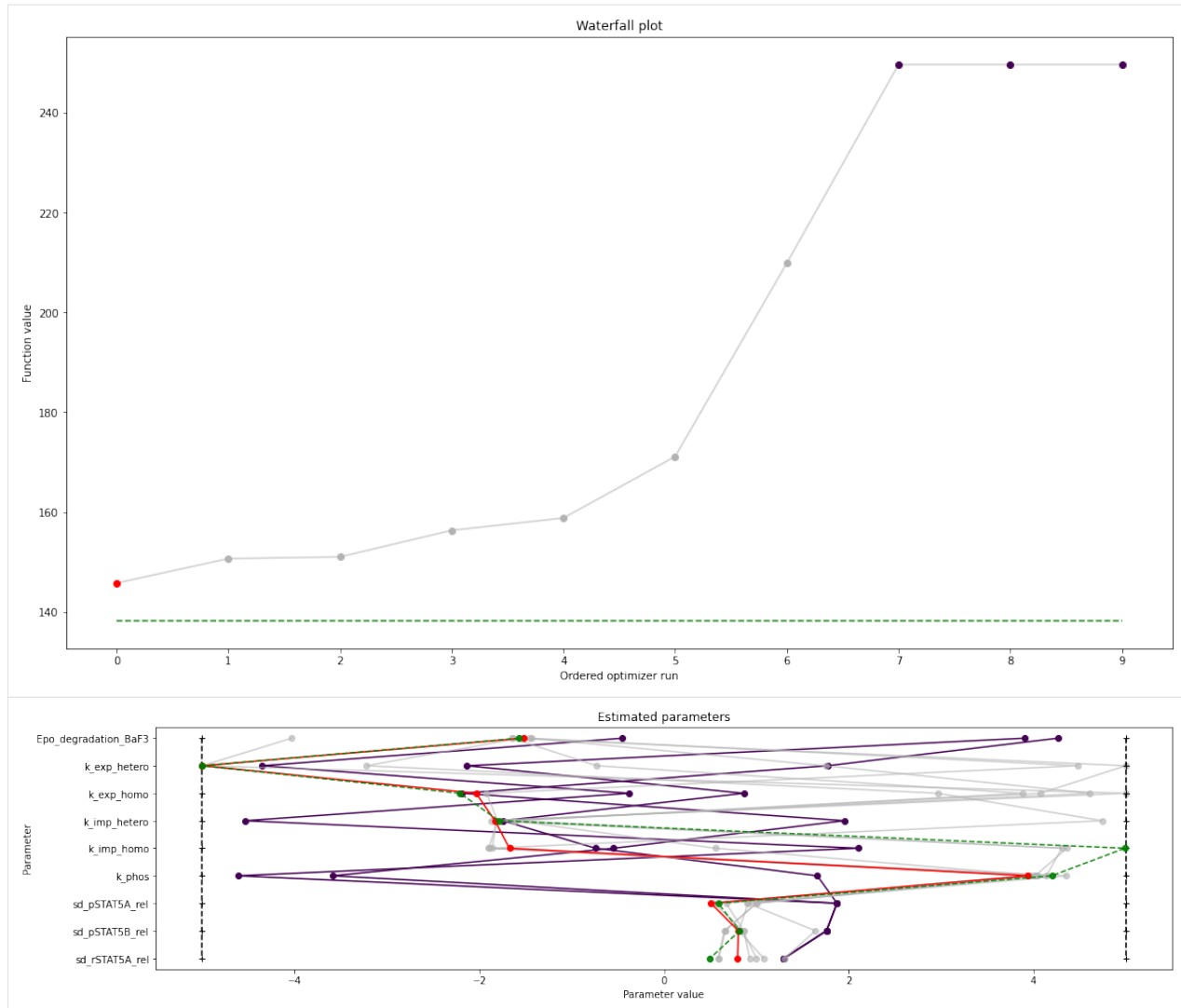
```
[12]: [145.75941164508708,
150.66829665808604,
151.0111203508512,
156.3408523704166,
158.80993946232553,
171.1342910354579,
209.9307084952844,
249.7459886904473,
249.74599725959808,
249.7459974434843]
```

We can use the standard pyPESTO plotting routines to visualize and analyze the results.

```
[13]: ref = visualize.create_references(
      x=petab_problem.x_nominal_scaled, fval=obj(petab_problem.x_nominal_scaled))
```

```
visualize.waterfall(result, reference=ref, scale_y='lin')
visualize.parameters(result, reference=ref)
```

```
[13]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb345161310>
```



2.6 Storage

This notebook illustrates how simulations and results can be saved to file.

```
[1]: import pypesto
import pypesto.optimize as optimize
import pypesto.visualize as visualize
from pypesto.store import (save_to_hdf5, read_from_hdf5)

import numpy as np
import scipy as sp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tempfile

%matplotlib inline
```

2.6.1 Define the objective and problem

```
[2]: objective = pypesto.Objective(fun=sp.optimize.rosen,
                                   grad=sp.optimize.rosen_der,
                                   hess=sp.optimize.rosen_hess)

dim_full = 10
lb = -3 * np.ones((dim_full, 1))
ub = 3 * np.ones((dim_full, 1))

problem = pypesto.Problem(objective=objective, lb=lb, ub=ub)

# create optimizers
optimizer = optimize.ScipyOptimizer(method='l-bfgs-b')

# set number of starts
n_starts = 20
```

2.6.2 Objective function traces

During optimization, it is possible to regularly write the objective function trace to file. This is useful e.g. when runs fail, or for various diagnostics. Currently, pyPESTO can save histories to 3 backends: in-memory, as CSV files, or to HDF5 files.

Memory History

To record the history in-memory, just set `trace_record=True` in the `pypesto.HistoryOptions`. Then, the optimization result contains those histories:

```
[3]: # record the history
history_options = pypesto.HistoryOptions(trace_record=True)

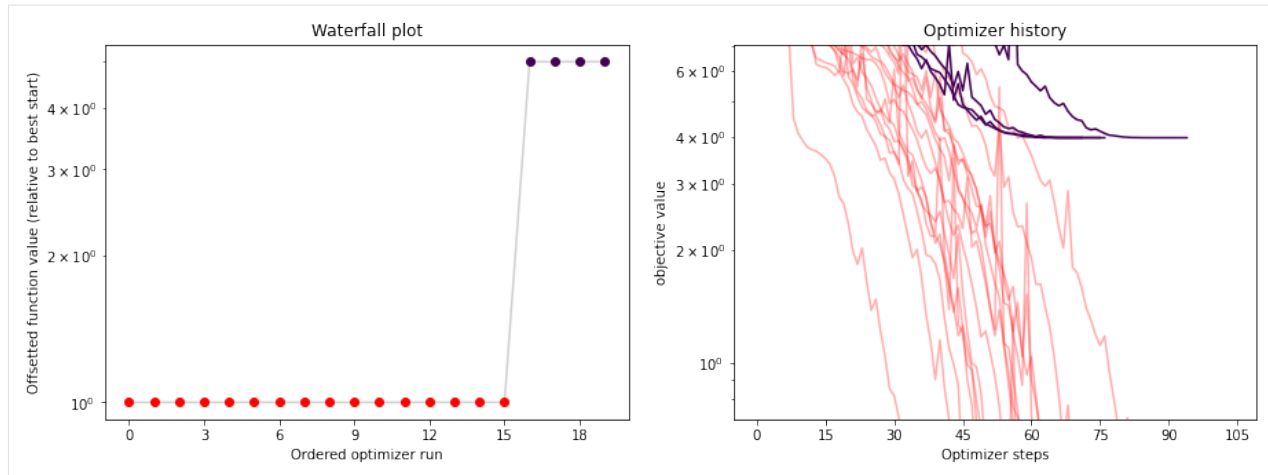
# Run optimizations
result = optimize.minimize(
    problem=problem, optimizer=optimizer,
    n_starts=n_starts, history_options=history_options)
```

Now, in addition to queries on the result, we can also access the

```
[4]: print("History type: ", type(result.optimize_result.list[0].history))
# print("Function value trace of best run: ", result.optimize_result.list[0].history.
#       ↪get_fval_trace())

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2)
visualize.waterfall(result, ax=ax[0])
visualize.optimizer_history(result, ax=ax[1])
fig.set_size_inches((15, 5))

History type: <class 'pypesto.objective.history.MemoryHistory'>
```



CSV History

The in-memory storage is however not stored anywhere. To do that, it is possible to store either to CSV or HDF5. This is specified via the `storage_file` option. If it ends in `.csv`, a `pypesto.objective.history.CsvHistory` will be employed; if it ends in `.hdf5` a `pypesto.objective.history.Hdf5History`. Occurrences of the substring `{id}` in the filename are replaced by the multistart id, allowing to maintain a separate file per run (this is necessary for CSV as otherwise runs are overwritten).

```
[5]: # record the history and store to CSV
history_options = pypesto.HistoryOptions(trace_record=True, storage_file='history_{id}
↪.csv')

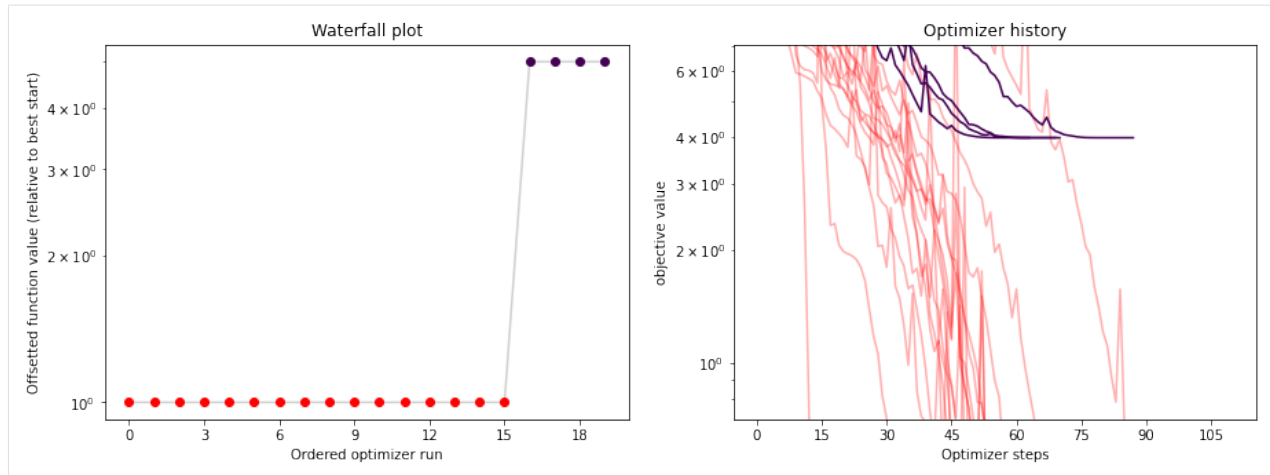
# Run optimizations
result = optimize.minimize(
    problem=problem, optimizer=optimizer,
    n_starts=n_starts, history_options=history_options)
```

Note that for this simple cost function, saving to CSV takes a considerable amount of time. This overhead decreases for more costly simulators, e.g. using ODE simulations via AMICI.

```
[6]: print("History type: ", type(result.optimize_result.list[0].history))
# print("Function value trace of best run: ", result.optimize_result.list[0].history.
↪get_fval_trace())

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2)
visualize.waterfall(result, ax=ax[0])
visualize.optimizer_history(result, ax=ax[1])
fig.set_size_inches((15, 5))

History type: <class 'pypesto.objective.history.CsvHistory'>
```



HDF5 History

TODO: This is not fully implemented yet (it's on the way ...).

2.6.3 Result storage

Result objects can be stored to HDF5 files. When applicable, this is preferable to just pickling results, which is not guaranteed to be reproducible in the future.

```
[7]: # Run optimizations
result = optimize.minimize(
    problem=problem, optimizer=optimizer,
    n_starts=n_starts)

[8]: result.optimize_result.list[0:2]

[8]: [{'id': '17',
      'x': array([0.99999994, 0.99999994, 1.          , 1.00000003, 1.00000011,
                  1.00000009, 1.00000002, 0.99999991, 0.99999978, 0.99999952]),
      'fval': 8.707800564711112e-12,
      'grad': array([-2.31616041e-05, -3.81308795e-05,  1.32978065e-05, -1.23392144e-05,
                     6.52303854e-05,  3.58850228e-05,  1.86401788e-05, -7.46042767e-06,
                     8.02520832e-06, -8.71388750e-06]),
      'hess': None,
      'res': None,
      'sres': None,
      'n_fval': 87,
      'n_grad': 87,
      'n_hess': 0,
      'n_res': 0,
      'n_sres': 0,
      'x0': array([ 1.45114268,  2.06074379,  1.64058197,  0.6213187 ,  2.28867279,
                    0.20877178,  1.83054994, -0.35049857, -2.66672642, -2.75180939]),
      'fval0': 16215.296810239959,
      'history': <pypesto.objective.history.History at 0x7f8dbd6ae070>,
      'exitflag': 0,
      'time': 0.020003557205200195,
      'message': b'CONVERGENCE: REL_REDUCTION_OF_F_<=_FACTR*EPSMCH',
```

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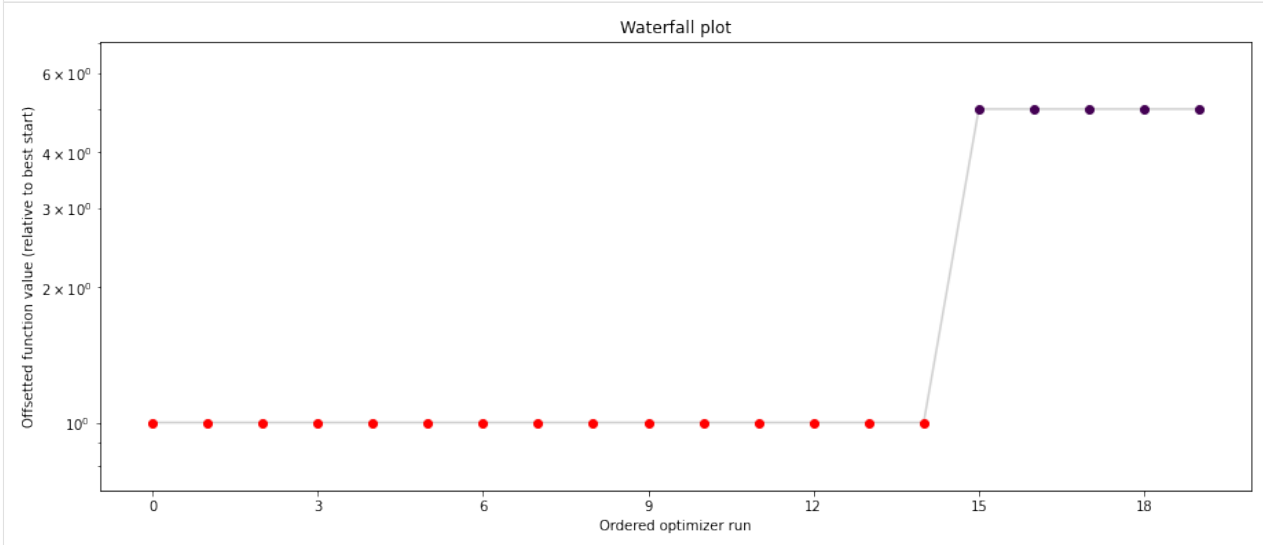
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```
{'id': '7',
 'x': array([0.99999998, 0.99999991, 0.99999996, 1.00000002, 1.00000011,
            1.00000024, 1.00000032, 1.00000046, 1.00000083, 1.00000177]),
 'fval': 1.2244681497661217e-11,
 'grad': array([ 1.82728495e-05, -6.74518178e-05, -1.27149830e-05, -2.05128948e-06,
                3.27446361e-06,  6.39483721e-05,  4.57675698e-05, -4.81356983e-06,
                -5.53900259e-05,  2.06167771e-05]),
 'hess': None,
 'res': None,
 'sres': None,
 'n_fval': 91,
 'n_grad': 91,
 'n_hess': 0,
 'n_res': 0,
 'n_sres': 0,
 'x0': array([ 0.80798177, -0.91430344, -2.6742686 , -1.76685642,  0.16784518,
              1.70273894,  0.03732323,  2.71928657,  1.29546904, -2.9200907 ]),
 'fval0': 18006.95154502575,
 'history': <pypesto.objective.history.History at 0x7f8dbd6ae6a0>,
 'exitflag': 0,
 'time': 0.024848461151123047,
 'message': b'CONVERGENCE: REL_REDUCTION_OF_F_<=_FACTR*EPSMCH' ]}
```

As usual, having obtained our result, we can directly perform some plots:

```
[9]: # plot waterfalls
visualize.waterfall(result, size=(15,6))

[9]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f8dbd812d00>
```



Save optimization result as HDF5 file

The optimization result can be saved via a `pypesto.store.OptimizationResultHDF5Writer`.

```
[10]: fn = tempfile.mktemp(".hdf5")

# Write result
hdf5_writer = save_to_hdf5.OptimizationResultHDF5Writer(fn)
hdf5_writer.write(result)

# Write problem
hdf5_writer = save_to_hdf5.ProblemHDF5Writer(fn)
hdf5_writer.write(problem)
```

Read optimization result from HDF5 file

When reading in the stored result again, we recover the original optimization result:

```
[11]: # Read result and problem
hdf5_reader = read_from_hdf5.OptimizationResultHDF5Reader(fn)
result = hdf5_reader.read()

[12]: result.optimize_result.list[0:2]
[12]: [{'id': '17',
      'x': array([0.99999994, 0.99999994, 1.          , 1.00000003, 1.00000011,
                  1.00000009, 1.00000002, 0.99999991, 0.99999978, 0.99999952]),
      'fval': 8.707800564711112e-12,
      'grad': array([-2.31616041e-05, -3.81308795e-05,  1.32978065e-05, -1.23392144e-05,
                     6.52303854e-05,  3.58850228e-05,  1.86401788e-05, -7.46042767e-06,
                     8.02520832e-06, -8.71388750e-06]),
      'hess': None,
      'res': None,
      'sres': None,
      'n_fval': 87,
      'n_grad': 87,
      'n_hess': 0,
      'n_res': 0,
      'n_sres': 0,
      'x0': array([ 1.45114268,  2.06074379,  1.64058197,  0.6213187 ,  2.28867279,
                    0.20877178,  1.83054994, -0.35049857, -2.66672642, -2.75180939]),
      'fval0': 16215.296810239959,
      'history': None,
      'exitflag': 0,
      'time': 0.020003557205200195,
      'message': b'CONVERGENCE: REL_REDUCTION_OF_F_<=_FACTR*EPSMCH'},
      {'id': '7',
      'x': array([0.99999998, 0.99999991, 0.99999996, 1.00000002, 1.00000011,
                  1.00000024, 1.00000032, 1.00000046, 1.00000083, 1.00000177]),
      'fval': 1.2244681497661217e-11,
      'grad': array([ 1.82728495e-05, -6.74518178e-05, -1.27149830e-05, -2.05128948e-06,
                     3.27446361e-06,  6.39483721e-05,  4.57675698e-05, -4.81356983e-06,
                     -5.53900259e-05,  2.06167771e-05]),
      'hess': None,
      'res': None,
      'sres': None,
```

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```

'n_fval': 91,
'n_grad': 91,
'n_hess': 0,
'n_res': 0,
'n_sres': 0,
'x0': array([ 0.80798177, -0.91430344, -2.6742686 , -1.76685642,  0.16784518,
              1.70273894,  0.03732323,  2.71928657,  1.29546904, -2.9200907 ]),
'fval0': 18006.95154502575,
'history': None,
'exitflag': 0,
'time': 0.024848461151123047,
'message': b'CONVERGENCE: REL_REDUCTION_OF_F_<=_FACTR*EPSMCH']

```

```

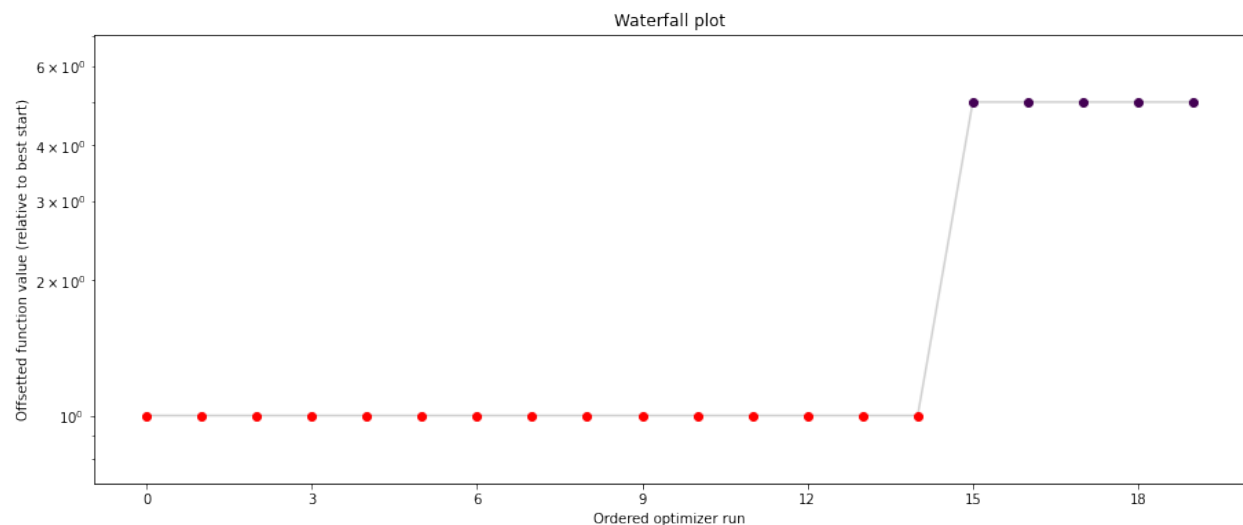
[13]: # plot waterfalls
pypesto.visualize.waterfall(result, size=(15,6))

```

```

[13]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f8dbd534a60>

```



2.7 A sampler study

In this notebook, we perform a short study of how various samplers implemented in pyPESTO perform.

2.7.1 The pipeline

First, we show a typical workflow, fully integrating the samplers with a [PETab](#) problem, using a toy example of a conversion reaction.

```

[1]: import pypesto
import pypesto.petab
import pypesto.optimize as optimize
import pypesto.sample as sample
import pypesto.visualize as visualize
import petab

```

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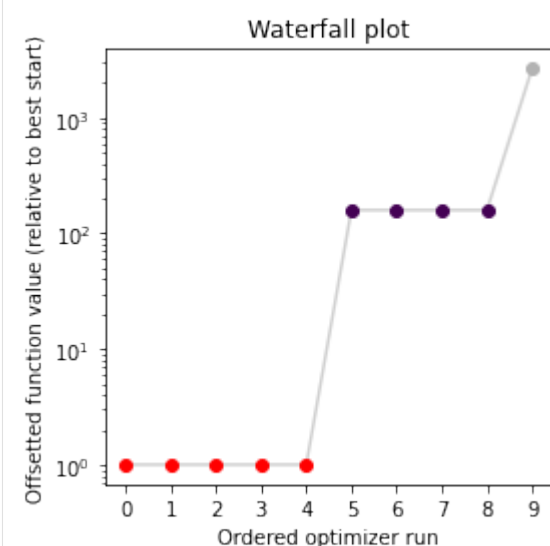
```
# import to petab
petab_problem = petab.Problem.from_yaml(
    "conversion_reaction/conversion_reaction.yaml")
# import to pypesto
importer = pypesto.petab.PetabImporter(petab_problem)
# create problem
problem = importer.create_problem()
```

Commonly, as a first step, optimization is performed, in order to find good parameter point estimates.

```
[2]: %%time
result = optimize.minimize(problem, n_starts=10)

CPU times: user 2.43 s, sys: 319 ms, total: 2.75 s
Wall time: 3.09 s
```

```
[3]: ax = visualize.waterfall(result, size=(4,4))
```



Next, we perform sampling. Here, we employ a `pypesto.sample.AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler` sampler, which runs Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) chains on different temperatures. For each chain, we employ a `pypesto.sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler`. For more on the samplers see below or the API documentation.

```
[4]: sampler = sample.AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler(
    internal_sampler=sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler(),
    n_chains=3)
```

For the actual sampling, we call the `pypesto.sample.sample` function. By passing the result object to the function, the previously found global optimum is used as starting point for the MCMC sampling.

```
[5]: %%time
result = sample.sample(problem, n_samples=10000, sampler=sampler, result=result)

100%|| 10000/10000 [01:32<00:00, 108.33it/s]

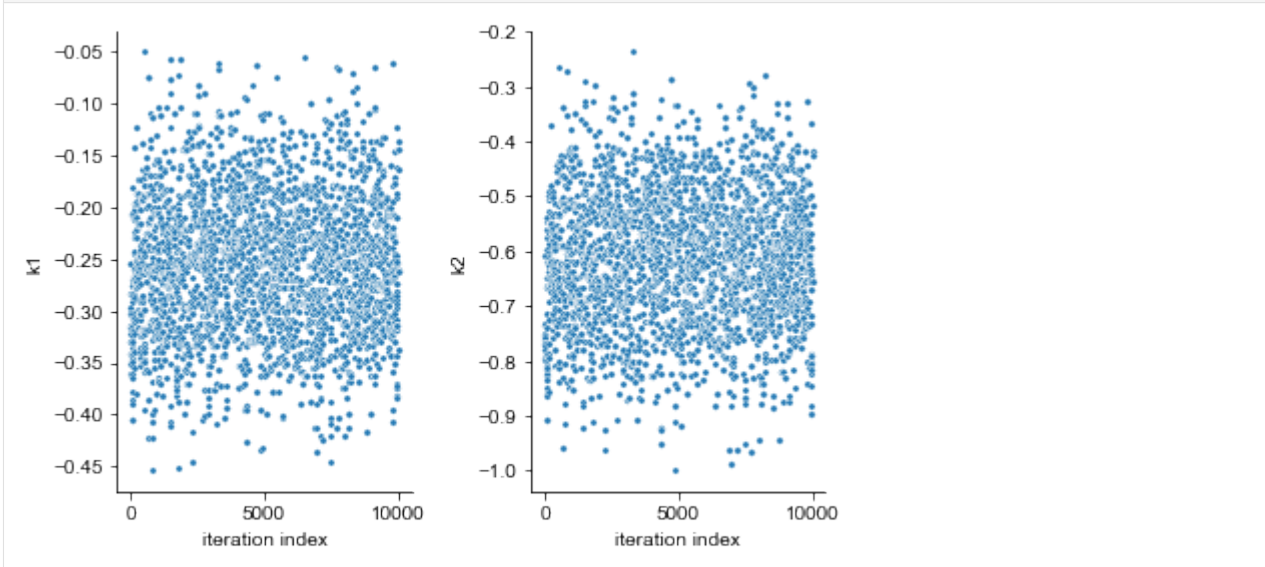
CPU times: user 1min 3s, sys: 6.2 s, total: 1min 10s
Wall time: 1min 32s
```

When the sampling is finished, we can analyse our results. A first thing to do is to analyze the sampling burn-in:

```
[6]: sample.geweke_test(result)
[6]: 0
```

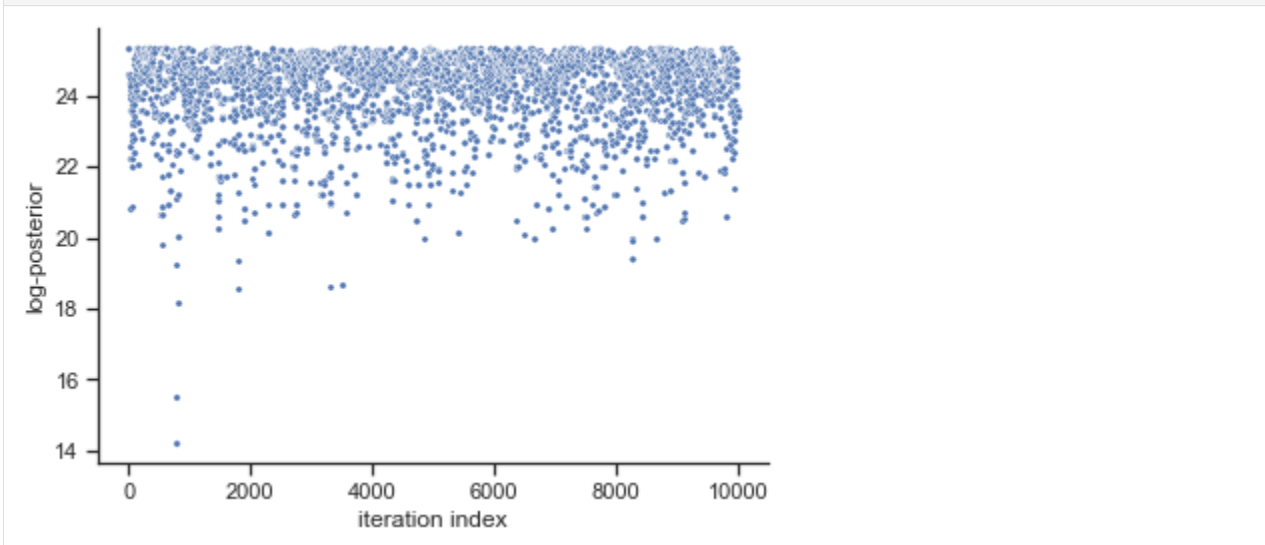
pyPESTO provides functions to analyse both the sampling process as well as the obtained sampling result. Visualizing the traces e.g. allows to detect burn-in phases, or fine-tune hyperparameters. First, the parameter trajectories can be visualized:

```
[7]: sample.geweke_test(result)
ax = visualize.sampling_parameters_trace(result, use_problem_bounds=False)
```



