

COMSOL Multiphysics

Application Programming Guide



Application Programming Guide

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Introduction

This book is a guide to writing code for COMSOL[®] models and applications using the Method Editor. The Method Editor is an important part of the Application Builder and is available in the COMSOL Desktop[®] environment in the Windows[®] version of COMSOL Multiphysics. For an introduction to using the Application Builder and its Form Editor and Method Editor, see the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

Writing a method is needed when an action is not already available in the standard run commands associated with functionality in the model tree nodes of the Model Builder. A method may, for example, contain loops, process inputs and outputs, and send messages and alerts to the user of the application.

In the Model Builder, the model tree is a graphical representation of the data structure that represents a model. This data structure is called the model object and stores the state of the underlying COMSOL Multiphysics model that is embedded in an application.

The contents of the application tree in the Application Builder is accessed through the application object, which is an important part of the model object. You can write code using the Method Editor to directly access and change the user interface of a running application, for example, to update button text, icons, colors, and fonts.

In the COMSOL Multiphysics environment, you use the Java[®] programming language to write methods, which means that you can utilize the extensive collection of Java[®] libraries. In addition to the Java[®] libraries, the Application Builder includes a built-in library for building applications and modifying the model object. A number of tools and resources are available to help you automatically create code for methods. For more information on autogeneration of code, see the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

This book assumes no prior knowledge of the Java[®] programming language. However, some familiarity with a programming language is helpful.

Syntax Primer

If you are not familiar with the Java[®] programming language, read this section to quickly get up to speed with its syntax. When creating applications, it is useful to know the basics of Java such as how to use the `if`, `for`, and `while` control statements. The more advanced aspects of Java will not be covered in this book. For more detail, see any dedicated book on Java programming or one of the many online resources. You can also learn a lot by reviewing the methods in the example applications available in the Application Libraries. Note that the Method Editor supports Java 11 syntax.

Data Types

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES

Java contains eight primitive data types, listed in the table below.

DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BYTES	EXAMPLE
<code>byte</code>	Integer between -127 and 128	1	<code>byte b=33;</code>
<code>char</code>	Unicode character; integer between 0 and 65535 (0 and $2^{16}-1$)	2	<code>char c='a';</code> <code>char c=97;</code>
<code>short</code>	Integer between -32768 and 32767 ($-2^{15}-1$ and $2^{15}-1$)	2	<code>short s=-1025;</code>
<code>int</code>	Integer between -2^{31} and $2^{31}-1$	4	<code>int i=15;</code>
<code>long</code>	Integer between -2^{63} and $2^{63}-1$	8	<code>long l=15;</code>
<code>float</code>	32-bit floating point number	4	<code>float f =4.67f;</code>
<code>double</code>	64-bit floating point number	8	<code>double d=4.67;</code>
<code>boolean</code>	Boolean with values <code>false</code> or <code>true</code>	N/A	<code>boolean b=true;</code>

Other data types such as strings are classes, which are also referred to as composite data types.

In methods, you can use any of the primitive or composite data types available in Java and the Java libraries. Many of the Application Builder built-in methods make use of primitive or composite data types. For example, the `timeStamp()` method provides a long integer as its output.

ASSIGNMENTS AND LITERALS

A few examples of using literals in assignments are:

```
int i=5; // initialize i and assign the value 5
double d=5.0; // initialize d and assign the value 5.0
boolean b=true; // initialize b and assign the value true
```

The constants 5, 5.0, and true are literals. Java distinguishes between the literals 5 and 5.0, where 5 is an integer and 5.0 is a double (or float).

UNARY AND BINARY OPERATORS IN METHODS (JAVA SYNTAX)

You can perform calculations and operations using primitive data types just like with many other programming languages. The table below describes some of the most common unary and binary operators used in Java code.

PRECEDENCE LEVEL	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	++ --	unary: postfix addition and subtraction
2	++ -- + - !	unary: addition, subtraction, positive sign, negative sign, logical not
3	* / %	binary: multiplication, division, modulus
4	+ -	binary: addition, subtraction
5	!	Logical NOT
6	< <= > >=	comparisons: less than, less than or equal, greater than, greater than or equal
7	== !=	comparisons: equal, not equal
8	&&	binary: logical AND
9		binary: logical OR
10	?:	conditional ternary
11	= += -= *= /= %= >>= <<= &= ^= =	assignments
12	,	element separator in lists

TYPE CONVERSIONS AND TYPE CASTING

When programming in Java, conversion between data types is automatic in many cases. For example, the following lines convert from an integer to a double:

```
int i; // initialize i
double d; //initialize d
i=41;
d=i; // the integer i is assigned to the double d and d is 41.0
```

However, the opposite will not work automatically (you will get a compilation error). Instead you can use explicit type casting as follows:

```
int i; // initialize i
double d; //initialize d
d=41.0;
i=(int) d; // the double d is assigned to the integer i and i is 41
```

You can convert between integers and doubles within arithmetic statements in various ways, however you will need to keep track of when the automatic type conversions are made. For example:

```
int i; // initialize i
double d; //initialize d
i=41;
d=14/i; // d is 0
```

In the last line, 14 is seen as an integer literal and the automatic conversion to a double is happening after the integer division 14/41, which results in 0.

Compare with:

```
int i; // initialize i
double d; //initialize d
i=41;
d=14.0/i; // d is 0.3414...
```

In the last line, 14.0 is seen as a double literal and the automatic conversion to a double is happening before the division and is equivalent to 14.0/41.0.

You can take charge over the type conversions with explicit casting by using the syntax (int) or (double):

```
int i; // initialize i
double d,e; //initialize d and e
i=41;
d=((int) 14.0)/i; // d is 0
e=14/((double) i); // e is 0.3414...
```

STRINGS AND JAVA OBJECTS

The `String` data type is a Java object. This is an example of how to declare a string variable:

```
String a="string A";
```

When declaring a string variable, the first letter of the data type is capitalized. This is a convention for composite data types (or object-oriented classes).

After you have declared a string variable, a number of methods are automatically made available that can operate on the string in various ways. Two such methods are `concat` and `equals` as described below, but there are many more methods available in the `String` class. See the online Java documentation for more information.

Concatenating Strings

To concatenate strings, you can use the method `concat` as follows:

```
String a = "string A";
String b = " and string B";
a.concat(b);
```

The resulting string `a` is `"string A and string B"`. From an object-oriented perspective, the variable `a` is an instance of an object of the class `String`. The method `concat` is defined in the `String` class and available using the `a.concat()` syntax.

Alternatively, you can use the `+` operator as follows:

```
a = a + b;
```

which is equivalent to:

```
a = "string A" + " and string B";
```

and equivalent to:

```
a = "string A" + " " + "and string B";
```

where the middle string is a string with a single whitespace character.

Comparing Strings

Comparing string values in Java is done with the `equals` method and not with the `==` operator. This is due to the fact that the `==` operator compares whether the strings are the same when viewed as class objects and does not consider their values. The code below demonstrates string comparisons:

```
boolean streq = false;
String a = "string A";
String b = "string B";
streq = a.equals(b);
// In this case streq == false

streq = (a == b);
// In this case streq == false

b = "string A";
streq = a.equals(b);
// In this case streq == true
```

Special Characters

If you would like to store, for example, a double quotation mark or a new line character in a string you need to use special character syntax preceded by a

backslash (\). The table below summarizes some of the most important special characters.

SPECIAL CHARACTER	DESCRIPTION
\'	Single quotation mark
\"	Double quotation mark
\\	Backslash
\t	Tab
\b	Backspace
\r	Carriage return
\f	Form feed
\n	Newline

Note that in Windows the new line character is the composite \r\n whereas in Linux and macOS \n is used.

The example below shows how to create a string in Windows that you later on intend to write to file and that consists of several lines.

```
String contents = "# Created by me\r\n"
                + "# Version 1.0 of this file format \r\n"
                + "# Body follows\r\n"
                + "0 1 \r\n"
                + "2 3\r\n"
                + "4 5\r\n";
```

The string is here broken up into several lines in the code for readability. However, the above is equivalent to the following:

```
String contents = "# Created by me\r\n# Version 1.0 of this file format \r\n#
Body follows\r\n0 1 \r\n2 3\r\n4 5\r\n";
```

which is clearly less readable.

Some Useful String Methods

The following table contains some of the most commonly used built-in methods for the String class:

METHOD	DESCRIPTION
int length()	Returns the length of the string, for example: <code>int len=str.length();</code>
boolean equals(Object obj)	Compares two strings for equality, for example: <code>boolean streq = a.equals(b)</code>

METHOD	DESCRIPTION
<code>boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String anotherString)</code>	Compares two strings, ignoring case differences, for example: <code>boolean streq = a.equalsIgnoreCase(b)</code>
<code>boolean startsWith(String prefix)</code>	Checks if a string starts with a specified prefix, for example: <code>boolean stw = a.startsWith(b)</code>
<code>boolean endsWith(String suffix)</code>	Checks if a string ends with a specified suffix
<code>int indexOf(String str)</code>	Returns the index of the first occurrence of a specified substring
<code>int lastIndexOf(String str)</code>	Returns the index of the last occurrence of a specified substring
<code>String substring(int beginIndex)</code>	Returns a substring from the specified index to the end
<code>String substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex)</code>	Returns a substring within a specified range
<code>String strip()</code>	Removes leading and trailing whitespace
<code>String stripLeading()</code>	Removes leading whitespace
<code>String stripTrailing()</code>	Removes trailing whitespace
<code>String concat(String str)</code>	Concatenates a string
<code>boolean isEmpty()</code>	Checks if the string is empty (<code>length() == 0</code>)
<code>boolean isBlank()</code>	Checks if the string is empty or contains only whitespace

In addition, the following string conversion methods are built-in to the COMSOL API:

METHOD	DESCRIPTION
<code>boolean toBoolean(String str)</code>	Converts a string to a boolean
<code>int toInt(String str)</code>	Converts a string to an int
<code>double toDouble(String str)</code>	Converts a string to a double
<code>String toString(boolean b)</code>	Converts a boolean to a string
<code>String toString(int i)</code>	Converts an int to a string
<code>String toString(double d)</code>	Converts a double to a string

Note that in Java, you can convert a string to a double using the standard `double.parseDouble(String s)` method. However, the `toDouble` method provided by the COMSOL API offers additional functionality. Specifically, it can handle arithmetic expressions that evaluate to constants. These expressions can include:

- Built-in numerical constants: `eps`, `i`, `j`, `inf`, `Inf`, `NaN`, `nan`, `pi`.
- Elementary functions such as `sin`, `exp`, `gamma`, `max`, `min`.
- Certain operators that make sense in a constant-evaluation context, such as `error`, `if`, `isinf`, `isnan`, `nif`, `realdot`.

ARRAYS

In the application tree, the **Declarations** node directly supports 1D and 2D arrays of type string (`String`), integer (`int`), Boolean (`boolean`), or double (`double`). A 1D array may be referred to as a vector and a 2D array referred to as a matrix, provided that the array is rectangular. A nonrectangular array is called jagged or ragged. In methods, you can define higher-dimensional arrays as well as arrays of data types other than string, integer, Boolean, or double.

1D Arrays

If you choose not to use the **Declarations** node to declare an array, then you can use the following syntax in a method:

```
double dv[] = new double[12];
```

This declares a double array of length 12.

The previous line is equivalent to the following two lines:

```
double dv[];
dv = new double[12];
```

When a double vector has been declared in this way, the value of each element in the array will be zero.

To access elements in an array you use the following syntax:

```
double e;
e = dv[3]; // e is 0.0
```

Arrays are indexed starting from 0. This means that `dv[0]` is the first element of the array in the examples above, and `dv[11]` is the last element.

You can simultaneously declare and initialize the values of an array by using curly braces:

```
double dv[] = {4.1, 3.2, 2.93, 1.3, 1.52};
```

In a similar way you can create an array of strings as follows:

```
String sv[] = {"Alice", "Bob", "Charles", "David", "Emma"};
```

2D Arrays

2D rectangular arrays can be declared as follows:

```
double dm[][] = new double[2][3];
```

This corresponds to a matrix of doubles with 2 rows and 3 columns. The row index comes first.

You can simultaneously declare and initialize a 2D array as follows:

```
double dm[][] = {{1.32, 2.11, 3.43},{4.14, 5.16, 6.12}};
```

where the value of, for example, `dm[1][0]` is 4.14. This array is a matrix since it is rectangular (it has same number of columns for each row). You can declare a ragged array as follows:

```
double dm[][] = {{1.32, 2.11}, {4.14, 5.16, 6.12, 3.43}};
```

where the value of, for example, `dm[1][3]` is 3.43.

Copying Arrays

Note that when copying arrays, this code:

```
for (int i1 = 0; i1 <= 11; i1++) {
    for (int i2 = 0; i2 <= 2; i2++) {
        input_array[i1][i2] = init_input_array[i1][i2];
    }
}
```

is not equivalent to:

```
input_array = init_input_array;
```

The latter only assigns the same reference, meaning both variables will point to the exact same array in memory.

Instead, you can use the copy method:

```
input_table = copy(init_input_table);
```

This call creates a new array under the hood and then copies the values into it.

Declarations

Variables defined in the **Declarations** node in the application tree are directly available as global variables in a method and need no further declarations.

The image shows two parts of the application builder interface. The top part is a tree view of the application structure for 'helical_static_mixer.mph (root)'. The 'Declarations' node is expanded, showing several variables: 'String 1 (string 1)', 'Double 1 (double 1)', 'Boolean 1 (boolean 1)', and 'Number of Blades List (numberOfBladesChoicelist)'. Below the tree is a 'Settings' dialog box for a 'String' variable. It has fields for 'Label' (containing 'String') and 'Name' (containing 'string1'). Below these fields is a 'List of Variables' table.

Name	Initial value	Description
activePlot	temperature	Active graphics plot tab
solutionState	nosolution	State of solution
emailTo		Email address

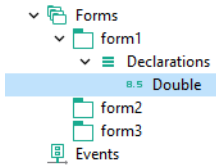
Variables declared in methods will have local scope unless you specify otherwise. The **Declarations** node directly supports integers (`int`), doubles (`double`), and Booleans (`boolean`). In addition, strings are supported (see “Strings and Java Objects” on page 10). In the **Declarations** node, variables can be scalars, 1D arrays, and 2D arrays.

To simplify referencing form objects as well as menu, ribbon, and toolbar items by name, you can create shortcuts with a custom name. These names are available in the **Declarations** node under **Shortcuts**. They are directly available in methods along with the other global variables defined under **Declarations**. For more information on shortcuts, see “Shortcuts” on page 78.

In addition, under the **Declarations** node, you can add declarations for: **Choice List**, **File**, **Unit Set**, **File Type**, and **Graphics Data**. For more information on these types of declarations, see also the *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

FORM DECLARATIONS

Variables can also be defined as **Form Declarations** under each respective form node in the application tree.



Form declarations can be of the types **Scalar**, **Array 1D**, **Array 2D**, and **Choice List**. Global declarations are exposed to all user-interface components of the application whereas form declarations are only exposed to the form that they are defined in and the form objects within that form. Form declarations are used to limit the scope of variables and thereby logically separate the different parts of an application.

Built-in Elementary Math Functions

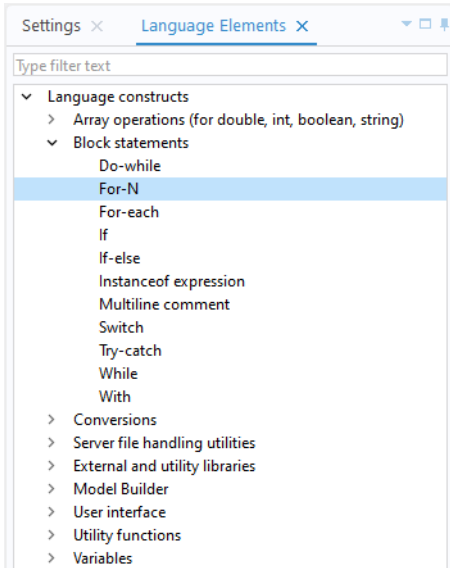
Elementary math functions for use in methods are available in the Java math library. Some examples:

```
double a = Math.PI; // the mathematical constant pi
double b = Math.sin(3*a); // trigonometric sine function
double c = Math.cos(4*a); // trigonometric cosine function
double d = Math.random(); // random number uniformly distributed in [0,1)
double e = Math.exp(2*a); // exponential function
double f = Math.log(1+e); // natural base e logarithm
double g = Math.pow(10,3); // power function
double h = Math.log10(2.5); // base 10 logarithm
double k = Math.sqrt(81.0); // square root
```

There are several more math functions available in the Java math library. For additional information, see any Java book or online resource.

Control Flow Statements

Java supports the usual control flow statements `if-else`, `for`, and `while`. You can use the **Language Elements** tool to insert template code corresponding to a number of control flow, of or block, statements.



The following examples illustrate some of the most common uses of control flow statements.

THE IF-ELSE STATEMENT

This is an example of a general `if-else` statement:

```
if (a < b) {  
    alert("Value too small.");  
} else {  
    alert("Value is just right.");  
}
```

Between curly braces `{}` you can include multiple lines of code, each terminated with a semicolon. If you only need one line of code, such as in the example above, this shortened syntax is available:

```
if (a < b)  
    alert("Value too small.");  
else  
    alert("Value is just right.");
```

THE FOR STATEMENT

Java supports several different types of for statements. This example uses the perhaps most conventional syntax:

```
// Iterate i from 1 to N:
int N = 10;
for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
    // Do something
}
```

In an alternative syntax, shown in the example on page 89, the loop is over all form objects in a list of form objects:

```
for (FormObject formObject : app.form("form1").formObject()) {
    if ("Button".equals(formObject.getType())) {
        formObject.set("enabled", false);
    }
}
```

where the local iteration variable looped over is `formObject` of the type, or class, `FormObject`. The collection of objects, in this case `app.form("form1").formObject()`, can be an array or other types of lists of objects. Using this syntax, the iteration variable loops over all entries in the collection, from start to finish. Another example can be found on page 125.

THE WHILE STATEMENT

This example shows a while statement.

```
double t = 0, h = 0.1, tend = 10;
while(t < tend) {
    // do something with t
    t = t + h;
}
```

For a more advanced example of a while statement, see “Creating and Removing Model Tree Nodes” on page 58.

Note that Java also supports do-while statements.

THE WITH STATEMENT

When writing methods in the Method Editor, in addition to the standard Java control flow statement, there is also an optional `with` statement, specific to the Method Editor, that can be used to make Application Builder code more compact and easier to read (you enable this in **File > Preferences**). A simple example is shown below:

```
// Set the global parameter L to a fixed value
with(model.param());
    set("L", "10[cm]");
endwith();
```

The code above is equivalent to:

```
model.param().set("L", "10[cm]");
```

In this case using the `with` statement has limited value since just one parameter is assigned but for multiple assignments readability increases. See “Parameters and Variables” on page 50 for an example with multiple assignments.

Note that the `with` statement is only available when writing code in the Method Editor. It is not available when using the COMSOL API for use with Java[®]. You can turn off the use of `with` statements in the section for **Methods in Preferences**.

The method `descr` returns the variable description for the last parameter or variable in a `with` statement:

```
with(model.param());  
    set("L", "10[cm]");  
    String ds = descr("L");  
endwith();
```

Assuming that the parameter description of the parameter `L` is `Length`. The string `ds` will have the value `Length`.

EXCEPTION HANDLING

An exception is an error that occurs at runtime. The Java[®] programming language has a sophisticated machinery for handling exceptions and each exception generates an object of an exception class. The most common way to handle exceptions is by using `try` and `catch`, as in the example below.

```
double d[][] = new double[2][15];  
try {  
    d = readMatrixFromFile("common:///my_file.txt");  
} catch (Exception e) {  
    error("Cannot find the file my_file.txt.");  
}
```

where an error dialog is shown in case the file `my_file.txt` is not found in the application file folder `common`.

To inform the user of the underlying cause you can use an additional input argument to the error method, as shown in the example below.

```
double d[][] = new double[2][15];  
try {  
    d = readMatrixFromFile("common:///my_file.txt");  
} catch (Exception e) {  
    error("Cannot find the file my_file.txt.",e);  
}
```

This can be used to “wrap” native COMSOL Multiphysics error messages with custom error messages. See the Java[®] documentation for more information about using `try` and `catch`.

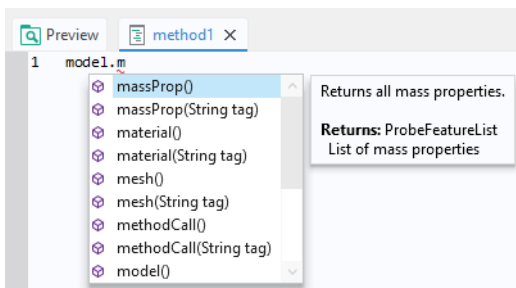
Important Programming Tools

The Application Builder includes several tools for automatically generating code as well as debugging. These tools include code completion, **Record Method**, **Record Code**, **Convert to New Method**, **Editor Tools**, **Language Elements**, **Copy as Code to Clipboard**, **Call Stack**, and **Variables**, and are described in the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*. These utilities allow you to quickly get up and running with programming tasks even if you are not familiar with the syntax.

The following sections describes two of the most important tools: code completion using Ctrl+Space and **Record Code**. Using these tools will make you more productive, for example, by allowing you to copy-paste or autogenerate blocks of code.

Ctrl+Space for Code Completion

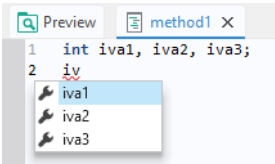
While typing code in the Method Editor, the Application Builder can provide suggestions for code completions. The list of possible completions are shown in a separate completion list that opens while typing. In some situations, detailed information appears in a separate window when an entry is selected in the list. Code completion can always be requested with the keyboard shortcut Ctrl+Space. Alternatively Ctrl+/ **can be used to request code completion, which is useful if Ctrl+Space is in use by the Windows operating system such as for certain languages. When accessing parts of the model object, you will get a list of possible completions, as shown in the figure below:**



Select a completion by using the arrow keys to choose an entry in the list and double-click, or press the Tab or Enter key, to confirm the selection.

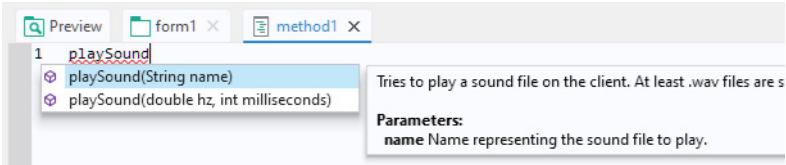
If the list is long, you can filter by typing the first few characters of the completion you are looking for.

For example, if you enter the first few characters of a variable or method name, and press Ctrl+Space, the possible completions are shown:



In the example above, only variables that match the string `iv` are shown. This example shows that variables local to the method also appear in the completion suggestions.