Next, also the log posterior trace can be visualized:

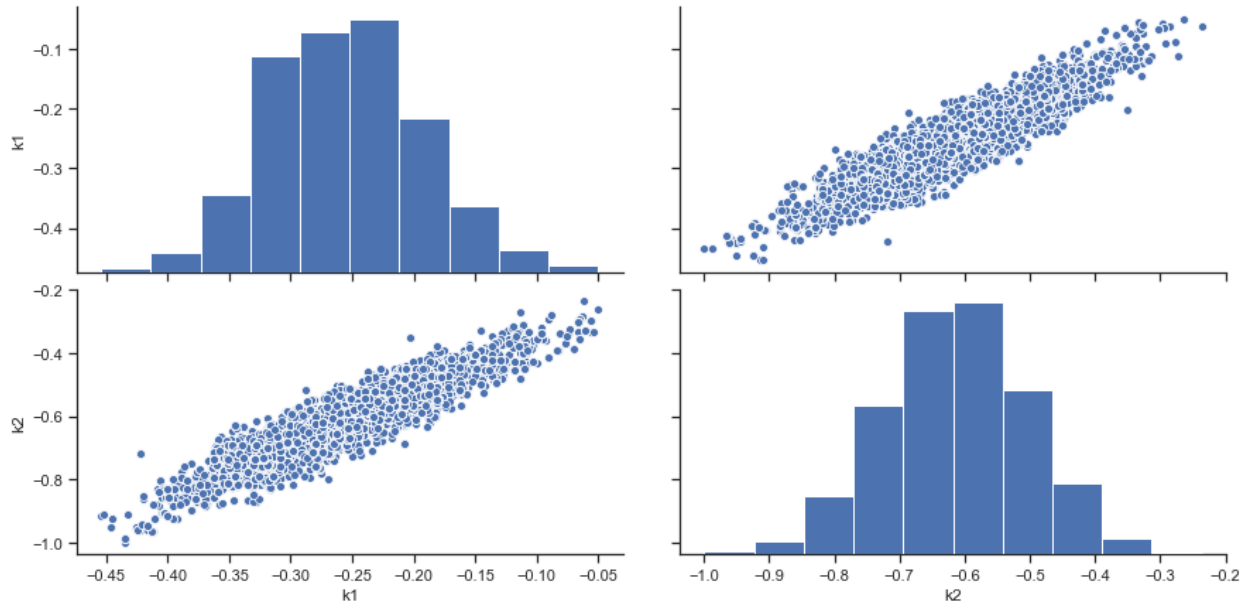
```
[8]: ax = visualize.sampling_fval_trace(result)
```



To visualize the result, there are various options. The scatter plot shows histograms of 1-dim parameter marginals and

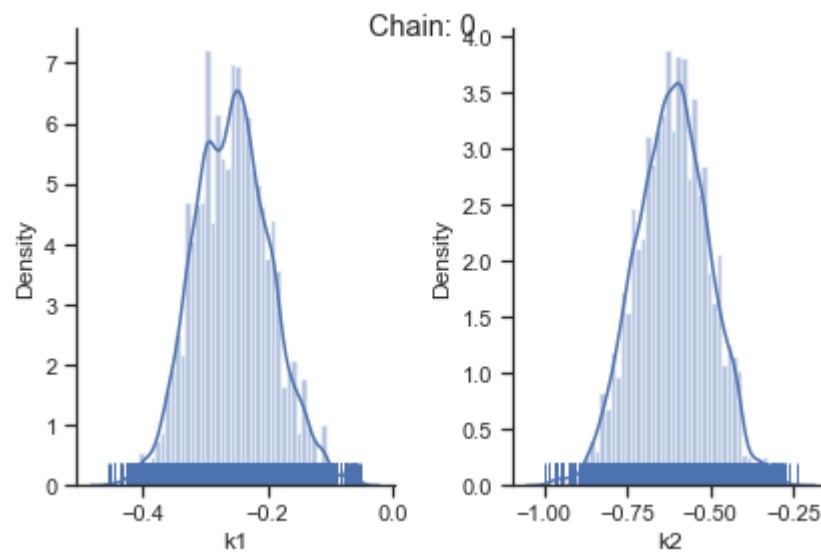
scatter plots of 2-dimensional parameter combinations:

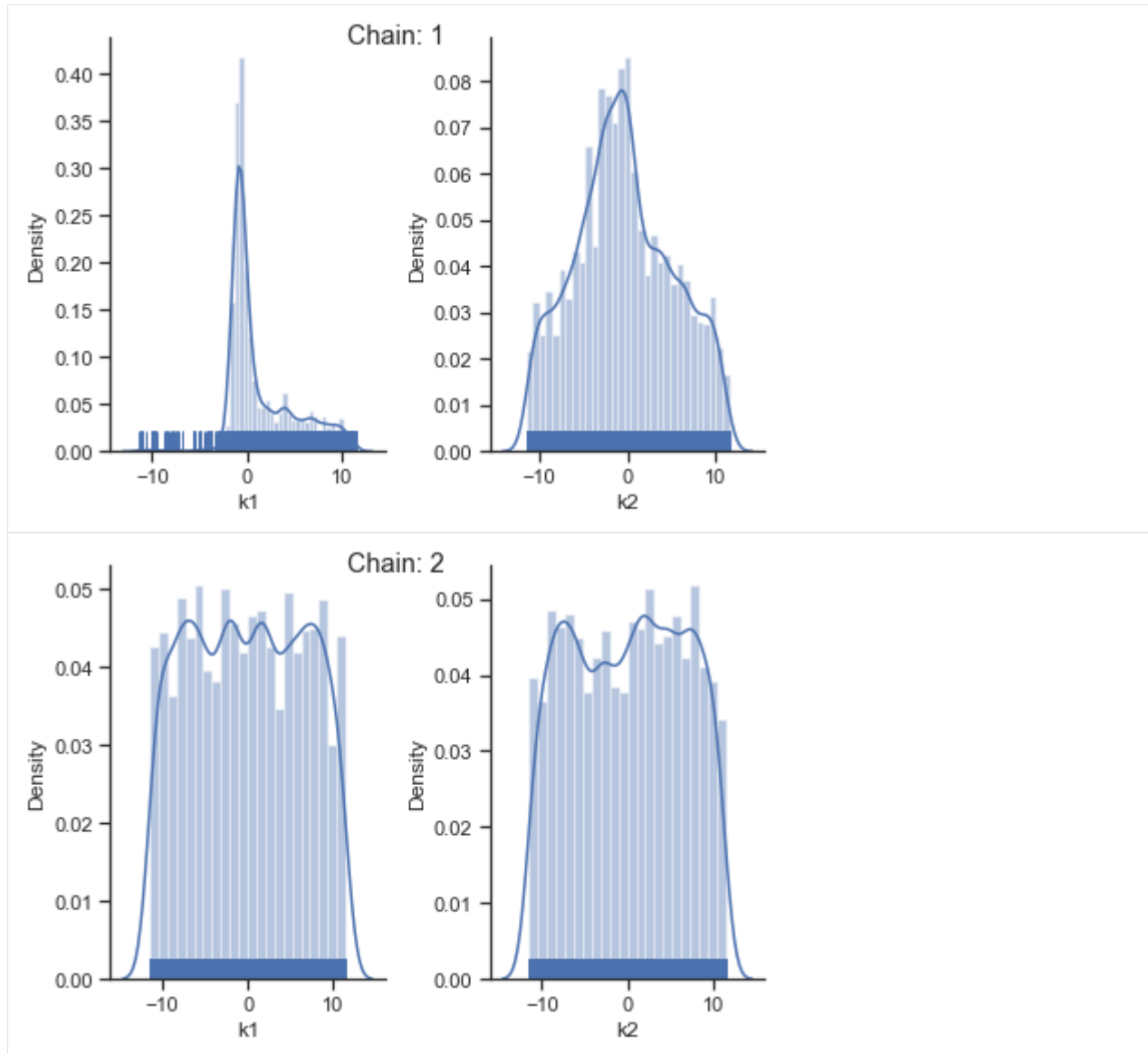
```
[9]: ax = visualize.sampling_scatter(result, size=[13,6])
```



`sampling_1d_marginals` allows to plot e.g. kernel density estimates or histograms (internally using `seaborn`):

```
[10]: for i_chain in range(len(result.sample_result.betas)):
        visualize.sampling_1d_marginals(
            result, i_chain=i_chain, suptitle=f"Chain: {i_chain}")
```





That's it for the moment on using the sampling pipeline.

2.7.2 1-dim test problem

To compare and test the various implemented samplers, we first study a 1-dimensional test problem of a gaussian mixture density, together with a flat prior.

```
[11]: import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal
import seaborn as sns
import pypesto

def density(x):
    return 0.3*multivariate_normal.pdf(x, mean=-1.5, cov=0.1) + \
        0.7*multivariate_normal.pdf(x, mean=2.5, cov=0.2)
```

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```
def nllh(x):
    return - np.log(density(x))

objective = pypesto.Objective(fun=nllh)
problem = pypesto.Problem(
    objective=objective, lb=-4, ub=5, x_names=['x'])
```

The likelihood has two separate modes:

```
[12]: xs = np.linspace(-4, 5, 100)
      ys = [density(x) for x in xs]

      ax = sns.lineplot(xs, ys, color='C1')
```

Metropolis sampler

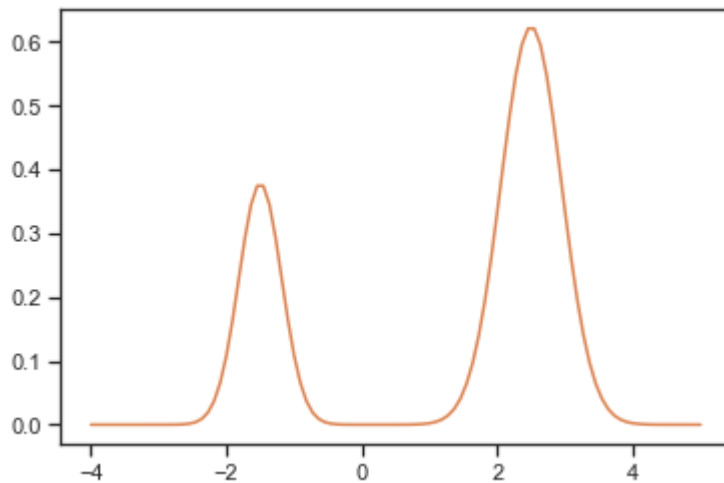
For this problem, let us try out the simplest sampler, the `pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler`.

```
[13]: %%time
      sampler = sample.MetropolisSampler({'std': 0.5})
      result = sample.sample(problem, 1e4, sampler, x0=np.array([0.5]))
```

```
100%|| 10000/10000 [00:04<00:00, 2011.51it/s]
```

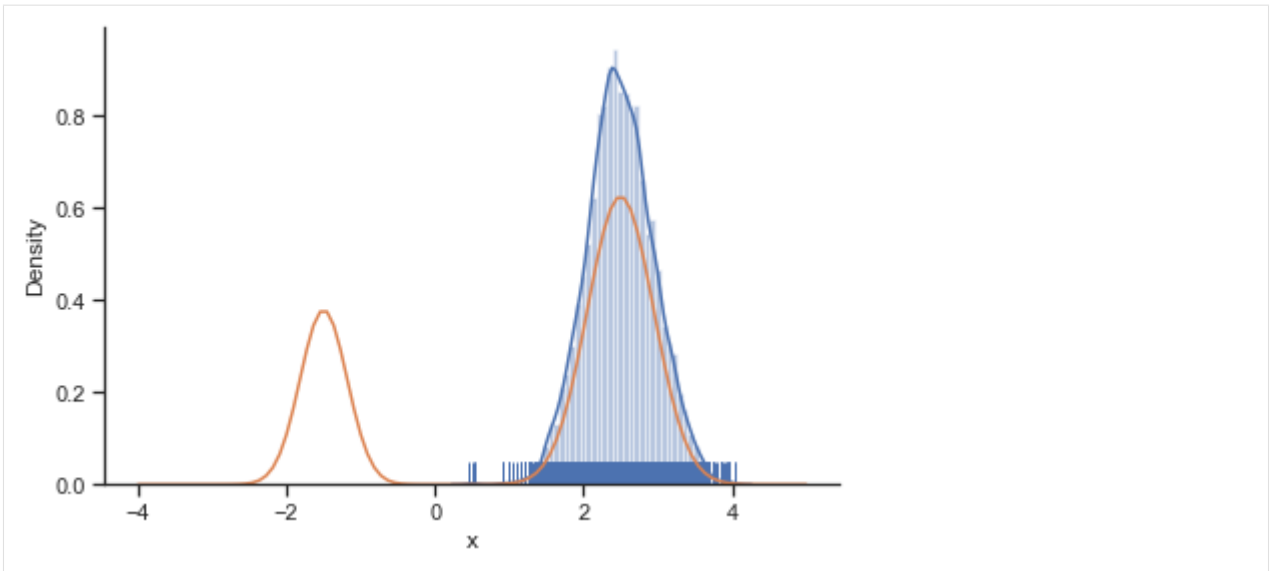
```
CPU times: user 4.85 s, sys: 183 ms, total: 5.04 s
```

```
Wall time: 5 s
```



```
[14]: sample.geweke_test(result)
      ax = visualize.sampling_1d_marginals(result)
      ax[0][0].plot(xs, ys)
```

```
[14]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f5715552640>]
```



The obtained posterior does not accurately represent the distribution, often only capturing one mode. This is because it is hard for the Markov chain to jump between the distribution's two modes. This can be fixed by choosing a higher proposal variation `std`:

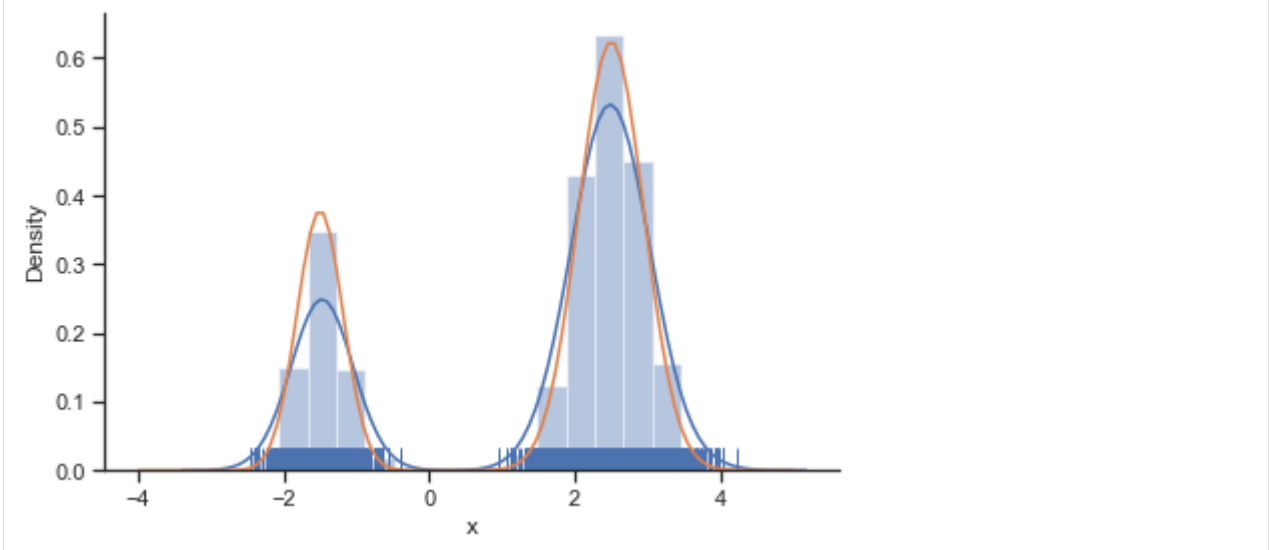
```
[15]: %%time
sampler = sample.MetropolisSampler({'std': 1})
result = sample.sample(problem, 1e4, sampler, x0=np.array([0.5]))

100%| 10000/10000 [00:04<00:00, 2026.01it/s]

CPU times: user 4.87 s, sys: 145 ms, total: 5.01 s
Wall time: 4.95 s
```

```
[16]: sample.geweke_test(result)
ax = visualize.sampling_1d_marginals(result)
ax[0][0].plot(xs, ys)
```

```
[16]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f5714aa5f10>]
```



In general, MCMC have difficulties exploring multimodal landscapes. One way to overcome this is to use parallel tempering. There, various chains are run, lifting the densities to different temperatures. At high temperatures, proposed steps are more likely to get accepted and thus jumps between modes more likely.

Parallel tempering sampler

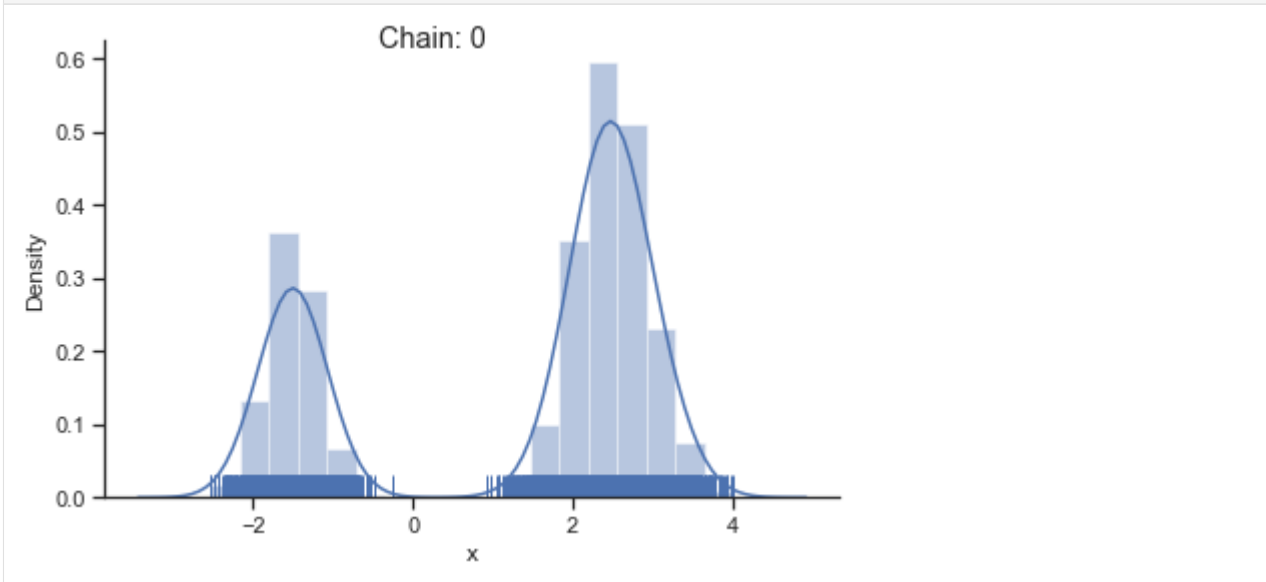
In pyPESTO, the most basic parallel tempering algorithm is the `pypesto.sample.ParallelTemperingSampler`. It takes an `internal_sampler` parameter, to specify what sampler to use for performing sampling the different chains. Further, we can directly specify what inverse temperatures `betas` to use. When not specifying the `betas` explicitly but just the number of chains `n_chains`, an established near-exponential decay scheme is used.

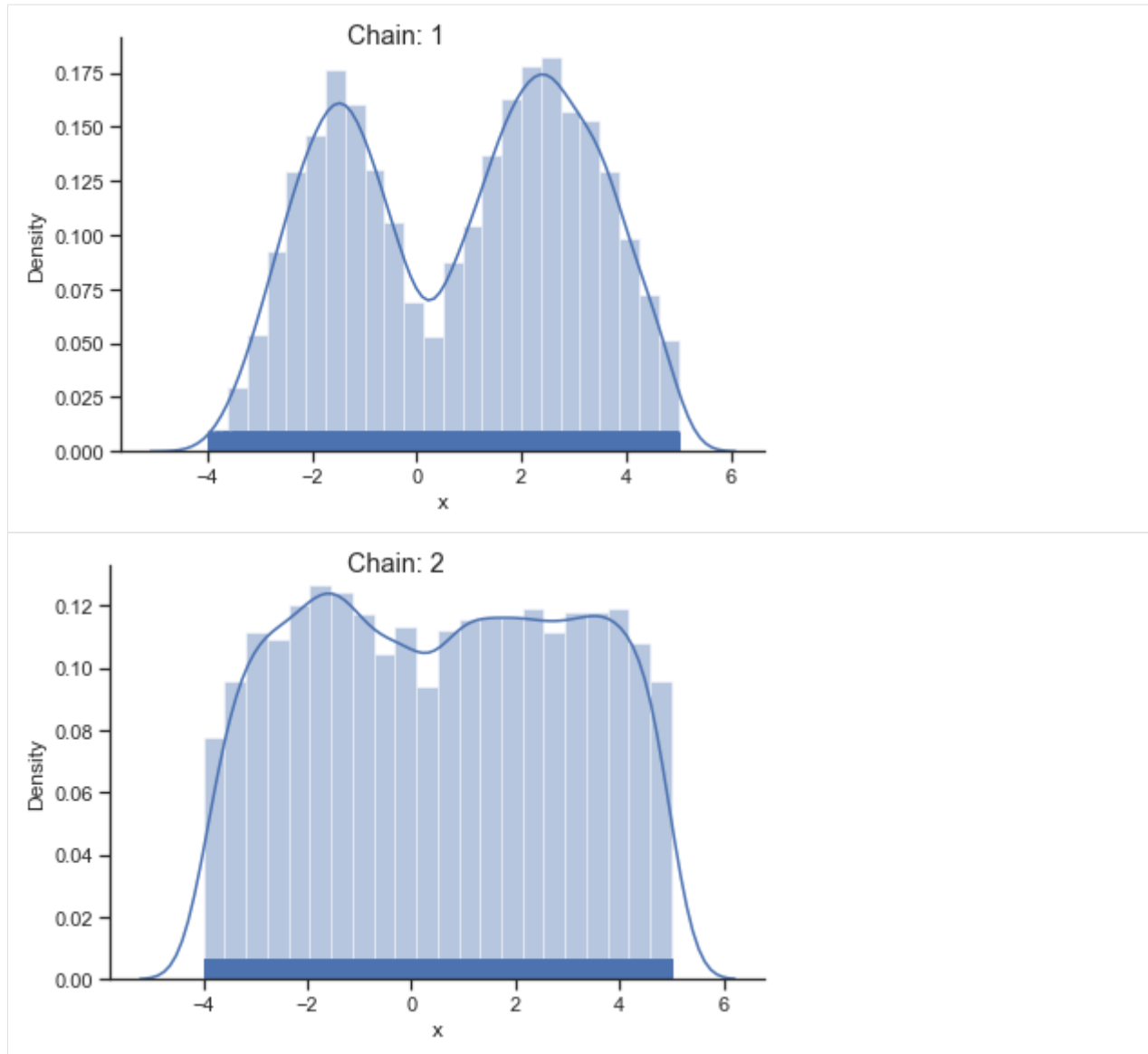
```
[17]: %%time
sampler = sample.ParallelTemperingSampler(
    internal_sampler=sample.MetropolisSampler(),
    betas=[1, 1e-1, 1e-2])
result = sample.sample(problem, 1e4, sampler, x0=np.array([0.5]))

100%| 10000/10000 [00:17<00:00, 575.00it/s]

CPU times: user 17.3 s, sys: 297 ms, total: 17.6 s
Wall time: 17.4 s
```

```
[18]: sample.geweke_test(result)
for i_chain in range(len(result.sample_result.betas)):
    visualize.sampling_1d_marginals(
        result, i_chain=i_chain, suptitle=f"Chain: {i_chain}")
```





Of interest is here finally the first chain at index `i_chain=0`, which approximates the posterior well.

Adaptive Metropolis sampler

The problem of having to specify the proposal step variation manually can be overcome by using the `pypesto.sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler`, which iteratively adjusts the proposal steps to the function landscape.

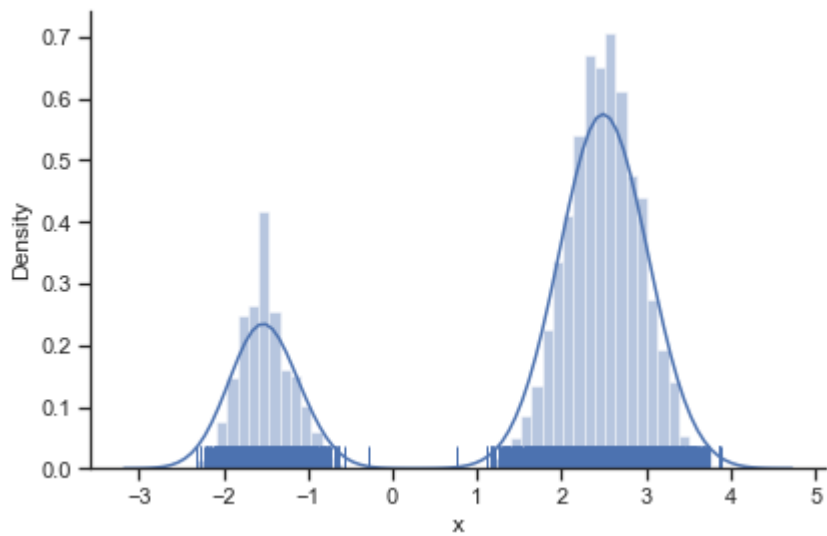
```
[19]: %%time
sampler = sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler()
result = sample.sample(problem, 1e4, sampler, x0=np.array([0.5]))

100%| 10000/10000 [00:06<00:00, 1526.08it/s]

CPU times: user 6.47 s, sys: 119 ms, total: 6.59 s
Wall time: 6.58 s
```



```
[20]: sample.geweke_test(result)
ax = visualize.sampling_1d_marginals(result)
```



Adaptive parallel tempering sampler

The `pypesto.sample.AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler` iteratively adjusts the temperatures to obtain good swapping rates between chains.

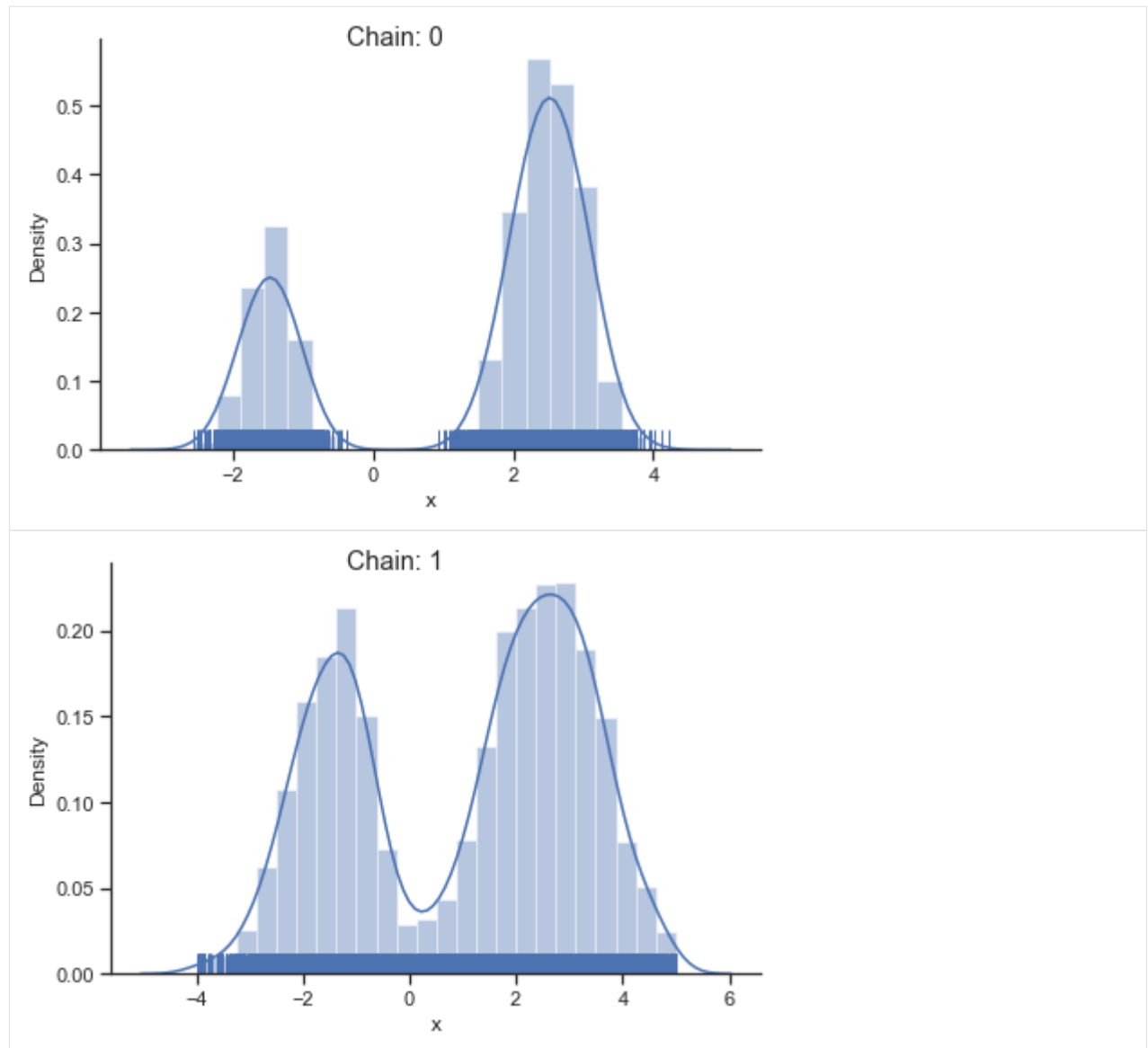
```
[21]: %%time
sampler = sample.AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler(
    internal_sampler=sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler(), n_chains=3)
result = sample.sample(problem, 1e4, sampler, x0=np.array([0.5]))
```

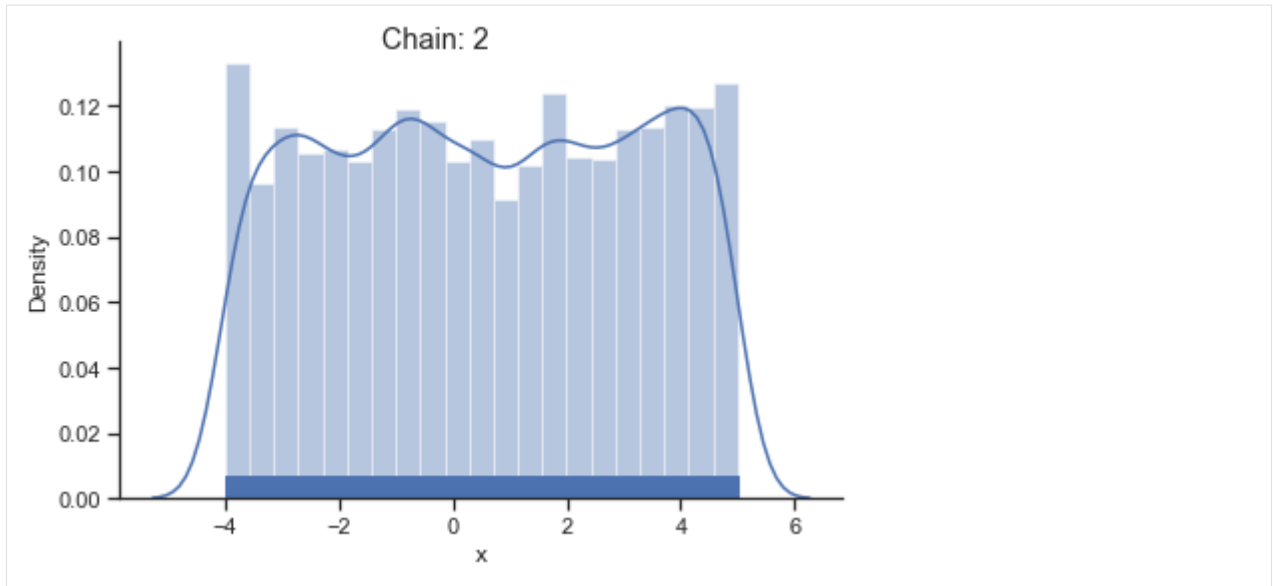
```
100%|| 10000/10000 [00:20<00:00, 494.22it/s]
```

```
CPU times: user 20.1 s, sys: 210 ms, total: 20.3 s
```

```
Wall time: 20.3 s
```

```
[22]: sample.geweke_test(result)
for i_chain in range(len(result.sample_result.betas)):
    visualize.sampling_1d_marginals(
        result, i_chain=i_chain, suptitle=f"Chain: {i_chain}")
```





```
[23]: result.sample_result.betas
```

```
[23]: array([1.0000000e+00, 2.2121804e-01, 2.0000000e-05])
```

Pymc3 sampler

```
[24]: %%time
sampler = sample.Pymc3Sampler()
result = sample.sample(problem, 1e4, sampler, x0=np.array([0.5]))
```

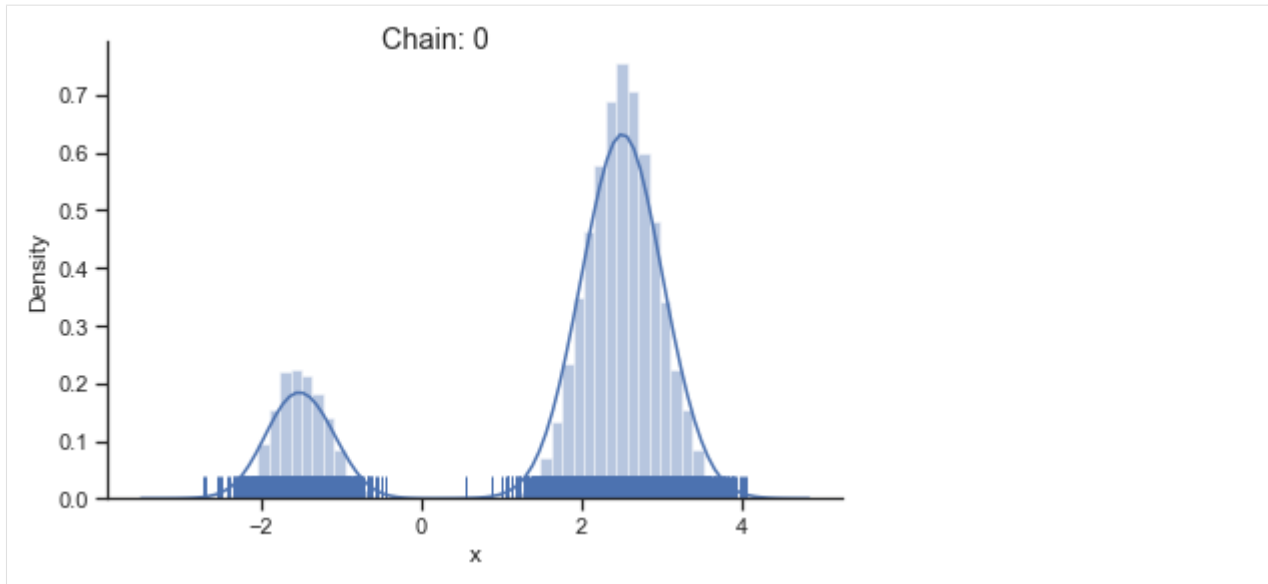
```
Auto-assigning NUTS sampler...
Initializing NUTS using jitter+adapt_diag...
Initializing NUTS failed. Falling back to elementwise auto-assignment.
Sequential sampling (1 chains in 1 job)
Slice: [x]
```

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

```
Sampling 1 chain for 1_000 tune and 10_000 draw iterations (1_000 + 10_000 draws_
↳total) took 31 seconds.
Only one chain was sampled, this makes it impossible to run some convergence checks
```

```
CPU times: user 37 s, sys: 797 ms, total: 37.8 s
Wall time: 39.8 s
```

```
[25]: sample.geweke_test(result)
for i_chain in range(len(result.sample_result.betas)):
    visualize.sampling_1d_marginals(
        result, i_chain=i_chain, suptitle=f"Chain: {i_chain}")
```



If not specified, pymc3 chooses an adequate sampler automatically.

2.7.3 2-dim test problem: Rosenbrock banana

The adaptive parallel tempering sampler with chains running adaptive Metropolis samplers is also able to sample from more challenging posterior distributions. To illustrate this shortly, we use the Rosenbrock function.

```
[26]: import scipy.optimize as so
import pypesto

# first type of objective
objective = pypesto.Objective(fun=so.rosen)

dim_full = 4
lb = -5 * np.ones((dim_full, 1))
ub = 5 * np.ones((dim_full, 1))

problem = pypesto.Problem(objective=objective, lb=lb, ub=ub)

[27]: %%time
sampler = sample.AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler(
    internal_sampler=sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler(), n_chains=10)
result = sample.sample(problem, 1e4, sampler, x0=np.zeros(dim_full))

100%| 10000/10000 [00:40<00:00, 244.08it/s]

CPU times: user 40.9 s, sys: 238 ms, total: 41.2 s
Wall time: 41 s

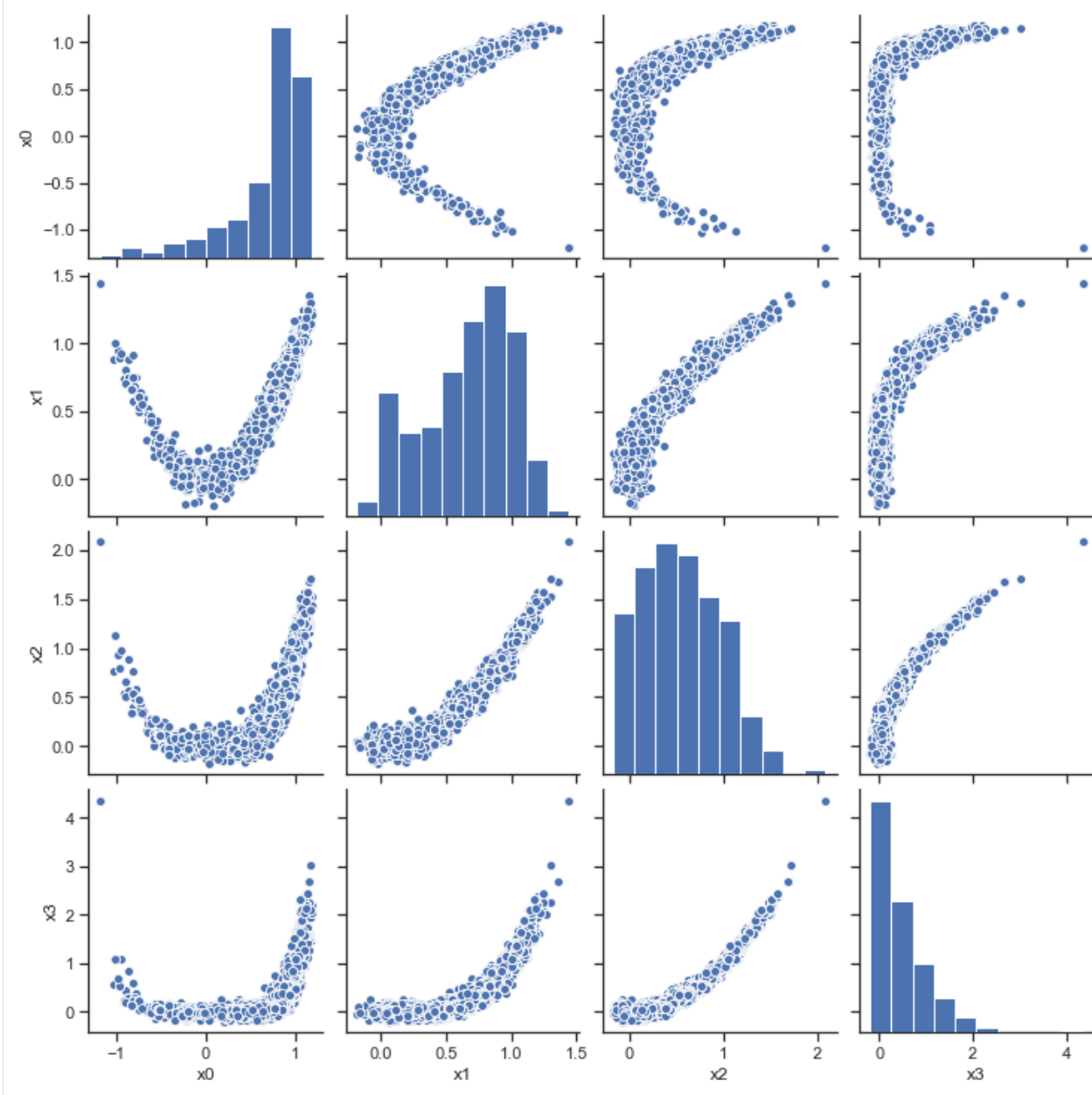
[28]: ax = visualize.sampling_scatter(result)
ax = visualize.sampling_1d_marginals(result)

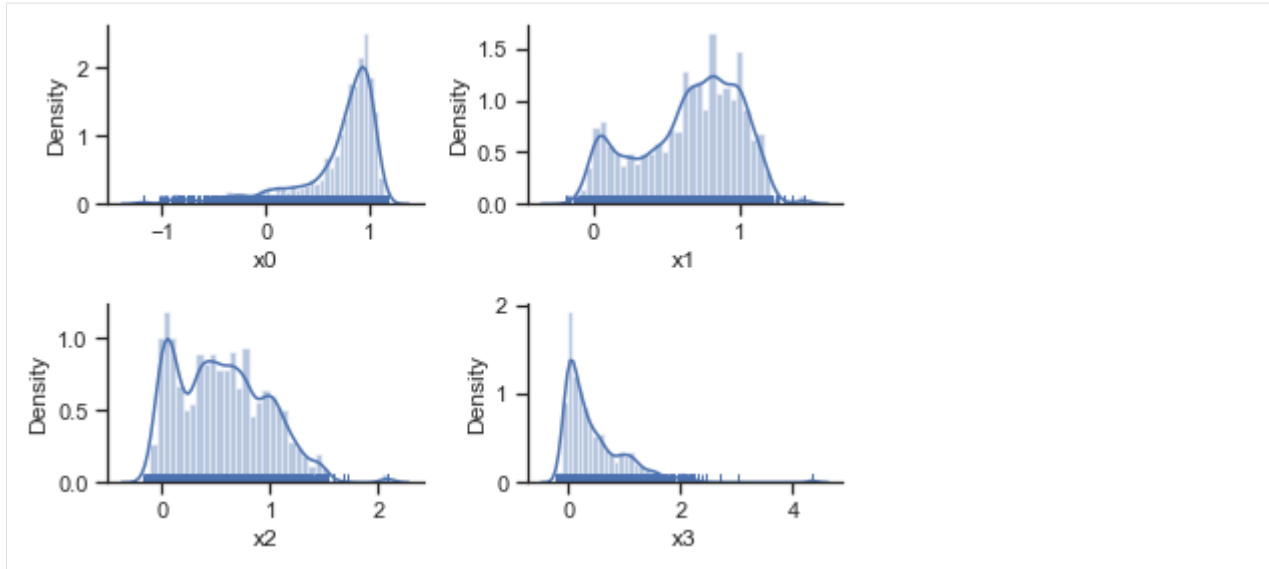
Burn in index not found in the results, the full chain will be shown.
You may want to use, e.g., 'pypesto.sample.geweke_test'.
```

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Burn in index not found in the results, the full chain will be shown.
 You may want to use, e.g., 'pypesto.sample.geweke_test'.





[]:

2.8 MCMC sampling diagnostics

In this notebook, we illustrate how to assess the quality of your MCMC samples, e.g. convergence and auto-correlation, in pyPESTO.

2.8.1 The pipeline

First, we load the model and data to generate the MCMC samples from. In this example we show a toy example of a conversion reaction, loaded as a [PEtab](#) problem.

```
[1]: import pypesto
import pypesto.petab
import pypesto.optimize as optimize
import pypesto.sample as sample
import pypesto.visualize as visualize

import petab
import numpy as np
import logging
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# log diagnostics
logger = logging.getLogger("pypesto.sample.diagnostics")
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)
logger.addHandler(logging.StreamHandler())

# import to petab
petab_problem = petab.Problem.from_yaml(
    "conversion_reaction/conversion_reaction.yaml")
# import to pypesto
importer = pypesto.petab.PetabImporter(petab_problem)
```

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```
# create problem
problem = importer.create_problem()
```

Create the sampler object, in this case we will use adaptive parallel tempering with 3 temperatures.

```
[2]: sampler = sample.AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler(
    internal_sampler=sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler(),
    n_chains=3)
```

First, we will initiate the MCMC chain at a “random” point in parameter space, e.g. $\theta_{start} = [3, -4]$

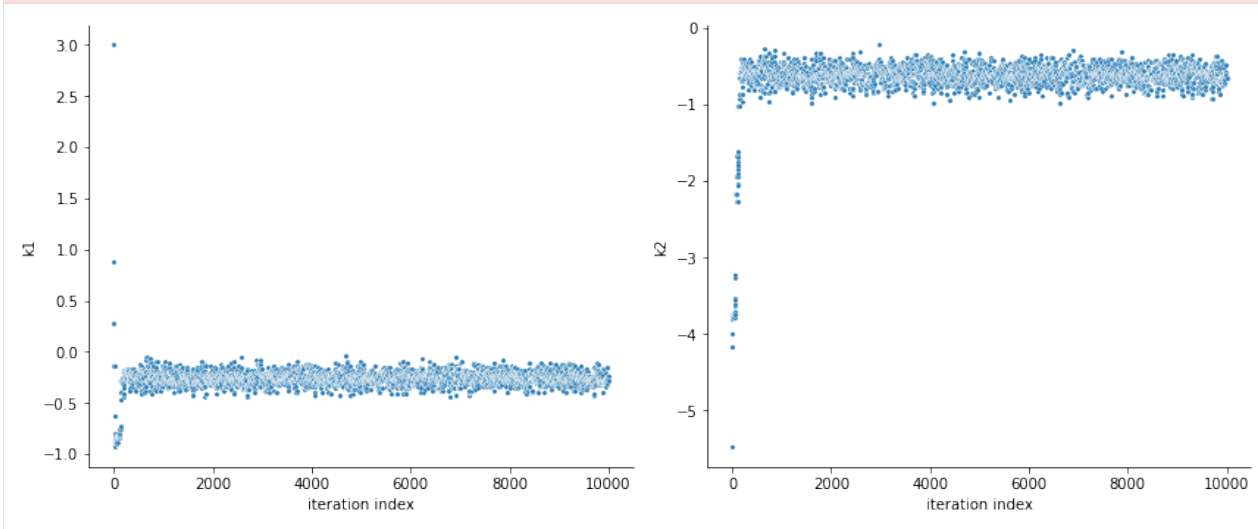
```
[3]: result = sample.sample(problem, n_samples=10000, sampler=sampler, x0=np.array([3, -4]))
    elapsed_time = result.sample_result.time
    print(f'Elapsed time: {round(elapsed_time, 2)}')
```

```
100%|| 10000/10000 [00:24<00:00, 401.71it/s]
```

```
Elapsed time: 25.04
```

```
[4]: ax = visualize.sampling_parameters_trace(result, use_problem_bounds=False, size=(12,
    ↪5))
```

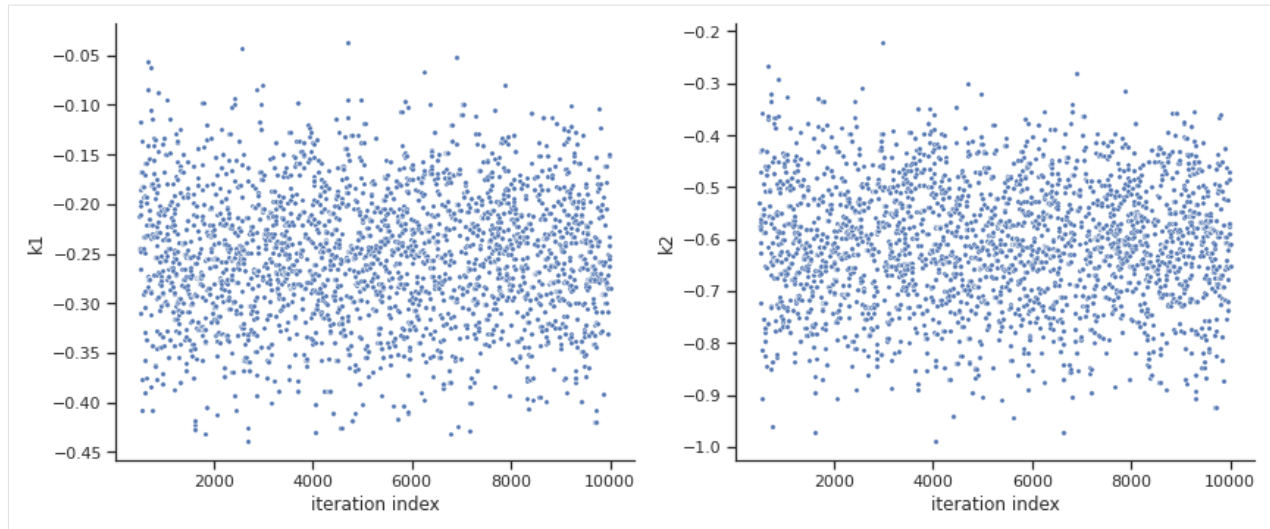
Burn in index not found in the results, the full chain will be shown.
You may want to use, e.g., 'pypesto.sample.geweke_test'.



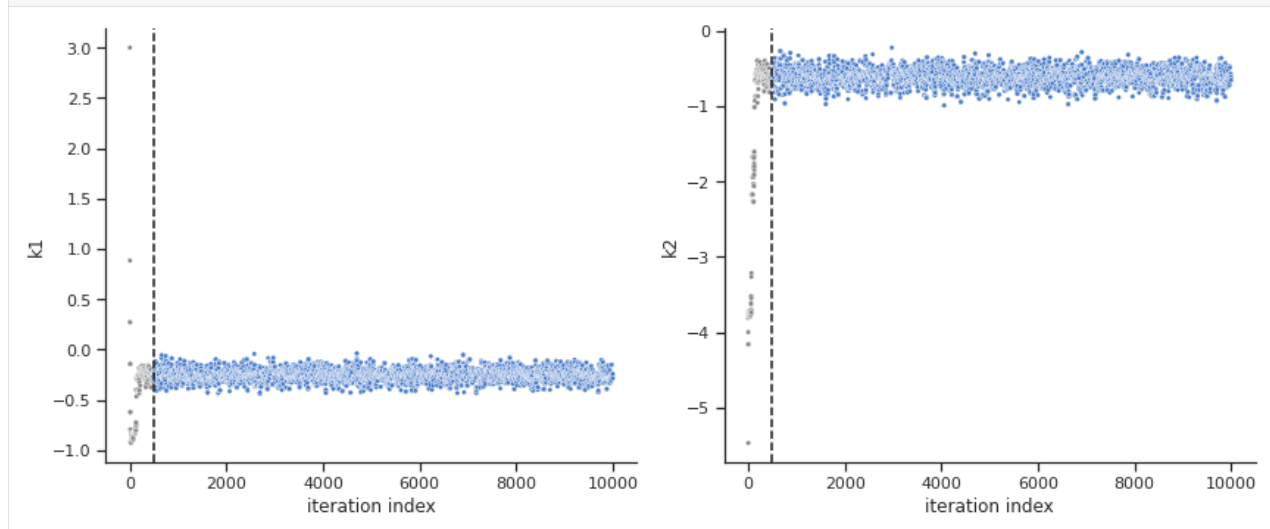
By visualizing the chains, we can see a warm up phase occurring until convergence of the chain is reached. This is commonly known as “burn in” phase and should be discarded. An automatic way to evaluate and find the index of the chain in which the warm up is finished can be done by using the Geweke test.

```
[5]: sample.geweke_test(result=result)
    ax = visualize.sampling_parameters_trace(result, use_problem_bounds=False, size=(12,
    ↪5))
```

```
Geweke burn-in index: 500
```



```
[6]: ax = visualize.sampling_parameters_trace(result, use_problem_bounds=False, full_
      ↪ trace=True, size=(12,5))
```



Calculate the effective sample size per computation time. We save the results in a variable as we will compare them later.

```
[7]: sample.effective_sample_size(result=result)
     ess = result.sample_result.effective_sample_size
     print(f'Effective sample size per computation time: {round(ess/elapsed_time,2)}')
```

```
Estimated chain autocorrelation: 8.44989705167994
Estimated effective sample size: 1005.4077783112965
Effective sample size per computation time: 40.15
```

Commonly, as a first step, optimization is performed, in order to find good parameter point estimates.

```
[8]: res = optimize.minimize(problem, n_starts=10)
```

By passing the result object to the function, the previously found global optimum is used as starting point for the MCMC sampling.


```
[9]: res = sample.sample(problem, n_samples=10000, sampler=sampler, result=res)
elapsed_time = res.sample_result.time
print('Elapsed time: '+str(round(elapsed_time,2)))

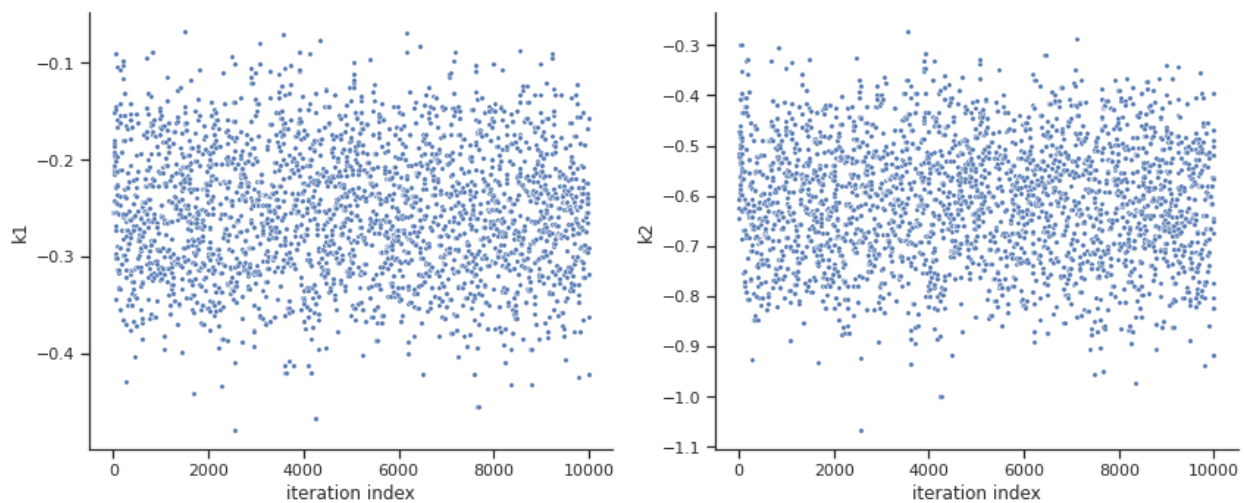
100%|| 10000/10000 [00:24<00:00, 400.95it/s]

Elapsed time: 25.12
```

When the sampling is finished, we can analyse our results. pyPESTO provides functions to analyse both the sampling process as well as the obtained sampling result. Visualizing the traces e.g. allows to detect burn-in phases, or fine-tune hyperparameters. First, the parameter trajectories can be visualized:

```
[10]: ax = visualize.sampling_parameters_trace(res, use_problem_bounds=False, size=(12,5))

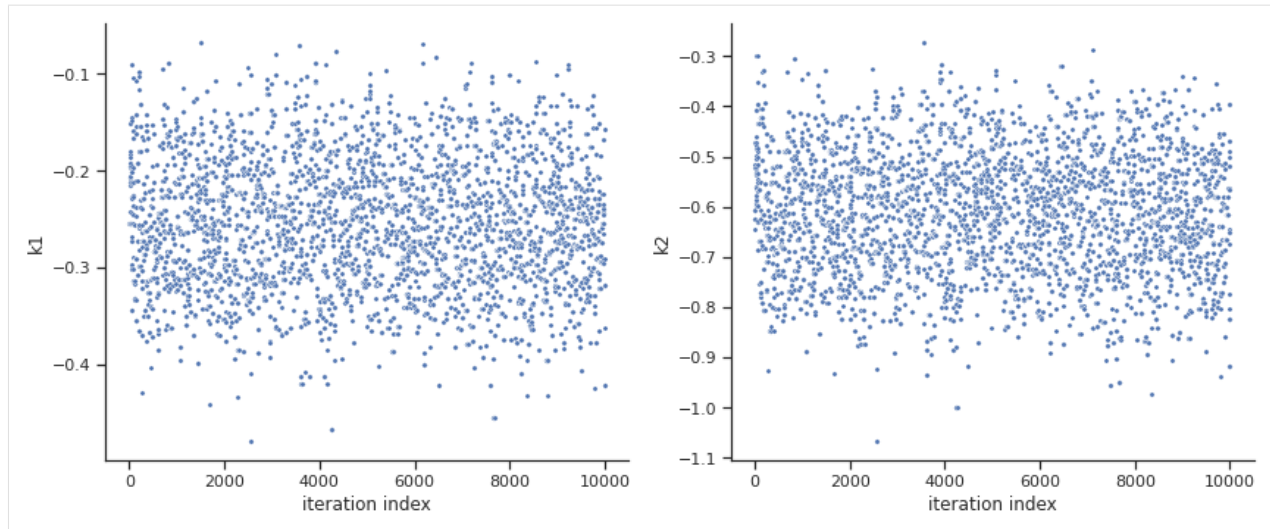
Burn in index not found in the results, the full chain will be shown.
You may want to use, e.g., 'pypesto.sample.geweke_test'.
```



By visual inspection one can see that the chain is already converged from the start. This is already showing the benefit of initiating the chain at the optimal parameter vector. However, this may not be always the case.

```
[11]: sample.geweke_test(result=res)
ax = visualize.sampling_parameters_trace(res, use_problem_bounds=False, size=(12,5))

Geweke burn-in index: 0
```



```
[12]: sample.effective_sample_size(result=res)
      ess = res.sample_result.effective_sample_size
      print(f'Effective sample size per computation time: {round(ess/elapsed_time,2)}')
```

```
Estimated chain autocorrelation: 7.9935891381126964
Estimated effective sample size: 1112.0143300318373
```

```
Effective sample size per computation time: 44.27
```

```
[ ]:
```

2.9 Definition of Priors:

In this notebook we demonstrate how to include prior knowledge into a parameter inference problem, in particular how to define (log-)priors for parameters. If you want to maximize your posterior distribution, you need to define

- A (negative log-)likelihood
- A (log-)prior

The posterior is then built as an `AggregatedObjective`. If you import a problem via `PETab` and the priors are contained in the parameter table, the definition of priors is done automatically.