You can also use Ctrl+Space to learn about the syntax for the built-in methods that are not directly related to the model object. Type the name of the command and use Ctrl+Space to open a window with information on the various calling signatures available.



Additional information is also available in the form of tool tips that are displayed when hovering over the different parts of the code.

The Method Editor also supports code completion for properties, including listing the properties that are available for a given model object feature node, and providing a list of allowed values that are available for a given property.

The figure below shows an example of code completion for the mesh element size property, where a list of the allowed values for the predefined element sizes is presented.



COMSOL Multiphysics and its add-on modules contain thousands of physics features that you can learn about by using, for example, **Record Code**, **Save as** >

Model File for Java, and code completion. The figure below shows code completion for a particular feature in the **Electric Currents** interface.

```

1  /** Updates the Coplanar waveguide geometry sequence to include or exclude the backplane. */
2
3  if (!isCpwBackplane) {
4      model.param().set("bp_cpw", "0");
5      model.physics("ec4").selection().set(1, 2, 4);
6      model.physics("ec4").feature("gnd2").active(false);
7      model.mesh("mesh4").feature("b12").active(false);
8  }
9  else {
10     model.param().set("bp_cpw", "1");
11     model.physics("ec4").selection().set(2, 4);
12     model.physics("ec4").feature("").active(true);
13     model.mesh("mesh4").feature("cucn1") {Current Conservation 1}
14 }
15 // The input data has changed
16 setInputChanged();

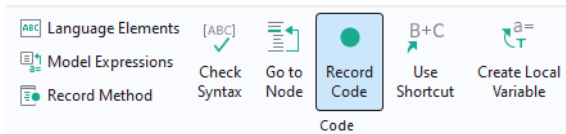
```

Current conservation equation for domains.

- "cucn1" {Current Conservation 1}
- "ein1" {Electric Insulation 1}
- "init1" {Initial Values 1}
- "dcont1" {Continuity 1}
- "cucn2" {Current Conservation 2}
- "pot1" {Electric Potential 1}
- "gnd1" {Ground 1}
- "gnd2" {Ground 2}

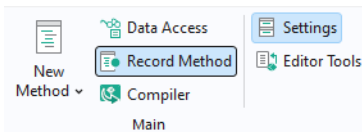
Recording Code

Click the **Record Code** button in the **Code** section of the Method Editor ribbon to record a sequence of operations that you perform using the model tree, as shown in the figure below.

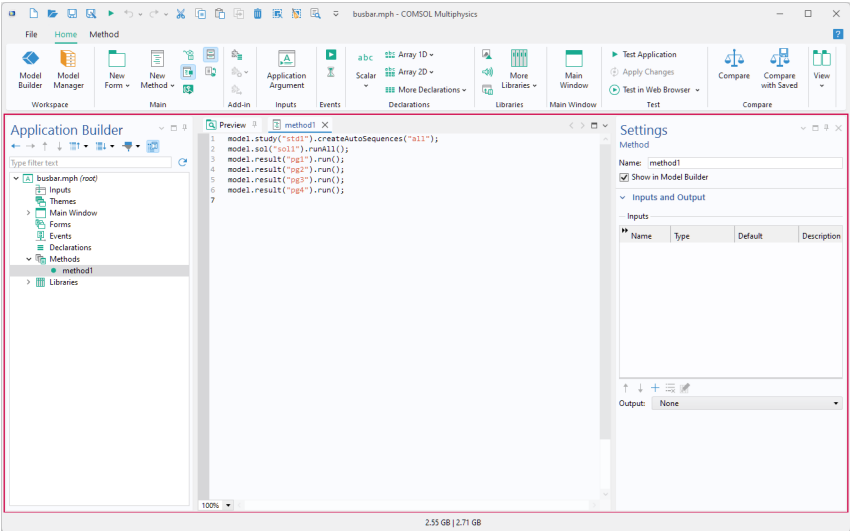
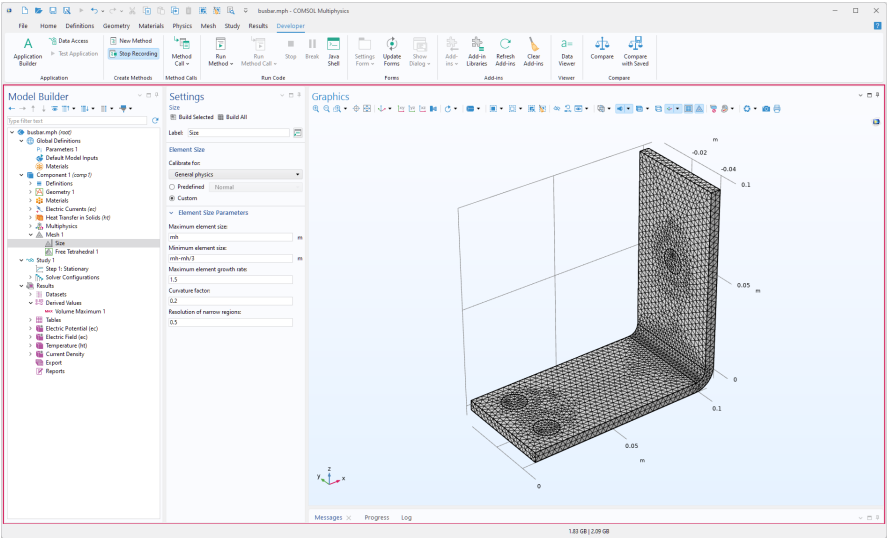


Certain operations in the application tree can also be recorded, for example, code that changes the color of a text label in a running application may be generated.

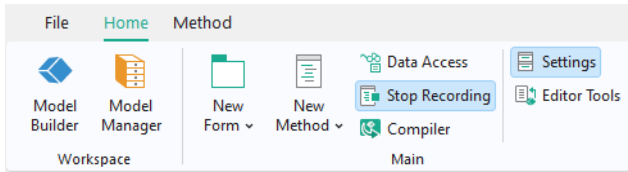
To record a new method, click the **Record Method** button in the **Main** section of the **Home** tab.



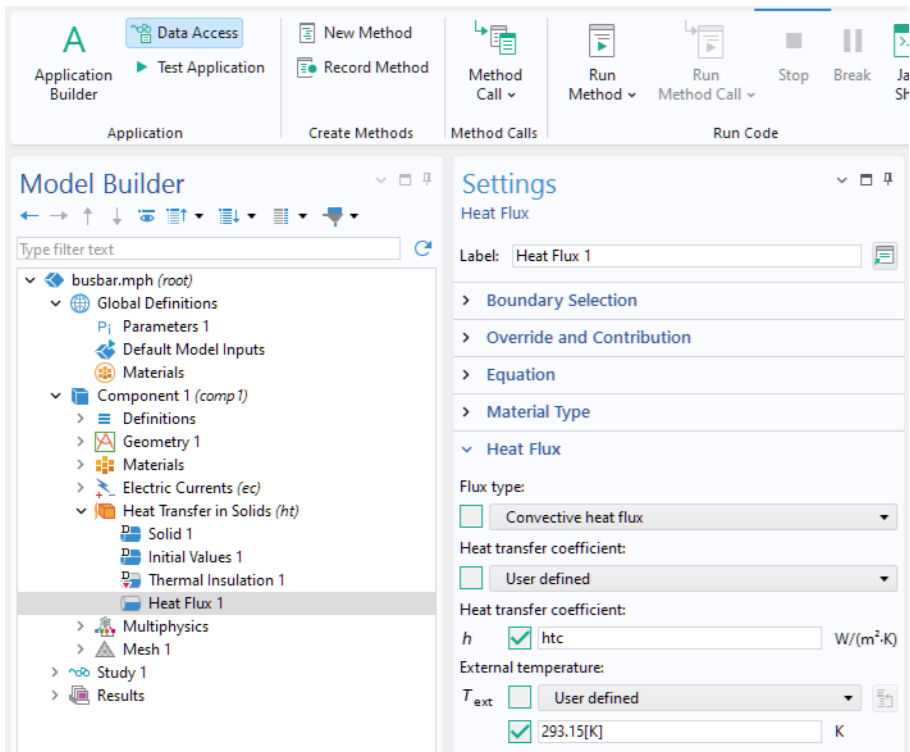
While recording code, the COMSOL Desktop windows are surrounded by a red frame:



To stop recording code, click one of the **Stop Recording** buttons in the ribbon of either the Model Builder or the Application Builder.



By using **Data Access**, you selectively access various settings in the Model Builder, from the Application Builder. For example, you can set the values of the **Heat transfer coefficient** and the **External temperature** properties of the busbar tutorial model used in the documents *Introduction to COMSOL Multiphysics* and *Introduction to the Application Builder*.



To generate similar code using **Record Code** (**Data Access** is not used when recording code), follow these steps:

- Create a simple application based on the busbar model (MPH file).

- In the Model Builder window, in the **Developer** tab, click **Record Method**, or with the Method Editor open, click **Record Code**.
- Change the value of the **Heat transfer coefficient** to 5.
- Change the value of the **External temperature** to 300[K].
- Click **Stop Recording**.
- If it is not already open, open the method with the recorded code.

The resulting code is listed below:

```
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hf1").set("h", 5);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hf1").set("Text",
"300[K]");
```

To generate code corresponding to changes to the application object, use **Record Code** or **Record Method**, then go to the Form Editor, and, for example, change the appearance of a form object. The following code corresponds to changing the color of a text label from the default **Inherit** to **Blue**:

```
app.form("form1").formObject("textlabel1").set("foreground", "blue");
```

Built-in methods that changes the application object are only available when running applications and not when running methods from the Model Builder.

Use the tools for recording code to quickly learn how to interact with the model object or the application object. The autogenerated code shows you the names of properties, parameters, and variables. Use strings and string-number conversions to assign new parameter values in model properties. By using **Data Access** while recording, you can, for example, extract a parameter value using `get`, process its value in a method, and save it back into the model object using `set`. For more information on **Data Access**, see the *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

Model Methods and Application Methods

Methods called from the Model Builder are referred to as model methods, while those called from an application are referred to as application methods. When the context is clear, this distinction is often omitted, and they are simply called methods. Model methods directly modify the model object represented in the Model Builder during the current session and are typically used to automate modeling tasks that would otherwise involve several manual steps. Application methods, on the other hand, modify the embedded model within the application. When you click Test Application, the methods executed by the application do not modify the model currently seen in the Model Builder, but instead operate on a copy of the model—the embedded model of the application.

For example, a typical use of a model method is to solve multiple studies in sequence. In a model with several studies, you can record code that first computes Study 1, then Study 2, which may depend on the results of Study 1, and so on. This recorded method can then be called to automate the entire process.

To organize a customized workflow in the Model Builder you can create an add-in based on methods by using a **Method Call**, **Settings Form**, or a ribbon tab. For an introductory example of using methods from the Model Builder and for information on how to create add-ins, see *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

You can learn how to write methods to manipulate the model object by reading the method code in the add-ins that are available in the Add-in Libraries. To load an MPH file from these libraries, browse to the `addins` folder in the installation folder. This is typically located at:

```
C:\Program Files\COMSOL\COMSOL64\COMSOL_Multiphysics\addins
```

In these examples you can learn how to identify a model component, how to check the spatial dimension of a model component, how to work with selections, and more.

Global Methods, Form Methods, and Local Methods

There are global methods, form methods, and local methods. Global methods are displayed in the application tree and are accessible from all methods and form objects. Form methods are displayed in the application tree as child nodes to the form it belongs to. A local method is associated with a form object or event and can be opened from the corresponding **Settings** window.

Global methods are exposed to all components of the application whereas form methods are only exposed to the form that they are defined in and the form objects within that form. You can use form methods to provide a logical separation of the different parts of an application.

Method Names

A method name has to be a text string without spaces. The string can contain letters, numbers, and underscores. Java® programming language keywords cannot be used. The name must not begin by a number (this is also true for the name of a form object, variable, and method).

A global method cannot have the same name as a form method and vice versa. In addition, the following names are reserved since they are used as names of local methods:

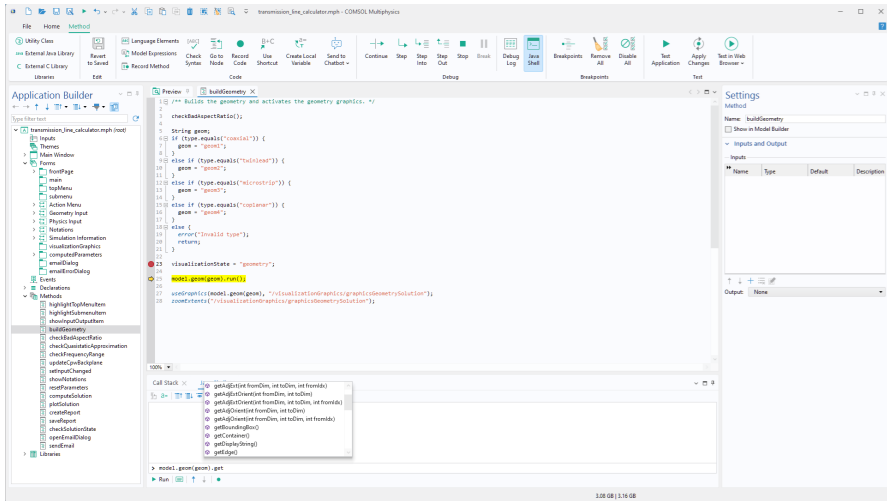
- `onActivate`
- `onClick`
- `onClose`
- `onDataChange`
- `onEvent`
- `onFocusGained`
- `onFocusLost`
- `onLoad`
- `onPickingChanged`
- `onStartup`
- `onShutdown`

The Java Shell and Data Viewer Windows

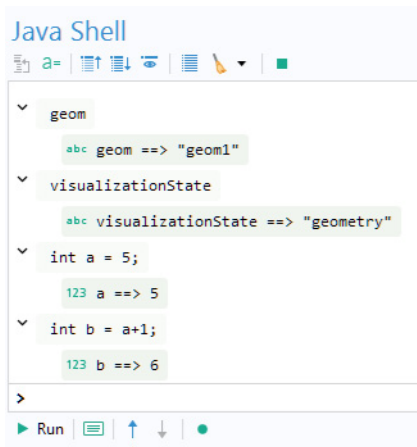
The **Java Shell** window is an interactive environment that provides a command prompt for running Java code, supporting all the features of the Method Editor such as code completion, syntax highlighting, and more. This functionality can be used to quickly modify a model through the COMSOL API for Java, without needing to create a method first. It can be used to, for example, prototype code for methods, bulk create features, inspect properties, or change declaration variables. It is also useful for debugging methods, allowing you to perform code evaluations while stopped at a breakpoint.

The **Java Shell** window can be accessed from the Model Builder, Application Builder, and Model Manager, by selecting it from the **Windows** menu in the **Home**

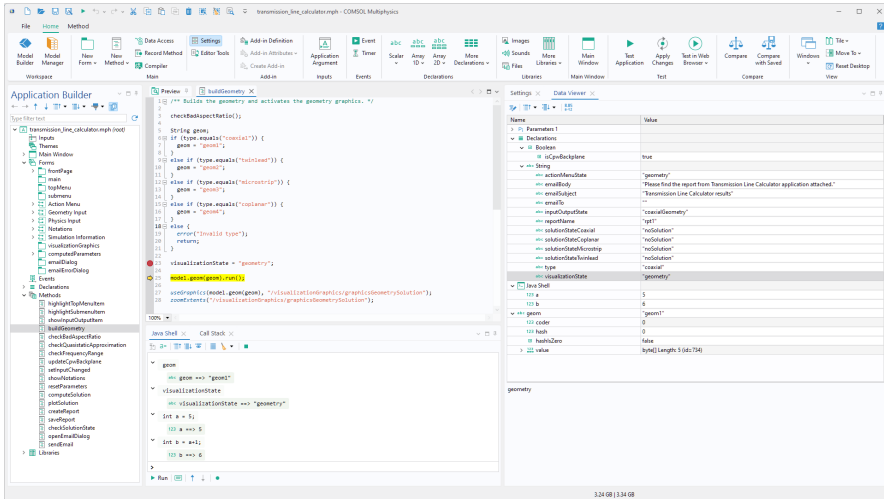
tab. The figure below shows the Java Shell window used to debug the buildGeometry method in the Transmission Line Calculator tutorial app.



The **Data Viewer** window is used to display and edit parameters, declarations, and Java variables when stopped at a breakpoint. The **Data Viewer** window is always accessible, including in the Model Builder workspace, allowing for quick viewing and updating of parameters and declarations no matter where you are in the user interface. The window also shows Java variables from the **Java Shell** window. The Java Shell window can also be used to define temporary Java variables, as illustrated in the figure below where the temporary integer variables a and b are initialized and used.



This functionality can be helpful when debugging code. Note that all Application Builder variables as well as temporary **Java Shell** window variables are displayed in the **Data Viewer** window, as shown in the figure below.



At the top and bottom of the **Java Shell** window are two toolbars used to access different features.



These toolbars contain the following buttons:

- **Go to Node:** Jumps to the corresponding node in the model tree.
- **Show in Data Viewer:** Opens the Data Viewer window.
- **Collapse All:** Collapses all content.
- **Expand All:** Expands all content.
- **Only List Input:** Displays only the input commands in the output area.
- **Display Session Content:** Displays the entire session content in the output area.
- **Clear Output Area:** Clears all content from the output area; however, no shell variables are removed.

- **Reset Session:** Clears all content from the output area and removes shell variables.
- **Stop:** Stops code execution.
- **Run:** Runs code entered at the command prompt. Alternatively, you can press Enter.
- **Multiline Input:** Makes it possible to add and then run multiple lines of commands. To run the code you can click the **Run** button or press Ctrl+Enter.
- **Previous in History:** Moves up in the command history.
- **Next in History:** Moves down in the command history.
- **Record Code:** Records code to the **Java Shell** window

Note that you get additional options by right-clicking the output area.

The **Java Shell** session is reset when you open or start a new model and no content is saved between sessions. To make persistent changes, you need to change the model object and then save the model or use declarations in the Application Builder.

To interact with the model tree, commands should begin with `model.` and continue with the appropriate methods. Code completion is available as a tooltip, suggesting possible completions. For example, if you type `model.bas`, the tooltip displays `model.baseSystem()` and `model.baseSystem(String name)` as options. You can also activate code completion using Ctrl+Space.

For instance, if you enter

```
model.baseSystem("mpa");
```

and run the command, the **Unit System** in the root node updates from SI to MPa.

The **Java Shell** automatically generates local shell variables for output associated with the model object. By default, these variables have the same names as the tags of the model object. For example, if you type:

```
model.geom().create("geom1",3)
```

you will see the following output:

```
geom1 ==> Geometry 1
```

A local variable named `geom1` is created in the shell, allowing you to use:

```
geom1.angularUnit("deg")
```

instead of:

```
model.geom("geom1").angularUnit("deg")
```

from that point forward. To remove a shell variable from the current **Java Shell** session, it can be deleted by right-clicking it in the **Data Viewer** window and selecting **Delete From Session**.

You can select text in a message, then right-click and choose **Copy** (or press Ctrl+C) to copy the text. To copy the content of any output from that input, select **Copy Children**. You can also right-click to delete it from the output area by choosing **Delete** (or press Delete).

To re-run code, right-click and select **Run**. Additionally, you can send the message content to the input area or the **Chatbot** window by choosing **Send to Input** or **Send to Chatbot**, respectively. For a detailed view, right-click and select **Details** to open the message in a separate window that can be resized. The **Details** window supports both inputs and outputs. Input code is displayed with syntax highlighting and search functionality is provided in a panel that you open by pressing Ctrl+F.

If you encounter errors, sending them to the **Chatbot** window can help you get improved code suggestions. Note that when writing to standard output or standard error in the **Java Shell** window, the output appears in the same window. For example:

```
System.out.println("Foo");
```

However, this behavior differs when running a method created in the Method Editor. In this case, standard output and standard error are directed to the **Debug Log** window.

The Chatbot Window

From the **Windows** menu on the **Home** toolbar, select **Chatbot** to open a window for communicating with an OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, or OpenAI API-compatible model. This feature assists with generating and correcting COMSOL API for Java® code directly within COMSOL Multiphysics, as well as answering modeling questions related to the software. Using the **Chatbot** window can help with both programming tasks using the COMSOL API for Java and general modeling tasks within the COMSOL Desktop. The **Chatbot** window is available in both the Model Builder and Application Builder workspaces.

The **Chatbot** window is only available with the Windows version of the COMSOL Desktop. The COMSOL software must also be installed with the CHATBOT feature included in the installation and enabled using the Enable **Chatbot** checkbox on the **Chatbot** page in the **Preferences** window.

The **Chatbot** window requires authentication details for your selected provider, for example, an API key or connection settings for OpenAI, Azure OpenAI, or another OpenAI API-compatible service.

The first time that you use the **Chatbot** window you need to configure a chatbot provider. In the **Chatbot** window, click **Configure Chatbot Provider**, which opens the **Preferences** window. Choose a **Provider** and **Model** and enter your key in the **API**

key field and click **OK**. If you are using Azure OpenAI, also enter an endpoint URL in the **Endpoint** field and a model deployment name in the **Deployment name** field. For the OpenAI API-compatible option, instead enter a **Base URL** and **Model id**.

If enabled, the **Tool calling** option allows the **Chatbot** to browse the COMSOL documentation for information.

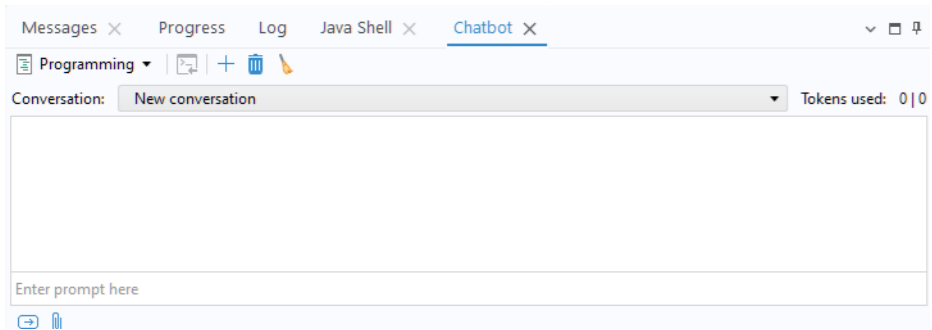
Once configured, you can start a chatbot conversation. Note that obtaining an API key typically requires signing up for an API key payment plan. For more information, see the *Reference Manual*.

⚠ The **Chatbot** window functionality connects to an external AI system. A subscription agreement with the AI system host is needed to obtain an API key. COMSOL is not a party in this agreement, and use of the external AI system may be subject to additional fees.

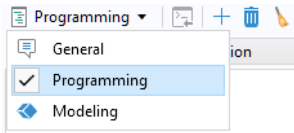
It is your responsibility to ensure that your use of the AI system is in accordance with laws and policies that may apply. It is also your responsibility to review the suitability of any suggestions made by the AI system.

The following **Chatbot** window examples use various models from OpenAI. The output may vary depending on the selected provider and model, and due to the nature of large language models (LLMs), some random variation between responses is expected.

The **Chatbot** window includes a set of toolbar buttons and menus, as shown in the figure below. In addition, information on the number of tokens used is displayed in the **Chatbot** window's top-right corner, next to **Tokens** used:



From the list in the top-left corner of the **Chatbot** window, you can select a subject: **General**, **Programming**, and **Modeling**, as shown in the figure below.



The selected subject influences how the chatbot interprets your prompts. The chatbot understands Java syntax but not all aspects of the COMSOL API. However, you can guide the chatbot to help you write code by using the **Record Code** functionality of the Method Editor.

For example, let us use the **Chatbot** window to add annotations to the Pacemaker Electrode tutorial model which is available in the Application Libraries under **COMSOL Multiphysics>Electromagnetics** with the filename `pacemaker_electrode.mph`.

If we open this model and record the creation of one annotation feature for the **Electric Potential** plot, then the following code is produced:

```
model.result("pg1").create("ann1", "Annotation");
model.result("pg1").feature("ann1").set("posxexpr", 0.001);
model.result("pg1").feature("ann1").set("posyexpr", 0.002);
model.result("pg1").feature("ann1").set("poszexpr", 0.003);
model.result("pg1").feature("ann1").set("text", "eval(V)");
```

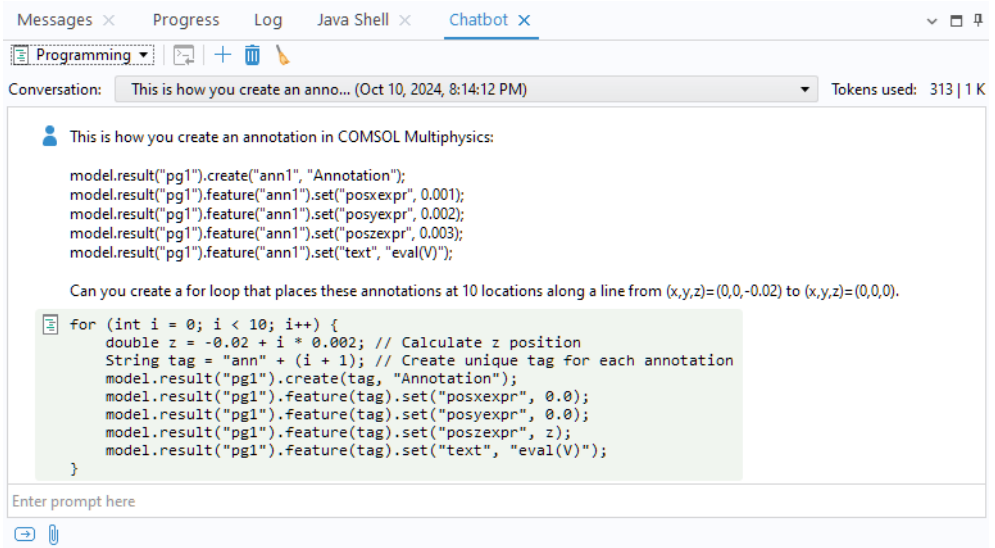
Say that you would like to create 10 such annotations along a line. While having the **Programming** subject selected, the following prompt will then guide the chatbot to write functional code:

This is how you create an annotation in COMSOL Multiphysics:

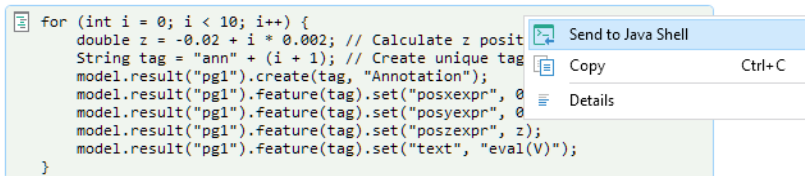
```
model.result("pg1").create("ann1", "Annotation");
model.result("pg1").feature("ann1").set("posxexpr", 0.001);
model.result("pg1").feature("ann1").set("posyexpr", 0.002);
model.result("pg1").feature("ann1").set("poszexpr", 0.003);
model.result("pg1").feature("ann1").set("text", "eval(V)");
```

Can you create a for loop that places these annotations at 10 locations along a line from $(x,y,z)=(0,0,-0.02)$ to $(x,y,z)=(0,0,0)$.

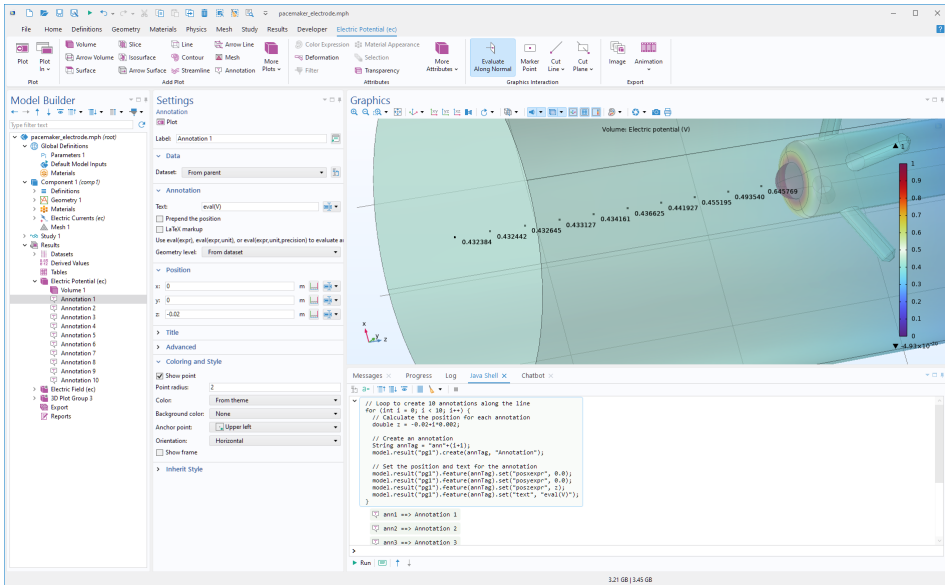
The figure below shows the resulting output from the **Chatbot** window, which can be used to automate this task by entering the code in a method or in the **Java Shell** window.



To run the code in the **Java Shell** window, right-click in the output area and select **Send to Java Shell**. Alternatively, you can click the **Send to Java Shell** button in the toolbar.



Then, in the **Java Shell** window, click **Run**. The result is shown in the figure below.



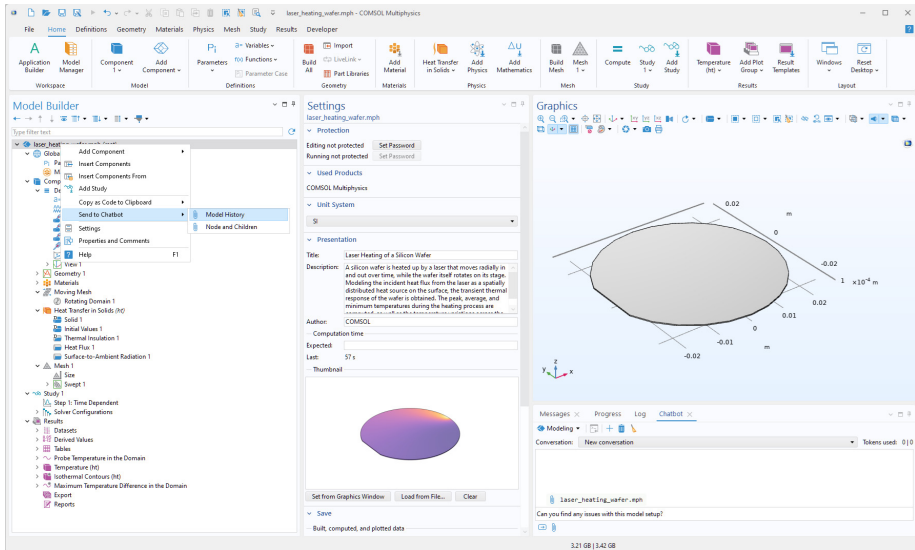
For more details about the **Chatbot** window, see the *Reference Manual*.

ATTACHING MODEL HISTORY, MODEL TREE NODES, OR IMAGES

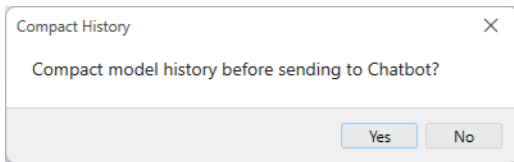
You can attach the entire model history, represented as a Model File for Java, to a **Chatbot** prompt:

- Right-click the root node in the model tree.
- Select **Send to Chatbot > Model History**.
- In the **Chatbot** window, enter a prompt, for example:
Can you find any issues with this model setup

This is shown in the figure below.



When prompted to compact the model history, choose **Yes** to remove redundant steps, unless you specifically want to include them.



You can also attach a specific model tree node:

- Right-click any part of the model tree.
- Select **Send to Chatbot** > **Node** or **Send to Chatbot** > **Node and Children** to submit only that portion of the setup.

To attach images or screenshots:

- Paste an image directly into the **Chatbot** window.
- Enter your prompt along with the image attachment.

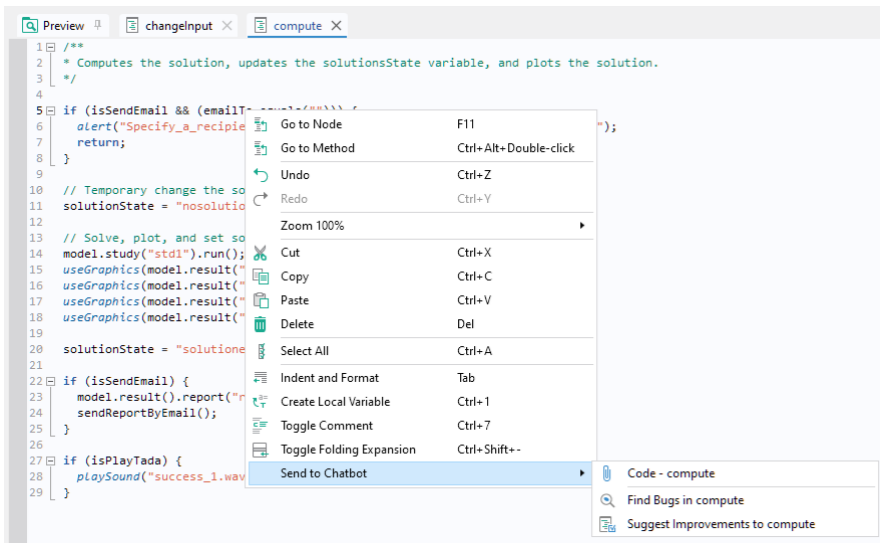
Chatbot Functionality in the Method Editor

The Method Editor includes certain chatbot functionality that can be useful for programming or debugging purposes. You can right-click in a method window

and, from the **Send to Chatbot** submenu, choose one of the following options (assuming we are working with a method named `method1`):

- **Code:** Attach the method to a prompt in the **Chatbot** window and then ask about some aspect of the method.
- **Find Bugs in method1:** Attach the method to a prompt in the **Chatbot** window with a suitable text for getting help with debugging.
- **Suggest Improvements to method1:** Attach the method to a prompt with a suitable text for getting suggestions for improvements.

The figure below shows these menu options for a method named `compute`.



Introduction to the Model Object

The model object is the data structure that stores the state of the COMSOL Multiphysics model. The model object contents are reflected in the COMSOL Desktop user interface by the structure of the Model Builder and its model tree. The model object is associated with a large number of methods for setting up and running sequences of operations such as geometry sequences, mesh sequences, and study steps. As an alternative to using the Model Builder, you can write programs in the Method Editor that directly access and change the contents of the model object.

The model object methods are structured in a tree-like way, similar to the nodes in the model tree. The top-level methods just return references that support further methods. At a certain level the methods perform actions, such as adding data to the model object, performing computations, or returning data.

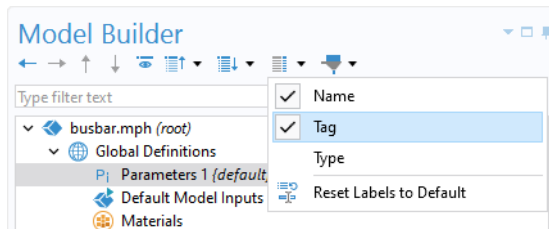
For a complete list of methods used to edit the model object, see the *Programming Reference Manual*. For an introduction to using the Model Builder, see the book *Introduction to COMSOL Multiphysics*.

The contents of the application tree in the Application Builder are accessed through the application object, which is an important part of the model object. You can write code using the Method Editor to alter, for example, button text, icons, colors, and fonts in the user interface of a running application.

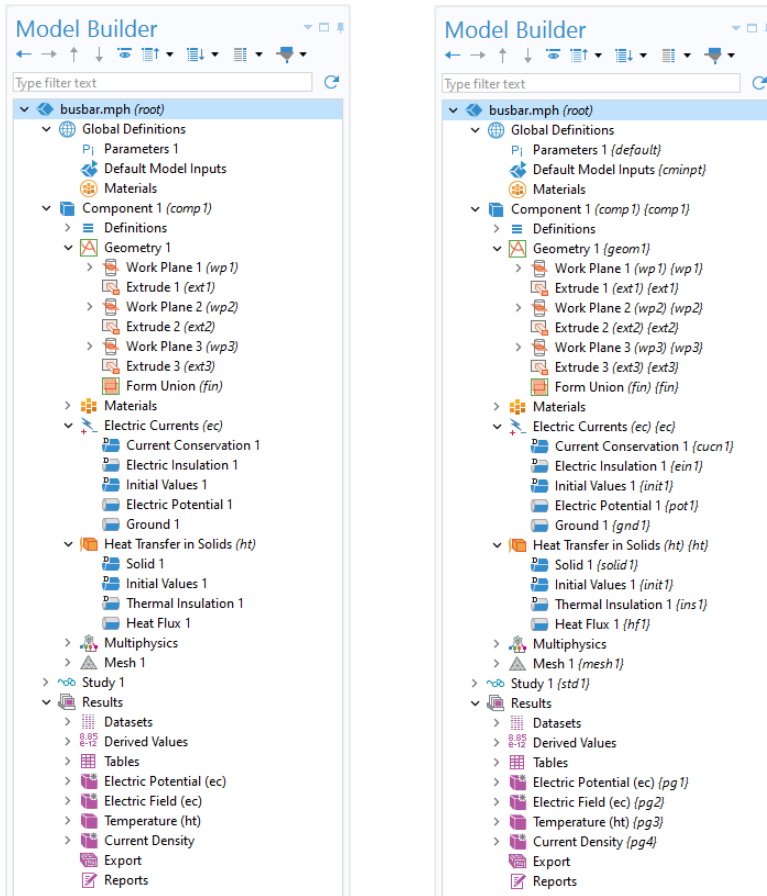
This section gives an overview of the model object. The section “The Application Object” on page 78 gives an overview of the application object.

Model Object Tags

In the model tree and when working with the model object from methods, tags are used as handles to different parts of the model object. These tags can also be made visible in the Model Builder by first clicking the Model Builder toolbar menu **Model Tree Node Text** and then choosing **Tag**, as shown in the figure below.



The figures below show an example of a model tree without tags shown in the left figure and with tags shown in the right figure.



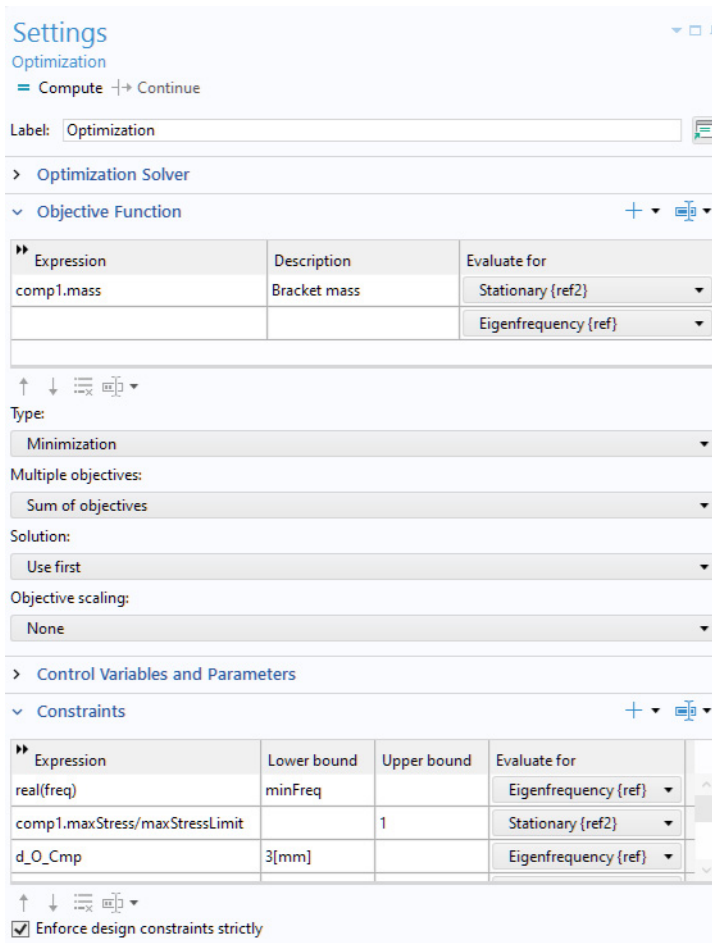
In code, the tags are referenced using double quotes. For example, in the following line

```
model.geom("geom1").create("r1", "Rectangle");
```

geom1 is a tag for a geometry object and r1 is a tag for a rectangle object. The following sections contain multiple examples of using tags to create and edit parts of a model object.

The option **Name**, available in the **Model Tree Node Text** menu in the Model Builder toolbar, represents the name used for scoping. The scope names are used to access the different parts of the model object. This is important, for example, when working with global variables for defining the constraints and objective functions

for an optimization study. In the figure below, the variables `mass` and `maxStress` are referenced by scope names: `comp1.mass` and `comp1.maxStress`, respectively.



Using scope names avoids name collisions in cases where there are multiple model components or multiple physics interfaces with identical variable names.

Creating a Model Object

If you create an application using the Model Builder and the Application Builder, then a model object `model` is automatically created the first time you enter the

Model Builder. This is then available as a reserved variable name. When using the Model Wizard, the creation of the model tag is automatically handled.

You can create additional model objects with calls to the `createModel` method. Such additional model objects will not be visible in the Model Builder (only `model` is).

For more information on working with several model objects, see the section “Working with Model Objects” on page 69.

Creating Model Components and Model Object Nodes

A model contains one or more model components. You can create a model component using the following command:

```
model.modelNode().create("comp1", true);
```

The second argument is a boolean that determines whether separate geometry, mesh, material, and spatial frames should be created. If unsure whether these frames will be needed, it is recommended to set this value to true to ensure they are included.

The component is given a definite spatial dimension when you create a geometry node:

```
model.geom().create("geom1", 2);
```

where the second argument can be 0, 1, 2, or 3, depending on the spatial dimension. In the example above, the spatial dimension is 2.

In addition to creating model components and geometry nodes, there are `create` methods for many of the nodes in the model tree.

Whether the geometry should be interpreted as being axisymmetric or not is determined by a Boolean property that you can assign as follows:

```
boolean makeaxi = true;  
model.geom("geom1").axisymmetric(makeaxi);
```

The axisymmetric property is only applicable to models of spatial dimension 1 or 2.



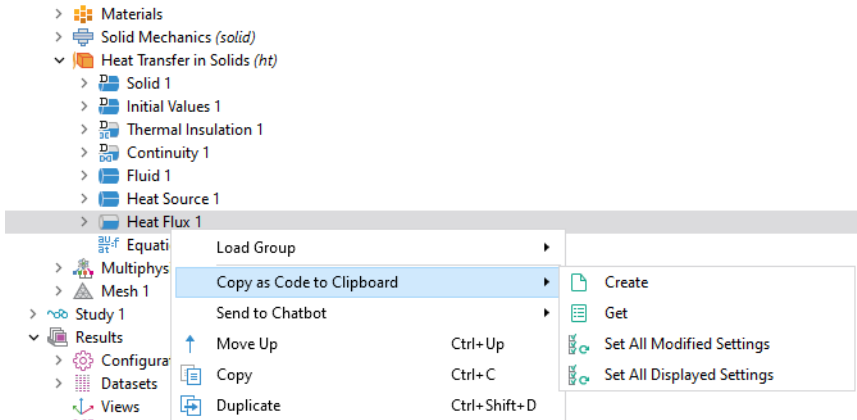
Using the Model Wizard, if you first create a **Blank Model** and then add a component using the Model Builder, you will be prompted to choose the space dimension of the component. This operation will, in addition to creating a component, also create a **Geometry** and **Mesh** node. For example, creating a 2D component corresponds to the following lines of code:

```
model.component().create("comp1", true);
model.component("comp1").geom().create("geom1", 2);
model.component("comp1").mesh().create("mesh1");
```

Get and Set Methods for Accessing Properties

The get and set methods are used to access and assign, respectively, property values in the different parts of the model object. To assign individual elements of a vector or matrix, the `setIndex` method is used. The property values can be of the basic data types: `String`, `int`, `double`, and `boolean`, as well as vectors or matrices of these types (1D or 2D arrays).

The get, set, and create methods (described in the previous section) are also accessible from the model tree by right-clicking and selecting **Copy as Code to Clipboard**.



There are two options for copying set methods:

- **Set All Modified Settings** — copy only properties with nondefault values
- **Set All Displayed Settings** — copy all available properties

THE GET METHODS

The family of `get` methods is used to retrieve the values of properties. For example, the `getDouble` method can be used to retrieve the value of the predefined element size property `hauto` for a mesh and store it in a variable `hv`:

```
double hv = model.mesh("mesh1").feature("size").getDouble("hauto");
```

See the section “Example Code” on page 48 for more information on the property `hauto`.

The syntax for the family of `get` methods for the basic data types is summarized in the following table:

TYPE	SYNTAX
String	<code>getString(String name)</code>
String array	<code>getStringArray(String name)</code>
String matrix	<code>getStringMatrix(String name)</code>
Integer	<code>getInt(String name)</code>
Integer array	<code>getIntArray(String name)</code>
Integer matrix	<code>getIntMatrix(String name)</code>
Double	<code>getDouble(String name)</code>
Double array	<code>getDoubleArray(String name)</code>
Double matrix	<code>getDoubleMatrix(String name)</code>
Boolean	<code>getBoolean(String name)</code>
Boolean array	<code>getBooleanArray(String name)</code>
Boolean matrix	<code>getBooleanMatrix(String name)</code>

All arrays are returned as copies of the data; writing to a retrieved array does not change the data in the model object. To change the contents of an array in the model object, use one of the methods `set` or `setIndex`.