CAUTION: The user needs to specify the **negative log-likelihood**, while the *log-prior* is internally multiplied by -1.

```
[1]: import numpy as np
      import scipy as sp

      import pypesto
```

2.9.1 Example: Rosenbrock Banana

We will use the Rosenbrock Banana

$$f(x, \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \underbrace{100 \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}^2)^2}_{\text{"negative log-likelihood"}} + \underbrace{(x_{i-1} - 1)^2}_{\text{"Gaussian log-prior"}} \quad (2.1)$$

as an example. Here we interpret the first term as the *negative log-likelihood* and the second term as Gaussian *log-prior* with mean 1 and standard deviation $1/\sqrt{2}$.

Note that the second term is only equivalent to the negative log-distribution of a Gaussian up to a constant.

Define the negative log-likelihood

```
[2]: n_x = 5

def rosenbrock_part_1(x):
    """
    Calculate obj. fct + gradient of the "likelihood" part.
    """
    obj = sum(100.0*(x[1:] - x[:-1]**2.0)**2.0)

    grad = np.zeros_like(x)
    grad[:-1] += -400 * (x[1:] - x[:-1]**2.0) * x[:-1]
    grad[1:] += 200 * (x[1:] - x[:-1]**2.0)

    return (obj, grad)

neg_log_likelihood = pypesto.Objective(fun=rosenbrock_part_1, grad=True)
```

Define the log-prior

A prior on an individual parameter is defined in a `prior_dict`, which contains the following key-value pairs:

- `index`: Index of the parameter
- `density_fun`: (Log-)posterior. (Scalar function!)
- `density_dx`: d/dx (Log-)posterior (optional)
- `density_ddx`: d²/dx² (Log-)posterior (optional)

A `prior_dict` can be either obtained by `get_parameter_prior_dict` for several common priors, or defined by the user.

```
[3]: from pypesto.objective.priors import get_parameter_prior_dict

# create a list of prior dicts...
prior_list = []
mean = 1
std_dev = 1 / np.sqrt(2)

for i in range(n_x-1):
    prior_list.append(get_parameter_prior_dict(i, 'normal', [mean, std_dev]))
```

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```
# create the prior
neg_log_prior = pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors(prior_list)
```

Define the negative log-posterior and the problem

The negative log-posterior is defined as an `AggregatedObjective`. Since optimization/visualization is not the main focus of this notebook, the reader is referred to other examples for a more in-depth presentation of these.

```
[4]: neg_log_posterior = pypesto.objective.AggregatedObjective([neg_log_likelihood, neg_
    ↪ log_prior])

lb = -5 * np.ones((n_x, 1))
ub = 5 * np.ones((n_x, 1))

problem = pypesto.Problem(objective=neg_log_posterior,
                           lb=lb,
                           ub=ub)
```

Optimize

```
[5]: import pypesto.optimize as optimize

result = optimize.minimize(problem=problem, n_starts=10)
```

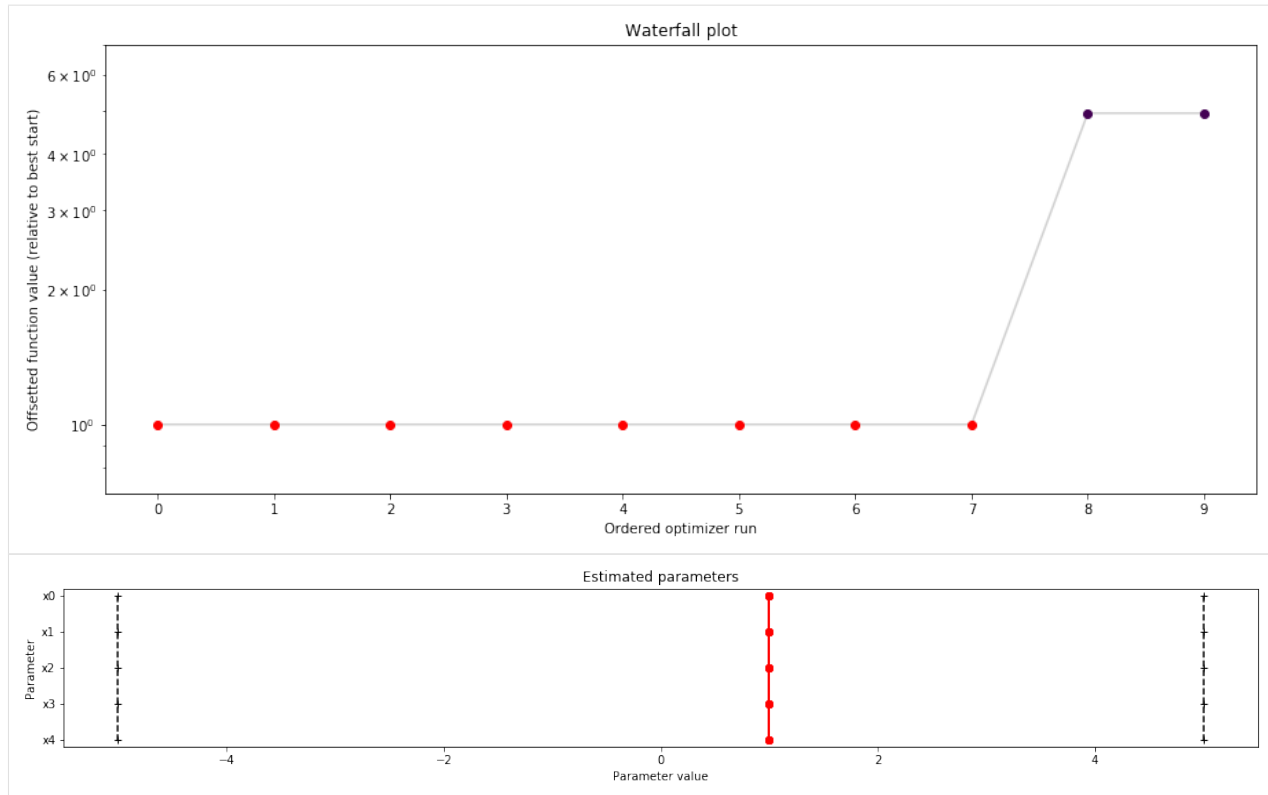
Some basic visualizations

```
[6]: import pypesto.visualize as visualize

visualize.waterfall(result, size=(15,6))

# parallel coordinates plot for best 5 fits
visualize.parameters(result, start_indices=5)
```

```
[6]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12faa1908>
```



[]:

2.10 Download the examples as notebooks

- Rosenbrock
- Conversion reaction
- Fixed parameters
- Boehm model
- Petab import
- Storage
- Sampler study
- Sampling diagnostics
- Prior definition

Note: Some of the notebooks have extra dependencies.

STORAGE

It is important to be able to store analysis results efficiently, easily accessible, and portable across systems. For this aim, pyPESTO allows to store results in efficient, portable [HDF5](#) files. Further, optimization trajectories can be stored using various backends, including HDF5 and CSV.

In the following, describe the file formats. For detailed information on usage, consult the `doc/example/hdf5_storage.ipynb` notebook, and the API documentation for the `pypesto.objective.history` and `pypesto.storage` modules.

3.1 pyPESTO Problem

```
+ /problem/
- Attributes:
  - filled by objective.get_config()
  - ...

- lb [float n_par]
- ub [float n_par]
- lb_full [float n_par_full]
- ub_full [float n_par_full]
- dim [int]
- dim_full [int]
- x_fixed_values [float (n_par_full-n_par)]
- x_fixed_indices [int (n_par_full-n_par)]
- x_free_indices [int n_par]
- x_names [str n_par_full]
```

3.2 Parameter estimation

3.2.1 Parameter estimation settings

Parameter estimation settings are saved in `/optimization/settings`.

3.2.2 Parameter estimation results

Parameter estimation results are saved in `/optimization/results/`.

Results per local optimization

Results of the n 'th multistart are saved in the format

```
+ /optimization/results/$n/
- fval: [float]
    Objective function value of best iteration
- x: [float n_par_full]
    Parameter set of best iteration
- grad: [float n_par_full]
    Gradient of objective function at point x
- hess: [float n_par_full x n_par_full]
    Hessian matrix of objective function at point x
- n_fval: [int]
    Total number of objective function evaluations
- n_grad: [int]
    Number of gradient evaluations
- n_hess: [int]
    Number of Hessian evaluations
- x0: [float n_par_full]
    Initial parameter set
- fval0: [float]
    Objective function value at starting parameters
- exitflag: [str] Some exit flag
- time: [float] Execution time
- message: [str] Some exit message
```

Trace per local optimization

When objective function call histories are saved to HDF5, they are under `/optimization/results/$n/trace/`.

```
+ /optimization/results/$n/trace/
- fval: [float n_iter]
    Objective function value of best iteration
- x: [float n_iter x n_par_full]
    Parameter set of best iteration
- grad: [float n_iter x n_par_full]
    Gradient of objective function at point x
- hess: [float n_iter x n_par_full x n_par_full]
    Hessian matrix of objective function at point x
- time: [float n_iter] Execution time
- chi2: [float n_iter x ...]
- schi2: [float n_iter x ...]
```


3.3 Sampling

3.3.1 Sampling results

Sampling results are saved in `/sampling/chains/`.

`+ /sampling/chains/$n/`

TODO

3.4 Profiling

TODO

3.4.1 Profiling results

TODO

CONTRIBUTE

4.1 Contribute documentation

To make pypesto easily usable, we are committed to documenting extensively. This involves in particular documenting the functionality of methods and classes, the purpose of single lines of code, and giving usage examples. The documentation is hosted on pypesto.readthedocs.io and updated automatically every time the master branch on github.com/icb-dcm/pypesto is updated. To compile the documentation locally, use:

```
cd doc
make html
```

4.2 Contribute tests

Tests are located in the `test` folder. All files starting with `test_` contain tests and are automatically run on Travis CI. To run them manually, type:

```
python3 -m pytest test
```

or alternatively:

```
python3 -m unittest test
```

You can also run specific tests.

Tests can be written with [pytest](#) or the [unittest](#) module.

4.2.1 PEP8

We try to respect the [PEP8](#) coding standards. We run [flake8](#) as part of the tests. If flake8 complains, the tests won't pass. You can run it via:

```
./run_flake8.sh
```

in Linux from the base directory, or directly from python. More, you can use the tool [autopep8](#) to automatically fix various coding issues.

4.3 Contribute code

If you start working on a new feature or a fix, if not already done, please create an issue on github shortly describing your plans and assign it to yourself.

To get your code merged, please:

1. create a pull request to develop
2. if not already done in a commit message already, use the pull request description to reference and automatically close the respective issue (see <https://help.github.com/articles/closing-issues-using-keywords/>)
3. check that all tests on travis pass
4. check that the documentation is up-to-date
5. request a code review

General notes:

- Internally, we use `numpy` for arrays. In particular, vectors are represented as arrays of shape `(n,)`.
- Use informative commit messages.

DEPLOY

New features and bug fixes are continuously added to the develop branch. On every merge to master, the version number in `pypesto/version.py` should be incremented as described below.

5.1 Versioning scheme

For version numbers, we use `A.B.C`, where

- `C` is increased for bug fixes,
- `B` is increased for new features and minor API breaking changes,
- `A` is increased for major API breaking changes.

5.2 Creating a new release

After new commits have been added to the develop branch, changes can be merged to master and a new version of pyPESTO can be released. Every merge to master should coincide with an incremented version number and a git tag on the respective merge commit.

5.2.1 Merge into master

1. create a pull request from develop to master
2. check that all tests on travis pass
3. check that the documentation is up-to-date
4. adapt the version number in the file `pesto/version.py` (see above)
5. update the release notes in `doc/releasenotes.rst`
6. request a code review
7. merge into the origin master branch

To be able to actually perform the merge, sufficient rights may be required. Also, at least one review is required.

5.2.2 Creating a release on github

After merging into master, create a new release on Github. In the release form:

- specify a tag with the new version as specified in `pesto/version.py`, prefixed with `v` (e.g. `v0.0.1`)
- include the latest additions to `doc/releasenotes.rst` in the release description

Tagging the release commit will automatically trigger deployment of the new version to pypi.

DOCUMENTATION

The `doc/` folder contains the files for building the pyPESTO documentation.

6.1 Requirements

The documentation is based on sphinx. Install via

```
pip3 install sphinx
```

Furthermore, the files specified in `../.rtd_pip_reqs.txt` and `../.rtd_apt_reqs.txt` are required. Install via

```
pip3 install --upgrade -r ../.rtd_pip_reqs.txt
```

and

```
cat ../.rtd_apt_reqs.txt | xargs sudo apt install -y
```

respectively.

6.2 Build the documentation

The documentation can be built in different formats, e.g. in html via

```
make html
```

The built documentation can then be found locally in the `_build` sub-directory.

The documentation is built and published automatically on readthedocs.io every time the master branch on github.com is changed. It is recommended to compile and check the documentation manually beforehand.

OBJECTIVE

```
class pypesto.objective.AgregatedObjective (objectives: Se-  
                                         quence[pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase],  
                                         x_names: Sequence[str] = None)
```

Bases: pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase

This class aggregates multiple objectives into one objective.

```
__init__ (objectives: Sequence[pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase], x_names: Sequence[str] =  
          None)  
Constructor.
```

Parameters

- **objectives** – Sequence of pypesto.ObjectiveBase instances
- **x_names** – Sequence of names of the (optimized) parameters. (Details see documentation of x_names in pypesto.ObjectiveBase)

```
call_unprocessed (x, sensi_orders, mode) → Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray, Dict]]  
Call objective function without pre- or post-processing and formatting.
```

Parameters

- **x** – The parameters for which to evaluate the objective function.
- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns A dict containing the results.

Return type result

```
check_mode (mode) → bool  
Check if the objective is able to compute in the requested mode.
```

Parameters **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether mode is supported

Return type flag

```
check_sensi_orders (sensi_orders, mode) → bool  
Check if the objective is able to compute the requested sensitivities.
```

Parameters

- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether combination of sensi_orders and mode is supported

Return type flag

initialize()

Initialize the objective function. This function is used at the beginning of an analysis, e.g. optimization, and can e.g. reset the objective memory. By default does nothing.

class `pypesto.objective.AmiciCalculator`

Bases: `object`

Class to perform the actual call to AMICI and obtain requested objective function values.

__call__(*x_dct*: Dict, *sensi_order*: int, *mode*: str, *amici_model*: Union[*amici.Model*, *amici.ModelPtr*], *amici_solver*: Union[*amici.Solver*, *amici.SolverPtr*], *edatas*: List[*amici.ExpData*], *n_threads*: int, *x_ids*: Sequence[str], *parameter_mapping*: ParameterMapping, *fim_for_hess*: bool)

Perform the actual AMICI call.

Called within the `AmiciObjective.__call__()` method.

Parameters

- **x_dct** – Parameters for which to compute function value and derivatives.
- **sensi_order** – Maximum sensitivity order.
- **mode** – Call mode (function value or residual based).
- **amici_model** – The AMICI model.
- **amici_solver** – The AMICI solver.
- **edatas** – The experimental data.
- **n_threads** – Number of threads for AMICI call.
- **x_ids** – Ids of optimization parameters.
- **parameter_mapping** – Mapping of optimization to simulation parameters.
- **fim_for_hess** – Whether to use the FIM (if available) instead of the Hessian (if requested).

__init__()

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

initialize()

Initialize the calculator. Default: Do nothing.

class `pypesto.objective.AmiciObjectBuilder`

Bases: `abc.ABC`

Allows to build AMICI model, solver, and edatas.

This class is useful for pickling an `pypesto.AmiciObjective`, which is required in some parallelization schemes. Therefore, this class itself must be picklable.

abstract create_edatas(*model*: Union[*amici.Model*, *amici.ModelPtr*]) → Sequence[*amici.ExpData*]
Create AMICI experimental data.

abstract create_model() → Union[*amici.Model*, *amici.ModelPtr*]
Create an AMICI model.

abstract create_solver(*model*: Union[*amici.Model*, *amici.ModelPtr*]) → Union[*amici.Solver*, *amici.SolverPtr*]
Create an AMICI solver.

```

class pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective(amici_model: Union[amici.Model,
amici.ModelPtr], amici_solver: Union[amici.Solver, amici.SolverPtr], edatas:
Union[Sequence[amici.ExpData], amici.ExpData], max_sensi_order: int = None, x_ids: Sequence[str]
= None, x_names: Sequence[str] = None, parameter_mapping: ParameterMapping = None,
guess_steadystate: bool = True, n_threads: int = 1, fim_for_hess: bool = True, amici_object_builder:
pypesto.objective.amici.AmiciObjectBuilder = None, calculator: pypesto.objective.amici_calculator.AmiciCalculator
= None)

```

Bases: `pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase`

This class allows to create an objective directly from an amici model.

```

__init__(amici_model: Union[amici.Model, amici.ModelPtr], amici_solver: Union[amici.Solver,
amici.SolverPtr], edatas: Union[Sequence[amici.ExpData], amici.ExpData], max_sensi_order:
int = None, x_ids: Sequence[str] = None, x_names: Sequence[str] = None, parameter_mapping:
ParameterMapping = None, guess_steadystate: bool = True, n_threads: int = 1, fim_for_hess: bool = True, am-
ici_object_builder: pypesto.objective.amici.AmiciObjectBuilder = None, calculator:
pypesto.objective.amici_calculator.AmiciCalculator = None)

```

Constructor.

Parameters

- **amici_model** – The amici model.
- **amici_solver** – The solver to use for the numeric integration of the model.
- **edatas** – The experimental data. If a list is passed, its entries correspond to multiple experimental conditions.
- **max_sensi_order** – Maximum sensitivity order supported by the model. Defaults to 2 if the model was compiled with o2mode, otherwise 1.
- **x_ids** – Ids of optimization parameters. In the simplest case, this will be the AMICI model parameters (default).
- **x_names** – Names of optimization parameters.
- **parameter_mapping** – Mapping of optimization parameters to model parameters. Format as created by `amici.petab_objective.create_parameter_mapping`. The default is just to assume that optimization and simulation parameters coincide.
- **guess_steadystate** – Whether to guess steadystates based on previous steadystates and respective derivatives. This option may lead to unexpected results for models with conservation laws and should accordingly be deactivated for those models.
- **n_threads** – Number of threads that are used for parallelization over experimental conditions. If amici was not installed with openMP support this option will have no effect.
- **fim_for_hess** – Whether to use the FIM whenever the Hessian is requested. This only applies with forward sensitivities. With adjoint sensitivities, the true Hessian will be used, if available. FIM or Hessian will only be exposed if `max_sensi_order>1`.
- **amici_object_builder** – AMICI object builder. Allows recreating the objective for pickling, required in some parallelization schemes.
- **calculator** – Performs the actual calculation of the function values and derivatives.

apply_steadystate_guess (*condition_ix: int, x_dct: Dict*)

Use the stored steadystate as well as the respective sensitivity (if available) and parameter value to approximate the steadystate at the current parameters using a zeroth or first order taylor approximation: $x_{ss}(x') = x_{ss}(x) [+ dx_{ss}/dx(x)*(x'-x)]$

call_unprocessed (*x, sensi_orders, mode*)

Call objective function without pre- or post-processing and formatting.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameters for which to evaluate the objective function.
- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns A dict containing the results.

Return type result

check_mode (*mode*)

Check if the objective is able to compute in the requested mode.

Parameters **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether mode is supported

Return type flag

check_sensi_orders (*sensi_orders, mode*) → bool

Check if the objective is able to compute the requested sensitivities.

Parameters

- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether combination of sensi_orders and mode is supported

Return type flag

initialize ()

Initialize the objective function. This function is used at the beginning of an analysis, e.g. optimization, and can e.g. reset the objective memory. By default does nothing.

par_arr_to_dct (*x: Sequence[float]*) → Dict[str, float]

Create dict from parameter vector.

reset_steadystate_guesses ()

Resets all steadystate guess data

store_steadystate_guess (*condition_ix: int, x_dct: Dict, rdata: amici.ReturnData*)

Store condition parameter, steadystate and steadystate sensitivity in steadystate_guesses if steadystate guesses are enabled for this condition

class pypesto.objective.CsvHistory (*file: str, x_names: Sequence[str] = None, options: Union[pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions, Dict] = None, load_from_file: bool = False*)

Bases: pypesto.objective.history.History

Stores a representation of the history in a CSV file.

Parameters

- **file** – CSV file name.

- **x_names** – Parameter names.
- **options** – History options.
- **load_from_file** – If True, history will be initialized from data in the specified file

__init__ (*file: str, x_names: Sequence[str] = None, options: Union[pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions, Dict] = None, load_from_file: bool = False*)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

finalize ()

Finalize history. Called after a run.

get_chi2_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Chi2 values.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_fval_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Function values.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_grad_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Gradients.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_hess_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Hessians.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_res_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Residuals.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_schi2_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Chi2 sensitivities.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_sres_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Residual sensitivities.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_time_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]
Cumulative execution times.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_x_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]
Parameters.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

update (*x: numpy.ndarray, sensi_orders: Tuple[int, ...], mode: str, result: Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray]]*) → None
Update history after a function evaluation.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameter vector.
- **sensi_orders** – The sensitivity orders computed.
- **mode** – The objective function mode computed (function value or residuals).
- **result** – The objective function values for parameters *x*, sensitivities *sensi_orders* and mode *mode*.

class `pypesto.objective.Hdf5History` (*id: str, file: str, options: Union[pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions, Dict] = None*)

Bases: `pypesto.objective.history.History`

Stores a representation of the history in an HDF5 file.

Parameters

- **id** – Id of the history
- **file** – HDF5 file name.
- **options** – History options.

__init__ (*id: str, file: str, options: Union[pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions, Dict] = None*)
Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

finalize ()

Finalize history. Called after a run.

update (*x: numpy.ndarray, sensi_orders: Tuple[int, ...], mode: str, result: Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray]]*) → None
Update history after a function evaluation.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameter vector.
- **sensi_orders** – The sensitivity orders computed.
- **mode** – The objective function mode computed (function value or residuals).
- **result** – The objective function values for parameters *x*, sensitivities *sensi_orders* and mode *mode*.

```
class pypesto.objective.History (options: Union[pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions, Dict] = None)
```

```
Bases: pypesto.objective.history.HistoryBase
```

Tracks numbers of function evaluations only, no trace.

Parameters **options** – History options.

```
__init__ (options: Union[pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions, Dict] = None)
```

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

```
finalize ()
```

Finalize history. Called after a run.

```
property n_fval
```

Number of function evaluations.

```
property n_grad
```

Number of gradient evaluations.

```
property n_hess
```

Number of Hessian evaluations.

```
property n_res
```

Number of residual evaluations.

```
property n_sres
```

Number or residual sensitivity evaluations.

```
property start_time
```

Start time.

```
update (x: numpy.ndarray, sensi_orders: Tuple[int, ...], mode: str, result: Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray]]) → None
```

Update history after a function evaluation.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameter vector.
- **sensi_orders** – The sensitivity orders computed.
- **mode** – The objective function mode computed (function value or residuals).
- **result** – The objective function values for parameters *x*, sensitivities *sensi_orders* and mode *mode*.

```
class pypesto.objective.HistoryBase
```

```
Bases: abc.ABC
```

Abstract base class for history objects.

Can be used as a dummy history, but does not implement any history functionality.

```
finalize ()
```

Finalize history. Called after a run.

```
get_chi2_trace (ix: Optional[Union[int, Sequence[int]]] = None) → Union[Sequence[float], float]
```

Chi2 values.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

```
get_fval_trace (ix: Optional[Union[int, Sequence[int]]] = None) → Union[Sequence[float], float]
```

Function values.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_grad_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[int, Sequence[int]]]* = *None*) →
Union[Sequence[Union[numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], numpy.ndarray, np.nan]
Gradients.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_hess_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[int, Sequence[int]]]* = *None*) →
Union[Sequence[Union[numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], numpy.ndarray, np.nan]
Hessians.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_res_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[int, Sequence[int]]]* = *None*) →
Union[Sequence[Union[numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], numpy.ndarray, np.nan]
Residuals.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_schi2_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[int, Sequence[int]]]* = *None*) →
Union[Sequence[Union[numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], numpy.ndarray, np.nan]
Chi2 sensitivities.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_sres_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[int, Sequence[int]]]* = *None*) →
Union[Sequence[Union[numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], numpy.ndarray, np.nan]
Residual sensitivities.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_time_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[int, Sequence[int]]]* = *None*) → Union[Sequence[float], float]
Cumulative execution times.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_x_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[int, Sequence[int]]]* = *None*) → Union[Sequence[numpy.ndarray],
numpy.ndarray]
Parameters.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

property n_fval
Number of function evaluations.

property n_grad
Number of gradient evaluations.

property n_hess
Number of Hessian evaluations.

property n_res
Number of residual evaluations.

property n_sres

Number or residual sensitivity evaluations.

property start_time

Start time.

update (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*, *sensi_orders*: *Tuple[int, ...]*, *mode*: *str*, *result*: *Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray]]*) → *None*

Update history after a function evaluation.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameter vector.
- **sensi_orders** – The sensitivity orders computed.
- **mode** – The objective function mode computed (function value or residuals).
- **result** – The objective function values for parameters *x*, sensitivities *sensi_orders* and mode *mode*.

```
class pypesto.objective.HistoryOptions(trace_record: bool = False, trace_record_grad:  
                                     bool = True, trace_record_hess: bool = True,  
                                     trace_record_res: bool = True, trace_record_sres:  
                                     bool = True, trace_record_chi2: bool = True,  
                                     trace_record_schi2: bool = True, trace_save_iter:  
                                     int = 10, storage_file: str = None)
```

Bases: *dict*

Options for the objective that are used in optimization, profiling and sampling.

In addition implements a factory pattern to generate history objects.

Parameters

- **trace_record** – Flag indicating whether to record the trace of function calls. The *trace_record_** flags only become effective if *trace_record* is *True*. Default: *False*.
- **trace_record_grad** – Flag indicating whether to record the gradient in the trace. Default: *True*.
- **trace_record_hess** – Flag indicating whether to record the Hessian in the trace. Default: *False*.
- **trace_record_res** – Flag indicating whether to record the residual in the trace. Default: *False*.
- **trace_record_sres** – Flag indicating whether to record the residual sensitivities in the trace. Default: *False*.
- **trace_record_chi2** – Flag indicating whether to record the chi2 in the trace. Default: *True*.
- **trace_record_schi2** – Flag indicating whether to record the chi2 sensitivities in the trace. Default: *True*.
- **trace_save_iter** – After how many iterations to store the trace.
- **storage_file** – File to save the history to. Can be any of *None*, a “{filename}.csv”, or a “{filename}.hdf5” file. Depending on the values, the *create_history* method creates the appropriate object. Occurrences of “{id}” in the file name are replaced by the *id* upon creation of a history, if applicable.

__init__ (*trace_record: bool = False, trace_record_grad: bool = True, trace_record_hess: bool = True, trace_record_res: bool = True, trace_record_sres: bool = True, trace_record_chi2: bool = True, trace_record_schi2: bool = True, trace_save_iter: int = 10, storage_file: str = None*)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

static assert_instance (*maybe_options: Union[HistoryOptions, Dict]*) → pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions

Returns a valid options object.

Parameters *maybe_options* (*HistoryOptions* or *dict*) –

create_history (*id: str, x_names: Sequence[str]*) → pypesto.objective.history.History

Factory method creating a *History* object.

Parameters

- **id** – Identifier for the history.
- **x_names** – Parameter names.

class pypesto.objective.**MemoryHistory** (*options: Union[pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions, Dict] = None*)

Bases: pypesto.objective.history.History

Tracks numbers of function evaluations and keeps an in-memory trace of function evaluations.

Parameters *options* – History options.

__init__ (*options: Union[pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions, Dict] = None*)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

get_chi2_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Chi2 values.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_fval_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Function values.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_grad_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Gradients.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_hess_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Hessians.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_res_trace (*ix: Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]

Residuals.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_schi2_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → *Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]*

Chi2 sensitivities.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_sres_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → *Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]*

Residual sensitivities.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_time_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → *Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]*

Cumulative execution times.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

get_x_trace (*ix*: *Optional[Union[Sequence[int], int]] = None*) → *Union[Sequence[Union[float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan], float, numpy.ndarray, np.nan]*

Parameters.

Takes as parameter an index or indices and returns corresponding trace values. If only a single value is requested, the list is flattened.

update (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*, *sensi_orders*: *Tuple[int, ...]*, *mode*: *str*, *result*: *Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray]]*) → *None*

Update history after a function evaluation.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameter vector.
- **sensi_orders** – The sensitivity orders computed.
- **mode** – The objective function mode computed (function value or residuals).
- **result** – The objective function values for parameters *x*, sensitivities *sensi_orders* and mode *mode*.

class `pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors` (*prior_list*: *List[Dict]*, *x_names*: *Sequence[str] = None*)

Bases: `pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase`

This class implements Negative Log Priors on Parameters.

Contains a list of prior dictionaries for the individual parameters of the format

{‘index’: [int], ‘density_fun’: [Callable], ‘density_dx’: [Callable], ‘density_ddx’: [Callable]}

A prior instance can be added to e.g. an objective, that gives the likelihood, by an `AggregatedObjective`.

Notes

All callables should correspond to log-densities. That is, they return log-densities and their corresponding derivatives. Internally, values are multiplied by -1, since pyPESTO expects the Objective function to be of a negative log-density type.

__init__ (*prior_list*: List[Dict], *x_names*: Sequence[str] = None)

Constructor

Parameters

- **prior_list** – List of dicts containing the individual parameter priors. Format see above.
- **x_names** – Sequence of parameter names (optional).

call_unprocessed (*x*: numpy.ndarray, *sensi_orders*: Tuple[int, ...], *mode*: str) → Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray, Dict]]

Call objective function without pre- or post-processing and formatting.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameters for which to evaluate the objective function.
- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns A dict containing the results.

Return type result

check_mode (*mode*) → bool

Check if the objective is able to compute in the requested mode.

Parameters **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether mode is supported

Return type flag

check_sensi_orders (*sensi_orders*: Tuple[int, ...], *mode*: str) → bool

Check if the objective is able to compute the requested sensitivities.

Parameters

- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether combination of sensi_orders and mode is supported

Return type flag

gradient_neg_log_density (*x*)

Computes the gradient of the negative log-density for a parameter vector x.

hessian_neg_log_density (*x*)

Computes the hessian of the negative log-density for a parameter vector x.

hessian_vp_neg_log_density (*x*, *p*)

Computes the hessian vector product of the hessian of the negative log-density for a parameter vector x with a vector p.

neg_log_density (*x*)

Computes the negative log-density for a parameter vector x.

```
class pypesto.objective.NegLogPriors (objectives: Sequence[pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase],
                                     x_names: Sequence[str] = None)
    Bases: pypesto.objective.aggregated.AggregatedObjective
```

Aggregates different forms of negative log-prior distributions.

Allows to distinguish priors from the likelihood by testing the type of an objective.

Consists basically of a list of individual negative log-priors, given in self.objectives.

```
class pypesto.objective.Objective (fun: Callable = None, grad: Union[Callable, bool] =
                                   None, hess: Callable = None, hessp: Callable = None,
                                   res: Callable = None, sres: Union[Callable, bool] = None,
                                   x_names: Sequence[str] = None)
    Bases: pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase
```

The objective class allows the user explicitly specify functions that compute the function value and/or residuals as well as respective derivatives.

Parameters

- **fun** – The objective function to be minimized. If it only computes the objective function value, it should be of the form

```
fun(x) -> float
```

where x is an 1-D array with shape (n,), and n is the parameter space dimension.

- **grad** – Method for computing the gradient vector. If it is a callable, it should be of the form

```
grad(x) -> array_like, shape (n,).
```

If its value is True, then fun should return the gradient as a second output.

- **hess** – Method for computing the Hessian matrix. If it is a callable, it should be of the form

```
hess(x) -> array, shape (n,n).
```

If its value is True, then fun should return the gradient as a second, and the Hessian as a third output, and grad should be True as well.

- **hessp** – Method for computing the Hessian vector product, i.e.

```
hessp(x, v) -> array_like, shape (n,)
```

computes the product $H*v$ of the Hessian of fun at x with v.

- **res** – Method for computing residuals, i.e.

```
res(x) -> array_like, shape (m,).
```

- **sres** – Method for computing residual sensitivities. If its is a callable, it should be of the form

```
sres(x) -> array, shape (m,n).
```

If its value is True, then res should return the residual sensitivities as a second output.

- **x_names** – Parameter names. None if no names provided, otherwise a list of str, length dim_full (as in the Problem class). Can be read by the problem.

```
__init__ (fun: Callable = None, grad: Union[Callable, bool] = None, hess: Callable = None, hessp:
          Callable = None, res: Callable = None, sres: Union[Callable, bool] = None, x_names:
          Sequence[str] = None)
```

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

call_unprocessed (*x*, *sensi_orders*, *mode*)

Call objective function without pre- or post-processing and formatting.

Returns A dict containing the results.

Return type result

check_mode (*mode*)

Check if the objective is able to compute in the requested mode.

Parameters *mode* – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether mode is supported

Return type flag

check_sensi_orders (*sensi_orders*, *mode*)

Check if the objective is able to compute the requested sensitivities.

Parameters

- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether combination of *sensi_orders* and *mode* is supported

Return type flag

property has_fun

property has_grad

property has_hess

property has_hessp

property has_res

property has_sres

class pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase (*x_names*: Sequence[str] = None)

Bases: abc.ABC

The objective class is a simple wrapper around the objective function, giving a standardized way of calling. Apart from that, it manages several things including fixing of parameters and history.

The objective function is assumed to be in the format of a cost function, log-likelihood function, or log-posterior function. These functions are subject to minimization. For profiling and sampling, the sign is internally flipped, all returned and stored values are however given as returned by this objective function. If maximization is to be performed, the sign should be flipped before creating the objective function.

history

For storing the call history. Initialized by the methods, e.g. the optimizer, in *initialize_history*().

pre_post_processor

Preprocess input values to and postprocess output values from *__call__*. Configured in *update_from_problem*().

__call__ (*x*: numpy.ndarray, *sensi_orders*: Tuple[int, ...] = 0, *mode*: str = 'mode_fun', *return_dict*: bool = False) → Union[float, numpy.ndarray, Tuple, Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray, Dict]]]

Method to obtain arbitrary sensitivities. This is the central method which is always called, also by the *get_** methods.

There are different ways in which an optimizer calls the objective function, and in how the objective function provides information (e.g. derivatives via separate functions or along with the function values). The different calling modes increase efficiency in space and time and make the objective flexible.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameters for which to evaluate the objective function.
- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.
- **return_dict** – If False (default), the result is a Tuple of the requested values in the requested order. Tuples of length one are flattened. If True, instead a dict is returned which can carry further information.

Returns By default, this is a tuple of the requested function values and derivatives in the requested order (if only 1 value, the tuple is flattened). If *return_dict*, then instead a dict is returned with function values and derivatives indicated by ids.

Return type result

__init__ (*x_names: Sequence[str] = None*)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

abstract call_unprocessed (*x: numpy.ndarray, sensi_orders: Tuple[int, ...], mode: str*) → Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray, Dict]]

Call objective function without pre- or post-processing and formatting.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameters for which to evaluate the objective function.
- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns A dict containing the results.

Return type result

check_grad (*x: numpy.ndarray, x_indices: Sequence[int] = None, eps: float = 1e-05, verbosity: int = 1, mode: str = 'mode_fun'*) → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

Compare gradient evaluation: Firstly approximate via finite differences, and secondly use the objective gradient.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameters for which to evaluate the gradient.
- **x_indices** – Indices for which to compute gradients. Default: all.
- **eps** – Finite differences step size. Default: 1e-5.
- **verbosity** – Level of verbosity for function output. * 0: no output, * 1: summary for all parameters, * 2: summary for individual parameters. Default: 1.
- **mode** – Residual (MODE_RES) or objective function value (MODE_FUN, default) computation mode.

Returns gradient, finite difference approximations and error estimates.

Return type result

abstract check_mode (*mode*) → bool

Check if the objective is able to compute in the requested mode.

Parameters **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether mode is supported

Return type flag

abstract **check_sensi_orders** (*sensi_orders*, *mode*) → bool

Check if the objective is able to compute the requested sensitivities.

Parameters

- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether combination of sensi_orders and mode is supported

Return type flag

get_fval (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → float

Get the function value at x.

get_grad (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*

Get the gradient at x.

get_hess (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*

Get the Hessian at x.

get_res (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*

Get the residuals at x.

get_sres (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*

Get the residual sensitivities at x.

property **has_fun**

property **has_grad**

property **has_hess**

property **has_hessp**

property **has_res**

property **has_sres**

initialize ()

Initialize the objective function. This function is used at the beginning of an analysis, e.g. optimization, and can e.g. reset the objective memory. By default does nothing.

static **output_to_tuple** (*sensi_orders*: *Tuple[int, ...]*, *mode*: *str*, ***kwargs*: *Union[float, numpy.ndarray]*) → *Tuple*

Return values as requested by the caller, since usually only a subset is demanded. One output is returned as-is, more than one output are returned as a tuple in order (fval, grad, hess).

update_from_problem (*dim_full*: *int*, *x_free_indices*: *Sequence[int]*, *x_fixed_indices*: *Sequence[int]*, *x_fixed_vals*: *Sequence[float]*)

Handle fixed parameters. Later, the objective will be given parameter vectors x of dimension dim, which have to be filled up with fixed parameter values to form a vector of dimension dim_full >= dim. This vector is then used to compute function value and derivatives. The derivatives must later be reduced again to dimension dim.

This is so as to make the fixing of parameters transparent to the caller.

The methods preprocess, postprocess are overwritten for the above functionality, respectively.

Parameters

- **dim_full** – Dimension of the full vector including fixed parameters.
- **x_free_indices** – Vector containing the indices (zero-based) of free parameters (complimentary to **x_fixed_indices**).
- **x_fixed_indices** – Vector containing the indices (zero-based) of parameter components that are not to be optimized.
- **x_fixed_vals** – Vector of the same length as **x_fixed_indices**, containing the values of the fixed parameters.

```
class pypesto.objective.OptimizerHistory (history:  pypesto.objective.history.History, x0:
                                         numpy.ndarray, generate_from_history:  bool =
                                         False)
```

Bases: object

Objective call history. Container around a History object, which keeps track of optimal values.

fval0, fval_min

Initial and best function value found.

chi20, chi2_min

Initial and best chi2 value found.

x0, x_min

Initial and best parameters found.

grad_min

gradient for best parameters

hess_min

hessian (approximation) for best parameters

res_min

residuals for best parameters

sres_min

residual sensitivities for best parameters

Parameters

- **history** – History object to attach to this container. This history object implements the storage of the actual history.
- **x0** – Initial values for optimization
- **generate_from_history** – If set to true, this function will try to fill attributes of this function based on the provided history

```
__init__ (history:  pypesto.objective.history.History, x0:  numpy.ndarray, generate_from_history:  bool
          = False) → None
```

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

```
extract_from_history (var, ix)
```

```
finalize ()
```

```
update (x:  numpy.ndarray, sensi_orders:  Tuple[int], mode:  str, result:  Dict[str, Union[float,
numpy.ndarray]]) → None
```

Update history and best found value.

```
pypesto.objective.res_to_chi2 (res:  numpy.ndarray)
```

We assume that the residuals **res** are related to an objective function value **chi2** via:

```
chi2 = sum(res**2)
```

which is consistent with the AMICI definition but NOT the ‘Linear’ formulation in scipy.

`pypesto.objective.sres_to_schi2` (*res*: *numpy.ndarray*, *sres*: *numpy.ndarray*)

In line with the assumptions in `res_to_chi2`.

PROBLEM

A problem contains the objective as well as all information like prior describing the problem to be solved.

`pypesto.problem.Iterable`

The central part of internal API.

This represents a generic version of type 'origin' with type arguments 'params'. There are two kind of these aliases: user defined and special. The special ones are wrappers around builtin collections and ABCs in `collections.abc`. These must have 'name' always set. If 'inst' is False, then the alias can't be instantiated, this is used by e.g. `typing.List` and `typing.Dict`.

alias of `Iterable`

`pypesto.problem.List`

The central part of internal API.

This represents a generic version of type 'origin' with type arguments 'params'. There are two kind of these aliases: user defined and special. The special ones are wrappers around builtin collections and ABCs in `collections.abc`. These must have 'name' always set. If 'inst' is False, then the alias can't be instantiated, this is used by e.g. `typing.List` and `typing.Dict`.

alias of `List`

class `pypesto.problem.NegLogPriors` (*objectives: Sequence[pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase],*
x_names: Sequence[str] = None)

Bases: `pypesto.objective.aggregated.AggregatedObjective`

Aggregates different forms of negative log-prior distributions.

Allows to distinguish priors from the likelihood by testing the type of an objective.

Consists basically of a list of individual negative log-priors, given in `self.objectives`.

class `pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase` (*x_names: Sequence[str] = None*)

Bases: `abc.ABC`

The objective class is a simple wrapper around the objective function, giving a standardized way of calling. Apart from that, it manages several things including fixing of parameters and history.

The objective function is assumed to be in the format of a cost function, log-likelihood function, or log-posterior function. These functions are subject to minimization. For profiling and sampling, the sign is internally flipped, all returned and stored values are however given as returned by this objective function. If maximization is to be performed, the sign should be flipped before creating the objective function.

history

For storing the call history. Initialized by the methods, e.g. the optimizer, in `initialize_history()`.

pre_post_processor

Preprocess input values to and postprocess output values from `__call__`. Configured in `update_from_problem()`.

```
__call__ (x: numpy.ndarray, sensi_orders: Tuple[int, ...] = 0, mode: str = 'mode_fun', return_dict: bool = False) → Union[float, numpy.ndarray, Tuple, Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray, Dict]]]
```

Method to obtain arbitrary sensitivities. This is the central method which is always called, also by the `get_*` methods.

There are different ways in which an optimizer calls the objective function, and in how the objective function provides information (e.g. derivatives via separate functions or along with the function values). The different calling modes increase efficiency in space and time and make the objective flexible.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameters for which to evaluate the objective function.
- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.
- **return_dict** – If False (default), the result is a Tuple of the requested values in the requested order. Tuples of length one are flattened. If True, instead a dict is returned which can carry further information.

Returns By default, this is a tuple of the requested function values and derivatives in the requested order (if only 1 value, the tuple is flattened). If *return_dict*, then instead a dict is returned with function values and derivatives indicated by ids.

Return type result

```
__init__ (x_names: Sequence[str] = None)
```

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

```
abstract call_unprocessed (x: numpy.ndarray, sensi_orders: Tuple[int, ...], mode: str) → Dict[str, Union[float, numpy.ndarray, Dict]]
```

Call objective function without pre- or post-processing and formatting.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameters for which to evaluate the objective function.
- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns A dict containing the results.

Return type result

```
check_grad (x: numpy.ndarray, x_indices: Sequence[int] = None, eps: float = 1e-05, verbosity: int = 1, mode: str = 'mode_fun') → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

Compare gradient evaluation: Firstly approximate via finite differences, and secondly use the objective gradient.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameters for which to evaluate the gradient.
- **x_indices** – Indices for which to compute gradients. Default: all.
- **eps** – Finite differences step size. Default: 1e-5.
- **verbosity** – Level of verbosity for function output. * 0: no output, * 1: summary for all parameters, * 2: summary for individual parameters. Default: 1.
- **mode** – Residual (MODE_RES) or objective function value (MODE_FUN, default) computation mode.

Returns gradient, finite difference approximations and error estimates.

Return type result

abstract check_mode (*mode*) → bool

Check if the objective is able to compute in the requested mode.

Parameters *mode* – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether mode is supported

Return type flag

abstract check_sensi_orders (*sensi_orders*, *mode*) → bool

Check if the objective is able to compute the requested sensitivities.

Parameters

- **sensi_orders** – Specifies which sensitivities to compute, e.g. (0,1) -> fval, grad.
- **mode** – Whether to compute function values or residuals.

Returns Boolean indicating whether combination of sensi_orders and mode is supported

Return type flag

get_fval (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → float

Get the function value at x.

get_grad (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*

Get the gradient at x.

get_hess (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*

Get the Hessian at x.

get_res (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*

Get the residuals at x.

get_sres (*x*: *numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*

Get the residual sensitivities at x.

property has_fun

property has_grad

property has_hess

property has_hessp

property has_res

property has_sres

initialize ()

Initialize the objective function. This function is used at the beginning of an analysis, e.g. optimization, and can e.g. reset the objective memory. By default does nothing.

static output_to_tuple (*sensi_orders*: *Tuple*[*int*, ...], *mode*: *str*, ***kwargs*: *Union*[*float*, *numpy.ndarray*]) → *Tuple*

Return values as requested by the caller, since usually only a subset is demanded. One output is returned as-is, more than one output are returned as a tuple in order (fval, grad, hess).

update_from_problem (*dim_full*: *int*, *x_free_indices*: *Sequence*[*int*], *x_fixed_indices*: *Sequence*[*int*], *x_fixed_vals*: *Sequence*[*float*])

Handle fixed parameters. Later, the objective will be given parameter vectors x of dimension dim, which have to be filled up with fixed parameter values to form a vector of dimension dim_full >= dim. This

vector is then used to compute function value and derivatives. The derivatives must later be reduced again to dimension `dim`.

This is so as to make the fixing of parameters transparent to the caller.

The methods `preprocess`, `postprocess` are overwritten for the above functionality, respectively.

Parameters

- **`dim_full`** – Dimension of the full vector including fixed parameters.
- **`x_free_indices`** – Vector containing the indices (zero-based) of free parameters (complimentary to `x_fixed_indices`).
- **`x_fixed_indices`** – Vector containing the indices (zero-based) of parameter components that are not to be optimized.
- **`x_fixed_vals`** – Vector of the same length as `x_fixed_indices`, containing the values of the fixed parameters.

```
class pypesto.problem.Problem(objective: pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase, lb: Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]], ub: Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]], dim_full: Optional[int] = None, x_fixed_indices: Optional[Union[Iterable[SupportsInt], SupportsInt]] = None, x_fixed_vals: Optional[Union[Iterable[SupportsFloat], SupportsFloat]] = None, x_guesses: Optional[Iterable[float]] = None, x_names: Optional[Iterable[str]] = None, x_scales: Optional[Iterable[str]] = None, x_priors_defs: Optional[pypesto.objective.priors.NegLogPriors] = None)
```

Bases: `object`

The problem formulation. A problem specifies the objective function, boundaries and constraints, parameter guesses as well as the parameters which are to be optimized.

Parameters

- **`objective`** – The objective function for minimization. Note that a shallow copy is created.
- **`lb`** – The lower and upper bounds. For unbounded directions set to `inf`.
- **`ub`** – The lower and upper bounds. For unbounded directions set to `inf`.
- **`dim_full`** – The full dimension of the problem, including fixed parameters.
- **`x_fixed_indices`** – Vector containing the indices (zero-based) of parameter components that are not to be optimized.
- **`x_fixed_vals`** – Vector of the same length as `x_fixed_indices`, containing the values of the fixed parameters.
- **`x_guesses`** – Guesses for the parameter values, shape (g, dim), where g denotes the number of guesses. These are used as start points in the optimization.
- **`x_names`** – Parameter names that can be optionally used e.g. in visualizations. If `objective.get_x_names()` is not `None`, those values are used, else the values specified here are used if not `None`, otherwise the variable names are set to `['x0', ..., 'x{dim_full}']`. The list must always be of length `dim_full`.
- **`x_scales`** – Parameter scales can be optionally given and are used e.g. in visualisation and prior generation. Currently the scales `'lin'`, `'log'` and `'log10'` are supported.
- **`x_priors_defs`** – Definitions of priors for parameters. Types of priors, and their required and optional parameters, are described in the *Prior* class.
- **`dim`** – The number of non-fixed parameters. Computed from the other values.

- **x_free_indices** (*array_like of int*) – Vector containing the indices (zero-based) of free parameters (complimentary to x_fixed_indices).

Notes

On the fixing of parameter values:

The number of parameters dim_full the objective takes as input must be known, so it must be either lb a vector of that size, or dim_full specified as a parameter.

All vectors are mapped to the reduced space of dimension dim in __init__, regardless of whether they were in dimension dim or dim_full before. If the full representation is needed, the methods get_full_vector() and get_full_matrix() can be used.

```
__init__(objective: pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase, lb: Union[numpy.ndarray,
List[float]], ub: Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]], dim_full: Optional[int] =
None, x_fixed_indices: Optional[Union[Iterable[SupportsInt], SupportsInt]] = None,
x_fixed_vals: Optional[Union[Iterable[SupportsFloat], SupportsFloat]] = None,
x_guesses: Optional[Iterable[float]] = None, x_names: Optional[Iterable[str]]
= None, x_scales: Optional[Iterable[str]] = None, x_priors_defs: Op-
tional[pypesto.objective.priors.NegLogPriors] = None)
```

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

property dim

```
fix_parameters(parameter_indices: Union[Iterable[SupportsInt], SupportsInt], parameter_vals:
Union[Iterable[SupportsFloat], SupportsFloat]) → None
```

Fix specified parameters to specified values

```
full_index_to_free_index(full_index: int)
```

Calculate index in reduced vector from index in full vector.

Parameters **full_index** (*The index in the full vector.*)–

Returns **free_index**

Return type The index in the free vector.

```
get_full_matrix(x: Optional[numpy.ndarray]) → Optional[numpy.ndarray]
```

Map matrix from dim to dim_full. Usually used for hessian.

Parameters **x** (*array_like, shape=(dim, dim)*)– The matrix in dimension dim.

```
get_full_vector(x: Optional[numpy.ndarray], x_fixed_vals: Iterable[float] = None) → Op-
tional[numpy.ndarray]
```

Map vector from dim to dim_full. Usually used for x, grad.

Parameters

- **x** (*array_like, shape=(dim,)*)– The vector in dimension dim.
- **x_fixed_vals** (*array_like, ndim=1, optional*)– The values to be used for the fixed indices. If None, then nans are inserted. Usually, None will be used for grad and problem.x_fixed_vals for x.

```
get_reduced_matrix(x_full: Optional[numpy.ndarray]) → Optional[numpy.ndarray]
```

Map matrix from dim_full to dim, i.e. delete fixed indices.

Parameters **x_full** (*array_like, ndim=2*)– The matrix in dimension dim_full.

get_reduced_vector (*x_full*: *Optional[numpy.ndarray]*, *x_indices*: *Optional[List[int]] = None*) → *Optional[numpy.ndarray]*
Keep only those elements, which indices are specified in *x_indices* If *x_indices* is not provided, delete fixed indices.

Parameters

- **x_full** (*array_like*, *ndim=1*) – The vector in dimension *dim_full*.
- **x_indices** – indices of *x_full* that should remain

property lb

normalize () → None

Reduce all vectors to dimension *dim* and have the objective accept vectors of dimension *dim*.

print_parameter_summary () → None

Prints a summary of what parameters are being optimized and parameter boundaries.

property ub

unfix_parameters (*parameter_indices*: *Union[Iterable[SupportsInt], SupportsInt]*) → None

Free specified parameters

property x_free_indices

property x_guesses

class `pypesto.problem.SupportsFloat` (**args, **kws*)

Bases: `typing.Protocol`

An ABC with one abstract method `__float__`.

__init__ (**args, **kwargs*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

`pypesto.problem.SupportsFloatIterableOrValue`

The central part of internal API.

This represents a generic version of type ‘origin’ with type arguments ‘params’. There are two kind of these aliases: user defined and special. The special ones are wrappers around builtin collections and ABCs in `collections.abc`. These must have ‘name’ always set. If ‘inst’ is False, then the alias can’t be instantiated, this is used by e.g. `typing.List` and `typing.Dict`.

alias of `Union[Iterable[SupportsFloat], SupportsFloat]`

class `pypesto.problem.SupportsInt` (**args, **kws*)

Bases: `typing.Protocol`

An ABC with one abstract method `__int__`.

__init__ (**args, **kwargs*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

`pypesto.problem.SupportsIntIterableOrValue`

The central part of internal API.

This represents a generic version of type ‘origin’ with type arguments ‘params’. There are two kind of these aliases: user defined and special. The special ones are wrappers around builtin collections and ABCs in `collections.abc`. These must have ‘name’ always set. If ‘inst’ is False, then the alias can’t be instantiated, this is used by e.g. `typing.List` and `typing.Dict`.

alias of `Union[Iterable[SupportsInt], SupportsInt]`

PETAB

pyPESTO support for the PETab data format.

```
class pypesto.petab.PetabImporter (petab_problem: petab.Problem, output_folder: str = None,
                                   model_name: str = None)
    Bases: pypesto.objective.amici.AmiciObjectBuilder

    MODEL_BASE_DIR = 'amici_models'

    __init__ (petab_problem: petab.Problem, output_folder: str = None, model_name: str = None)
        petab_problem: Managing access to the model and data.
        output_folder: Folder to contain the amici model. Defaults to './amici_models/{model_name}'.
        model_name: Name of the model, which will in particular be the name of the compiled model python
            module.
```

```
compile_model (**kwargs)
```

Compile the model. If the output folder exists already, it is first deleted.

Parameters **kwargs** (Extra arguments passed to *amici.SbmlImporter.sbml2amici*.) –

```
create_edatas (model: amici.Model = None, simulation_conditions=None) → List[amici.ExpData]
    Create list of amici.ExpData objects.
```

```
create_model (force_compile: bool = False, **kwargs) → amici.Model
    Import amici model. If necessary or force_compile is True, compile first.
```

Parameters

- **force_compile** – If False, the model is compiled only if the output folder does not exist yet. If True, the output folder is deleted and the model (re-)compiled in either case.

Warning: If *force_compile*, then an existing folder of that name will be deleted.

- **kwargs** (Extra arguments passed to *amici.SbmlImporter.sbml2amici*) –

```
create_objective (model: amici.Model = None, solver: amici.Solver = None, edatas: Sequence[amici.ExpData] = None, force_compile: bool = False, **kwargs) → pypesto.objective.amici.AmiciObjective
    Create a pypesto.AmiciObjective.
```

Parameters

- **model** – The AMICI model.
- **solver** – The AMICI solver.

- **edatas** – The experimental data in AMICI format.
- **force_compile** – Whether to force-compile the model if not passed.
- ****kwargs** – Additional arguments passed on to the objective.

Returns A `pypesto.AmiciObjective` for the model and the data.

Return type objective

create_prior() → `pypesto.objective.priors.NegLogParameterPriors`

Creates a prior from the parameter table. Returns None, if no priors are defined.

create_problem(objective: `pypesto.objective.amici.AmiciObjective` = None, **kwargs) → `pypesto.problem.Problem`

Create a `pypesto.Problem`.

Parameters

- **objective** – Objective as created by `create_objective`.
- ****kwargs** – Additional key word arguments passed on to the objective, if not provided.

Returns A `pypesto.Problem` for the objective.

Return type problem

create_solver(model: `amici.Model` = None) → `amici.Solver`

Return model solver.

static from_yaml(yaml_config: `Union[dict, str]`, output_folder: `str` = None, model_name: `str` = None) → `pypesto.petab.importer.PetabImporter`

Simplified constructor using a petab yaml file.

rdatas_to_measurement_df(rdatas: `Sequence[amici.ReturnData]`, model: `amici.Model` = None) → `pandas.core.frame.DataFrame`

Create a measurement dataframe in the petab format from the passed *rdatas* and own information.