Automatic type conversion is attempted from the property type to the requested return type.

THE SET METHOD

The syntax for assignment using the `set` method is exemplified by this line of code, which sets the title of a plot group `pg1`:

```
model.result("pg1").set("title", "Temperature T in Kelvin");
```

The first argument is a string with the name of the property, in the above example "title". The second argument is the value and can be a basic type as indicated by the table below.

TYPE	SYNTAX
String	<code>set(String name,String val1)</code>
String array	<code>set(String name,new String[]{"val1","val2"})</code>
String matrix	<code>set(String name,new String[][]{{"1","2"},{"3","4"}})</code>
Integer	<code>set(String name,17)</code>
Integer array	<code>set(String name,new int[]{1,2})</code>
Integer matrix	<code>set(String name,new int[][]{{1,2},{3,4}})</code>
Double	<code>set(String name,1.3)</code>
Double array	<code>set(String name,new double[]{1.3,2.3})</code>
Double matrix	<code>set(String name,new double[][]{{1.3,2.3},{3.3,4.3}})</code>
Boolean	<code>set(String name,true)</code>
Boolean array	<code>set(String name,new boolean[]{true,false})</code>
Boolean matrix	<code>set(String name,new boolean[][]{{true, false},{false, false}})</code>

Using the set method for an object returns the object itself. This allows you to append multiple calls to set as follows:

```
model.result("pg1").set("edgecolor", "black").set("edges", "on");
```

The previous line of code assigns values to both the edgecolor and edges properties of the plot group pg1 and is equivalent to the two lines:

```
model.result("pg1").set("edgecolor", "black");
model.result("pg1").set("edges", "on");
```

In this case, the set method returns a plot group object.

Yet another equivalent way is illustrated by the following example, which stores a reference to the plot group object in pg1, an instance of the ResultFeature class. To automatically determine and insert the correct type, you can click on a line of code such as:

```
model.result("pg1").set("edgecolor", "black").set("edges", "on");
```

and then press Ctrl+I. This will automatically refactor the code to:

```
ResultFeature pg1 = model.result("pg1");
pg1.set("edgecolor", "black").set("edges", "on");
```

This approach may improve readability and avoids repeated lookups of "pg1" in the model.

The same technique of chaining multiple calls to the set method also applies to other parts of the model object. For example, to set multiple properties for a circle in a single statement, you can write:

```
model.geom("geom1").create("c1","Circle").set("pos", new
double[] {0,1}).set("r", 5);
```

Alternatively, you can store the circle in a PropFeature object:

```
PropFeature circ1 = model.geom("geom1").create("c1", "Circle").set("pos",
new double[] {0,1}).set("r", 5);
```

To make a model parametric using a parameter defined under **Global Definitions**, use the following string-array syntax:

```
model.geom("geom1").create("c1","Circle").set("pos", new
String[] {"0","b"}).set("r", 5);
```

Here, b is a global parameter. This is the recommended syntax if you intend to perform a parametric sweep using a study.

Note that this syntax differs from the double-array syntax:

```
model.geom("geom1").create("c1","Circle").set("pos", new
double[] {0,c}).set("r", 5);
```

In this case, c is interpreted as a Java variable. The expression `double[] {0, c}` is evaluated numerically (for example, to `{0, 1.3}` if c is 1.3), which means the reference to c is lost and cannot be used for the built-in parametric sweep. However, if you are making the model parametric purely through Java code rather than using the built-in parametric sweep functionality, then this syntax works as intended.

Automatic type conversion is attempted from the input value type to the property type. For example, consider a model parameter a that is just a decimal number with no unit. Its value can be set with the statement:

```
model.param().set("a", "7.54");
```

where the value "7.54" is a string. In this case, the following syntax is also valid:

```
model.param().set("a",7.54);
```

THE SETINDEX METHOD

The `setIndex` method is used to assign a value to a 1D or 2D array element at a position given by one or two indices (starting from index 0).

The following line illustrates using `setIndex` with one index:

```
model.physics("c").feature("cfreq1").setIndex("f", "2.5", 0);
```

The following line illustrates using `setIndex` with two indices:

```
model.physics("c").feature("cfreq1").setIndex("c", "-0.1", 0, 1);
```

For the `setIndex` method in general, use one of these alternatives to set the value of a single element:

```
setIndex(String name,String value,int index);
setIndex(String name,String value,int index1,int index2);
```

The `name` argument is a string with the name of the property. The `value` argument is a string representation of the value. The indices start at 0, for example:

```
setIndex(name,value,2);
```

sets the third element of the property `name` to `value`.

The `setIndex` method returns an object of the same type, which means that `setIndex` methods can be appended just like the `set` method.

If the index points beyond the current size of the array, then the array is extended as needed before the element at `index` is set. The values of any newly created intermediate elements are undefined.

The method `setIndex` and `set` can both be used to assign values in ragged arrays. For example, consider a ragged array with 2 rows. The code statements:

```
setIndex(name,new String[]{"1","2","3"},0);
setIndex(name,new String[]{"4","5"},1);
```

sets the first and second row of the array and are equivalent to the single statement:

```
set("name",new String[][]{{"1","2","3"},{"4","5"}});
```

See the section “Example Code” below for examples of using `setIndex`.

METHODS ASSOCIATED WITH SET AND GET METHODS

For object types for which the `set`, `setIndex`, and `get` methods can be used, the following additional methods are available, exemplified by the case of a Heat Transfer in Solids physics interface:

```
// String[] properties();
String[] props =
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("solid1").properties();
```

returns the names of all available properties,

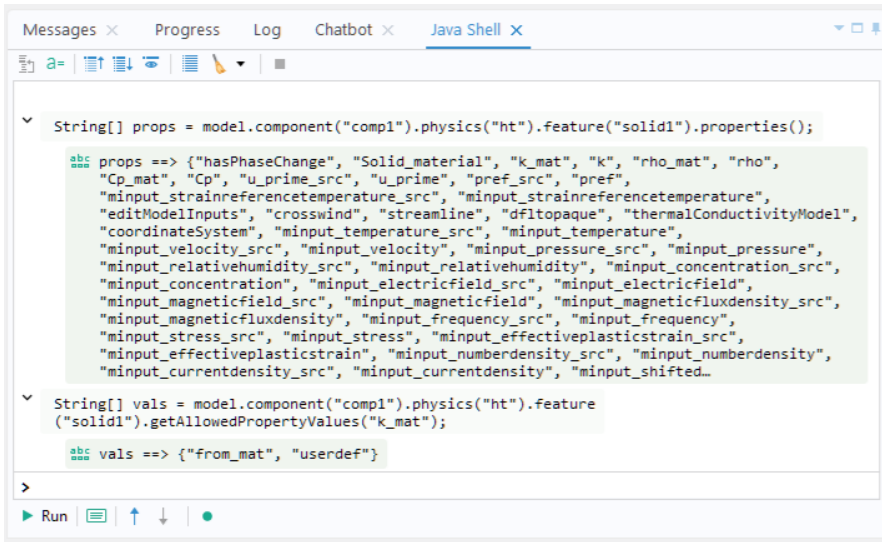
```
// boolean hasProperty(String name);
boolean b =
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("solid1").hasProperty("k_mat");
```

returns true if the feature has the named property,

```
// String[] getAllowedPropertyValues(String name);
String[] vals =
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("solid1").getAllowedPropertyValues("k_mat");
```

returns the allowed values for named properties, if it is a finite set. The figure below illustrates how to use the **Java Shell** window to retrieve these properties and

values. This example assumes that a heat transfer model is open in the user interface.



```
Messages x Progress Log Chatbot x Java Shell x
String[] props = model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("solid1").properties();
abc props ==> {"hasPhaseChange", "Solid_material", "k_mat", "k", "rho_mat", "rho",
"Cp_mat", "Cp", "u_prime_src", "u_prime", "pref_src", "pref",
"minput_strainreferencetemperature_src", "minput_strainreferencetemperature",
"editModelInputs", "crosswind", "streamline", "dfltopaque", "thermalConductivityModel",
"coordinateSystem", "minput_temperature_src", "minput_temperature",
"minput_velocity_src", "minput_velocity", "minput_pressure_src", "minput_pressure",
"minput_relativehumidity_src", "minput_relativehumidity", "minput_concentration_src",
"minput_concentration", "minput_electricfield_src", "minput_electricfield",
"minput_magneticfield_src", "minput_magneticfield", "minput_magneticfluxdensity_src",
"minput_magneticfluxdensity", "minput_frequency_src", "minput_frequency",
"minput_stress_src", "minput_stress", "minput_effectiveplasticstrain_src",
"minput_effectiveplasticstrain", "minput_numberdensity_src", "minput_numberdensity",
"minput_currentdensity_src", "minput_currentdensity", "minput_shifted...
String[] vals = model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature
("solid1").getAllowedPropertyValues("k_mat");
abc vals ==> {"from_mat", "userdef"}
>
Run | | | |
```

EXAMPLE CODE

The following code can be used to warn an application's user of excessive simulation times based on the element size:

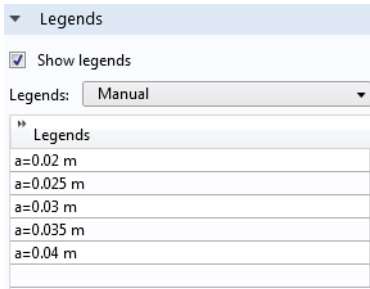
```
if (model.mesh("mesh1").feature("size").getDouble("hauto") <= 3) {
    exp_time = "Solution times may be more than 10 minutes for finer element
    sizes.";
}
```

In the above example, `getDouble` is used to retrieve the value of the property `hauto`, which corresponds to the **Element Size** parameter **Predefined** in the **Settings** window of the **Size** node under the **Mesh** node. This setting is available when the **Sequence type** is set to **User-controlled mesh**, in the **Settings** window of the **Mesh** node.

The following code retrieves an array of strings corresponding to the legends of a 1D point graph.

```
String[] legends =
model.results("pg3").feature("ptgr1").getStringArray("legends");
```

The figure below shows an example of a vector of legends in the **Settings** window of the corresponding **Point Graph**.



The following code sets the **Dataset** `dset1` for the **Plot Group** `pg1`:

```
model.result("pg1").set("data", "dset1");
```

The following code set the anisotropic diffusion coefficient for a Poisson's equation problem on a block geometry.

```
model.geom("geom1").create("blk1", "Block");
with(model.geom("geom1").feature("blk1"));
  set("size", new String[]{"10", "1", "1"});
endwith();
model.geom("geom1").run();
with(model.physics("c").feature("cfeq1"));
  setIndex("c", "-0.1", 0, 1);
  setIndex("c", "-0.2", 0, 6);
  setIndex("f", "2.5", 0);
endwith();
```

The 3-by-3 diffusion coefficient matrix indices follow column-first ordering.

The following code sets the global parameter `L` to a fixed value.

```
model.param().set("L", "10[cm]");
```

The following code sets the material link index to the string variable `alloy`, defined under the **Declarations** node.

```
model.material("matlnk1").set("link", alloy);
```

The following code sets the coordinates of a cut point dataset `cpt1` to the values of the 1D array `samplecoords[]`.

```
with(model.result().dataset("cpt1"));
  set("pointx", samplecoords[0]);
  set("pointy", samplecoords[1]);
  set("pointz", samplecoords[2]);
endwith();
```

The following code sets the components of a deformation plot, applied to a volume plot, to the contents of the strings `uStr`, `vStr`, and `wStr`.

```
model.result("pg1").feature("vol1").feature("def").setIndex("expr", uStr,
0).setIndex("expr", vStr, 1).setIndex("expr", wStr, 2);
```

The code below sets the title and color legend of a plot group pg2 and then regenerates the plot.

```
with(model.result("pg2"));
  set("titletype", "auto");
endwith();
with(model.result("pg2").feature("surf1"));
  set("colorlegend", "on");
endwith();
model.result("pg2").run();
```

Parameters and Variables

This code defines a global parameter **L** with **Expression** 0.5[m] and **Description** Length:

```
model.param().set("L", "0.5[m]");
model.param().descr("L", "Length");
```

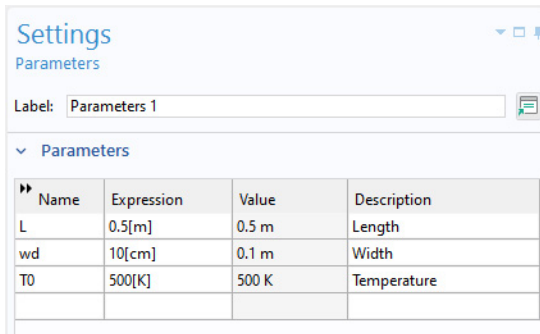
There is an alternative syntax using three input arguments:

```
model.param().set("L", "0.5[m]", "Length");
```

You can also use the with syntax to set the **Expression** and **Description** for several parameters, for example:

```
with(model.param());
  set("L", "0.5[m]");
  descr("L", "Length");
  set("wd", "10[cm]");
  descr("wd", "Width");
  set("T0", "500[K]");
  descr("T0", "Temperature");
endwith();
```

which corresponds to the following **Settings** window for **Global Definitions > Parameters**:



Note the with syntax is not supported in the **Java Shell** window.

ACCESSING A GLOBAL PARAMETER

You would typically use the **Editor Tools** window for generating code for setting the value of a global parameter. While in the Method Editor, right-click the parameter and select **Set**.

To set the value of the global parameter L to 10 cm:

```
model.param().set("L", "10[cm]");
```

To get the global parameter L and store it in a double variable Length:

```
double Length = model.param().evaluate("L");
```

Note that if you have multiple parameter nodes, the syntax for evaluation is still the same. For example, this code sets the parameter L2 in a **Parameters 2** node, with tag par2:

```
model.param("par2").set("L2", "5[cm]");
```

To get the parameter L2 and store it in a double variable Length2:

```
double Length2 = model.param().evaluate("L2");
```

without any reference to the tag par2.

The evaluation is in these cases with respect to the base **Unit System** defined in the model tree root node.

To return the unit of the parameter L, if any, use:

```
String Lunit=model.param().evaluateUnit("L");
```

To write the value of a model expression to a global parameter, you typically need to convert it to a string. The reason is that model expressions may contain units.

Multiply the value of the variable Length with 2 and write the result to the parameter L including the unit of cm.

```
Length = 2*Length;
model.param().set("L", toString(Length) + "[cm]");
```

To return the value of a parameter in a different unit than the base **Unit System**, use:

```
double Length_real = model.param().evaluate("L","cm");
```

For the case where the parameter is complex valued, the real and imaginary parts can be returned as a double vector of length 2:

```
double[] realImag = model.param().evaluateComplex("Ex", "V/m");
```

For parameters that are numbers without units, you can use a version of the set method that accepts a double instead of a string. For example, the lines

```
double a_double = 7.65;
model.param().set("a_param", a_double);
```

assigns the value 7.65 to the parameter a_param.

VARIABLES

The syntax for accessing and assigning variables is similar to that of parameters. For example, the code:

```
with(model.variable("var1"));
  set("F", "150[N]");
  descr("F", "Force");
endwith();
```

assigns the **Expression** 150[N] to the variable with **Name** F.

The following code assigns a model expression to the variable f:

```
with(model.variable("var1"));
  set("f", "(1 - alpha)^2/(alpha^3 + epsilon) + 1");
endwith();
```

and the following code stores the model expression for the same variable in a string fs.

```
String fs = model.variable("var1").get("f");
```

Unary and Binary Operators in the Model Object

The table below describes the unary and binary operators that can be used when accessing a model object, such as the model expressions used when defining

parameters, variables, material properties, and boundary conditions, as well as in expressions used in results for postprocessing and visualization.

PRECEDENCE LEVEL	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	() { } .	grouping, lists, scope
2	^	power
3	! - +	unary: logical not, minus, plus
4	[]	unit
5	* /	binary: multiplication, division
6	+ -	binary: addition, subtraction
7	< <= > >=	comparisons: less-than, less-than or equal, greater-than, greater-than or equal
8	== !=	comparisons: equal, not equal
9	&&	logical and
10		logical or
11	,	element separator in lists

The following example code creates a variable to indicate whether the effective von Mises stress exceeds 200 MPa by using the inequality `solid.mises>200[MPa]`:

```
model.variable().create("var1");
model.variable("var1").model("comp1");
model.variable("var1").set("hi_stress", "solid.mises>200[MPa]");
```

The following code demonstrates using this variable in a surface plot:

```
model.result().create("pg3", "PlotGroup3D");
model.result("pg3").create("surf1", "Surface");
with(model.result("pg3").feature("surf1"));
  set("expr", "hi_stress");
endwith();
model.result("pg3").run();
```

The same plot can be created by directly using the inequality expression in the surface plot expression as follows:

```
with(model.result("pg3").feature("surf1"));
  set("expr", "solid.mises > 200[MPa]");
endwith();
model.result("pg3").run();
```

Geometry

Once the **Geometry** node is created (see “Creating Model Components and Model Object Nodes” on page 42) you can add geometric features to the node. For example, add a square using default position (0, 0) and default size 1:

```
model.geom("geom1").create("sq1", "Square");
```

The first input argument "sq1" to the create method is a tag, a handle, to the square. The second argument "Square" is the type of geometry object.

Add another square with a different position and size:

```
model.geom("geom1").create("sq2", "Square");
with(model.geom("geom1").feature("sq2"));
  set("pos", new String[]{"0.5", "0.5"});
  set("size", "0.9");
endwith();
```

The with statement in the above example is used to make the code more compact and, without using with, the code statements above are equivalent to:

```
model.geom("geom1").feature("sq2").set("pos", new String[]{"0.5", "0.5"});
model.geom("geom1").feature("sq2").set("size", "0.9");
```

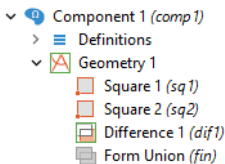
Take the set difference between the first and second square:

```
model.geom("geom1").create("dif1", "Difference");
with(model.geom("geom1").feature("dif1").selection("input"));
  set(new String[]{"sq1"});
endwith();
with(model.geom("geom1").feature("dif1").selection("input2"));
  set(new String[]{"sq2"});
endwith();
```

To build the entire geometry, you call the method run for the **Geometry** node:

```
model.geom("geom1").run();
```

The above example corresponds to the following **Geometry** node settings:



In this way, you have access to the functionality that is available in the geometry node of the model tree. Use **Record Code** or any of the other tools for automatic generation of code to learn more about the syntax and methods for other geometry operations.

REMOVING MODEL TREE NODES

You can remove geometry objects using the remove method:

```
model.geom("geom1").feature().remove("sq2");
```

Remove a series of geometry objects (circles) with tags c1, c2, ..., c10:

```
for (int n = 1; n <= 10; n = n+1) {  
    model.geom("geom1").feature().remove("c"+n);  
}
```

The syntax "c"+n automatically converts the integer n to a string before concatenating it to the string "c".

To remove all geometry objects:

```
for (String tag : model.geom("geom1").feature().tags()) {  
    model.geom("geom1").feature().remove(tag);  
}
```

However, the same can be achieved with the shorter:

```
model.geom("geom1").feature().clear();
```

In a similar way, you can remove other model tree nodes.

Mesh

The following line adds a **Mesh** node, with tag mesh1, linked to the geometry with tag geom1:

```
model.mesh().create("mesh1", "geom1");
```

You can control the mesh element size either by a preconfigured set of sizes or by giving low-level input arguments to the meshing algorithm.

The following line:

```
model.mesh("mesh1").autoMeshSize(6);
```

corresponds to a mesh with **Element size** set to **Coarse**. The argument to the method autoMeshSize ranges from 1-9, where 1 is **Extremely fine** and 9 is **Extremely coarse**.

To generate the mesh, you call the run method for the **Mesh** node:

```
model.mesh("mesh1").run();
```

Use **Record Code** to generate code for other mesh operations.

The code below shows an example where the global mesh parameters have been changed.

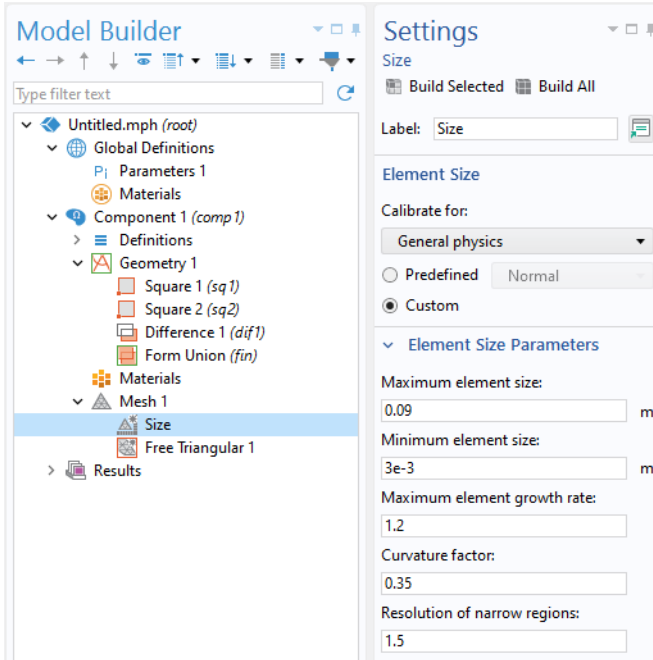
```
model.mesh("mesh1").automatic(false); // Turn off Physics-controlled mesh  
with(model.mesh("mesh1").feature("size"));  
set("custom", "on"); // Use custom element size
```

```

set("hmax", "0.09"); // Maximum element size
set("hmin", "3.0E-3"); // Minimum element size
set("hgrad", "1.2"); // Maximum element growth rate
set("hcurve", "0.35"); // Curvature factor
set("hnarrow", "1.5"); // Resolution of narrow regions
endwith();
model.mesh("mesh1").run();

```

The above example corresponds to the following **Mesh** node settings:



Note that you can also set local element size properties for individual points, edges, faces, and domains. Use **Record Code** or any of the other tools for automatic generation of code to learn more about the syntax and methods for other mesh operations.

Physics

Consider analyzing stationary heat transfer in the solid rectangular geometry shown earlier. To create a physics interface, for **Heat Transfer in Solids**, use:

```

model.physics().create("ht", "HeatTransfer", "geom1");

```

The first input argument to the `create` method is a physics interface tag that is used as a handle to this physics interface. The second input argument is the type of physics interface. The third input argument is the tag of the geometry to which the physics interface is assigned.

To set a fixed temperature boundary condition on a boundary, you first create a `TemperatureBoundary` feature using the following syntax:

```
model.physics("ht").create("temp1", "TemperatureBoundary", 1);
```

The first input argument to `create` is a feature tag that is used as a handle to this boundary condition. The second input argument is the type of boundary condition. The third input argument is the spatial dimension for the geometric entity that this boundary condition should be assigned to. Building on the previous example of creating a 2D rectangle, the input argument being 1 means that the dimension of this boundary is 1 (that is, an edge boundary in 2D).

The next step is to define which selection of boundaries this boundary condition should be assigned to. To assign it to boundary 1 use:

```
model.physics("ht").feature("temp1").selection().set(new int[]{1});
```

To assign it to multiple boundaries, for example 1 and 3, use:

```
model.physics("ht").feature("temp1").selection().set(new int[]{1, 3});
```

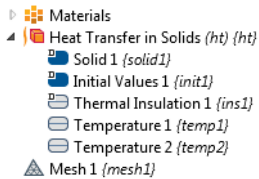
To set the temperature on the boundary to a fixed value of 400 K, use:

```
model.physics("ht").feature("temp1").set("T0", "400[K]");
```

The following lines of code show how to define a second boundary condition for a spatially varying temperature, varying linearly with the coordinate y :

```
model.physics("ht").create("temp2", "TemperatureBoundary", 1);
model.physics("ht").feature("temp2").selection().set(new int[]{4});
model.physics("ht").feature("temp2").set("T0", "(300 + 10[1/m]*y)[K]");
```

The resulting model tree structure is shown in the figure below.



Use **Record Code** or any of the other tools for automatic generation of code to learn more about the syntax and methods for other physics interface features and other physics interfaces.

CREATING AND REMOVING MODEL TREE NODES

Below is a larger block of code that removes, creates, and accesses physics interface feature nodes. It uses the `Iterator` class and methods available in the `java.util` package. For more information, see the Java® documentation.

```
String[] flowrate = column1;
String[] Mw = column2;
java.util.Iterator<PhysicsFeature> iterator =
    model.physics("pfl").feature().iterator();
while (iterator.hasNext()) {
    if (iterator.next().getType().equals("Inlet"))
        iterator.remove();
}
if (flowrate != null) {
    for (int i = 0; i < flowrate.length; i++) {
        if (flowrate[i].length() > 0) {
            if (Mw[i].length() > 0) {
                int d = 1 + i;
                model.physics("pfl").create("inl" + d, "Inlet");
                model.physics("pfl").feature("inl" + d).setIndex("spec", "3", 0);
                model.physics("pfl").feature("inl" + d).set("qscm0", flowrate[i]);
                model.physics("pfl").feature("inl" + d).set("Mn", Mw[i]);
                model.physics("pfl").feature("inl" + d).selection().set(new int[]{d});
            }
        }
    }
}
```

The need to remove and create model tree nodes is fundamental when writing methods because the state of the model object is changing each time a model tree node is run. In the method above, the number of physics feature nodes are dynamically changing depending on user inputs. Each time the simulation is run, old nodes are removed first and then new nodes are added.

RETRIEVING THE TYPE OF A PHYSICS FEATURE

The Model Builder always shows the label for the model tree nodes. To get more information about each node, in the Model Builder toolbar click **Model Tree Node Text**. Then select any combination of options from the list: **Name**, **Tag**, and **Type**.

- **Name:** The descriptive, human-readable label shown in the user interface to help you identify and distinguish it.
- **Tag:** The unique internal identifier (an alphanumeric string) used in method code and model files to reference that feature programmatically.
- **Type:** The class of a feature, which determines its available settings, behavior, and applicable operations.

Since the **Name** can be changed by the user, and thereby vary from model to model even if the physics is identical, it is not very useful when programming using the API. Instead, the **Tag** is most frequently used, as in many of the previous examples.

However, sometimes the **Type** is also useful. It gives a human-readable description of a feature that cannot be changed by the user. For example, in the case of a **Temperature** boundary condition for a **Heat Transfer in Solids** interface, a call to

```
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").getType();
```

will return the string HeatSource, regardless of which **Name** is displayed in the Model Builder.

Material

A material, represented in the Model Builder by a **Materials** node, is a collection of property groups, where each property group defines a set of material properties, material functions, and model inputs that can be used to define, for example, a temperature-dependent material property. A property group usually defines properties used by a particular material model to compute a fundamental quantity.

To create a **Materials** node:

```
model.material().create("mat1", "Common", "comp1");
```

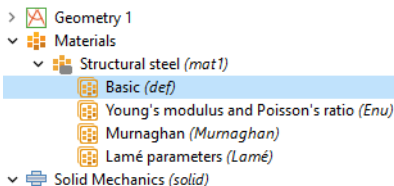
You can give the material a name, for example, Aluminum, as follows:

```
model.material("mat1").label("Aluminum");
```

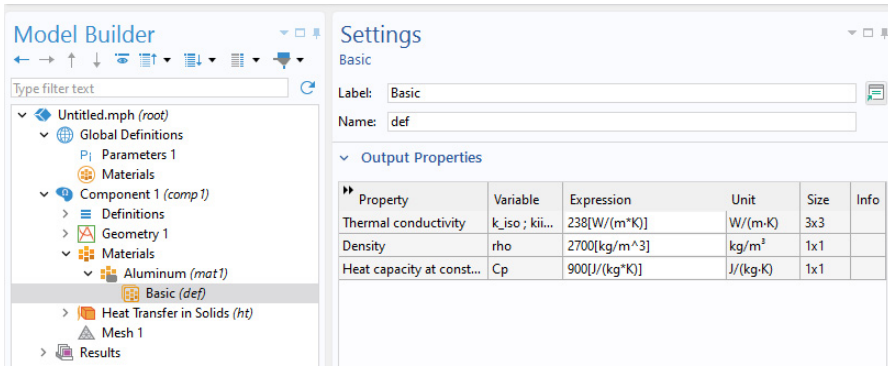
The following lines of code shows how to create a basic material property group for heat transfer:

```
with(model.material("mat1").propertyGroup("def"));
  set("thermalconductivity", new String[]{"238[W/(m*K)]"});
  set("density", new String[]{"2700[kg/m^3]"});
  set("heatcapacity", new String[]{"900[J/(kg*K)]"});
endwith();
```

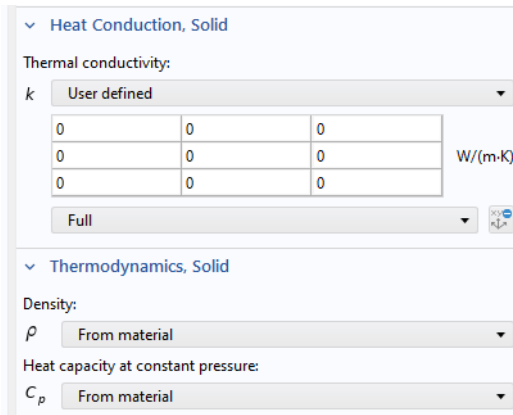
The built-in property groups have a read-only tag. In the above example, the tag `def` represents the property group **Basic** in the model tree.



The resulting model tree and **Material** node settings are shown in the figure below.



Note that some physics interfaces do not require a material to be defined. Instead, the corresponding properties can be accessed directly in the physics interface. This is also the case if the physics model settings are changed from **From material** to **User defined**. For example, for the **Heat Transfer in Solids** interface, this setting can be found in the **Settings** window of the subnode **Solid**, in the sections **Heat Conduction, Solid** and **Thermodynamics, Solid**, as shown in the figure below.



Use **Record Code** or any of the other tools for automatic generation of code to learn more about the syntax and methods for materials.

Study

The **Study** node in the model tree contains one or more study steps, instructions that are used to set up solvers and solve for the dependent variables. The settings

for the **Study** and the **Solver Configurations** nodes can be quite complicated. Consider the simplest case for which you just need to create a study, add a study step, and run it.

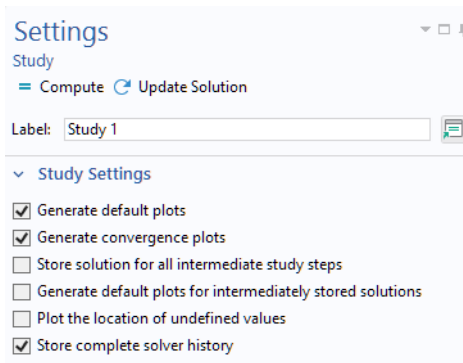
Building on the example from the previous sections regarding stationary heat transfer, add a **Stationary** study step.

```
model.study().create("std1"); // Study with tag std1
model.study("std1").create("stat", "Stationary");
model.study("std1").run();
```

The call to the method `run` automatically generates a solver sequence in a data structure `model.sol` and then runs the corresponding solver. The settings for the solver are automatically configured by the combination of physics interfaces you have chosen. You can manually change these settings, as shown later in this section. The data structure `model.sol` roughly corresponds to the contents of the **Solver Configurations** node under the **Study** node in the model tree.

All low-level solver settings are available in `model.sol`. The structure `model.study` is used as a high-level instruction indicating which settings should be created in `model.sol` when a new solver sequence is created.

For backward compatibility, the low-level settings in `model.sol` can be automatically generated when using **Record Code**. This behavior is controlled by the **Store complete solver history** checkbox, available in the **Settings** window of the each Study node.



The example below shows a slightly more detailed approach to programming a study setup, based on the stationary heat transfer example shown earlier. These instructions more closely reflect the autogenerated output produced when **Record Code** is enabled and **Store complete solver history** is selected.

First, create instances of the **Study** node (with tag `std1`) and a **Stationary** study step subnode:

```
model.study().create("std1");
model.study("std1").create("stat", "Stationary");
```

The actual settings that determine how the study is run are contained in a sequence of operations in the **Solution** data structure, with tag `sol1`, which is linked to the study:

```
model.sol().create("sol1");
model.sol("sol1").study("std1");
```

The following code defines the sequence of operations contained in `sol1`.

First, create a **Compile Equations** node under the **Solution** node to determine which study and study step will be used:

```
model.sol("sol1").create("st1", "StudyStep");
model.sol("sol1").feature("st1").set("study", "std1");
model.sol("sol1").feature("st1").set("studystep", "stat");
```

Next, create a **Dependent Variables** node, which controls the scaling and initial values of the dependent variables and determines how to handle variables that are not solved for:

```
model.sol("sol1").create("v1", "Variables");
```

Now create a **Stationary Solver** node. The **Stationary Solver** contains the instructions that are used to solve the system of equations and compute the values of the dependent variables.

```
model.sol("sol1").create("s1", "Stationary");
```

Add subnodes to the **Stationary Solver** node to choose specific solver types. In this example, use an **Iterative** solver:

```
model.sol("sol1").feature("s1").create("i1", "Iterative");
```

Add a **Multigrid** preconditioner subnode:

```
model.sol("sol1").feature("s1").feature("i1").create("mg1", "Multigrid");
```

You can have multiple **Solution** data structures in a study node (such as `sol1`, `sol2`, and so on) defining different sequences of operations. The process of notifying the study of which one to use is done by “attaching” the **Solution** data structure `sol1` with study `std1`:

```
model.sol("sol1").attach("std1");
```

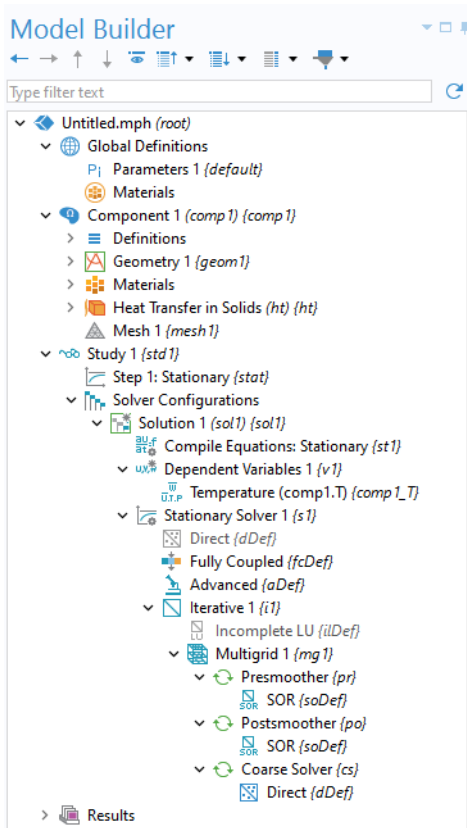
The attachment step determines which **Solution** data structure sequence of operations should be run when selecting **Compute** in the COMSOL Desktop user interface.

Finally, run the study, which is equivalent to running the **Solution** data structure `sol1`:

```
model.sol("sol1").runAll();
```

The resulting **Study** node structure is shown in the figure below. Note that there are several additional nodes added automatically. These are default nodes and you

can edit each of these nodes by explicit method calls. You can edit any of the nodes while using **Record Code** to see the corresponding methods and syntax used.



QUICK WAY OF USING A STUDY

An alternative for quickly using a study in method code is to use:

```
model.study(studyTag).createAutoSequences("all");
```

where `studyTag` equals "std1", or similar, depending on the model's configuration.

This will generate the solver sequence automatically.

To run the study, you can use:

```
model.study(studyTag).run();
```

For example, in a model with a study that has the study tag `std1`, the corresponding code would be:

```
model.study("std1").createAutoSequences("all");
```

```
model.study("std1").run();
```

In a typical case, when **Record Code** or **Record Method** is enabled and **Store complete solver history** is disabled, the recorded code will appear as follows:

```
model.study().create("std1");
model.study("std1").create("stat", "Stationary");
model.study("std1").feature("stat").setSolveFor("/physics/ht", true);
model.study("std1").createAutoSequences("all");
model.sol("sol1").runAll();
```

The line calling `setSolveFor` is used to specify whether a particular physics interface should be included in the computation. In this example, `setSolveFor("/physics/ht", true)` ensures that the Heat Transfer interface is enabled in the study.

MODIFYING LOW-LEVEL SOLVER SETTINGS

To illustrate how some of the low-level solver settings can be modified, consider a case where the settings for the **Fully Coupled** node are modified. This subnode controls the type of nonlinear solver used.

The first line below may not be needed depending on whether the **Fully Coupled** subnode has already been generated or not (it could have been automatically generated by code similar to what was shown above).

```
model.sol("sol1").feature("s1").create("fc1", "FullyCoupled");
SolverFeature fc1 = model.sol("sol1").feature("s1").feature("fc1");
fc1.set("dtech", "auto"); // Nonlinear method (Newton solver)
fc1.set("initstep", "0.01"); // Initial damping factor
fc1.set("minstep", "1.0E-6"); // Minimum damping factor
fc1.set("rstep", "10"); // Restriction for step-sized update
fc1.set("useminsteprecovery", "auto"); // Use recovery damping factor
fc1.set("minsteprecovery", "0.75"); // Recovery damping factor
fc1.set("ntermauto", "tol"); // Termination technique
fc1.set("maxiter", "50"); // Maximum number of iterations
fc1.set("ntolfact", "1"); // Tolerance factor
fc1.set("termonres", "auto"); // Termination criterion
fc1.set("reserrfact", "1000"); // Residual factor
```

For more information on the meaning of these and other low-level solver settings, see the *Solver* section of the *Programming Reference Manual*.

Changing the low-level solver settings requires that `model.sol` has first been created. It is always created the first time you compute a study, however, you can trigger the automatic generation of `model.sol` as follows:

```
model.study().create("std1");
model.study("std1").create("stat", "Stationary");
model.study("std1").showAutoSequences("sol");
```

where the call to `showAutoSequences` corresponds to the option **Show Default Solver**, which is available when right-clicking the **Study** node in the model tree.

This can be used if you do not want to take manual control over the settings in `model.sol` (the solver sequence) and are prepared to rely on the physics interfaces to generate the solver settings. If your application makes use of the automatically generated solver settings, then updates and improvements to the solvers in future versions are automatically included. Alternatively, the automatically generated `model.sol` can be useful as a starting point for your own edits to the low-level solver settings.

CHECKING IF A SOLUTION EXISTS

When creating an application it is often useful to keep track of whether a solution exists or not. The method `model.sol("sol1").isEmpty()` returns a `boolean` and is `true` if the solution structure `sol1` is empty. Consider an application where the solution state is stored in a string `solutionState`. The following code sets the state depending on the output from the `isEmpty` method:

```
if (model.sol("sol1").isEmpty()) {
    solutionState = "noSolution";
}
else {
    solutionState = "solutionExists";
}
```

Alternatively, `solutionState` can be initialized to `noSolution` and the following code is used to indicate a state change corresponding to the input values having changed:

```
if (solutionState.equals("solutionExists")) {
    solutionState = "inputChanged";
}
```

Almost all of the example applications in the Application Libraries use this technique.

Results

The **Results** node contains nodes for **Datasets**, **Derived Values**, **Tables**, **Plot Groups**, **Export**, and **Reports**. As soon as a solution is obtained, a set of **Plot Group** nodes are automatically created. In the example of **Heat Transfer in Solids**, when setting up such an analysis in the Model Builder, two **Plot Group** nodes are added automatically. The first one is a **Surface** plot of the **Temperature** and the second one is a **Contour** plot showing the isothermal contours. Below you will see how to set up the corresponding plots manually.

First create a 2D plot group with tag `pg1`:

```
model.result().create("pg1", "PlotGroup2D");
```

Change the **Label** of the **Plot Group**:

```
model.result("pg1").label("Temperature (ht)");
```

Use the dataset `dset1` for the **Plot Group**:

```
model.result("pg1").set("data", "dset1");
```

Create a **Surface** plot for `pg1` with settings for the color table used, the intra-element interpolation scheme, and the dataset referring to the parent of the **Surface** plot node, which is the `pg1` node:

```
ResultFeature rf = model.result().create("pg1", "PlotGroup2D");
rf.create("surf1", "Surface");
rf.label("Surface");
ResultFeature surf1 = model.result("pg1").feature("surf1");
surf1.set("colortable", "ThermalLight");
surf1.set("smooth", "internal");
surf1.set("data", "parent");
```

If you want to define a variable such as `rf` and `surf1`, you don't need to know its type in advance. Simply write the code you want to assign to a variable, for example:

```
model.result().create("pg1", "PlotGroup2D");
```

Then press **Ctrl+I**, which will replace the line with something like:

```
ResultFeature var1 = model.result().create("pg1", "PlotGroup2D");
```

You can then rename the autogenerated `var1` to, for example, `rf`.

Now create a second 2D plot group with contours for the isotherms:

```
model.result().create("pg2", "PlotGroup2D");
model.result("pg2").label("Isothermal Contours (ht)");
ResultFeature pg2 = model.result("pg2");
pg2.set("data", "dset1");
pg2.feature().create("con1", "Contour");
pg2.feature("con1").label("Contour");
ResultFeature con1 = pg2.feature("con1");
con1.set("colortable", "ThermalLight");
con1.set("smooth", "internal");
con1.set("data", "parent");
```

Finally, generate the plot for the **Plot Group** `pg1`:

```
model.result("pg1").run();
```

or, alternatively, using the variable defined earlier:

```
rf.run();
```

To find the maximum temperature, add a **Surface Maximum** subnode to the **Derived Values** node as follows:

First create the **Surface Maximum** node with tag `max1`:

```
model.result().numerical().create("max1", "MaxSurface");
```

Note that in this context the method corresponding to the **Derived Values** node is called `numerical`.

Next, specify the selection. In this case there is only one domain 1:

```
model.result().numerical("max1").selection().set(new int[]{1});
```

Create a **Table** node to hold the numerical result and write the output from `max1` to the **Table**:

```
model.result().table().create("tbl1", "Table");
model.result().table("tbl1").comments("Surface Maximum 1 {max1} (T)");
model.result().numerical("max1").set("table", "tbl1");
model.result().numerical("max1").setResult();
```

Use **Record Code** or any of the other tools for automatic generation of code to learn more about the syntax and methods for **Results**.

Using Parameterized Solutions in Results

The code below changes the visualization of a plot group `pg1` by setting the property `looplevel`, which controls the solution parameter, to the string variable `svar`.

```
model.result("pg1").set("looplevel", new String[]{svar});
model.result("pg1").run();
```

The property `looplevel` has a central role in accessing parameterized solutions. Its argument is a 1D string array with one index per “loop level” in a study. The different loop levels correspond to the different nested parameters in a parametric sweep with multiple parameters. Again, use **Record Code** or **Record Method** for a parametric model to learn more about this syntax.

Loading Data to Tables

By using the `loadFile` method you can import data into a table and then display it using a results table form object or a table surface plot. The example below demonstrates loading data from an Excel file into a table and visualizing the contents using a table surface plot. The file in this example is assumed to be imported, in an application, using a file import form object with a file declaration `file1` as the **File Destination**.

```
model.result().table("tbl1").loadFile("upload:///file1", "", cells);
/*
    The string variable cells contains the spreadsheet selection to be
    imported, for example A1:J7.
```

```
    The following code creates a plot group pg1 with a table surface plot.
    This code is not needed if the embedded model already contains a table
    and a table surface plot.
```

```
*/
model.result().create("pg1", 2);
model.result("pg1").create("tbls1", "TableSurface");
```

```

model.result("pg1").feature("tbls1").set("table", "tbl1");
model.result("pg1").feature("tbls1").set("dataformat", "cells");
model.result("pg1").feature("tbls1").create("hght1", "TableHeight");
model.result("pg1").feature("tbls1").feature("hght1").set("view",
"view1");

ViewFeature cam = model.view("view1").camera();
cam.set("viewscaletype", "manual");
cam.set("xscale", "1");
cam.set("yscale", "1");
cam.set("zscale", "1");

// The following line is needed to update the plot
model.result("pg1").run();

```

Similar to before, you can use **Ctrl+I** to automatically generate the variable `cam` of the type `ViewFeature`.

Multiphysics

Some of the physics interfaces define a multiphysics analysis by themselves without being coupled to any other interface. This is the case when the physics interface is used for a coupling that is so strong that it does not easily lend itself to be separated into several physics interfaces. In other cases, a set of single physics interfaces, typically two, can be combined by the use of the **Multiphysics** node. For example, a **Joule Heating** analysis is defined as the combination of an **Electric Currents** interface and a **Heat Transfer in Solids** interface with an additional **Electromagnetic Heat Source** node under the **Multiphysics** node. The following lines of code illustrate the corresponding method calls, in a 2D case.

```

model.physics().create("ec", "ConductiveMedia", "geom1");
model.physics().create("ht", "HeatTransfer", "geom1");
model.multiphysics().create("emh1", "ElectromagneticHeatSource",
"geom1", 2);
model.multiphysics("emh1").selection().all();
model.multiphysics("emh1").set("EMHeat_physics", "ec");
model.multiphysics("emh1").set("Heat_physics", "ht");

```

For a 3D case, change `"geom1",2)` to `"geom1",3)`.

When using the Model Builder to set up a **Joule Heating** analysis, nodes in addition to those shown above will be created corresponding to Joule heating in thin shells, should they exist in the model, and temperature couplings if there are multiple field variables for electric potential and temperature.