Parameters

- **rdatas** – A list of rdatas as produced by `pypesto.AmiciObjective.__call__(x, return_dict=True)['rdatas']`.
- **model** – The amici model.

Returns A dataframe built from the rdatas in the format as in `self.petab_problem.measurement_df`.

Return type measurement_df

rdatas_to_simulation_df(rdatas: `Sequence[amici.ReturnData]`, model: `amici.Model` = None) → `pandas.core.frame.DataFrame`

Same as `rdatas_to_measurement_df`, except a petab simulation dataframe is created, i.e. the measurement column label is adjusted.

OPTIMIZE

Multistart optimization with support for various optimizers.

```
class pypesto.optimize.DlibOptimizer (method: str, options: Dict = None)
    Bases: pypesto.optimize.optimizer.Optimizer
```

Use the Dlib toolbox for optimization.

```
__init__ (method: str, options: Dict = None)
    Default constructor.
```

```
get_default_options ()
    Create default options specific for the optimizer.
```

```
is_least_squares ()
```

```
minimize (problem, x0, id, allow_failed_starts, history_options=None)
```

```
class pypesto.optimize.IpoptOptimizer (options: Dict = None)
    Bases: pypesto.optimize.optimizer.Optimizer
```

Use IpOpt (<https://pypi.org/project/ipopt/>) for optimization.

```
__init__ (options: Dict = None)
```

Parameters **options** – Options are directly passed on to `ipopt.minimize_ipopt`.

```
is_least_squares ()
```

```
minimize (problem, x0, id, allow_failed_starts, history_options=None)
```

```
class pypesto.optimize.OptimizeOptions (startpoint_resample: bool = False, al-
                                         low_failed_starts: bool = True)
```

Bases: dict

Options for the multistart optimization.

Parameters

- **startpoint_resample** – Flag indicating whether initial points are supposed to be re-sampled if function evaluation fails at the initial point
- **allow_failed_starts** (*bool, optional*) – Flag indicating whether we tolerate that exceptions are thrown during the minimization process.

```
__init__ (startpoint_resample: bool = False, allow_failed_starts: bool = True)
    Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
```

```
static assert_instance (maybe_options: Union[OptimizeOptions, Dict]) →
    pypesto.optimize.options.OptimizeOptions
    Returns a valid options object.
```

Parameters `maybe_options` (`OptimizeOptions` or `dict`)–

class `pypesto.optimize.Optimizer`

Bases: `abc.ABC`

This is the optimizer base class, not functional on its own.

An optimizer takes a problem, and possibly a start point, and then performs an optimization. It returns an `OptimizerResult`.

`__init__()`

Default constructor.

`get_default_options()`

Create default options specific for the optimizer.

`abstract is_least_squares()`

`abstract minimize` (*problem, x0, id, allow_failed_starts, history_options=None*)

class `pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult` (*id: str = None, x: numpy.ndarray = None, fval: float = None, grad: numpy.ndarray = None, hess: numpy.ndarray = None, res: numpy.ndarray = None, sres: numpy.ndarray = None, n_fval: int = None, n_grad: int = None, n_hess: int = None, n_res: int = None, n_sres: int = None, x0: numpy.ndarray = None, fval0: float = None, history: pypesto.objective.history.History = None, exitflag: int = None, time: float = None, message: str = None*)

Bases: `dict`

The result of an optimizer run. Used as a standardized return value to map from the individual result objects returned by the employed optimizers to the format understood by pypesto.

Can be used like a dict.

`id`

Id of the optimizer run. Usually the start index.

`x`

The best found parameters.

`fval`

The best found function value, *fun(x)*.

`grad`

The gradient at *x*.

`hess`

The Hessian at *x*.

`res`

The residuals at *x*.

`sres`

The residual sensitivities at *x*.

`n_fval`

Number of function evaluations.

`n_grad`

Number of gradient evaluations.

n_hess
Number of Hessian evaluations.

n_res
Number of residuals evaluations.

n_sres
Number of residual sensitivity evaluations.

x0
The starting parameters.

fval0
The starting function value, $fun(x0)$.

history
Objective history.

exitflag
The exitflag of the optimizer.

time
Execution time.

message
Textual comment on the optimization result.

Type str

Notes

Any field not supported by the optimizer is filled with None.

```
__init__ (id: str = None, x: numpy.ndarray = None, fval: float = None, grad: numpy.ndarray =
None, hess: numpy.ndarray = None, res: numpy.ndarray = None, sres: numpy.ndarray
= None, n_fval: int = None, n_grad: int = None, n_hess: int = None, n_res: int =
None, n_sres: int = None, x0: numpy.ndarray = None, fval0: float = None, history:
pypesto.objective.history.History = None, exitflag: int = None, time: float = None, message:
str = None)
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
```

update_to_full (problem: [pypesto.problem.Problem](#)) → None
Updates values to full vectors/matrices

Parameters problem – problem which contains info about how to convert to full vectors or matrices

class pypesto.optimize.**PyswarmOptimizer** (options: Dict = None)
Bases: pypesto.optimize.optimizer.Optimizer

Global optimization using pyswarm.

__init__ (options: Dict = None)
Default constructor.

is_least_squares ()

minimize (problem, x0, id, allow_failed_starts, history_options=None)

class pypesto.optimize.**ScipyOptimizer** (method: str = 'L-BFGS-B', tol: float = 1e-09, options: Dict = None)
Bases: pypesto.optimize.optimizer.Optimizer

Use the SciPy optimizers.

`__init__` (method: str = 'L-BFGS-B', tol: float = 1e-09, options: Dict = None)
Default constructor.

`get_default_options` ()
Create default options specific for the optimizer.

`is_least_squares` ()

`minimize` (problem, x0, id, allow_failed_starts, history_options=None)

```
pypesto.optimize.minimize (problem: pypesto.problem.Problem, optimizer:
                             pypesto.optimize.optimizer.Optimizer = None, n_starts: int
                             = 100, ids: Iterable[str] = None, startpoint_method:
                             Union[Callable, bool] = None, result: pypesto.result.Result
                             = None, engine: pypesto.engine.base.Engine = None, op-
                             tions: pypesto.optimize.options.OptimizeOptions = None, his-
                             tory_options: pypesto.objective.history.HistoryOptions = None)
                             → pypesto.result.Result
```

This is the main function to call to do multistart optimization.

Parameters

- **problem** – The problem to be solved.
- **optimizer** – The optimizer to be used n_starts times.
- **n_starts** – Number of starts of the optimizer.
- **ids** – Ids assigned to the startpoints.
- **startpoint_method** – Method for how to choose start points. False means the optimizer does not require start points, e.g. ‘ps0’ method in ‘GlobalOptimizer’
- **result** – A result object to append the optimization results to. For example, one might append more runs to a previous optimization. If None, a new object is created.
- **engine** – Parallelization engine. Defaults to sequential execution on a SingleCoreEngine.
- **options** – Various options applied to the multistart optimization.
- **history_options** – Optimizer history options.

Returns Result object containing the results of all multistarts in `result.optimize_result`.

Return type result

PROFILE

```
class pypesto.profile.ProfileOptions (default_step_size: float = 0.01, min_step_size: float
                                     = 0.001, max_step_size: float = 1.0, step_size_factor:
                                     float = 1.25, delta_ratio_max: float = 0.1, ratio_min:
                                     float = 0.145, reg_points: int = 10, reg_order: int = 4,
                                     magic_factor_obj_value: float = 0.5)
```

Bases: dict

Options for optimization based profiling.

Parameters

- **default_step_size** – Default step size of the profiling routine along the profile path (adaptive step lengths algorithms will only use this as a first guess and then refine the update).
- **min_step_size** – Lower bound for the step size in adaptive methods.
- **max_step_size** – Upper bound for the step size in adaptive methods.
- **step_size_factor** – Adaptive methods recompute the likelihood at the predicted point and try to find a good step length by a sort of line search algorithm. This factor controls step handling in this line search.
- **delta_ratio_max** – Maximum allowed drop of the posterior ratio between two profile steps.
- **ratio_min** – Lower bound for likelihood ratio of the profile, based on inverse chi2-distribution. The default 0.145 is slightly lower than the 95% quantile 0.1465 of a chi2 distribution with one degree of freedom.
- **reg_points** – Number of profile points used for regression in regression based adaptive profile points proposal.
- **reg_order** – Maximum degree of regression polynomial used in regression based adaptive profile points proposal.
- **magic_factor_obj_value** – There is this magic factor in the old profiling code which slows down profiling at small ratios (must be ≥ 0 and < 1).

```
__init__ (default_step_size: float = 0.01, min_step_size: float = 0.001, max_step_size: float = 1.0,
          step_size_factor: float = 1.25, delta_ratio_max: float = 0.1, ratio_min: float = 0.145,
          reg_points: int = 10, reg_order: int = 4, magic_factor_obj_value: float = 0.5)
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
```

```
static create_instance (maybe_options: Union[ProfileOptions, Dict]) →
                        pypesto.profile.options.ProfileOptions
Returns a valid options object.
```

Parameters **maybe_options** (ProfileOptions or dict) –

```
class pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult(x_path: numpy.ndarray, fval_path: numpy.ndarray,
                                     ratio_path: numpy.ndarray, gradnorm_path:
                                     numpy.ndarray = None, exitflag_path: numpy.ndarray
                                     = None, time_path: numpy.ndarray = None, time_total:
                                     float = 0.0, n_fval: int = 0, n_grad: int = 0, n_hess: int
                                     = 0, message: str = None)
```

Bases: dict

The result of a profiler run. The standardized return value from pypesto.profile, which can either be initialized from an OptimizerResult or from an existing ProfilerResult (in order to extend the computation).

Can be used like a dict.

x_path

The path of the best found parameters along the profile (Dimension: n_par x n_profile_points)

fval_path

The function values, fun(x), along the profile.

ratio_path

The ratio of the posterior function along the profile.

gradnorm_path

The gradient norm along the profile.

exitflag_path

The exitflags of the optimizer along the profile.

time_path

The computation time of the optimizer runs along the profile.

time_total

The total computation time for the profile.

n_fval

Number of function evaluations.

n_grad

Number of gradient evaluations.

n_hess

Number of Hessian evaluations.

message

Textual comment on the profile result.

Notes

Any field not supported by the profiler or the profiling optimizer is filled with None. Some fields are filled by pypesto itself.

```
__init__(x_path: numpy.ndarray, fval_path: numpy.ndarray, ratio_path: numpy.ndarray, grad-
          norm_path: numpy.ndarray = None, exitflag_path: numpy.ndarray = None, time_path:
          numpy.ndarray = None, time_total: float = 0.0, n_fval: int = 0, n_grad: int = 0, n_hess:
          int = 0, message: str = None)
```

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

```
append_profile_point(x: numpy.ndarray, fval: float, ratio: float, gradnorm: float = nan, time:
                     float = nan, exitflag: float = nan, n_fval: int = 0, n_grad: int = 0, n_hess:
                     int = 0) → None
```

This function appends a new point to the profile path.

Parameters

- **x** – The parameter values.
- **fval** – The function value at x .
- **ratio** – The ratio of the function value at x by the optimal function value.
- **gradnorm** – The gradient norm at x .
- **time** – The computation time to find x .
- **exitflag** – The exitflag of the optimizer (useful if an optimization was performed to find x).
- **n_fval** – Number of function evaluations performed to find x .
- **n_grad** – Number of gradient evaluations performed to find x .
- **n_hess** – Number of Hessian evaluations performed to find x .

flip_profile() → None

This function flips the profiling direction (left-right) Profiling direction needs to be changed once (if the profile is new), or twice if we append to an existing profile.

All profiling paths are flipped in-place.

`pypesto.profile.approximate_parameter_profile` (*problem*: `pypesto.problem.Problem`, *result*: `pypesto.result.Result`, *profile_index*: `Iterable[int] = None`, *profile_list*: `int = None`, *result_index*: `int = 0`, *n_steps*: `int = 100`) → `pypesto.result.Result`

Calculate profiles based on an approximation via a normal likelihood centered at the chosen optimal parameter value, with the covariance matrix being the Hessian or FIM.

Parameters

- **problem** – The problem to be solved.
- **result** – A result object to initialize profiling and to append the profiling results to. For example, one might append more profiling runs to a previous profile, in order to merge these. The existence of an optimization result is obligatory.
- **profile_index** – List with the profile indices to be computed (by default all of the free parameters).
- **profile_list** – Integer which specifies whether a call to the profiler should create a new list of profiles (default) or should be added to a specific profile list.
- **result_index** – Index from which optimization result profiling should be started (default: global optimum, i.e., index = 0).
- **n_steps** – Number of profile steps in each dimension.

Returns The profile results are filled into `result.profile_result`.

Return type `result`

`pypesto.profile.calculate_approximate_ci` (*xs*: `numpy.ndarray`, *ratios*: `numpy.ndarray`, *confidence_ratio*: `float`) → `Tuple[float, float]`

Calculate approximate confidence interval based on profile. Interval bounds are linearly interpolated.

Parameters

- **xs** – The ordered parameter values along the profile for the coordinate of interest.
- **ratios** – The likelihood ratios corresponding to the parameter values.

- **confidence_ratio** – Minimum confidence ratio to base the confidence interval upon, as obtained via `pypesto.profile.chi2_quantile_to_ratio`.

Returns Bounds of the approximate confidence interval.

Return type lb, ub

`pypesto.profile.chi2_quantile_to_ratio(alpha: float = 0.95, df: int = 1)`

Transform lower tail probability *alpha* for a chi2 distribution with *df* degrees of freedom to a profile likelihood ratio threshold.

Parameters

- **alpha** – Lower tail probability, defaults to 95% interval.
- **df** – Degrees of freedom. Defaults to 1.

Returns Corresponds to a likelihood ratio.

Return type ratio

`pypesto.profile.parameter_profile(problem: pypesto.problem.Problem, result: pypesto.result.Result, optimizer: pypesto.optimize.optimizer.Optimizer, profile_index: Iterable[int] = None, profile_list: int = None, result_index: int = 0, next_guess_method: Union[Callable, str] = 'adaptive_step_regression', profile_options: pypesto.profile.options.ProfileOptions = None) → pypesto.result.Result`

This is the main function to call to do parameter profiling.

Parameters

- **problem** – The problem to be solved.
- **result** – A result object to initialize profiling and to append the profiling results to. For example, one might append more profiling runs to a previous profile, in order to merge these. The existence of an optimization result is obligatory.
- **optimizer** – The optimizer to be used along each profile.
- **profile_index** – List with the parameter indices to be profiled (by default all free indices).
- **profile_list** – Integer which specifies whether a call to the profiler should create a new list of profiles (default) or should be added to a specific profile list.
- **result_index** – Index from which optimization result profiling should be started (default: global optimum, i.e., index = 0).
- **next_guess_method** – Function handle to a method that creates the next starting point for optimization in profiling.
- **profile_options** – Various options applied to the profile optimization.

Returns The profile results are filled into `result.profile_result`.

Return type result

SAMPLING

Draw samples from the distribution, with support for various samplers.

class `pypesto.sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler` (*options: Dict = None*)

Bases: `pypesto.sample.metropolis.MetropolisSampler`

Metropolis-Hastings sampler with adaptive proposal covariance.

__init__ (*options: Dict = None*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

classmethod **default_options** ()

Convenience method to set/get default options.

Returns Default sampler options.

Return type `default_options`

initialize (*problem: pypesto.problem.Problem, x0: numpy.ndarray*)

Initialize the sampler.

Parameters

- **problem** – The problem for which to sample.
- **x0** – Should, but is not required to, be used as initial parameter.

class `pypesto.sample.AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler` (*internal_sampler:*

pypesto.sample.sampler.InternalSampler,

betas: Sequence[float] =

None, n_chains: int = None,

options: Dict = None)

Bases: `pypesto.sample.parallel_tempering.ParallelTemperingSampler`

Parallel tempering sampler with adaptive temperature adaptation.

adjust_betas (*i_sample: int, swapped: Sequence[bool]*)

Update temperatures as in Vouden2016.

classmethod **default_options** () → Dict

Convenience method to set/get default options.

Returns Default sampler options.

Return type `default_options`

class `pypesto.sample.InternalSampler` (*options: Dict = None*)

Bases: `pypesto.sample.sampler.Sampler`

Sampler to be used inside a parallel tempering sampler.

The last sample can be obtained via `get_last_sample` and set via `set_last_sample`.

abstract `get_last_sample()` → `pypesto.sample.sampler.InternalSample`

Get the last sample in the chain.

Returns The last sample in the chain in the exchange format.

Return type `internal_sample`

make_internal (*temper_lpost: bool*)

This function can be called by parallel tempering samplers during initialization to allow the inner samplers to adjust to them being used as inner samplers. Default: Do nothing.

Parameters `temper_lpost` – Whether to temperate the posterior or only the likelihood.

abstract `set_last_sample` (*sample: pypesto.sample.sampler.InternalSample*)

Set the last sample in the chain to the passed value.

Parameters `sample` – The sample that will replace the last sample in the chain.

class `pypesto.sample.McmcPtResult` (*trace_x: numpy.ndarray, trace_neglogpost: numpy.ndarray, trace_neglogprior: numpy.ndarray, betas: Iterable[float], burn_in: int = None, time: float = 0.0, auto_correlation: float = None, effective_sample_size: float = None, message: str = None*)

Bases: `dict`

The result of a sampler run using Markov-chain Monte Carlo, and optionally parallel tempering.

Can be used like a dict.

Parameters

- `trace_x` (*[n_chain, n_iter, n_par]*) – Parameters.
- `trace_neglogpost` (*[n_chain, n_iter]*) – Negative log posterior values.
- `trace_neglogprior` (*[n_chain, n_iter]*) – Negative log prior values.
- `betas` (*[n_chain]*) – The associated inverse temperatures.
- `burn_in` (*[n_chain]*) – The burn in index.
- `time` (*[n_chain]*) – The computation time.
- `auto_correlation` (*[n_chain]*) – The estimated chain autocorrelation.
- `effective_sample_size` (*[n_chain]*) – The estimated effective sample size.
- `message` (*str*) – Textual comment on the profile result.
- **Here –**
- **denotes the number of chains** (*n_chain*) –
- **the number of** (*n_iter*) –
- **(i.e. (iterations) –**
- **chain length) (the) –**
- **n_par the number of parameters. (and) –**

__init__ (*trace_x: numpy.ndarray, trace_neglogpost: numpy.ndarray, trace_neglogprior: numpy.ndarray, betas: Iterable[float], burn_in: int = None, time: float = 0.0, auto_correlation: float = None, effective_sample_size: float = None, message: str = None*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

```

class pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler (options: Dict = None)
    Bases: pypesto.sample.sampler.InternalSampler

    Simple Metropolis-Hastings sampler with fixed proposal variance.

    __init__ (options: Dict = None)
        Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

    classmethod default_options ()
        Convenience method to set/get default options.

        Returns Default sampler options.

        Return type default_options

    get_last_sample () → pypesto.sample.sampler.InternalSample
        Get the last sample in the chain.

        Returns The last sample in the chain in the exchange format.

        Return type internal_sample

    get_samples () → pypesto.sample.result.McmcPtResult
        Get the generated samples.

    initialize (problem: pypesto.problem.Problem, x0: numpy.ndarray)
        Initialize the sampler.

        Parameters

        • problem – The problem for which to sample.

        • x0 – Should, but is not required to, be used as initial parameter.

    make_internal (temper_lpost: bool)
        This function can be called by parallel tempering samplers during initialization to allow the inner samplers
        to adjust to them being used as inner samplers. Default: Do nothing.

        Parameters temper_lpost – Whether to temperate the posterior or only the likelihood.

    sample (n_samples: int, beta: float = 1.0)
        Perform sampling.

        Parameters

        • n_samples – Number of samples to generate.

        • beta – Inverse of the temperature to which the system is elevated.

    set_last_sample (sample: pypesto.sample.sampler.InternalSample)
        Set the last sample in the chain to the passed value.

        Parameters sample – The sample that will replace the last sample in the chain.

class pypesto.sample.ParallelTemperingSampler (internal_sampler:
    pypesto.sample.sampler.InternalSampler,
    betas: Sequence[float] = None, n_chains:
    int = None, options: Dict = None)

    Bases: pypesto.sample.sampler.Sampler

    Simple parallel tempering sampler.

    __init__ (internal_sampler: pypesto.sample.sampler.InternalSampler, betas: Sequence[float] = None,
        n_chains: int = None, options: Dict = None)
        Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

```

adjust_betas (*i_sample*: int, *swapped*: Sequence[bool])

Adjust temperature values. Default: Do nothing.

classmethod default_options () → Dict

Convenience method to set/get default options.

Returns Default sampler options.

Return type default_options

get_samples () → pypesto.sample.result.McmcPtResult

Concatenate all chains.

initialize (*problem*: pypesto.problem.Problem, *x0*: Union[numpy.ndarray, List[numpy.ndarray]])

Initialize the sampler.

Parameters

- **problem** – The problem for which to sample.
- **x0** – Should, but is not required to, be used as initial parameter.

sample (*n_samples*: int, *beta*: float = 1.0)

Perform sampling.

Parameters

- **n_samples** – Number of samples to generate.
- **beta** – Inverse of the temperature to which the system is elevated.

swap_samples () → Sequence[bool]

Swap samples as in Vousden2016.

class pypesto.sample.Pymc3Sampler (*step_function*=None, ****kwargs**)

Bases: pypesto.sample.sampler.Sampler

Wrapper around Pymc3 samplers.

Parameters

- **step_function** – A pymc3 step function, e.g. NUTS, Slice. If not specified, pymc3 determines one automatically (preferable).
- ****kwargs** – Options are directly passed on to *pymc3.sample*.

__init__ (*step_function*=None, ****kwargs**)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

get_samples () → pypesto.sample.result.McmcPtResult

Get the generated samples.

initialize (*problem*: pypesto.problem.Problem, *x0*: numpy.ndarray)

Initialize the sampler.

Parameters

- **problem** – The problem for which to sample.
- **x0** – Should, but is not required to, be used as initial parameter.

sample (*n_samples*: int, *beta*: float = 1.0)

Perform sampling.

Parameters

- **n_samples** – Number of samples to generate.

- **beta** – Inverse of the temperature to which the system is elevated.

classmethod `translate_options` (*options*)

Convenience method to translate options and fill in defaults.

Parameters *options* – Options configuring the sampler.

class `pypesto.sample.Sampler` (*options: Dict = None*)

Bases: `abc.ABC`

Sampler base class, not functional on its own.

The sampler maintains an internal chain, which is initialized in *initialize*, and updated in *sample*.

__init__ (*options: Dict = None*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

classmethod `default_options` () → Dict

Convenience method to set/get default options.

Returns Default sampler options.

Return type `default_options`

abstract `get_samples` () → `pypesto.sample.result.McmcPtResult`

Get the generated samples.

abstract `initialize` (*problem: pypesto.problem.Problem, x0: Union[numpy.ndarray, List[numpy.ndarray]]*)

Initialize the sampler.

Parameters

- **problem** – The problem for which to sample.
- **x0** – Should, but is not required to, be used as initial parameter.

abstract `sample` (*n_samples: int, beta: float = 1.0*)

Perform sampling.

Parameters

- **n_samples** – Number of samples to generate.
- **beta** – Inverse of the temperature to which the system is elevated.

classmethod `translate_options` (*options*)

Convenience method to translate options and fill in defaults.

Parameters *options* – Options configuring the sampler.

`pypesto.sample.auto_correlation` (*result: pypesto.result.Result*) → float

Calculates the autocorrelation of the MCMC chains.

Parameters *result* – The pyPESTO result object with filled sample result.

Returns Estimate of the integrated autocorrelation time of the MCMC chains.

Return type `auto_correlation`

`pypesto.sample.effective_sample_size` (*result: pypesto.result.Result*) → float

Calculate the effective sample size of the MCMC chains.

Parameters *result* – The pyPESTO result object with filled sample result.

Returns Estimate of the effective sample size of the MCMC chains.

Return type `ess`

`pypesto.sample.geweke_test` (*result*: `pypesto.result.Result`, *zscore*: *float* = 2.0) → *int*
Calculates the burn-in of MCMC chains.

Parameters

- **result** – The pyPESTO result object with filled sample result.
- **zscore** – The Geweke test threshold. Default 2.

Returns Iteration where the first and the last fraction of the chain do not differ significantly regarding Geweke test -> Burn-In

Return type `burn_in`

`pypesto.sample.sample` (*problem*: `pypesto.problem.Problem`, *n_samples*: *int*, *sampler*: `pypesto.sample.sampler.Sampler` = *None*, *x0*: *Union[numpy.ndarray, List[numpy.ndarray]]* = *None*, *result*: `pypesto.result.Result` = *None*) → `pypesto.result.Result`

This is the main function to call to do parameter sampling.

Parameters

- **problem** – The problem to be solved. If *None* is provided, a `pypesto.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler` is used.
- **n_samples** – Number of samples to generate.
- **sampler** – The sampler to perform the actual sampling.
- **x0** – Initial parameter for the Markov chain. If *None*, the best parameter found in optimization is used. Note that some samplers require an initial parameter, some may ignore it. *x0* can also be a list, to have separate starting points for parallel tempering chains.
- **result** – A result to write to. If *None* provided, one is created from the problem.

Returns A result with filled in `sample_options` part.

Return type `result`

RESULT

The `pypesto.Result` object contains all results generated by the `pypesto` components. It contains sub-results for optimization, profiling, sampling.

class `pypesto.result.OptimizeResult`

Bases: `object`

Result of the `minimize()` function.

__init__ ()

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

append (*optimizer_result: optimize.OptimizerResult*)

Append an optimizer result to the result object.

Parameters *optimizer_result* – The result of one (local) optimizer run.

as_dataframe (*keys=None*) → `pandas.core.frame.DataFrame`

Get as pandas DataFrame. If *keys* is a list, return only the specified values.

as_list (*keys=None*) → *Sequence*

Get as list. If *keys* is a list, return only the specified values.

Parameters *keys* (*list(str), optional*) – Labels of the field to extract.

get_for_key (*key*) → `list`

Extract the list of values for the specified key as a list.

sort ()

Sort the optimizer results by function value *fval* (ascending).

class `pypesto.result.ProfileResult`

Bases: `object`

Result of the `profile()` function.

It holds a list of profile lists. Each profile list consists of a list of *ProfilerResult* objects, one for each parameter.

__init__ ()

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

append_empty_profile_list () → `int`

Append an empty profile list to the list of profile lists.

Returns The index of the created profile list.

Return type `index`

append_profiler_result (*profiler_result: profile.ProfilerResult = None, profile_list: int = None*)

→ `None`
Append the profiler result to the profile list.

Parameters

- **profiler_result** – The result of one profiler run for a parameter, or None if to be left empty.
- **profile_list** – Index specifying the profile list to which we want to append. Defaults to the last list.

get_profiler_result (*i_par*: int, *profile_list*: int = None)

Get the profiler result at parameter index *i_par* of profile list *profile_list*.

Parameters

- **i_par** – Integer specifying the profile index.
- **profile_list** – Index specifying the profile list. Defaults to the last list.

set_profiler_result (*profiler_result*: *profile.ProfilerResult*, *i_par*: int, *profile_list*: int = None)

→ None
Write a profiler result to the result object at *i_par* of profile list *profile_list*.

Parameters

- **profiler_result** – The result of one (local) profiler run.
- **i_par** – Integer specifying the parameter index.
- **profile_list** – Index specifying the profile list. Defaults to the last list.

class `pypesto.result.Result` (*problem*=None)

Bases: `object`

Universal result object for pypesto. The algorithms like optimize, profile, sample fill different parts of it.

problem

The problem underlying the results.

Type `pypesto.Problem`

optimize_result

The results of the optimizer runs.

profile_result

The results of the profiler run.

sample_result

The results of the sampler run.

__init__ (*problem*=None)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

class `pypesto.result.SampleResult`

Bases: `object`

Result of the `sample()` function.

__init__ ()

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

`pypesto.result.Sequence`

The central part of internal API.

This represents a generic version of type ‘origin’ with type arguments ‘params’. There are two kind of these aliases: user defined and special. The special ones are wrappers around builtin collections and ABCs in `collections.abc`. These must have ‘name’ always set. If ‘inst’ is False, then the alias can’t be instantiated, this is used by e.g. `typing.List` and `typing.Dict`.

alias of Sequence

VISUALIZE

pypesto comes with various visualization routines. To use these, import `pypesto.visualize`.

```
class pypesto.visualize.ReferencePoint (reference=None, x=None, fval=None, color=None,  
                                         legend=None)
```

Bases: dict

Reference point for plotting. Should contain a parameter value and an objective function value, may also contain a color and a legend.

Can be used like a dict.

x

Reference parameters.

Type ndarray

fval

Function value, `fun(x)`, for reference parameters.

Type float

color

Color which should be used for reference point.

Type RGBA, optional

auto_color

flag indicating whether color for this reference point should be assigned automatically or whether it was assigned by user

Type boolean

legend

legend text for reference point

Type str

```
__init__ (reference=None, x=None, fval=None, color=None, legend=None)
```

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

```
pypesto.visualize.assign_clustered_colors (vals, balance_alpha=True, high-  
                                           light_global=True)
```

Cluster and assign colors.

Parameters

- **vals** (*numeric list or array*) – List to be clustered and assigned colors.
- **balance_alpha** (*bool (optional)*) – Flag indicating whether alpha for large clusters should be reduced to avoid overplotting (default: True)

- **highlight_global** (*bool (optional)*) – flag indicating whether global optimum should be highlighted

Returns **colors** – One for each element in ‘vals’.

Return type list of RGBA

`pypesto.visualize.assign_clusters` (*vals*)

Find clustering.

Parameters **vals** (*numeric list or array*) – List to be clustered.

Returns

- **clust** (*numeric list*) – Indicating the corresponding cluster of each element from ‘vals’.
- **clustsize** (*numeric list*) – Size of clusters, length equals number of clusters.

`pypesto.visualize.assign_colors` (*vals, colors=None, balance_alpha=True, highlight_global=True*)

Assign colors or format user specified colors.

Parameters

- **vals** (*numeric list or array*) – List to be clustered and assigned colors.
- **colors** (*list, or RGBA, optional*) – list of colors, or single color
- **balance_alpha** (*bool (optional)*) – Flag indicating whether alpha for large clusters should be reduced to avoid overplotting (default: True)
- **highlight_global** (*bool (optional)*) – flag indicating whether global optimum should be highlighted

Returns **colors** – One for each element in ‘vals’.

Return type list of RGBA

`pypesto.visualize.create_references` (*references=None, x=None, fval=None, color=None, legend=None*) →
List[pypesto.visualize.reference_points.ReferencePoint]

This function creates a list of reference point objects from user inputs

Parameters

- **references** (*ReferencePoint or dict or list, optional*) – Will be converted into a list of RefPoints
- **x** (*ndarray, optional*) – Parameter vector which should be used for reference point
- **fval** (*float, optional*) – Objective function value which should be used for reference point
- **color** (*RGBA, optional*) – Color which should be used for reference point.
- **legend** (*str*) – legend text for reference point

Returns **colors** – One for each element in ‘vals’.

Return type list of RGBA

`pypesto.visualize.delete_nan_inf` (*fvals: numpy.ndarray, x: numpy.ndarray = None*) → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]

Delete nan and inf values in fvals. If parameters ‘x’ are passend, also the corresponding entries are deleted.

Parameters

- **x** – array of parameters

- **fvals** – array of fval

Returns

- **x** (*np.array*) – array of parameters without nan or inf
- **fvals** (*np.array*) – array of fval without nan or inf

`pypesto.visualize.optimizer_history(results, ax=None, size=18.5, 10.5, trace_x='steps', trace_y='fval', scale_y='log10', offset_y=None, colors=None, y_limits=None, start_indices=None, reference=None, legends=None)`

Plot history of optimizer. Can plot either the history of the cost function or of the gradient norm, over either the optimizer steps or the computation time.

Parameters

- **results** (*pypesto.Result* or *list*) – Optimization result obtained by ‘optimize.py’ or list of those
- **ax** (*matplotlib.Axes*, *optional*) – Axes object to use.
- **size** (*tuple*, *optional*) – Figure size (width, height) in inches. Is only applied when no ax object is specified
- **trace_x** (*str*, *optional*) – What should be plotted on the x-axis? Possibilities: ‘time’, ‘steps’ Default: ‘steps’
- **trace_y** (*str*, *optional*) – What should be plotted on the y-axis? Possibilities: ‘fval’, ‘gradnorm’, ‘stepsize’ Default: ‘fval’
- **scale_y** (*str*, *optional*) – May be logarithmic or linear (‘log10’ or ‘lin’)
- **offset_y** (*float*, *optional*) – Offset for the y-axis-values, as these are plotted on a log10-scale Will be computed automatically if necessary
- **colors** (*list*, or *RGBA*, *optional*) – list of colors, or single color color or list of colors for plotting. If not set, clustering is done and colors are assigned automatically
- **y_limits** (*float* or *ndarray*, *optional*) – maximum value to be plotted on the y-axis, or y-limits
- **start_indices** (*list* or *int*) – list of integers specifying the multistart to be plotted or int specifying up to which start index should be plotted
- **reference** (*list*, *optional*) – List of reference points for optimization results, containing at least a function value fval
- **legends** (*list* or *str*) – Labels for line plots, one label per result object

Returns **ax** – The plot axes.

Return type `matplotlib.Axes`

`pypesto.visualize.optimizer_history_lowlevel(vals, scale_y='log10', colors=None, ax=None, size=18.5, 10.5, x_label='Optimizer steps', y_label='Objective value', legend_text=None)`

Plot optimizer history using list of numpy arrays.

Parameters

- **vals** (*list of numpy arrays*) – list of 2xn-arrays (x_values and y_values of the trace)

- **scale_y** (*str*, *optional*) – May be logarithmic or linear ('log10' or 'lin')
- **colors** (*list*, or *RGBA*, *optional*) – list of colors, or single color color or list of colors for plotting. If not set, clustering is done and colors are assigned automatically
- **ax** (*matplotlib.Axes*, *optional*) – Axes object to use.
- **size** (*tuple*, *optional*) – see waterfall
- **x_label** (*str*) – label for x-axis
- **y_label** (*str*) – label for y-axis
- **legend_text** (*str*) – Label for line plots

Returns **ax** – The plot axes.

Return type matplotlib.Axes

```
pypesto.visualize.parameters (results: Union[pypesto.result.Result, Sequence[pypesto.result.Result]], ax: Optional[matplotlib.axes._axes.Axes] = None, parameter_indices: Union[str, Sequence[int]] = 'free_only', lb: Optional[Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]]] = None, ub: Optional[Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]]] = None, size: Optional[Tuple[float, float]] = None, reference: Optional[List[pypesto.visualize.reference_points.ReferencePoint]] = None, colors: Optional[Union[List[float], List[List[float]]]] = None, legends: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None, balance_alpha: bool = True, start_indices: Optional[Union[int, Iterable[int]]] = None) → matplotlib.axes._axes.Axes
```

Plot parameter values.

Parameters

- **results** – Optimization result obtained by 'optimize.py' or list of those
- **ax** – Axes object to use.
- **parameter_indices** – Specifies which parameters should be plotted. Allowed string values are 'all' (both fixed and free parameters will be plotted) and 'free_only' (only free parameters will be plotted)
- **lb** – If not None, override result.problem.lb, problem.problem.ub. Dimension either result.problem.dim or result.problem.dim_full.
- **ub** – If not None, override result.problem.lb, problem.problem.ub. Dimension either result.problem.dim or result.problem.dim_full.
- **size** – Figure size (width, height) in inches. Is only applied when no ax object is specified
- **reference** – List of reference points for optimization results, containing at least a function value fval
- **colors** – list of RGBA colors, or single RGBA color If not set, clustering is done and colors are assigned automatically
- **legends** – Labels for line plots, one label per result object
- **balance_alpha** – Flag indicating whether alpha for large clusters should be reduced to avoid overplotting (default: True)
- **start_indices** – list of integers specifying the multistarts to be plotted or int specifying up to which start index should be plotted

Returns The plot axes.

Return type ax

```
pypesto.visualize.parameters_lowlevel(xs: Sequence[Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]]],
                                     fvals: Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]], lb: Op-
                                     tional[Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]]] = None,
                                     ub: Optional[Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]]] =
                                     None, x_labels: Optional[Iterable[str]] = None, ax:
                                     Optional[matplotlib.axes._axes.Axes] = None, size:
                                     Optional[Tuple[float, float]] = None, colors: Op-
                                     tional[Sequence[Union[numpy.ndarray, List[float]]]]
                                     = None, linestyle: str = '-', legend_text: Optional[str]
                                     = None, balance_alpha: bool = True) → mat-
                                     plotlib.axes._axes.Axes
```

Plot parameters plot using list of parameters.

Parameters

- **xs** – Including optimized parameters for each startpoint. Shape: (n_starts, dim).
- **fvals** – Function values. Needed to assign cluster colors.
- **lb** – The lower and upper bounds.
- **ub** – The lower and upper bounds.
- **x_labels** – Labels to be used for the parameters.
- **ax** – Axes object to use.
- **size** – see parameters
- **colors** – One for each element in ‘fvals’.
- **linestyle** – linestyle argument for parameter plot
- **legend_text** – Label for line plots
- **balance_alpha** – Flag indicating whether alpha for large clusters should be reduced to avoid overplotting (default: True)

Returns The plot axes.

Return type ax

```
pypesto.visualize.process_offset_y(offset_y: Optional[float], scale_y: str, min_val: float) →
                                     float
compute offset for y-axis, depend on user settings
```

Parameters

- **offset_y** – value for offsetting the later plotted values, in order to ensure positivity if a semilog-plot is used
- **scale_y** – Can be ‘lin’ or ‘log10’, specifying whether values should be plotted on linear or on log10-scale
- **min_val** – Smallest value to be plotted

Returns **offset_y** – value for offsetting the later plotted values, in order to ensure positivity if a semilog-plot is used

Return type float

`pypesto.visualize.process_result_list` (*results*, *colors=None*, *legends=None*)
assigns colors and legends to a list of results, check user provided lists

Parameters

- **results** (*list or pypesto.Result*) – list of `pypesto.Result` objects or a single `pypesto.Result`
- **colors** (*list, optional*) – list of RGBA colors
- **legends** (*str or list*) – labels for line plots

Returns

- **results** (*list of pypesto.Result*) – list of `pypesto.Result` objects
- **colors** (*list of RGBA*) – One for each element in ‘results’.
- **legends** (*list of str*) – labels for line plots

`pypesto.visualize.process_y_limits` (*ax*, *y_limits*)
apply user specified limits of y-axis

Parameters

- **ax** (*matplotlib.Axes, optional*) – Axes object to use.
- **y_limits** (*ndarray*) – *y_limits*, minimum and maximum, for current axes object
- **min_val** (*float*) – Smallest value to be plotted

Returns *ax* – Axes object to use.

Return type `matplotlib.Axes`, optional

`pypesto.visualize.profile_cis` (*result: pypesto.result.Result*, *confidence_level: float = 0.95*, *profile_indices: Sequence[int] = None*, *profile_list: int = 0*, *color: Union[str, tuple] = 'C0'*, *show_bounds: bool = False*, *ax: matplotlib.axes._axes.Axes = None*) → `matplotlib.axes._axes.Axes`
Plot approximate confidence intervals based on profiles.

Parameters

- **result** – The result object after profiling.
- **confidence_level** – The confidence level in (0,1), which is translated to an approximate threshold assuming a chi2 distribution, using `pypesto.profile.chi2_quantile_to_ratio`.
- **profile_indices** – List of integer values specifying which profiles should be plotted. Defaults to the indices for which profiles were generated in profile list *profile_list*.
- **profile_list** – Index of the profile list to be used.
- **color** – Main plot color.
- **show_bounds** – Whether to show, and extend the plot to, the lower and upper bounds.
- **ax** – Axes object to use. Default: Create a new one.

`pypesto.visualize.profile_lowlevel` (*fvals*, *ax=None*, *size: Tuple[float, float] = 18.5, 6.5*, *color=None*, *legend_text: str = None*, *show_bounds: bool = False*, *lb: float = None*, *ub: float = None*)

Lowlevel routine for plotting one profile, working with a numpy array only

Parameters

- **fvals** (*numeric list or array*) – Values to plot.

- **ax** (*matplotlib.Axes, optional*) – Axes object to use.
- **size** (*tuple, optional*) – Figure size (width, height) in inches. Is only applied when no ax object is specified.
- **color** (*RGBA, optional*) – Color for profiles in plot.
- **legend_text** (*str*) – Label for line plots.
- **show_bounds** – Whether to show, and extend the plot to, the lower and upper bounds.
- **lb** – Lower bound.
- **ub** – Upper bound.

Returns **ax** – The plot axes.

Return type `matplotlib.Axes`

```
pypesto.visualize.profiles(results: Union[pypesto.result.Result, Sequence[pypesto.result.Result]], ax=None, profile_indices: Sequence[int] = None, size: Sequence[float] = 18.5, 6.5, reference: Union[pypesto.visualize.reference_points.ReferencePoint, Sequence[pypesto.visualize.reference_points.ReferencePoint]] = None, colors=None, legends: Sequence[str] = None, x_labels: Sequence[str] = None, profile_list_ids: Union[int, Sequence[int]] = 0, ratio_min: float = 0.0, show_bounds: bool = False)
```

Plot classical 1D profile plot (using the posterior, e.g. Gaussian like profile)

Parameters

- **results** (*list or pypesto.Result*) – List of or single *pypesto.Result* after profiling.
- **ax** (*list of matplotlib.Axes, optional*) – List of axes objects to use.
- **profile_indices** (*list of integer values*) – List of integer values specifying which profiles should be plotted.
- **size** (*tuple, optional*) – Figure size (width, height) in inches. Is only applied when no ax object is specified.
- **reference** (*list, optional*) – List of reference points for optimization results, containing at least a function value *fval*.
- **colors** (*list, or RGBA, optional*) – List of colors, or single color.
- **legends** (*list or str, optional*) – Labels for line plots, one label per result object.
- **x_labels** (*list of str*) – Labels for parameter value axes (e.g. parameter names).
- **profile_list_ids** (*int or list of ints, optional*) – Index or list of indices of the profile lists to be used for profiling.
- **ratio_min** – Minimum ratio below which to cut off.
- **show_bounds** – Whether to show, and extend the plot to, the lower and upper bounds.

Returns **ax** – The plot axes.

Return type `matplotlib.Axes`

```
pypesto.visualize.profiles_lowlevel(fvals, ax=None, size: Tuple[float, float] = 18.5, 6.5,
                                   color=None, legend_text: str = None, x_labels=None,
                                   show_bounds: bool = False, lb_full=None,
                                   ub_full=None)
```

Lowlevel routine for profile plotting, working with a list of arrays only, opening different axes objects in case

Parameters

- **fvals** (*numeric list or array*) – Values to plot.
- **ax** (*list of matplotlib.Axes, optional*) – List of axes object to use.
- **size** (*tuple, optional*) – Figure size (width, height) in inches. Is only applied when no ax object is specified.
- **size** – Figure size (width, height) in inches. Is only applied when no ax object is specified.
- **color** (*RGBA, optional*) – Color for profiles in plot.
- **legend_text** (*List[str]*) – Label for line plots.
- **legend_text** – Label for line plots.
- **show_bounds** – Whether to show, and extend the plot to, the lower and upper bounds.
- **lb_full** – Lower bound.
- **ub_full** – Upper bound.

Returns **ax** – The plot axes.

Return type matplotlib.Axes

```
pypesto.visualize.sampling_1d_marginals(result: pypesto.result.Result, i_chain: int = 0,
                                       par_indices: Sequence[int] = None, stepsize: int = 1,
                                       plot_type: str = 'both', bw: str = 'scott',
                                       supitle: str = None, size: Tuple[float, float] = None)
```

Plot marginals.

Parameters

- **result** – The pyPESTO result object with filled sample result.
- **i_chain** – Which chain to plot. Default: First chain.
- **par_indices** (*list of integer values*) – List of integer values specifying which parameters to plot. Default: All parameters are shown.
- **stepsize** – Only one in *stepsize* values is plotted.
- **plot_type** (*{'hist' | 'kde' | 'both'}*) – Specify whether to plot a histogram ('hist'), a kernel density estimate ('kde'), or both ('both').
- **bw** (*{'scott', 'silverman' | scalar | pair of scalars}*) – Kernel bandwidth method.
- **supitle** – Figure super title.
- **size** – Figure size in inches.

Returns **ax**

Return type matplotlib-axes

```

pypesto.visualize.sampling_fval_trace(result: pypesto.result.Result, i_chain: int = 0,
                                     full_trace: bool = False, stepsize: int = 1, title: str
                                     = None, size: Tuple[float, float] = None, ax: mat-
                                     plotlib.axes._axes.Axes = None)

```

Plot log-posterior (=function value) over iterations.

Parameters

- **result** – The pyPESTO result object with filled sample result.
- **i_chain** – Which chain to plot. Default: First chain.
- **full_trace** – Plot the full trace including warm up. Default: False.
- **stepsize** – Only one in *stepsize* values is plotted.
- **title** – Axes title.
- **size** (*ndarray*) – Figure size in inches.
- **ax** – Axes object to use.

Returns The plot axes.

Return type `ax`

```

pypesto.visualize.sampling_parameters_trace(result: pypesto.result.Result, i_chain: int
= 0, par_indices: Sequence[int] = None, full_trace: bool = False, stepsize: int = 1,
use_problem_bounds: bool = True, supitle: str = None, size: Tuple[float, float] = None,
ax: matplotlib.axes._axes.Axes = None)

```

Plot parameter values over iterations.

Parameters

- **result** – The pyPESTO result object with filled sample result.
- **i_chain** – Which chain to plot. Default: First chain.
- **par_indices** (*list of integer values*) – List of integer values specifying which parameters to plot. Default: All parameters are shown.
- **full_trace** – Plot the full trace including warm up. Default: False.
- **stepsize** – Only one in *stepsize* values is plotted.
- **use_problem_bounds** – Defines if the y-limits shall be the lower and upper bounds of parameter estimation problem.
- **supitle** – Figure supitle.
- **size** – Figure size in inches.
- **ax** – Axes object to use.

Returns The plot axes.

Return type `ax`

```

pypesto.visualize.sampling_scatter(result: pypesto.result.Result, i_chain: int = 0, stepsize: int
= 1, supitle: str = None, size: Tuple[float, float] = None)

```

Parameter scatter plot.

Parameters

- **result** – The pyPESTO result object with filled sample result.

- **i_chain** – Which chain to plot. Default: First chain.
- **stepsize** – Only one in *stepsize* values is plotted.
- **suptitle** – Figure super title.
- **size** – Figure size in inches.

Returns The plot axes.

Return type `ax`

`pypesto.visualize.waterfall` (*results*, *ax=None*, *size=18.5, 10.5*, *y_limits=None*, *scale_y='log10'*, *offset_y=None*, *start_indices=None*, *reference=None*, *colors=None*, *legends=None*)

Plot waterfall plot.

Parameters

- **results** (*pypesto.Result* or *list*) – Optimization result obtained by ‘optimize.py’ or list of those
- **ax** (*matplotlib.Axes*, *optional*) – Axes object to use.
- **size** (*tuple*, *optional*) – Figure size (width, height) in inches. Is only applied when no ax object is specified
- **y_limits** (*float* or *ndarray*, *optional*) – maximum value to be plotted on the y-axis, or y-limits
- **scale_y** (*str*, *optional*) – May be logarithmic or linear (‘log10’ or ‘lin’)
- **offset_y** – offset for the y-axis, if it is supposed to be in log10-scale
- **start_indices** (*list* or *int*) – list of integers specifying the multistart to be plotted or int specifying up to which start index should be plotted
- **reference** (*list*, *optional*) – List of reference points for optimization results, containing at least a function value *fval*
- **colors** (*list*, or *RGBA*, *optional*) – list of colors, or single color or list of colors for plotting. If not set, clustering is done and colors are assigned automatically
- **legends** (*list* or *str*) – Labels for line plots, one label per result object

Returns `ax` – The plot axes.

Return type `matplotlib.Axes`

`pypesto.visualize.waterfall_lowlevel` (*fvals*, *scale_y='log10'*, *offset_y=0.0*, *ax=None*, *size=18.5, 10.5*, *colors=None*, *legend_text=None*)

Plot waterfall plot using list of function values.

Parameters

- **fvals** (*numeric list* or *array*) – Including values need to be plotted.
- **scale_y** (*str*, *optional*) – May be logarithmic or linear (‘log10’ or ‘lin’)
- **offset_y** – offset for the y-axis, if it is supposed to be in log10-scale
- **ax** (*matplotlib.Axes*, *optional*) – Axes object to use.
- **size** (*tuple*, *optional*) – see waterfall
- **colors** (*list*, or *RGBA*, *optional*) – list of colors, or single color or list of colors for plotting. If not set, clustering is done and colors are assigned automatically

- **legend_text** (*str*) – Label for line plots

Returns **ax** – The plot axes.

Return type matplotlib.Axes

ENGINES

The execution of the multistarts can be parallelized in different ways, e.g. multi-threaded or cluster-based. Note that it is not checked whether a single task itself is internally parallelized.

```
class pypesto.engine.Engine
```

```
    Bases: abc.ABC
```

```
    Abstract engine base class.
```

```
    __init__ ()
```

```
        Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
```

```
    abstract execute (tasks: List[pypesto.engine.task.Task])
```

```
        Execute tasks.
```

```
        Parameters tasks – List of tasks to execute.
```

```
class pypesto.engine.MultiProcessEngine (n_procs: int = None)
```

```
    Bases: pypesto.engine.base.Engine
```

```
    Parallelize the task execution using multiprocessing.
```

```
        Parameters n_procs – The maximum number of processes to use in parallel. Defaults to the number of CPUs available on the system according to os.cpu_count(). The effectively used number of processes will be the minimum of n_procs and the number of tasks submitted.
```

```
    __init__ (n_procs: int = None)
```

```
        Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
```

```
    execute (tasks: List[pypesto.engine.task.Task])
```

```
        Pickle tasks and distribute work over parallel processes.
```

```
class pypesto.engine.MultiThreadEngine (n_threads: int = None)
```

```
    Bases: pypesto.engine.base.Engine
```

```
    Parallelize the task execution using multithreading.
```

```
        Parameters n_threads – The maximum number of threads to use in parallel. Defaults to the number of CPUs available on the system according to os.cpu_count(). The effectively used number of threads will be the minimum of n_threads and the number of tasks submitted.
```

```
    __init__ (n_threads: int = None)
```

```
        Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
```

```
    execute (tasks: List[pypesto.engine.task.Task])
```

```
        Deepcopy tasks and distribute work over parallel threads.
```

```
class pypesto.engine.SingleCoreEngine
```

```
    Bases: pypesto.engine.base.Engine
```

Dummy engine for sequential execution on one core. Note that the objective itself may be multithreaded.

__init__ ()

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

execute (*tasks: List[pypesto.engine.task.Task]*)

Execute all tasks in a simple for loop sequentially.

class pypesto.engine.Task

Bases: abc.ABC

A task is one of a list of independent execution tasks that are submitted to the execution engine to be executed using the execute() method, commonly in parallel.

__init__ ()

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

abstract execute ()

Execute the task and return its results.

STARTPOINT

Methods for selecting points that can be used as start points for multistart optimization. All methods have the form

```
method(**kwargs) -> startpoints
```

where the kwargs can/should include the following parameters, which are passed by pypesto:

n_starts: int Number of points to generate.

lb, ub: ndarray Lower and upper bound, may for most methods not contain nan or inf values.

x_guesses: ndarray, shape=(g, dim), optional Parameter guesses by the user, where g denotes the number of guesses. Note that these are only possibly taken as reference points to generate new start points (e.g. to maximize some distance) depending on the method, but regardless of g, there are always n_starts points generated and returned.

objective: pypesto.Objective, optional The objective can be used to evaluate the goodness of start points.

max_n_fval: int, optional The maximum number of evaluations of the objective function allowed.

`pypesto.startpoint.assign_startpoints` (*n_starts: int, startpoint_method: Callable, problem: [pypesto.problem.Problem](#), startpoint_resample: bool*) → `numpy.ndarray`

Assign start points.

`pypesto.startpoint.latin_hypercube` (***kwargs*) → `numpy.ndarray`
Generate latin hypercube points.

`pypesto.startpoint.uniform` (***kwargs*) → `numpy.ndarray`
Generate uniform points.

STORAGE

Saving and loading traces and results objects.

class `pypesto.store.OptimizationResultHDF5Reader` (*storage_filename: str*)
Bases: `object`

Reader of the HDF5 result files written by class `OptimizationResultHDF5Writer`.

storage_filename
HDF5 result file name

__init__ (*storage_filename: str*)

Parameters **storage_filename** (*str*) – HDF5 result file name

read () → `pypesto.result.Result`

Read HDF5 result file and return pyPESTO result object.

class `pypesto.store.OptimizationResultHDF5Writer` (*storage_filename: str*)
Bases: `object`

Writer of the HDF5 result files.

storage_filename
HDF5 result file name

__init__ (*storage_filename: str*)

Parameters **storage_filename** (*str*) – HDF5 result file name

write (*result: pypesto.result.Result, overwrite=False*)

Write HDF5 result file from pyPESTO result object.

class `pypesto.store.ProblemHDF5Reader` (*storage_filename: str*)
Bases: `object`

Reader of the HDF5 problem files written by class `ProblemHDF5Writer`.

storage_filename
HDF5 problem file name

__init__ (*storage_filename: str*)

Parameters **storage_filename** (*str*) – HDF5 problem file name

read (*objective: pypesto.objective.base.ObjectiveBase = None*) → `pypesto.problem.Problem`

Read HDF5 problem file and return pyPESTO problem object.

Parameters **objective** – Objective function which is currently not saved to storage.

Returns A problem instance with all attributes read in.

Return type problem

class `pypesto.store.ProblemHDF5Writer` (*storage_filename: str*)

Bases: `object`

Writer of the HDF5 problem files.

storage_filename

HDF5 result file name

__init__ (*storage_filename: str*)

Parameters **storage_filename** (*str*) – HDF5 problem file name

write (*problem, overwrite: bool = False*)

Write HDF5 problem file from pyPESTO problem object.

LOGGING

Logging convenience functions.

```
pypesto.logging.log (name: str = 'pypesto', level: int = 10, console: bool = False, filename: str = "")
```

Log messages from a specified name with a specified level to any combination of console and file.

Parameters

- **name** – The name of the logger.
- **level** – The output level to use.
- **console** – If True, messages are logged to console.
- **filename** – If specified, messages are logged to a file with this name.

```
pypesto.logging.log_to_console (level: int = 10)
```

Log to console.

Parameters the log method. (See) –

```
pypesto.logging.log_to_file (level: int = 10, filename: str = 'pypesto_logging.log')
```

Log to file.

Parameters the log method. (See) –

RELEASE NOTES

19.1 0.2 series

19.1.1 0.2.1 (2020-09-07)

- Example Notebook for prior functionality (#438)
- Changed parameter indexing in profiling routines (#419)
- Basic sanity checking for parameter fixing (#420)
- Bug fixes in: * Displaying of multi start optimization (#430) * AMICI error output (#428) * Axes scaling/limits in waterfall plots (#441) * Priors (PEtab impor, error handling) (#448, #452, #454)
- Improved sampling diagnostics (e.g. effective samples size) (#426)
- Improvements and bug fixes in parameter plots (#425)

19.1.2 0.2.0 (2020-06-17)

Major:

- Modularize import, to import optimization, sampling and profiling separately (#413)

Minor:

- Bug fixes in * sampling (#412) * visualization (#405) * PEOtab import (#403) * Hessian computation (#390)
- Improve hdf5 error output (#409)
- Outlaw large new files in GitHub commits (#388)

19.2 0.1 series

19.2.1 0.1.0 (2020-06-17)

Objective

- Write solver settings to stream to enable serialization for distributed systems (#308)
- Refactor objective function (#347) * Removes necessity for all of the nasty binding/unbinding in AmiciObjective * Substantially reduces the complexity of the AggregatedObjective class * Aggregation of functions with inconsistent sensi_order/mode support * Introduce ObjectiveBase as an abstract Objective class * Introduce FunctionObjective for objectives from functions

- Implement priors with gradients, integrate with PETab (#357)
- Fix minus sign in AmiciObjective.get_error_output (#361)
- Implement a prior class, derivatives for standard models, interface with PETab (#357)
- Use *amici.import_model_module* to resolve module loading failure (#384)

Problem

- Tidy up problem vectors using properties (#393)

Optimization

- Interface IpOpt optimizer (#373)

Profiles

- Tidy up profiles (#356)
- Refactor profiles; add locally approximated profiles (#369)
- Fix profiling and visualization with fixed parameters (#393)

Sampling

- Geweke test for sampling convergence (#339)
- Implement basic Pymc3 sampler (#351)
- Make theano for pymc3 an optional dependency (allows using pypesto without pymc3) (#356)
- Progress bar for MCMC sampling (#366)
- Fix Geweke test crash for small sample sizes (#376)
- In parallel tempering, allow to only temperate the likelihood, not the prior (#396)

History and storage

- Allow storing results in a pre-filled hdf5 file (#290)
- Various fixes of the history (reduced vs. full parameters, read-in from file, chi2 values) (#315)
- Fix proper dimensions in result for failed start (#317)
- Create required directories before creating hdf5 file (#326)
- Improve storage and docs documentation (#328)
- Fix storing x_free_indices in hdf5 result (#334)
- Fix problem hdf5 return format (#336)
- Implement partial trace extraction, simplify History API (#337)
- Save really all attributes of a Problem to hdf5 (#342)

Visualization

- Customizable xLabels and tight layout for profile plots (#331)
- Fix non-positive bottom ylim on a log-scale axis in waterfall plots (#348)
- Fix “palette list has the wrong number of colors” in sampling plots (#372)
- Allow to plot multiple profiles from one result (#399)

Logging

- Allow easier specification of only logging for submodules (#398)

Tests

- Speed up travis build (#329)
- Update travis test system to latest ubuntu and python 3.8 (#330)
- Additional code quality checks, minor simplifications (#395)

19.3 0.0 series

19.3.1 0.0.13 (2020-05-03)

- Tidy up and speed up tests (#265 and others).
- Basic self-implemented Adaptive Metropolis and Adaptive Parallel Tempering sampling routines (#268).
- Fix namespace sample -> sampling (#275).
- Fix covariance matrix regularization (#275).
- Fix circular dependency *PetabImporter* - *PetabAmiciObjective* via *AmiciObjectBuilder*, *PetabAmiciObjective* becomes obsolete (#274).
- Define *AmiciCalculator* to separate the AMICI call logic (required for hierarchical optimization) (#277).
- Define initialize function for resetting steady states in *AmiciObjective* (#281).
- Fix scipy least squares options (#283).
- Allow failed starts by default (#280).
- Always copy parameter vector in objective to avoid side effects (#291).
- Add Dockerfile (#288).
- Fix header names in CSV history (#299).