Working with Model Objects

When using the Model Builder in the COMSOL Desktop interface, an embedded model with variable name `model` is automatically created. The embedded model has a special status. For example, the automatic code generation tools only consider the embedded model. In addition, when you save to or load from an MPH file, only the embedded model is saved or loaded. General tools include the **Save Application As** command in the Application Builder and **File > Save As**, from the **File** menu of the COMSOL Desktop environment.

However, in an application you are allowed to create and edit multiple models. Saving and loading such models is done by using the built-in methods `saveModel` and `loadModel`. An MPH file can only contain a single embedded model object.

If you need to create model objects, in addition to the embedded model, use the built-in method `createModel`.

To create a new model you use:

```
Model extmodel = createModel();
```

A unique model tag is created automatically and assigned to the model. If you want to explicitly control the model tag, use a syntax like:

```
Model extmodel = createModel("My_model_1");
```

where `My_model_1` is a unique tag. It is recommended that you do not use the names `Model1`, `Model2`, `Model3`, and so on, since these names are used by the mechanism that automatically generates model tags for the embedded model when loading and saving MPH files.

The following example retrieves the model tag of the embedded model:

```
String my_modeltag = model.tag();
```

however, you rarely need to use the model tag of the embedded model object.

Instead of creating and building up the contents of a model from scratch, you can load an existing model and edit it.

For example in the Windows operating system, load a model `my_model.mph` from the folder `C:\COMSOL_Work`, by using the built-in method `loadModel`:

```
Model extmodel = loadModel("C:\\COMSOL_Work\\my_model.mph");
```

A unique model tag is created automatically and is assigned to the model upon load. Note the double-backslash syntax in the filename. Backslash (`\`) is a special character in Java and the double backslash is needed in this case.

To make your application portable, you can use the file scheme syntax available in the Application Builder. Assuming you stored the MPH file in the common folder, the call to `loadModel` should be:

```
Model extmodel = loadModel("My_Model_1", "common:///my_model.mph");
```

In this example, the tag `My_Model_1` is important because it is used to reference the model from other methods. Once loaded, the model object `extmodel` exists in the workspace of the current COMSOL Multiphysics or COMSOL Server session.

Note that an MPH file can only contain a single embedded model object, so there is no ambiguity about which model is being referenced when loading an MPH file.

Assume that you, in one method, have loaded the model `extmodel` with the tag `My_Model_1`, such as in the example above. The model variable `extmodel` is not available in other methods. In order to retrieve the model from another method use:

```
Model mymodel = getModel("MyModel_1");
```

The contents of `mymodel` and `extmodel` are the same, but these variables exist in the variable space of two different methods.

The tag `My_Model_1` uniquely identified and retrieved the model object from the current COMSOL Multiphysics or COMSOL Server session.

To reset your model before running a model method, call the built-in `clearModel` method. For example:

```
clearModel(model);
```

Placing this at the top of your model method automatically clears the Model Builder tree contents on each run.

For a list of model utility methods, see “Model Utility Methods” on page 126.

A COMPLETE EXAMPLE IN 1D

The following code listing uses all the elements of the previous sections—including material definitions, geometry setup, physics configuration, and boundary conditions—and demonstrates how to set up and run a 1D stationary heat transfer simulation in a 10 cm long steel rod, focusing on its lengthwise thermal behavior. In this model, the left side of the rod is cooled while a random heat source is applied throughout the rod.

To use this code:

- 1 Start from the Model Wizard and select a **Blank Model**.
- 2 Copy and paste the code into a method, in the Application Builder, or the **Java Shell** window.
- 3 Choose the corresponding **Run** option to start the simulation.

```
// Set up and run a 1D stationary heat transfer simulation
clearModel(model);

model.component().create("comp1", true);

model.component("comp1").geom().create("geom1", 1);
model.component("comp1").mesh().create("mesh1");
```

```

model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").create("i1", "Interval");
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("i1").setIndex("coord", 0.1, 1);
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").run();

model.component("comp1").physics().create("ht", "HeatTransfer", "geom1");

model.component("comp1").material().create("mat1", "Common");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").label("Steel AISI 4340");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").propertyGroup("def").set("density",
"7850[kg/m^3]");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").propertyGroup("def").set("heatcapacit
y", "475[J/(kg*K)"]);
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").propertyGroup("def")
.set("thermalconductivity", new String[]{"44.5[W/(m*K)"]}, "0", "0", "0",
"44.5[W/(m*K)"]}, "0", "0", "0", "44.5[W/(m*K)"]});

model.func().create("rn1", "Random");
model.func("rn1").set("type", "uniform");
model.func("rn1").set("mean", 0.5);

model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("temp1", "TemperatureBoundary",
0);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("temp1").selection().set(1);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("hs1", "HeatSource", 1);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").selection().set(1);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").set("Q0", "1e6*(1+
rn1(x))");

model.study().create("std1");
model.study("std1").create("stat", "Stationary");
model.study("std1").feature("stat").setSolveFor("/physics/ht", true);
model.study("std1").createAutoSequences("all");
model.sol("sol1").runAll();

model.result().create("pg1", "PlotGroup1D");
model.result("pg1").label("Temperature (ht)");
model.result("pg1").feature().create("lngr1", "LineGraph");
model.result("pg1").feature("lngr1").set("xdata", "expr");
model.result("pg1").feature("lngr1").set("xdataexpr", "x");
model.result("pg1").feature("lngr1").set("data", "parent");
model.result("pg1").feature("lngr1").selection().geom("geom1", 1);
model.result("pg1").feature("lngr1").selection().set(1);
model.result("pg1").run();

model.result("pg1").run();

```

A COMPLETE EXAMPLE IN 3D

The following code listing is similar to the 1D case, but simulates heat transfer in a 3D cylinder. This example demonstrates how to set up and run a stationary 3D heat transfer simulation in a 10 cm long cylindrical steel rod with a radius of 0.5 cm. One end of the rod is cooled, while a random heat source is applied throughout its volume.

```
// Set up and run a 3D stationary heat transfer simulation
```

```

clearModel(model);

model.component().create("comp1", true);

model.component("comp1").geom().create("geom1", 3);
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").geomRep("comsol");
model.component("comp1").mesh().create("mesh1");

model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").create("cyl1", "Cylinder");
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("cyl1").set("h", 0.1);
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("cyl1").set("r", 0.005);
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").run();

model.component("comp1").physics().create("ht", "HeatTransfer", "geom1");

model.component("comp1").material().create("mat1", "Common");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").label("Steel AISI 4340");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").propertyGroup("def").set("density",
"7850[kg/m^3]");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").propertyGroup("def").set("heatcapacit
y", "475[J/(kg*K)]");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").propertyGroup("def")
.set("thermalconductivity", new String[]{"44.5[W/(m*K)]", "0", "0", "0",
"44.5[W/(m*K)]", "0", "0", "0", "44.5[W/(m*K)]"});

model.func().create("rn1", "Random");
model.func("rn1").set("type", "uniform");
model.func("rn1").set("nargs", 3);
model.func("rn1").set("mean", 0.5);

model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("temp1", "TemperatureBoundary",
2);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("temp1").selection().set(3);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("hs1", "HeatSource", 3);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").selection().set(1);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").set("Q0", "1e6*(1+
rn1(x,y,z)");

model.study().create("std1");
model.study("std1").create("stat", "Stationary");
model.study("std1").feature("stat").setSolveFor("/physics/ht", true);
model.study("std1").createAutoSequences("all");
model.sol("sol1").runAll();

model.result().create("pg1", "PlotGroup3D");
model.result("pg1").label("Temperature (ht)");
model.result("pg1").feature().create("vol1", "Volume");
model.result("pg1").feature("vol1").set("colortable", "HeatCameraLight");
model.result("pg1").run();

model.result("pg1").run();

```

Note: When using the **Record Code** or **Record Method** options, additional code may be generated automatically. In the examples above, any unnecessary or extraneous code has been removed for clarity.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `heat_transfer_in_cylindrical_rod.mph`

TURNING OFF AND RESETTING THE MODEL HISTORY

When running model method code to automate modeling tasks, the stored model history can grow excessively large. The model history is used, for example, when saving to a Model M-file or Model Java-file. Depending on the repetitive nature of your code, you may want to temporarily disable history logging to keep the model history manageable. This can be done as shown below:

```
model.hist().disable();  
// some code  
model.hist().enable();
```

To reset the model history to an almost minimal sequence of commands that reproduces the current state of the model object, you can use:

```
model.resetHist();
```

In the **File** menu, this action is referred to as **Compact History**.

Note that model history logging is only used for model methods and is automatically turned off when running an application. Also, when history logging is disabled, certain features are not available, such as saving to a Model M-file or Java-file and using the **Copy to Clipboard** functionality.

OPTIMIZING PHYSICS FEATURE CREATION PERFORMANCE

Repeated create operations for features in the Model Builder can become slow when you add many of them. Different feature types vary in complexity—for example, the `TemperatureBoundary` boundary condition is relatively simple, while, for example, a `Thermal Contact` boundary condition performs more advanced operations. Although certain optimizations are possible, identifying and resolving bottlenecks can be time-consuming.

A common technique to speed up these processes is to temporarily disable updates, as shown below:

```
try {  
    // Turn off updates  
    model.disableUpdates(true);  
  
    // Perform the required operations here,  
    // typically involving repeated manipulations of physics features  
  
} finally {  
    // Important: re-enable updates before leaving the method
```

```

        // The try-finally block ensures this is done even if errors occur
        model.disableUpdates(false);
    }
    // Note: Some operations cannot be performed while updates are disabled.

```

By using this approach, certain methods can show significant reduction in processing time.

Disabling model updates can lead to unexpected side effects. For example, parameters in a physics feature, such as model inputs ending in `_src`, may remain invalid until the model is updated. Attempting to set any of these parameters while updates are disabled can produce errors. In addition, generated variables may be unavailable to the unit evaluator, and the equation view may show incomplete data. As soon as updates are re-enabled, the program performs a full variable refresh and returns the model to a fully functional state.

The following example uses this technique to test the speed when adding a large number of model parameters. Change the value of the `disableFlag` variable to toggle between the disabled and enabled states.

```

// Enable or disable updates
boolean disableFlag = true;

// Number of parameter updates to perform
int maxIterations = 2000;

// Clear model
clearTheModel(); // This may take several seconds and is not part of the time
measured

// Record start time
long startTime = timeStamp();
debugLog("Start of test.");
debugLog("Disable is: "+disableFlag);

// Disable model updates (returns previous state) to speed up the loop
boolean updatesWereEnabled = model.disableUpdates(disableFlag);

try {
    // Bulk-set parameters Val1, Val2, ...
    for (int i = 1; i <= maxIterations; i++) {
        model.param("default").set("Val"+i, i);
    }
} finally {
    // Always restore the original update state, even if an error occurs
    model.disableUpdates(updatesWereEnabled);
}

// Compute and log elapsed time in h:mm:ss format
long endTime = timeStamp();
debugLog("End of test.");
debugLog("Data reading time: "+formattedTime(endTime-startTime, "h:min:s"));

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

The relevant file for this example is:

- `disable_updates.mph`

LIMITATIONS WITH LOADING AND SAVING MODELS

If you use the `loadModel` method to load another model into your application, then the usual functionality for displaying the geometry, mesh, and results, for the loaded model, is not directly available in the application since that functionality is reserved for the embedded model. However, you can use the API to call geometry, mesh, study, and results functionality and extract numerical results from the loaded model. For example, you can change the value of parameters or variables of the loaded model, run a study, and extract numerical results.

However, in an application, you can display plots generated from models other than the embedded model by writing specific method code. First, you will need to use the `loadModel` method to load the desired model. Following this, the `useGraphics` method can be used to display a particular plot group from the loaded model. Here is a simplified example to illustrate this process:

```
Model m = loadModel(...);
useGraphics(m.result("pg1"), "/form1/graphics1");
```

In this example, `loadModel` is used to load a model, and `useGraphics` is used to display a plot group "pg1" from the loaded model in the graphics component `"/form1/graphics1"`

Note that `useGraphics` exclusively supports the display of plot groups. This method cannot be used for displaying other graphical elements like geometry or mesh. Note, however, that functionality for plotting the CAD model as well as the mesh is possible also from plot groups. For example, by plotting a constant expression or a fixed color for a surface or volume plot. Or, by using a dedicated mesh plot.

The toolbar accompanying these plots is limited compared to the one available for plots from the embedded model. This limitation exists as certain actions associated with the full toolbar are not supported in this scenario.

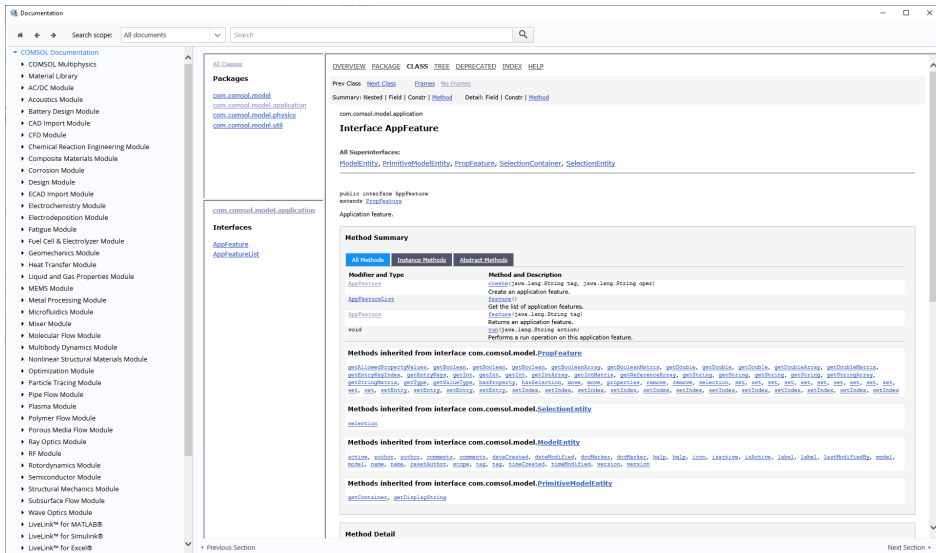
Note that the `loadModel` and `saveModel` methods are not supported in standalone applications that have been compiled with COMSOL Compiler.

The Model Object Class Structure

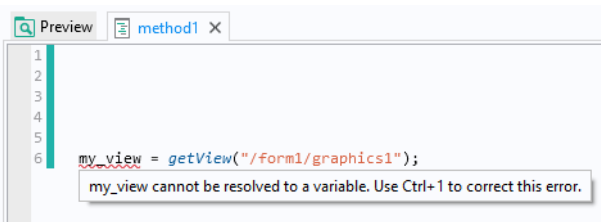
For a full description of the class structure and method signatures, see the HTML document *Java Documentation* available in the *COMSOL Documentation*. You

find the Java documentation under **COMSOL API for use with Java®** at the bottom of the Documentation window.

The figure below shows the document Summary as displayed in the COMSOL documentation viewer.



If you encounter a class that you are unfamiliar with you will get help by a tooltip as in the figure below for the output of the getView method.



By using the keyboard shortcut Ctrl+1 the correct type declaration is assigned to the variable as shown in the figure below.



This way you can avoid having to consult the *Java Documentation*.

The Application Object

The application object is a part of the model object and is the data structure that allows access to the user interface features of an application from within a method. The state of the application object is reflected in the COMSOL Desktop user interface by the contents of the Application Builder and its application tree.

You can write code using the Method Editor to directly access and change the features presented in a running application, including button text, icons, colors, and fonts.

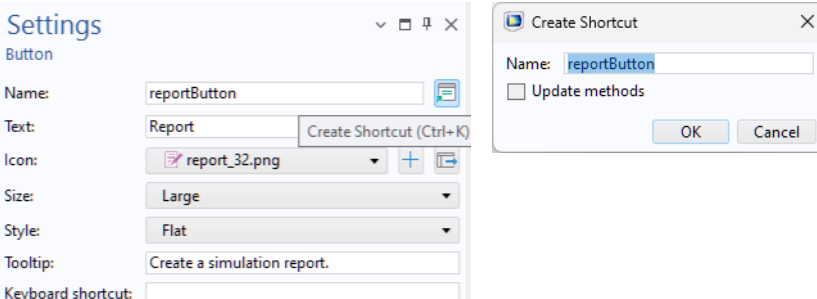
The application object gives you access to a subset of the features and settings available in the Application Builder. You can use the application object methods for runtime modifications to the user interface, but not for building a complete user interface. For building the user interface of an application, you need to use the Form Editor as described in the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

This section gives an overview of the application object.

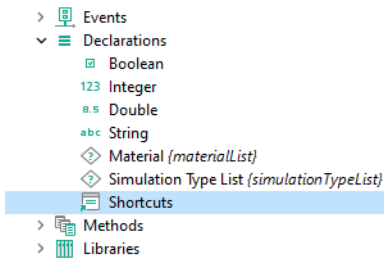
Shortcuts

Form objects and other user interface components are referenced in methods by using a certain syntax. For example, using the default naming scheme `form3/button5` refers to a button with name `button5` in `form3` and `form2/graphics3` refers to a graphics object with name `graphics3` in `form2`. You can also change the default names of forms and form objects. For example, if `form1` is your main form then you can change its name to `main`.

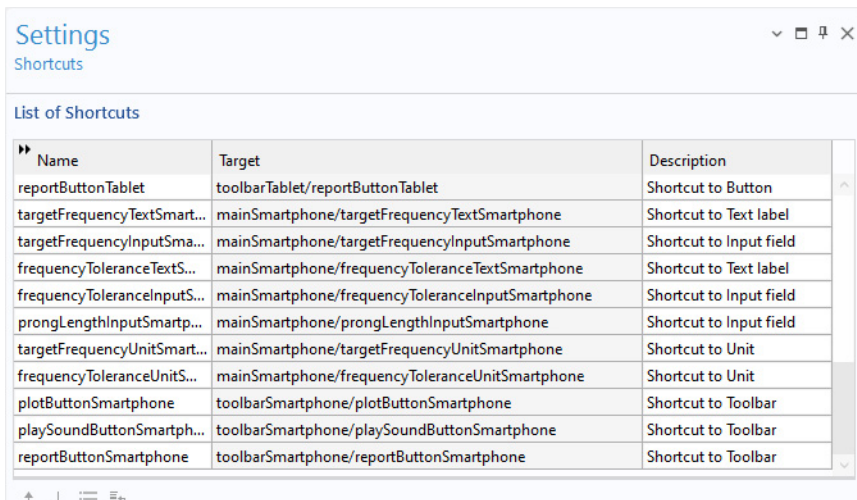
To simplify referencing form objects as well as menu, ribbon, and toolbar items by name, you can create shortcuts with a custom name. In the **Settings** window of an object or item, click the button to the right of the **Name** field and type the name of your choice.



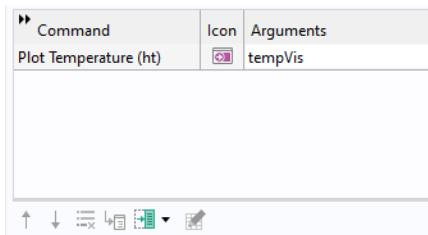
To create or edit a shortcut, you can also use the keyboard shortcut Ctrl+K. All shortcuts that you create are made available in a **Shortcuts** node under **Declarations** in the application tree.



In the **Settings** window for **Shortcuts** shown below, a number of shortcuts were created for a various form objects.



The shortcuts can be referenced in other form objects or in code in the Method Editor. The example below shows a shortcut `tempVis` used as an input argument to a temperature plot.



Shortcuts are automatically updated when objects are renamed, moved, copied, and duplicated. They are available in application methods as read-only Java[®] variables, similar to string, integer, double, and Boolean declarations.

Using shortcuts is recommended because it avoids the need to update methods when the structure of the application user interface changes.

Shortcuts can also be created for most objects in the model builder tree.

EXAMPLE CODE

If the application contains a button named `button1` in a form named `form1`, and the button has a shortcut named `b1`, the following two ways to change the button text to red are equivalent:

```
b1.set("foreground", "red");
app.form("form1").formObject("button1").set("foreground", "red");
```

Accessing the Application Object

In the Method Editor you can directly access the application object part of the model object by using the `app` variable. This variable is a shorthand for `model.app()`.

The Name of User Interface Components

Access the various parts of the application object by using the *name* of a form object, form, item, and so on. A *name* in the application object has the same function as the *tag* in the model object omitting the `model.app` part.

For example, in the line of code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("button1").set("enabled", false);
```

the string `form1` is the *name* of a form and `button1` is the *name* of a button.

Important Classes

THE MAIN APPLICATION CLASS

When working with an application object, the main application class is `AppModel`, which is the type of `model.app()`.

DECLARATION CLASSES

In addition to the basic data types and shortcut declarations, the **Declaration** node may include Choice List and Unit List declarations. The corresponding classes are `ChoiceList` and `UnitSet`. The parent class to `ChoiceList` and `UnitSet` is called `DataSource`. In addition, `Scalar`, `Array 1D`, and `Array 2D` data types are handled by the `DataSource` class. For more information, see “Data Source and Declaration” on page 112.

METHOD CLASS

The `Method` class is used to represent methods. For more information, see “Method Class” on page 124.

MAIN USER INTERFACE COMPONENT CLASSES

In an application object, the main user interface components correspond to the following classes:

- `MainWindow`
 - The class representing the Main Window node in the application tree.
- `Form`
 - The class representing a form.
- `FormObject`
 - The class representing a form object.
- `Item`
 - The class representing, for example, a menu, toolbar, or ribbon item.
- `AppEvent`
 - The class used for application user-interface events.

Each class has a set of associated methods that are used to edit the corresponding user interface component at runtime. These are described in the following sections.

In addition to the main user interface component classes, there are also list versions of the `Form`, `FormObject`, and `Item` classes. These are: `FormList`, `FormObjectList`, and `ItemList`.

Get and Set Methods for the Color of a Form Object

The get and set methods described in the section “Get and Set Methods for Accessing Properties” on page 43 are applicable to the model object as well as the

`model.app` part of the model object. In addition, the following methods are available for changing the color of a form object:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getColor</code>	<code>int[] getColor(String prop)</code>	Get the value of a color property as an array of red, green, and blue values.
<code>setColor</code>	<code>setColor(String prop, int r, int g, int b)</code>	Set a color property using red, green, and blue values.

Not all methods are applicable to all properties. Use `Ctrl+Space` to use code completion to find out what methods are applicable for a certain object, and what property names and property values are applicable for a certain method.

General Properties

The following table lists properties that are available for several different user interface components, including form objects. In the table below, a user interface component is referred to as an object.

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>background</code>	String	<code>default</code>	The background color for the corresponding user interface element.
<code>enabled</code>	<code>true false</code>	<code>true</code>	If the value is <code>true</code> , the corresponding object is enabled in the user interface, which means that the user can interact with the object.
<code>font</code>	String	<code>default</code>	The font family name. The special value <code>default</code> means that the font to use is determined by the parent object, which is the corresponding setting in the Settings window of the Forms node.
<code>fontbold</code>	<code>true false</code>	<code>false</code>	If <code>true</code> the font uses boldface style.
<code>fontitalic</code>	<code>true false</code>	<code>false</code>	If <code>true</code> the font uses italic style.
<code>fontunderline</code>	<code>true false</code>	<code>false</code>	If <code>true</code> the font uses underline style.

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>fontsize</code>	String	<code>-1</code>	The font size in points. The special value <code>-1</code> represents the default size, which means that the size is taken from the parent object (the Forms node) or from the system default size if no parent object defines the size.
<code>foreground</code>	String	<code>default</code>	The foreground color for the corresponding user interface element.
<code>visible</code>	<code>true</code> <code>false</code>	<code>true</code>	If the value is <code>true</code> , the corresponding object is visible in the user interface.

A foreground or background color property is represented by a string value. The available colors are: `black`, `blue`, `cyan`, `gray`, `green`, `magenta`, `red`, `white`, and `yellow`, or a custom color may also be defined. The special value `default` means that the color is taken from the parent object. Depending on the parent type, this could mean that `default` is **Inherit** or **Transparent**, referring to the corresponding setting in the **Settings** window in the Form Editor. An arbitrary RGB color can be represented by a string of the form `rgb(red,green,blue)` where `red`, `green`, and `blue` are integers between 0 and 255. Color properties can also be manipulated using the `getColor` and `setColor` methods to directly access the red, green, and blue color components. If a color property has the value `default`, it does not have red, green, and blue values. In this case, the `getColor` method returns the array `[0,0,0]`.

EXAMPLE CODE

The following example reads the current background color for a form, makes the color darker, and applies the modified color to the same form.

```
int[] rgb = app.form("form1").getColor("background");
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
    rgb[i] /= 2;
app.form("form1").setColor("background", rgb[0], rgb[1], rgb[2]);
```

The following line of code sets the background color to black:

```
app.form("form1").set("background", "black");
```

The following line of code sets the background color to `default` which in the case of the background color property corresponds to the Form Editor setting **Transparent**.

```
app.form("form1").set("background", "default");
```

The following line of code sets the background color to the RGB values 125, 45, and 43.

```
app.form("form1").set("background", "rgb(125,45,43)");
```

The Main Application Methods

The following table lists the most important methods for the main application class `AppModel`:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
declaration	<code>Declaration declaration()</code>	Returns the list of declarations.
declaration	<code>DataSource declaration(String name)</code>	Returns the declaration object (<code>Scalar</code> , <code>Array 1D</code> , <code>Array 2D</code> , <code>ChoiceList</code> , or <code>UnitSet</code>) with the specified name.
group	<code>DeclarationGroupList group()</code>	Returns the list of declaration groups.
group	<code>DeclarationGroup group(String name)</code>	Returns the declaration group with a given name.
event	<code>AppEventHandlerList event()</code>	Returns the list of event handlers.
event	<code>AppEventHandler event(String name)</code>	Returns the event handler with the specified name.
form	<code>FormList form()</code>	Returns the list of forms.
form	<code>Form form(String name)</code>	Returns the form with the specified name.
hasProperty	<code>boolean hasProperty(String name)</code>	Returns true if there is a modifiable property with the specified name.
mainWindow	<code>MainWindow mainWindow()</code>	Returns the <code>MainWindow</code> object.

You can view additional methods by using `Ctrl+Space` for code completion.

The `AppModel` class has the following properties:

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
asktosave	<code>true</code> <code>false</code>	<code>false</code>	If true, ask user if changes should be saved before the application is closed.
startmode	<code>edit</code> <code>run</code>	<code>edit</code>	Determines whether the application is opened for editing or running when you double-click the MPH file, including Windows desktop icons.

EXAMPLE CODE

```
app.set("asktosave", true);
```

The following code appends a text string to the application window title.

```
String oldTitle = app.mainWindow().getString("title");
app.mainWindow().set("title", oldTitle + " modified");
```

The following examples show how to query the list of declarations in an application.

```

// Get the declaration list
Declaration list = app.declaration();

// Get the names of all DataSource objects in the list.
String[] names = list.names();

// Get the number of DataSource objects in the list.
int size = list.size();

// Get the DataSource with the name "svar".
DataSource src = list.get("svar");

// Get the index within the list of the DataSource with the name "svar".
int index = list.index("svar");

// Get the DataSource at a certain index within the list.
DataSource src = list.get(index);
// Get the DataSource objects defined in a given form.
Declaration formDeclarations = app.form("form1").declaration();

// Iterate over DataSource objects within the list.
for(DataSource dt : list) {
    // Get the type of the DataSource.
    String type = dt.getType();
}

```

Main Window

The MainWindow class has the following methods:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
fileMenu	ItemList fileMenu()	Returns the list of items in the file menu.
fileMenu	Item fileMenu(String name)	Returns the file menu item with the specified name.
hasProperty	boolean hasProperty(String name)	Returns true if there is a modifiable property with the specified name.
menuBar	ItemList menuBar()	Returns the list of items in the menu bar.
menuBar	Item menuBar(String name)	Returns the menu bar item with the specified name.
ribbon	ItemList ribbon()	Returns the list of items in the ribbon.
ribbon	Item ribbon(String name)	Returns the ribbon item with the specified name.
toolBar	ItemList toolBar()	Returns the list of items in the toolbar.
toolBar	Item toolBar(String name)	Returns the toolbar item with the specified name.

The `MenuBar` and `ToolBar` items are visible in the application user interface if the menu type is set to **Menu bar** in the **Settings** window of the **Main Window**. The ribbon and `fileMenu` items are visible in the user interface if the menu type is set to **Ribbon**. It is possible to access and modify items that are not visible based on the menu type setting, but doing so will not have any visible effect in the user interface.

The `MainWindow` class has the following properties:

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>imagetheme</code>	<code>\$default</code> <code>\$light</code> <code>\$dark</code>	<code>\$default</code>	Set the color theme for image export.
<code>showfilename</code>	<code>true</code> <code>false</code>	<code>true</code>	If true the filename is included in the window title bar title.
<code>title</code>	String	My application	The text to display in the window title bar.
<code>theme</code>	<code>\$default</code> <code>\$light</code> <code>\$dark</code>	<code>\$default</code>	Set the color theme for the application user interface.

EXAMPLE CODE

```
// Do not show the filename in the application user interface window bar.
app.mainWindow().set("showfilename", false);
// Set dark application theme.
app.mainWindow().set("theme", "$dark");
// Set light image export theme.
app.mainWindow().set("imagetheme", "$light");
```

Form

The `Form` class has the following methods:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>declaration</code>	<code>DataSource declaration(String name)</code>	Returns a form declaration object (Scalar, Array 1D, Array 2D, or ChoiceList) with the specified name.
<code>formObject</code>	<code>FormObjectList formObject()</code>	Returns the list of form objects.
<code>formObject</code>	<code>FormObject formObject(String name)</code>	Returns the form object with the specified name.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getName</code>	<code>String getName()</code>	Returns the name of this form.
<code>getParentForm</code>	<code>Form getParentForm()</code>	Returns the parent form that contains this form. Useful for local cards in a card stack.
<code>hasProperty</code>	<code>boolean hasProperty(String name)</code>	Returns true if there is a modifiable property with the specified name.
<code>method</code>	<code>MethodList method()</code>	Returns the list of methods.
<code>method</code>	<code>Method method(String name)</code>	Gets a method with the specified name.

The `Form` class has the following properties:

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>icon</code>	String	""	The name of the background image. Valid values are images defined in the Images > Libraries node in the Application Builder.
<code>iconalign</code>	<code>left center right fill repeat</code>	<code>center</code>	Horizontal alignment for the background image.
<code>iconvalign</code>	<code>top center bottom fill repeat</code>	<code>center</code>	Vertical alignment for the background image.
<code>title</code>	String	Form N	The form title for an integer N.

EXAMPLE CODE

```
app.form("form1").set("icon", "compute.png");
app.form("form1").formObject("button1").set("enabled", false);
DataSource ds = app.form("form1").declaration("var");
```

For examples of how to use the `declaration` method, see “The Main Application Methods” on page 84.

Form Object

The `FormObject` class has the following methods:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>declaration</code>	<code>DataSource declaration(String name)</code>	Returns a form declaration object (Scalar, Array 1D, Array 2D, or ChoiceList) with the specified name.
<code>expanded</code>	<code>void expanded(String form, boolean expanded)</code>	Sets the expanded state of the form when using the sections type.
<code>form</code>	<code>FormList form()</code>	For a <code>CardStack</code> form object, returns the list of local cards.
<code>form</code>	<code>Form form(String name)</code>	For a <code>CardStack</code> form object, returns the local card with the specified name.
<code>getName</code>	<code>String getName()</code>	Returns the name of this form object.
<code>getParentForm</code>	<code>Form getParentForm()</code>	Returns the parent form that contains this form object.
<code>getType</code>	<code>String getType()</code>	Returns the form object type name, as defined in the following sections.
<code>getValue</code>	<code>Value getValue()</code>	Returns the current value of a <code>FormObject</code> when applicable. The method is supported by the following types of <code>FormObjects</code> : input field, toggle button, checkbox, combo box, file import, array input, radio button, selection input, text, list box, table, slider, knob.
<code>hasProperty</code>	<code>boolean hasProperty(String name)</code>	Returns true if there is a modifiable property with the specified name.
<code>item</code>	<code>ItemList item()</code>	For a <code>Toolbar</code> , <code>Graphics</code> , or <code>Table</code> form object, returns the list of user-defined buttons.
<code>item</code>	<code>Item item(String name)</code>	For a <code>Toolbar</code> , <code>Graphics</code> , or <code>Table</code> form object, return the user-defined button with the specified name.
<code>visible</code>	<code>void visible(String form, boolean visible)</code>	Sets the visible state of the form.

Most form objects have one or more of the properties listed in “General Properties” on page 82. A form object has a certain property if the corresponding setting is available in the Form Editor. Additional properties are supported for several types of form objects. The general properties that are supported and any additional properties for form objects are listed in the following sections.

EXAMPLE CODE

The following code loops over all buttons and disables them:

```
for (FormObject formObject : app.form("form1").formObject()) {
    if ("Button".equals(formObject.getType())) {
        formObject.set("enabled", false);
    }
}
```

The `getType` method retrieves the type of form object. In the above example the type of form object is `Button` and the statement

`"Button".equals(formObject.getType())` represents a string comparison between the output of the `getType` method and the string `"Button"`.

For an example of using `getValue`, see “Data Validation” on page 297.

The following table lists all form object types that can be returned by `getType`:

FORM OBJECT TYPE		
ArrayInput	Hyperlink	SelectionInput
Button	Image	Slider
CardStack	InformationCardStack	Spacer
CheckBox	InputField	Table
ComboBox	Knob	Text
DataDisplay	Line	TextLabel
Equation	ListBox	ToggleButton
FileImport	Log	Toolbar
Form	MessageLog	Unit
FormCollection	ProgressBar	Video
Gauge	RadioButton	WebPage
Graphics	ResultsTable	

ARRAY INPUT

Property	Value	Default	Description
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("arrayinput1").set("enabled", false);
```

BUTTON

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
icon	String	" "	The button icon. Valid values are images defined in the Images > Libraries node in the Application Builder.
text	String	Generated automatically	The button text. The text must not be an empty string.
tooltip	String	" "	The button tooltip text.

In the Form Editor, if a button has its **Size** setting set to **Large**, it always displays its text property. If the button is **Small**, it either displays the icon or the text according to the following rule: if the icon property is empty, the text is displayed, if the icon property is not empty, the icon is displayed.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("button1").set("enabled", false);
```

CARD STACK

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("cardstack1").set("visible", false);
```

To access objects in a local card, either use shortcuts or use the form method:

```
app.form("form1").formObject("cardstack1").form("card1")  
    .formObject("button1").set("enabled", false);
```

CHECKBOX

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize fontunderline foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
text	String	Generated automatically	The checkbox label text.
tooltip	String	" "	The checkbox tooltip text.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("checkbox1").set("tooltip", "tooltip text");
```

COMBO BOX

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("combobox1").set("foreground", "blue");
```

DATA DISPLAY

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
exponent	superscript E	superscript	When set to superscript , exponents are displayed using superscript font. When set to E , exponents are displayed using the character E followed by the exponent value.
notation	auto scientific decimal	auto	When the value is scientific , numbers are always displayed using scientific notation. When the value is decimal , numbers are never displayed using scientific notation. When the value is auto , the notation depends on the size of the number.
precision	Integer	4	The number of significant digits that are displayed.
showunit	true false	true	Controls if the unit is displayed in addition to numerical values.
tooltip	String	" "	The tooltip text.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("datadisplay1")  
    .setColor("background", 192, 192, 192);
```

EQUATION

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
equation	String		The string in LaTeX syntax defining the equation.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("equation1").set("visible", false);
```

FILE IMPORT

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
buttontext	String	Browse...	Text to display on the button that opens the file browser.
dialogtitle	String	File import	Text to display as dialog title for the file browser dialog. Also displayed as a tooltip for the <code>FileBrowser</code> form object.
filetypes	String[]	{"ALLFILES"}	Defines the list of file types that can be selected in the file browser.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("fileimport1")  
    .set("filetypes", new String[]{"ALL2DCAD"});
```

FORM

A form used as a subform does not have any modifiable properties.

FORM COLLECTION

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
formvisible	boolean[]	Array with each entry having the value <code>true</code>	Defines the visible state of forms in a form collection.
sectionexpanded	boolean[]	Array with each entry having the value <code>true</code>	Defines the expanded state of forms in a form collection when using the sections type.

To modify the active pane, change the corresponding declaration variable.

Example Code

This line of code changes the font:

```
app.form("form1").formObject("collection1").set("font", "Arial");
```

The expanded state of sections in form collections can be controlled by:

```
app.form("form1").formObject("formcollection1").expanded("form2", false);
```

The `expanded` method is only supported by form collections which use sections. The first argument is the tag of the form which is represented by the section. The second argument determines if the sections should be expanded or collapsed.

GRAPHICS

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>datapick</code>	<code>true</code> <code>false</code>	<code>false</code>	If <code>true</code> , data picking is enabled in the graphics form object.
<code>datapicktarget</code>	<code>ProbeFeature</code> <code>GraphicsData</code>		Defines where the picked data is stored. Valid values are probe features and <code>GraphicsData</code> declarations.
<code>enabled visible</code>			See "General Properties" on page 82.
<code>source</code>	<code>ModelEntity</code>		Defines the type of model entity (Plot Group, Geometry, Mesh, Explicit Selection or Player Animation) used to plot in the graphics form object.
<code>background2d</code>	<code>String</code> RGB (0–255)		Defines the background color of the 2D graphics object. Can be set with a color name (for example, <code>blue</code> , <code>black</code>) or RGB values.
<code>topBackground</code>	<code>String</code> RGB (0–255)		Defines the top background color of the graphics object. Can be set with a color name or RGB values.
<code>bottomBackground</code>	<code>String</code> RGB (0–255)		Defines the bottom background color of the graphics object. Can be set with a color name or RGB values.
<code>icon</code>	<code>String</code> (image name) ""	<code>logo_graphics.png</code>	Defines the icon shown for the graphics form object. Valid values are images from the Libraries>Images node in the application tree, or an empty string for no icon.

Example Code

This line of code displays plot group 5 (pg5) in the graphics object `graphics1` in the form with the name `Temperature`:

```
app.form("Temperature").formObject("graphics1")
    .set("source", model.result("pg5"));
```

The following line of code using `useGraphics` is equivalent to the above example:

```
useGraphics(model.result("pg5"), "Temperature/graphics1");
```

Either method changes the source of the graphics form object and then plots the contents.

To clear the contents of a graphics object, use:

```
app.form("Temperature").formObject("graphics1")
    .set("source", (ModelEntity) null);
```

or equivalently

```
useGraphics(null, "Temperature/graphics1");
```

The code below displays the mesh in the model tree mesh1 in the graphics object graphics1 contained in the card of a card stack:

```
app.form("mesh").formObject("cardstack1").form("card1")
    .formObject("graphics1").set("source", model.mesh("mesh1"));
```

The code below enables data picking for a graphics object and sets the data picking target to a domain point probe:

```
app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1").set("datapick", true);
app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1").set("datapicktarget",
    model.component("comp1").probe("pdom1"));
```

If a shortcut graphics1 has been created for the graphics object and a shortcut pdom1 has been created for the probe object, the above can be shortened to:

```
graphics1.set("datapick", true);
graphics1.set("datapicktarget", pdom1);
```

It is possible to change the color, top color, bottom color, and icon of a **Graphics** form object while the app is running. The syntax for changing these properties is the same as for other color and icon options.

The color properties are named background2d, topBackground, and bottomBackground. Each property can be set either by using a color name string (for example, blue, black) or by specifying RGB values in the range 0-255.

The icon property is named icon. Valid values are images defined in the **Libraries > Images** node in the application tree, or an empty string ("") to indicate no icon.

The default icon is logo_graphics.png. The code below illustrates this:

```
app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1").set("background2d", "blue");
app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1").set("topBackground", "black");
app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1").set("bottomBackground", "red");
```

```
app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1").setColor("background2d", 230,
236, 232);
```

```
app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1").set("icon", "compute_32.png");
```

HYPERLINK

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
text	String	Generated automatically	The text to display on the <code>HyperLink</code> form object.
url	String	" "	The URL to open when the <code>HyperLink</code> is activated.

Example Code

```
with (app.form("form1").formObject("hyperlink1"));  
  set("text", "COMSOL");  
  set("url", "www.comsol.com");  
endwith();
```

IMAGE

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
icon	String	cube_large.png	Defines the icon name to display in the Image form object. Valid values are images defined in the Images > Libraries node in the Application Builder.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("image1").set("icon", "compute.png");
```

INFORMATION CARD STACK

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize fontunderline visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("infocard1").set("fontunderline", true);
```

INPUT FIELD

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
editable	true false	true	If true then the text in the input field can be edited by the user.
exponent	superscript E	superscript	When set to superscript , exponents are displayed using superscript font. When set to E , exponents are displayed using the character E followed by the exponent value.
inputformatting	on off	off	If the value is on, then numerical values in the input field are formatted according to the exponent, notation, and precision properties. When the user is editing the text in the input field, the formatting is temporarily disabled so that the original text can be edited.
maxdouble	double	1000	The maximum allowed double value. This property is only accessible when the Filter setting is set to Double and the corresponding checkbox is enabled in the Data Validation section.
mindouble	double	0	The minimum allowed double value. This property is only accessible when the Filter setting is set to Double and the corresponding checkbox is enabled in the Data Validation section.

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>maxinteger</code>	Integer	1000	The maximum allowed integer value. This property is only accessible when the Filter setting is set to Integer and the corresponding checkbox is enabled in the Data Validation section.
<code>mininteger</code>	Integer	0	The minimum allowed integer value. This property is only accessible when the Filter setting is set to Integer and the corresponding checkbox is enabled in the Data Validation section.
<code>notation</code>	<code>auto scientific decimal</code>	auto	When the value is scientific , numbers are always displayed using scientific notation. When the value is decimal , numbers are never displayed using scientific notation. When the value is auto , the notation depends on the size of the number.
<code>precision</code>	Integer	4	The number of significant digits displayed.
<code>tooltip</code>	String	" "	The tooltip displayed when the mouse pointer is located over the input field.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("inputfield1").set("precision", 6);
```

LINE

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
text	String	""	Text to display on the line. The text is only displayed for horizontal lines that have Include divider text enabled in the Line object Settings window.
thickness	Integer	1	The line thickness.
linecolor	String	default	The line color.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("line1").set("text", "divider text");  
app.form("form1").formObject("line1").set("thickness", 10);  
app.form("form1").formObject("line1").set("linecolor", blue);
```

LIST BOX

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("listbox1").set("foreground", "red");
```

To change the list box contents, modify the corresponding choice list:

```
app.declaration("choicelist1").appendListRow("new value", "new name");
```

LOG

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("log1").set("fontsize", "20");
```

MESSAGE LOG

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("messages1").set("background", "gray");
```

PROGRESS BAR

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

To create and update progress information see "Progress Methods" on page 162.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("progressbar1").set("visible", false);
```

RADIO BUTTON

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize fontunderline foreground visible			See “General Properties” on page 82.

To change the display name for a radio button, modify the value in the corresponding choice list.

For a choice list that is used by a radio button, it is not possible to change the value of any row, or to add or remove rows. Only the display name can be changed.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("radiobutton1").set("fontitalic", true);  
app.declaration("choicelist1").setDisplayNames("new name", 0);
```

RESULTS TABLE

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See “General Properties” on page 82.
source	TableFeature		Set the contents of the results table.

To change the contents of the results table use the method `useResultsTable` or `evaluateToResultsTable`. See also “GUI-Related Methods” on page 146.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("resultstable1").set("visible", true);  
app.form("form1").formObject("resultstable1").set("source",  
    model.result().table("tbl2"));  
useResultsTable(model.result().table("tbl2"), "/form1/resultstable1");
```

SELECTION INPUT

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>active</code>	<code>true false</code>	<code>false</code>	The <code>active</code> property controls whether the Selection Input is active. Changing the property value selects or deselects the Activate Selection button in the Selection Input.
<code>background</code> <code>enabled</code> <code>font</code> <code>fontbold</code> <code>fontitalic</code> <code>fontsize</code> <code>foreground</code> <code>visible</code>			See "General Properties" on page 82.
<code>graphics</code>	<code>FormObject</code>		Defines the graphics form object to use when the selection form object is active.
<code>source</code>	<code>SelectionFeature</code>		Defines the model selection the selection form object is connected to.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("selectioninput1").set("graphics",  
"graphics1");
```

Alternatively, if there are shortcuts `se11` and `g1` to the `selectioninput1` and `graphics1` form objects:

```
se11.set("graphics", g1);
```

To change the model selection, assuming `se11` is a shortcut to the selection input form object:

```
se11.set("source", model.selection("sel2"));
```

SLIDER

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>enabled</code> <code>visible</code>			See "General Properties" on page 82.
<code>max</code>	Double	1	The largest possible slider value.
<code>min</code>	Double	0	The smallest possible slider value.
<code>steps</code>	Integer	5	The number of steps between the <code>min</code> and <code>max</code> values. The number of tick marks is one more than the number of steps.
<code>tooltip</code>	String	" "	The tooltip text.

The `min` value is allowed to be larger than the `max` value, in which case the slider behaves as if the values were swapped. The smallest value always corresponds to the left side of the slider.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("slider1").set("min", 1);  
app.form("form1").formObject("slider1").set("max", 12);  
app.form("form1").formObject("slider1").set("steps", 11);
```

KNOB

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
exponent	superscript E	superscript	When set to superscript , exponents are displayed using superscript font. When set to E , exponents are displayed using the character E followed by the exponent value.
knobmaincolor	String	default	The main background color.
knobradius	Integer		When knobradiusmanual has the value on , this is the value of the knob. The tick marks appear outside this radius.
knobradiusmanual	on off	off	When the value is off the radius is calculated automatically. When the value is on , the radius is given by the knobradius property.
knobsecondarycolor	String	default	The secondary background color.
labelformatting	true false	false	When true this setting enables custom label formatting.
max	Double	1	The largest possible knob value.
min	Double	0	The smallest possible knob value.
mouse	distance vertical circular	distance	The kind of mouse movement to change the knob value. When set to distance , the distance the mouse is moved, either horizontally or vertically, controls the value. When set to vertical , only the vertical distance the mouse is moved controls the value. When set to circular , the value is changed using a circular motion.
needlecolor	String	default	The color of the knob's needle.