Documentation:

- Use imported members in autodoc (#270).
- Enable python syntax highlighting in notebooks (#271).

19.3.2 0.0.12 (2020-04-06)

- Add typehints to global functions and classes.
- Add *PetabImporter.rdatas_to_simulation_df* function (all #235).
- Adapt y scale in waterfall plot if convergence was too good (#236).
- Clarify that *Objective* is of type negative log-posterior, for minimization (#243).
- Tidy up *AmiciObjective.parameter_mapping* as implemented in AMICI now (#247).
- Add *MultiThreadEngine* implementing multi-threading aside the *MultiProcessEngine* implementing multi-processing (#254).
- Fix copying and pickling of *AmiciObjective* (#252, #257).
- Remove circular dependence history-objective (#254).
- Fix problem of visualizing results with failed starts (#249).

- Rework history: make thread-safe, use factory methods, make context-specific (#256).
- Improve PETab usage example (#258).
- Define history base contract, enabling different backends (#260).
- Store optimization results to HDF5 (#261).
- Simplify tests (#263).

Breaking changes:

- *HistoryOptions* passed to *pypesto.minimize* instead of *Objective* (#256).
- *GlobalOptimizer* renamed to *PyswarmOptimizer* (#235).

19.3.3 0.0.11 (2020-03-17)

- Rewrite AmiciObjective and PetabAmiciObjective simulation routine to directly use amici.petab_objective routines (#209, #219, #225).
- Implement petab test suite checks (#228).
- Various error fixes, in particular regarding PETab and visualization.
- Improve trace structure.
- Fix conversion between fval and chi2, fix FIM (all #223).

19.3.4 0.0.10 (2019-12-04)

- Only compute FIM when sensitivities are available (#194).
- Fix documentation build (#197).
- Add support for pyswarm optimizer (#198).
- Run travis tests for documentation and notebooks only on pull requests (#199).

19.3.5 0.0.9 (2019-10-11)

- Update to AMICI 0.10.13, fix API changes (#185).
- Start using PETab import from AMICI to be able to import constant species (#184, #185)
- Require PETab \geq 0.0.0a16 (#183)

19.3.6 0.0.8 (2019-09-01)

- Add logo (#178).
- Fix petab API changes (#179).
- Some minor bugfixes (#168).

19.3.7 0.0.7 (2019-03-21)

- Support noise models in Petab and Amici.
- Minor Petab update bug fixes.

19.3.8 0.0.6 (2019-03-13)

- Several minor error fixes, in particular on tests and steady state.

19.3.9 0.0.5 (2019-03-11)

- Introduce AggregatedObjective to use multiple objectives at once.
- Estimate steady state in AmiciObjective.
- Check amici model build version in PetabImporter.
- Use Amici multithreading in AmiciObjective.
- Allow to sort multistarts by initial value.
- Show usage of visualization routines in notebooks.
- Various fixes, in particular to visualization.

19.3.10 0.0.4 (2019-02-25)

- Implement multi process parallelization engine for optimization.
- Introduce PrePostProcessor to more reliably handle pre- and post-processing.
- Fix problems with simulating for multiple conditions.
- Add more visualization routines and options for those (colors, reference points, plotting of lists of result objects)

19.3.11 0.0.3 (2019-01-30)

- Import amici models and the petab data format automatically using `pypesto.PetabImporter`.
- Basic profiling routines.

19.3.12 0.0.2 (2018-10-18)

- Fix parameter values
- Record trace of function values
- Amici objective to directly handle amici models

19.3.13 0.0.1 (2018-07-25)

- Basic framework and implementation of the optimization

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We thank Patrick Beart for his contribution to the logo.

INDICES AND TABLES

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

p

- `pypesto.engine`, [131](#)
- `pypesto.logging`, [138](#)
- `pypesto.objective`, [75](#)
- `pypesto.optimize`, [102](#)
- `pypesto.petab`, [100](#)
- `pypesto.problem`, [94](#)
- `pypesto.profile`, [106](#)
- `pypesto.result`, [116](#)
- `pypesto.sample`, [110](#)
- `pypesto.startpoint`, [134](#)
- `pypesto.store`, [135](#)
- `pypesto.visualize`, [119](#)

Symbols

<code>__call__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.AmiciCalculator</code> method), 78	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.optimize.Optimizer</code> method), 104
<code>__call__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase</code> method), 90	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult</code> method), 105
<code>__call__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase</code> method), 96	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.optimize.PyswarmOptimizer</code> method), 105
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.engine.Engine</code> method), 133	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.optimize.ScipyOptimizer</code> method), 106
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.engine.MultiProcessEngine</code> method), 133	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.petab.PetabImporter</code> method), 101
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.engine.MultiThreadEngine</code> method), 133	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase</code> method), 96
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.engine.SingleCoreEngine</code> method), 134	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.problem.Problem</code> method), 99
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.engine.Task</code> method), 134	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.problem.SupportsFloat</code> method), 100
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.AggregatedObjective</code> method), 77	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.problem.SupportsInt</code> method), 100
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.AmiciCalculator</code> method), 78	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.profile.ProfileOptions</code> method), 107
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective</code> method), 79	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult</code> method), 108
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.CsvHistory</code> method), 81	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.result.OptimizeResult</code> method), 117
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.Hdf5History</code> method), 82	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.result.ProfileResult</code> method), 117
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.History</code> method), 83	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.result.Result</code> method), 118
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.HistoryOptions</code> method), 85	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.result.SampleResult</code> method), 118
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory</code> method), 86	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler</code> method), 111
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors</code> method), 88	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.sample.McmcPtResult</code> method), 112
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.Objective</code> method), 89	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler</code> method), 113
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase</code> method), 91	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.sample.ParallelTemperingSampler</code> method), 113
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.objective.OptimizerHistory</code> method), 93	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.sample.Pymc3Sampler</code> method), 114
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.optimize.DlibOptimizer</code> method), 103	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.sample.Sampler</code> method), 115
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.optimize.IpoptOptimizer</code> method), 103	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.store.OptimizationResultHDF5Reader</code> method), 137
<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.optimize.OptimizeOptions</code> method), 103	<code>__init__()</code>	(<code>pypesto.store.OptimizationResultHDF5Writer</code> method), 137

`__init__()` (*pypesto.store.ProblemHDF5Reader* method), 137

`__init__()` (*pypesto.store.ProblemHDF5Writer* method), 138

`__init__()` (*pypesto.visualize.ReferencePoint* method), 121

A

`AdaptiveMetropolisSampler` (class in *pypesto.sample*), 111

`AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler` (class in *pypesto.sample*), 111

`adjust_betas()` (*pypesto.sample.AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler* method), 89

`adjust_betas()` (*pypesto.sample.ParallelTemperingSampler* method), 113

`AggregatedObjective` (class in *pypesto.objective*), 77

`AmiciCalculator` (class in *pypesto.objective*), 78

`AmiciObjectBuilder` (class in *pypesto.objective*), 78

`AmiciObjective` (class in *pypesto.objective*), 78

`append()` (*pypesto.result.OptimizeResult* method), 117

`append_empty_profile_list()` (*pypesto.result.ProfileResult* method), 117

`append_profile_point()` (*pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult* method), 108

`append_profiler_result()` (*pypesto.result.ProfileResult* method), 117

`apply_steadystate_guess()` (*pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective* method), 79

`approximate_parameter_profile()` (in module *pypesto.profile*), 109

`as_dataframe()` (*pypesto.result.OptimizeResult* method), 117

`as_list()` (*pypesto.result.OptimizeResult* method), 117

`assert_instance()` (*pypesto.objective.HistoryOptions* static method), 86

`assert_instance()` (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizeOptions* static method), 103

`assign_clustered_colors()` (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 121

`assign_clusters()` (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 122

`assign_colors()` (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 122

`assign_startpoints()` (in module *pypesto.startpoint*), 135

`auto_color` (*pypesto.visualize.ReferencePoint* attribute), 121

`auto_correlation()` (in module *pypesto.sample*), 115

C

`calculate_approximate_ci()` (in module *pypesto.profile*), 109

`call_unprocessed()` (*pypesto.objective.AggregatedObjective* method), 77

`call_unprocessed()` (*pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective* method), 80

`call_unprocessed()` (*pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors* method), 88

`call_unprocessed()` (*pypesto.objective.Objective* method), 89

`call_unprocessed()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 91

`call_unprocessed()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 96

`check_grad()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 91

`check_grad()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 96

`check_mode()` (*pypesto.objective.AggregatedObjective* method), 77

`check_mode()` (*pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective* method), 80

`check_mode()` (*pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors* method), 88

`check_mode()` (*pypesto.objective.Objective* method), 90

`check_mode()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 91

`check_mode()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 97

`check_sensi_orders()` (*pypesto.objective.AggregatedObjective* method), 77

`check_sensi_orders()` (*pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective* method), 80

`check_sensi_orders()` (*pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors* method), 88

`check_sensi_orders()` (*pypesto.objective.Objective* method), 90

`check_sensi_orders()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 92

`check_sensi_orders()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 97

`chi2_quantile_to_ratio()` (in module *pypesto.profile*), 110

`color` (*pypesto.visualize.ReferencePoint* attribute), 121

- `compile_model()` (`pypesto.petab.PetabImporter` method), 101
`create_edatas()` (`pypesto.objective.AmiciObjectBuilder` method), 78
`create_edatas()` (`pypesto.petab.PetabImporter` method), 101
`create_history()` (`pypesto.objective.HistoryOptions` method), 86
`create_instance()` (`pypesto.profile.ProfileOptions` static method), 107
`create_model()` (`pypesto.objective.AmiciObjectBuilder` method), 78
`create_model()` (`pypesto.petab.PetabImporter` method), 101
`create_objective()` (`pypesto.petab.PetabImporter` method), 101
`create_prior()` (`pypesto.petab.PetabImporter` method), 102
`create_problem()` (`pypesto.petab.PetabImporter` method), 102
`create_references()` (in module `pypesto.visualize`), 122
`create_solver()` (`pypesto.objective.AmiciObjectBuilder` method), 78
`create_solver()` (`pypesto.petab.PetabImporter` method), 102
`CsvHistory` (class in `pypesto.objective`), 80
- ## D
- `default_options()` (`pypesto.sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler` class method), 111
`default_options()` (`pypesto.sample.AdaptiveParallelTemperingSampler` class method), 111
`default_options()` (`pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler` class method), 113
`default_options()` (`pypesto.sample.ParallelTemperingSampler` class method), 114
`default_options()` (`pypesto.sample.Sampler` class method), 115
`delete_nan_inf()` (in module `pypesto.visualize`), 122
`dim()` (`pypesto.problem.Problem` property), 99
`DlibOptimizer` (class in `pypesto.optimize`), 103
- ## E
- `effective_sample_size()` (in module `pypesto.sample`), 115
`Engine` (class in `pypesto.engine`), 133
`execute()` (`pypesto.engine.Engine` method), 133
`execute()` (`pypesto.engine.MultiProcessEngine` method), 133
`execute()` (`pypesto.engine.MultiThreadEngine` method), 133
`execute()` (`pypesto.engine.SingleCoreEngine` method), 134
`execute()` (`pypesto.engine.Task` method), 134
`exitflag` (`pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult` attribute), 105
`exitflag_path` (`pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult` attribute), 108
`extract_from_history()` (`pypesto.objective.OptimizerHistory` method), 93
- ## F
- `finalize()` (`pypesto.objective.CsvHistory` method), 81
`finalize()` (`pypesto.objective.Hdf5History` method), 82
`finalize()` (`pypesto.objective.History` method), 83
`finalize()` (`pypesto.objective.HistoryBase` method), 83
`finalize()` (`pypesto.objective.OptimizerHistory` method), 93
`fix_parameters()` (`pypesto.problem.Problem` method), 99
`flip_profile()` (`pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult` method), 109
`from_yaml()` (`pypesto.petab.PetabImporter` static method), 102
`full_index_to_free_index()` (`pypesto.problem.Problem` method), 99
`fval` (`pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult` attribute), 104
`fval` (`pypesto.visualize.ReferencePoint` attribute), 121
`fval0` (`pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult` attribute), 105
`fval_path` (`pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult` attribute), 108
- ## G
- `get_chi2_trace()` (`pypesto.objective.CsvHistory` method), 81
`get_chi2_trace()` (`pypesto.objective.HistoryBase` method), 83
`get_chi2_trace()` (`pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory` method), 86
`get_default_options()` (`pypesto.optimize.DlibOptimizer` method), 103
`get_default_options()` (`pypesto.optimize.Optimizer` method), 104
`get_default_options()` (`pypesto.optimize.ScipyOptimizer` method), 106

`get_for_key()` (*pypesto.result.OptimizeResult* method), 117
`get_full_matrix()` (*pypesto.problem.Problem* method), 99
`get_full_vector()` (*pypesto.problem.Problem* method), 99
`get_fval()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 92
`get_fval()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 97
`get_fval_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.CsvHistory* method), 81
`get_fval_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* method), 83
`get_fval_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory* method), 86
`get_grad()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 92
`get_grad()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 97
`get_grad_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.CsvHistory* method), 81
`get_grad_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* method), 84
`get_grad_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory* method), 86
`get_hess()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 92
`get_hess()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 97
`get_hess_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.CsvHistory* method), 81
`get_hess_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* method), 84
`get_hess_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory* method), 86
`get_last_sample()` (*pypesto.sample.InternalSampler* method), 111
`get_last_sample()` (*pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler* method), 113
`get_profiler_result()` (*pypesto.result.ProfileResult* method), 118
`get_reduced_matrix()` (*pypesto.problem.Problem* method), 99
`get_reduced_vector()` (*pypesto.problem.Problem* method), 99
`get_res()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 92
`get_res()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 97
`get_res_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.CsvHistory* method), 81
`get_res_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* method), 84
`get_res_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory* method), 86
`get_samples()` (*pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler* method), 113
`get_samples()` (*pypesto.sample.ParallelTemperingSampler* method), 114
`get_samples()` (*pypesto.sample.Pymc3Sampler* method), 114
`get_samples()` (*pypesto.sample.Sampler* method), 115
`get_schi2_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.CsvHistory* method), 81
`get_schi2_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* method), 84
`get_schi2_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory* method), 87
`get_sres()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 92
`get_sres()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 97
`get_sres_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.CsvHistory* method), 81
`get_sres_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* method), 84
`get_sres_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory* method), 87
`get_time_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.CsvHistory* method), 81
`get_time_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* method), 84
`get_time_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory* method), 87
`get_x_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.CsvHistory* method), 82
`get_x_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* method), 84
`get_x_trace()` (*pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory* method), 87
`geweke_test()` (in module *pypesto.sample*), 115
`grad` (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 104
`grad_min` (*pypesto.objective.OptimizerHistory* attribute), 93
`gradient_neg_log_density()` (*pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors* method), 88
`gradnorm_path` (*pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult* attribute), 108

H

`has_fun()` (*pypesto.objective.Objective* property), 90
`has_fun()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* property), 92

- `has_fun()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* property), 97
`has_grad()` (*pypesto.objective.Objective* property), 90
`has_grad()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* property), 92
`has_grad()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* property), 97
`has_hess()` (*pypesto.objective.Objective* property), 90
`has_hess()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* property), 92
`has_hess()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* property), 97
`has_hessp()` (*pypesto.objective.Objective* property), 90
`has_hessp()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* property), 92
`has_hessp()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* property), 97
`has_res()` (*pypesto.objective.Objective* property), 90
`has_res()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* property), 92
`has_res()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* property), 97
`has_sres()` (*pypesto.objective.Objective* property), 90
`has_sres()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* property), 92
`has_sres()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* property), 97
`Hdf5History` (class in *pypesto.objective*), 82
`hess` (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 104
`hess_min` (*pypesto.objective.OptimizerHistory* attribute), 93
`hessian_neg_log_density()`
 (*pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors* method), 88
`hessian_vp_neg_log_density()`
 (*pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors* method), 88
`History` (class in *pypesto.objective*), 82
`history` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* attribute), 90
`history` (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 105
`history` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* attribute), 95
`HistoryBase` (class in *pypesto.objective*), 83
`HistoryOptions` (class in *pypesto.objective*), 85
- I**
- `id` (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 104
`initialize()` (*pypesto.objective.AggregatedObjective* method), 78
`initialize()` (*pypesto.objective.AmiciCalculator* method), 78
`initialize()` (*pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective* method), 80
`initialize()` (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* method), 92
`initialize()` (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* method), 97
`initialize()` (*pypesto.sample.AdaptiveMetropolisSampler* method), 111
`initialize()` (*pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler* method), 113
`initialize()` (*pypesto.sample.ParallelTemperingSampler* method), 114
`initialize()` (*pypesto.sample.Pymc3Sampler* method), 114
`initialize()` (*pypesto.sample.Sampler* method), 115
`InternalSampler` (class in *pypesto.sample*), 111
`IpoptOptimizer` (class in *pypesto.optimize*), 103
`is_least_squares()`
 (*pypesto.optimize.DlibOptimizer* method), 103
`is_least_squares()`
 (*pypesto.optimize.IpoptOptimizer* method), 103
`is_least_squares()` (*pypesto.optimize.Optimizer* method), 104
`is_least_squares()`
 (*pypesto.optimize.PyswarmOptimizer* method), 105
`is_least_squares()`
 (*pypesto.optimize.ScipyOptimizer* method), 106
`Iterable` (in module *pypesto.problem*), 95
- L**
- `latin_hypercube()` (in module *pypesto.startpoint*), 135
`lb()` (*pypesto.problem.Problem* property), 100
`legend` (*pypesto.visualize.ReferencePoint* attribute), 121
`List` (in module *pypesto.problem*), 95
`log()` (in module *pypesto.logging*), 139
`log_to_console()` (in module *pypesto.logging*), 139
`log_to_file()` (in module *pypesto.logging*), 139
- M**
- `make_internal()` (*pypesto.sample.InternalSampler* method), 112
`make_internal()` (*pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler* method), 113
`McmcPtResult` (class in *pypesto.sample*), 112
`MemoryHistory` (class in *pypesto.objective*), 86
`message` (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 105
`message` (*pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult* attribute), 108

MetropolisSampler (class in *pypesto.sample*), 112
 minimize() (in module *pypesto.optimize*), 106
 minimize() (*pypesto.optimize.DlibOptimizer* method), 103
 minimize() (*pypesto.optimize.IpoptOptimizer* method), 103
 minimize() (*pypesto.optimize.Optimizer* method), 104
 minimize() (*pypesto.optimize.PyswarmOptimizer* method), 105
 minimize() (*pypesto.optimize.ScipyOptimizer* method), 106
 MODEL_BASE_DIR (*pypesto.petab.PetabImporter* attribute), 101
 module
 pypesto.engine, 131
 pypesto.logging, 138
 pypesto.objective, 75
 pypesto.optimize, 102
 pypesto.petab, 100
 pypesto.problem, 94
 pypesto.profile, 106
 pypesto.result, 116
 pypesto.sample, 110
 pypesto.startpoint, 134
 pypesto.store, 135
 pypesto.visualize, 119
 MultiProcessEngine (class in *pypesto.engine*), 133
 MultiThreadEngine (class in *pypesto.engine*), 133

N

n_fval (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 104
 n_fval (*pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult* attribute), 108
 n_fval() (*pypesto.objective.History* property), 83
 n_fval() (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* property), 84
 n_grad (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 104
 n_grad (*pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult* attribute), 108
 n_grad() (*pypesto.objective.History* property), 83
 n_grad() (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* property), 84
 n_hess (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 104
 n_hess (*pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult* attribute), 108
 n_hess() (*pypesto.objective.History* property), 83
 n_hess() (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* property), 84
 n_res (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 105
 n_res() (*pypesto.objective.History* property), 83
 n_res() (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* property), 84
 n_sres (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 105
 n_sres() (*pypesto.objective.History* property), 83
 n_sres() (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* property), 84
 neg_log_density()
 (*pypesto.objective.NegLogParameterPriors*

method), 88
 NegLogParameterPriors (class in *pypesto.objective*), 87
 NegLogPriors (class in *pypesto.objective*), 88
 NegLogPriors (class in *pypesto.problem*), 95
 normalize() (*pypesto.problem.Problem* method), 100

O

Objective (class in *pypesto.objective*), 89
 ObjectiveBase (class in *pypesto.objective*), 90
 ObjectiveBase (class in *pypesto.problem*), 95
 OptimizationResultHDF5Reader (class in *pypesto.store*), 137
 OptimizationResultHDF5Writer (class in *pypesto.store*), 137
 optimize_result (*pypesto.result.Result* attribute), 118
 OptimizeOptions (class in *pypesto.optimize*), 103
 Optimizer (class in *pypesto.optimize*), 104
 optimizer_history() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 123
 optimizer_history_lowlevel() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 123
 OptimizeResult (class in *pypesto.result*), 117
 OptimizerHistory (class in *pypesto.objective*), 93
 OptimizerResult (class in *pypesto.optimize*), 104
 output_to_tuple()
 (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* static method), 92
 output_to_tuple()
 (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* static method), 97

P

par_arr_to_dct() (*pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective* method), 80
 ParallelTemperingSampler (class in *pypesto.sample*), 113
 parameter_profile() (in module *pypesto.profile*), 110
 parameters() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 124
 parameters_lowlevel() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 125
 PetabImporter (class in *pypesto.petab*), 101
 pre_post_processor
 (*pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase* attribute), 90
 pre_post_processor
 (*pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase* attribute), 95
 print_parameter_summary()
 (*pypesto.problem.Problem* method), 100
 Problem (class in *pypesto.problem*), 98
 problem (*pypesto.result.Result* attribute), 118
 ProblemHDF5Reader (class in *pypesto.store*), 137

ProblemHDF5Writer (class in *pypesto.store*), 138
 process_offset_y() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 125
 process_result_list() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 125
 process_y_limits() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 126
 profile_cis() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 126
 profile_lowlevel() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 126
 profile_result (*pypesto.result.Result* attribute), 118
 ProfileOptions (class in *pypesto.profile*), 107
 ProfileResult (class in *pypesto.result*), 117
 ProfilerResult (class in *pypesto.profile*), 108
 profiles() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 127
 profiles_lowlevel() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 127
 Pymc3Sampler (class in *pypesto.sample*), 114
 pypesto.engine
 module, 131
 pypesto.logging
 module, 138
 pypesto.objective
 module, 75
 pypesto.optimize
 module, 102
 pypesto.petab
 module, 100
 pypesto.problem
 module, 94
 pypesto.profile
 module, 106
 pypesto.result
 module, 116
 pypesto.sample
 module, 110
 pypesto.startpoint
 module, 134
 pypesto.store
 module, 135
 pypesto.visualize
 module, 119
 PyswarmOptimizer (class in *pypesto.optimize*), 105

R

ratio_path (*pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult* attribute), 108
 rdatas_to_measurement_df() (*pypesto.petab.PetabImporter* method), 102
 rdatas_to_simulation_df() (*pypesto.petab.PetabImporter* method), 102
 read() (*pypesto.store.OptimizationResultHDF5Reader* method), 137

read() (*pypesto.store.ProblemHDF5Reader* method), 137
 ReferencePoint (class in *pypesto.visualize*), 121
 res (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 104
 res_min (*pypesto.objective.OptimizerHistory* attribute), 93
 res_to_chi2() (in module *pypesto.objective*), 93
 reset_steadystate_guesses() (*pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective* method), 80
 Result (class in *pypesto.result*), 118

S

sample() (in module *pypesto.sample*), 116
 sample() (*pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler* method), 113
 sample() (*pypesto.sample.ParallelTemperingSampler* method), 114
 sample() (*pypesto.sample.Pymc3Sampler* method), 114
 sample() (*pypesto.sample.Sampler* method), 115
 sample_result (*pypesto.result.Result* attribute), 118
 Sampler (class in *pypesto.sample*), 115
 SampleResult (class in *pypesto.result*), 118
 sampling_1d_marginals() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 128
 sampling_fval_trace() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 128
 sampling_parameters_trace() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 129
 sampling_scatter() (in module *pypesto.visualize*), 129
 ScipyOptimizer (class in *pypesto.optimize*), 105
 Sequence (in module *pypesto.result*), 118
 set_last_sample() (*pypesto.sample.InternalSampler* method), 112
 set_last_sample() (*pypesto.sample.MetropolisSampler* method), 113
 set_profiler_result() (*pypesto.result.ProfileResult* method), 118
 SingleCoreEngine (class in *pypesto.engine*), 133
 sort() (*pypesto.result.OptimizeResult* method), 117
 sres (*pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult* attribute), 104
 sres_min (*pypesto.objective.OptimizerHistory* attribute), 93
 sres_to_schi2() (in module *pypesto.objective*), 94
 start_time() (*pypesto.objective.History* property), 83
 start_time() (*pypesto.objective.HistoryBase* property), 85
 storage_filename (*pypesto.store.OptimizationResultHDF5Reader* attribute), 137

[storage_filename \(pypesto.store.OptimizationResultHDF5Writer attribute\), 137](#)
[storage_filename \(pypesto.store.ProblemHDF5Reader attribute\), 137](#)
[storage_filename \(pypesto.store.ProblemHDF5Writer attribute\), 138](#)
[store_steadystate_guess\(\) \(pypesto.objective.AmiciObjective method\), 80](#)
[SupportsFloat \(class in pypesto.problem\), 100](#)
[SupportsFloatIterableOrValue \(in module pypesto.problem\), 100](#)
[SupportsInt \(class in pypesto.problem\), 100](#)
[SupportsIntIterableOrValue \(in module pypesto.problem\), 100](#)
[swap_samples\(\) \(pypesto.sample.ParallelTemperingSampler method\), 114](#)
[x \(pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult attribute\), 104](#)
[x \(pypesto.visualize.ReferencePoint attribute\), 121](#)
[x0 \(pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult attribute\), 105](#)
[x_free_indices\(\) \(pypesto.problem.Problem property\), 100](#)
[x_guesses\(\) \(pypesto.problem.Problem property\), 100](#)
[x_path \(pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult attribute\), 108](#)

T

[Task \(class in pypesto.engine\), 134](#)
[time \(pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult attribute\), 105](#)
[time_path \(pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult attribute\), 108](#)
[time_total \(pypesto.profile.ProfilerResult attribute\), 108](#)
[translate_options\(\) \(pypesto.sample.Pymc3Sampler class method\), 115](#)
[translate_options\(\) \(pypesto.sample.Sampler class method\), 115](#)

U

[ub\(\) \(pypesto.problem.Problem property\), 100](#)
[unfix_parameters\(\) \(pypesto.problem.Problem method\), 100](#)
[uniform\(\) \(in module pypesto.startpoint\), 135](#)
[update\(\) \(pypesto.objective.CsvHistory method\), 82](#)
[update\(\) \(pypesto.objective.Hdf5History method\), 82](#)
[update\(\) \(pypesto.objective.History method\), 83](#)
[update\(\) \(pypesto.objective.HistoryBase method\), 85](#)
[update\(\) \(pypesto.objective.MemoryHistory method\), 87](#)
[update\(\) \(pypesto.objective.OptimizerHistory method\), 93](#)
[update_from_problem\(\) \(pypesto.objective.ObjectiveBase method\), 92](#)
[update_from_problem\(\) \(pypesto.problem.ObjectiveBase method\), 97](#)
[update_to_full\(\) \(pypesto.optimize.OptimizerResult method\), 105](#)

W

[waterfall\(\) \(in module pypesto.visualize\), 130](#)