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
notation	auto scientific decimal	auto	When the value is scientific , numbers are always displayed using scientific notation. When the value is decimal , numbers are never displayed using scientific notation. When the value is auto , the notation depends on the size of the number.
precision	Integer	4	The number of significant digits that are displayed.
scale	none marks markslabels marksalllabels	marks	To control whether the scale should have tick marks or labels. When set to none , the knob has no tick marks or labels. When set to marks , the knob has tick marks but no labels. When set to markslabels , the knob has tick marks and labels for the minimum and maximum values. When set to marksalllabels , the knob has ticks marks and all major ticks has a label.
steps	Integer	5	The number of steps between the min and max values. The number of tick marks is one more than the number of steps.
tooltip	String	" "	The tooltip text.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("knob1").set("min", 1);
app.form("form1").formObject("knob1").set("max", 12);
app.form("form1").formObject("knob1").set("steps", 11);
```

SPACER

A spacer object does not have any modifiable properties.

TABLE

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>enabled</code> <code>font</code> <code>fontbold</code> <code>fontitalic</code> <code>fontsize</code> <code>foreground</code> <code>visible</code>			See "General Properties" on page 82.
<code>headers</code>	<code>String[]</code>	Generated automatically	Column headers.
<code>showheaders</code>	<code>boolean</code>	Generated automatically	Show column headers.

To change the contents of the table, change the declaration variables or model entities the table is displaying.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("table1").set("enabled", false);
```

TEXT

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>background</code> <code>enabled</code> <code>font</code> <code>fontbold</code> <code>fontitalic</code> <code>fontsize</code> <code>foreground</code> <code>visible</code>			See "General Properties" on page 82.
<code>editable</code>	<code>on off</code>	<code>off</code>	If the value is <code>on</code> , the text can be edited by the user of the application. If the value is <code>off</code> , the text can only be changed programmatically.
<code>textalign</code>	<code>left center right</code>	<code>left</code>	Defines how the text is aligned within the text area.
<code>wrap</code>	<code>on off</code>	<code>on</code>	If the value is <code>on</code> , word wrapping is used to break lines that are too long to fit within the text area. If the value is <code>off</code> , long lines may not be completely visible.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("text1").set("textalign", "center");
```

TEXT LABEL

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize fontunderline foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
text	String	Generated automatically	The text to display in the label when the label is not in multiline mode.
textmulti	String	Generated automatically	The text to display in the label when the label is in multiline mode.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("textlabel1").set("text", "custom text");
```

TOGGLE BUTTON

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.
icon	String	""	The button icon. Valid values are images defined in the Images > Libraries node in the Application Builder.
text	String	Generated automatically	The button text. The text must not be an empty string.
tooltip	String	""	The button tooltip text.

A button with size large always displays the text, a button with size small displays either the icon or the text. If the icon property is empty, the text is displayed. If the icon property is not empty, the icon is displayed.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("togglebutton1").set("icon",  
    "about_information.png");
```

TOOLBAR

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("toolbar1").set("background", "gray");
```

UNIT

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
background enabled font fontbold fontitalic fontsize foreground visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("unit1").set("visible", false);
```

VIDEO

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
visible			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("video1").set("visible", false);
```

WEB PAGE

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>file</code>	String		The file to display. File scheme syntax is supported.
<code>html</code>	String	<code><html></html></code>	The HTML code to display.
<code>report</code>	ReportFeature or String		The report feature to display.
<code>type</code>	<code>page</code> <code>url</code> <code>type</code> <code>report</code>	<code>page</code>	Determines which property is used to specify the browser display contents.
<code>url</code>	String	<code>www.comsol.com</code>	The URL to display.
<code>visible</code>			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example Code

```
app.form("form1").formObject("webpage1").set("type", "report");
app.form("form1").formObject("webpage1").set("report", "rpt1");
model.result().report("rpt1");
model.result().report("rpt1").run();
```

Item

Item objects represent items, toggle items, user defined buttons in Toolbar, Graphics, and Table form objects, and submenus in the menu bar, toolbar, ribbon, and file menus. The following methods are available:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getParentItem</code>	<code>Item getParentItem()</code>	Returns the parent item, or null for a top-level item.
<code>hasProperty</code>	<code>boolean hasProperty(String name)</code>	Returns <code>true</code> if there is a modifiable property with the specified name.
<code>item</code>	<code>ItemList item()</code>	Returns the list of subitems.
<code>item</code>	<code>Item item(String name)</code>	Returns the subitem with the specified name.



The `Item` class contains the following properties:

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>enabled</code>	<code>on</code> <code>off</code>	<code>on</code>	If the value is <code>on</code> , the item can be activated by the user. If the value is <code>off</code> , the item cannot be activated.
<code>icon</code>	String	Generated automatically	The icon name. Valid values are images defined in the Images > Libraries node in the Application Builder.
<code>text</code>	String	Generated automatically	The text for a menu or ribbon item.
<code>title</code>	String	Generated automatically	The title text for a menu or submenu.
<code>tooltip</code>	String	" "	The tooltip text.
<code>visible</code>	<code>on</code> <code>off</code>	<code>on</code>	Controls whether the item is visible or not.

In order for an item to be enabled, the `enabled` property needs to have the value `on` for the item itself as well as for all of its parents. In other words, disabling an item also disables all of its subitems.

Item objects also include separators. However, separators do not have any accessible properties.

Item objects for user-defined buttons do not have the `title` and `tooltip` properties. For Table form objects, predefined items such as “move up” and “move down” do not have any modifiable properties.

EXAMPLE CODE

```
app.mainWindow().menuBar("menu1").set("title", "new title");
app.mainWindow().menuBar("menu1").item("toggle_item1").set("text",
    "test");
```

Data Source and Declaration

In the Java API, `DataSource` is the common interface for values defined under Declarations. The following `DataSource` interfaces are available:

- `Primitive`: covers the declaration types `Scalar`, `Array 1D`, and `Array 2D` with base types `String`, `Boolean`, `Integer`, and `Double`.
- `ChoiceList`: a set of selectable options.
- `UnitSet`: a set of physical units.
- `GraphicsData`: graphical output data.

SCALAR, ARRAY 1D, AND ARRAY 2D METHODS

The methods in the following table apply to Scalar, Array 1D, and Array 2D declarations of types String, Boolean, Integer, and Double.

At runtime, these nodes are returned as DataSource objects that also implement Primitive. Use the typed getters and setters to read and write native Java values (for example, int[] or double[][]). Always select the accessor (get and set) that matches the declaration's type.

DataSource Methods

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
getBoolean	boolean getBoolean()	Gets the Boolean value stored in the data source.
getBooleanArray	boolean[] getBooleanArray()	Gets the Boolean array value stored in the data source.
getBooleanMatrix	boolean[][] getBooleanMatrix()	Gets the Boolean matrix value stored in the data source.
getDouble	double getDouble()	Gets the double value stored in the data source.
getDoubleArray	double[] getDoubleArray()	Gets the double array value stored in the data source.
getDoubleMatrix	double[][] getDoubleMatrix()	Gets the double matrix value stored in the data source.
getInt	int getInt()	Gets the int value stored in the data source.
getIntArray	int[] getIntArray()	Gets the int array value stored in the data source.
getIntMatrix	int[][] getIntMatrix()	Gets the int matrix value stored in the data source.
getString	String getString()	Gets the String value stored in the data source.
getStringArray	String[] getStringArray()	Gets the String array value stored in the data source.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getStringMatrix</code>	<code>String[][] getStringMatrix()</code>	Gets the String matrix value stored in the data source.
<code>set</code>	<pre> set(boolean value) set(boolean[] value) set(boolean[][] value) set(double value) set(double[] value) set(double[][] value) set(int value) set(int[] value) set(int[][] value) set(String value) set(String[] value) set(String[][] value) </pre>	Set the value stored in the data source. Available methods depend on the type of the underlying declaration.

EXAMPLE CODE

```

// Get a scalar double declaration
DataSource ds = app.declaration("var");
// The 'var' declaration is a scalar double so we use the getDouble method
// to read its value.
double cur = ds.getDouble();
// Modifying the local field 'cur' does not affect the value stored in the
// data source ds
cur = cur + 1;
// Set the value of the data source
ds.set(cur);

// Retrieve a DeclarationGroup object containing entries of the
// "string1" String declarations node
DeclarationGroup group = app.declaration().group("string1");

// Retrieve a DeclarationGroup object containing entries of the
// "string1" String declarations node under the given form
group = app.form("form1").declaration().group("string1");

// Get the value of the "svar" declaration among the entries
String value = group.get("svar").getString();

// Get the names of all individual declaration variables
String[] names = app.declaration().names();

// Get the names of all global primitive declaration nodes
String[] names = app.declaration().group().names();

// Get the names of the local primitive declaration nodes of a given form
String[] names = app.form("form1").declaration().group().names();

```

DETAILS OF THE JAVA IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION CLASSES

This section covers more advanced use of Java programming with declarations in the API.

The Declaration class provides access to all user-defined declarations in an application. In addition to retrieving individual declarations (such as scalars or arrays), the class contains methods for retrieving DeclarationGroup objects.

A DeclarationGroup corresponds one-to-one to a typed node under Declarations in the UI, for example, the node **Array ID Integer 1**. The group contains the individual declaration entries (variables) of that primitive kind. Each entry is exposed as a Primitive (DataSource) and can be read/written with the type-specific get and set methods.

Do not confuse a DeclarationGroup with **Group** nodes under **Declarations**, which are only used to organize declarations.

The Declaration class also provides a method for retrieving a DeclarationGroupList object. A DeclarationGroupList contains all DeclarationGroup objects under a given **Declarations** node. It implements the IEntityList<DeclarationGroup> interface, which defines methods for retrieving and iterating over the contained groups.

The figures below shows an example of two DeclarationGroup objects double1 and double2 and how to access their variables.

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics interface. The Application Builder on the left shows a tree view with 'Declarations' expanded to show 'Double 1 (double1)' and 'Double 2 (double2)'. The Preview window in the center shows the following code:

```
1 Primitive p1 = app.declaration().group("double1").get("p");
2 debugLog(p1.getDouble());
3
4 Primitive p2 = app.declaration().group("double2").get("e");
5 debugLog(p2.getDouble());
```

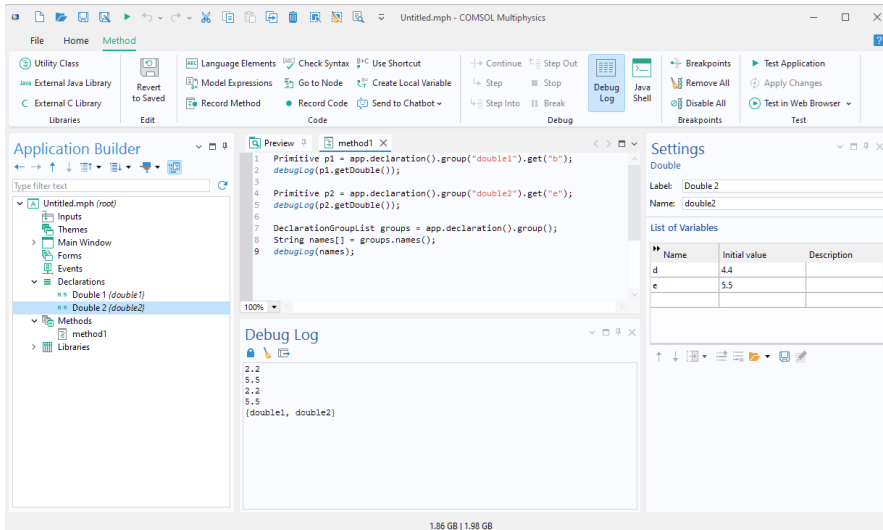
The Settings panel on the right shows the configuration for 'Double'. It includes a 'List of Variables' table:

Name	Initial value	Description
a	1.1	
b	2.2	
c	3.3	

The Debug Log at the bottom shows the output of the code execution:

```
2; 2
5; 5
```

The second figure additionally shows how to retrieve the names of all `DeclarationGroup` names, using the `DeclarationGroupList` method `names()`



A `DeclarationGroup` implements the generic interface `IEntityList<Primitive>`. This means it behaves like a typed list, with methods to:

- Retrieve a specific entry by name or index: `get(String name)`, `get(int index)`
- Return the full list of entry names: `names()`
- Query the size of the group: `size()`
- Find the index of an entry by name: `index(String name)`

In addition, the `DeclarationGroup` class itself defines the method `getType()`, which returns the data type of the group.

Since it implements a list interface, you can use a standard Java enhanced for-loop to iterate over its entries:

```
// Iterate over the entries of the "integer1" Integer declarations node.
int i = 0;
for (Primitive entry: app.declaration().group("integer1")) {
    entry.set(i++);
}
```

Here, each `Primitive` represents a single entry of the group, such as one integer element inside the array declaration named "integer1".

The `Primitive` interface encapsulates an individual declaration entry. It is derived from the more general `DataSource` interface, which is the base abstraction for all data objects in the API. Through `Primitive`, you can update the value of an entry using one of the overloaded, type-specific `set(...)` methods, for example,

`set(int value)`, `set(double[][] value)`, or `set(String[] value)`. Depending on the declaration type, you can also retrieve values in a type-safe way.

This design allows you to work with declarations in a way that is both object-oriented (via classes and interfaces) and natural for Java developers (using familiar list and iteration patterns).

The following tables list the most important methods for handling declarations.

Declaration and DataSource Methods

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
declaration	<code>Declaration declaration()</code>	Returns the list of declarations.
declaration	<code>DataSource declaration(String name)</code>	Returns the declaration object (<code>Scalar</code> , <code>Array 1D</code> , <code>Array 2D</code> , <code>ChoiceList</code> , or <code>UnitSet</code>) with the specified name.
group	<code>DeclarationGroupList group()</code>	Returns the list of all declaration groups under the <code>Declarations</code> node. Example: <code>DeclarationGroupList groups = app.declaration().group();</code>
group	<code>DeclarationGroup group(String name)</code>	Returns the declaration group with the specified name. Example: <code>DeclarationGroup ints = app.declaration().group("integer1");</code>

DeclarationGroupList Methods

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
get	<code>DeclarationGroup get(String name)</code>	Gets a group by name. Example: <code>DeclarationGroup g = groups.get("integer1");</code>
get	<code>DeclarationGroup get(int index)</code>	Gets a group by index (0-based). Example: <code>DeclarationGroup g = groups.get(0);</code>
names	<code>String[] names()</code>	Returns the names of all groups. Example: <code>for (String n : groups.names()) { ... }</code>
size	<code>int size()</code>	Returns how many groups there are. Example: <code>int count = groups.size();</code>
index	<code>int index(String name)</code>	Returns the position of a group (• if not found). Example: <code>int idx = groups.index("integer1");</code>

DeclarationGroup Methods

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
names	<code>String[] names()</code>	Returns all entry names. For example, print all entry names in the "integer1" group: <pre>for (String n : app.declaration().group("integer1").names()) { debugLog(n); }</pre>
size	<code>int size()</code>	Returns the number of entries. For example, get the number of entries in the "integer1" group: <pre>int n = app.declaration().group("integer1").size();</pre>
index	<code>int index(String name)</code>	Returns the index of an entry (· 1 if not found). For example, find the index of the "svar" declaration: <pre>int idx = app.declaration().group("string1") .index("svar");</pre>
getType	<code>String getType()</code>	Returns the group's data type (for example, "String" or "Array1DString"). For example, inspect the data type of the "integer1" group: <pre>String t = app.declaration() .group("integer1").getType();</pre>
get	<code>Primitive get(int index)</code> <code>Primitive get(String name)</code>	Gets an entry by index or by name. Example (by index): <pre>Primitive p = app.declaration().group("integer1").get(0);</pre> Example (by name): <pre>String value = app.declaration().group("string1") .get("svar").getString();</pre>

CHOICE LIST AND UNIT SET METHODS

The methods described in the following table are applicable for both `ChoiceList` and `UnitSet` objects. These methods are used to manipulate choice lists and unit sets during runtime.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
addListRow	<code>addListRow(String value, String displayName, int row)</code>	Inserts a new row with the given value and display name at the specified row (0-based).
appendListRow	<code>appendListRow(String value, String displayName)</code>	Inserts a new row with the given value and display name at the end of the list.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
getValue	<code>String getValue(int row)</code>	Returns the value for the given row (0-based).
getDisplayname	<code>String getDisplayName(int row)</code>	Returns the display name for the given row (0-based).
getDisplayname	<code>String getDisplayName(String value)</code>	Returns the display name for the row with the given value.
getValues	<code>String[] getValues()</code>	Returns all values as an array.
getDisplayNames	<code>String[] getDisplayNames()</code>	Returns all display names as an array.
removeListRow	<code>removeListRow(int row)</code>	Removes the given row (0-based) from the list.
setListRow	<code>setListRow(String value, String displayName, int row)</code>	Sets the value and display name for the given row (0-based). If the row is equal to the length of the list, a new row is added.
setList	<code>setList(String[] values, String[] displayNames)</code>	Sets all of the values and display names, replacing the contents of the choice list or unit set.
setValue	<code>setValue(String value, int row)</code>	Sets the value for the given row (0-based). If the row is equal to the length of the list, a new row is added with the value and an empty display name.
setDisplayname	<code>setDisplayname(String displayName, int row)</code>	Sets the display name for the given row (0-based). If the row is equal to the length of the list, a new row is added with the display name and an empty value.

Example Code

The code below adds the string Aluminum 3004 to a choice list. Note that the choice list index starts at 0, whereas the material tags start at 1 (mat1, mat2, mat3, and mat4).

```
ChoiceList choiceList = getChoiceList("choicelist1");
choiceList.setListRow("mat4", "Aluminum 3004", 3);
```

For more information on using choice lists for changing materials, see the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

UNIT SET METHODS

When the object is a `UnitSet` the following additional methods are also available:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getString</code>	<code>String getString()</code>	Returns the currently selected value for the unit set.
<code>getString</code>	<code>String getString(String unitList)</code>	Returns the selected unit for the given unit list.
<code>set</code>	<code>set(String value)</code>	Switch unit for the unit set.

GRAPHICSDATA METHODS

When the object is a `GraphicsData` the following methods are available:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getString</code>	<code>String getString(String name)</code>	Returns the value of the specified property as a string.
<code>getDouble</code>	<code>double getDouble(String name)</code>	Returns the value of the specified property as a double value.
<code>getDoubleArray</code>	<code>double[] getDoubleArray(String name)</code>	Returns the value of the specified property as a double array value.
<code>set</code>	<code>set(String name, String value)</code> <code>set(String name, double value)</code> <code>set(String name, double[] value)</code>	Sets a new value for the property with the specified name.

The `GraphicsData` class has the following properties:

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>coord</code>	<code>double[]</code>	<code>0, 0, 0</code>	Point location of picked data. Array of 1, 2, 3, or 6 elements, corresponding to 1D, 2D, 3D, or Smith plot, respectively.
<code>depth</code>	<code>double</code>	<code>0</code>	Point along a line when data picking in a domain. Valid values are between 0 and 1, inclusive.
<code>edim</code>	<code>domain boundary</code>	<code>domain</code>	Geometric entity level.
<code>eval</code>	<code>double</code>	<code>0</code>	Evaluated value of picked data.

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
method	pointnormal pointdir twopoints none	pointnormal	Method of selecting a point in a 3D geometry.
twopoint	first second	first	Point being picked in the twopoints line entry method.

Example Code

The following code enables data picking for the graphics1 object, connects it to the graphicsdata1 object and sets some properties on the graphicsdata1 object:

```
app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1").set("datapick", true);
app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1").set("datapicktarget",
    app.declaration("graphicsdata1"));
app.declaration("graphicsdata1").set("edim", "boundary");
app.declaration("graphicsdata1").set("method", "pointdir");
```

AppEvent Class

The AppEvent class contains information regarding an application user-interface events. The event field, accessible in application methods, is initialized with an instance of this class when a FormObject event is being triggered. The getUserControl method retrieves the FormObject where the event originated.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
getNewValue	Value getNewValue()	New value corresponding to a form object having an On data change event type.
getOldValue	Value getOldValue()	Old value corresponding to a form object having an On data change event type.
getUserControl	IPropertyAccess getUserControl()	To make it convenient to access a user control that triggered an event the method <code>event.getUserControl</code> returns the form or form object that triggered the event. The return type of the methods is <code>IPropertyAccess</code> and the object can be cast to an instance of the <code>FormObject</code> or <code>Form</code> class depending on what type of event is triggered.

VALUE CLASS

The methods `getNewValue` and `getOldValue` returns an object of type `Value` which has methods according to the table below. The `Value` class represents a value

which can be retrieved in different formats depending on the form object. For example, an event triggered from an input field is a scalar variable (boolean, int, double, or String). This means that only a subset of the methods in the table below is valid for a particular form object event.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
getBoolean	boolean getBoolean()	Gets the Boolean value.
getBooleanArray	boolean[] getBooleanArray()	Gets the Boolean array value.
getBooleanMatrix	boolean[][] getBooleanMatrix()	Gets the Boolean matrix value.
getDouble	double getDouble()	Gets the double value.
getDoubleArray	double[] getDoubleArray()	Gets the double array value.
getDoubleMatrix	double[][] getDoubleMatrix()	Gets the double matrix value.
getInt	int getInt()	Gets the int value.
getIntArray	int[] getIntArray()	Gets the int array value.
getIntMatrix	int[][] getIntMatrix()	Gets the int matrix value.
getString	String getString()	Gets the string value.
getStringArray	String[] getStringArray()	Gets the string array value.
getStringMatrix	String[][] getStringMatrix()	Gets the string matrix value.

Example Code

The following code exemplifies how to use the event field, for the class AppEvent, and the methods getNewValue and getOldValue:

```
String value = event.getNewValue().getString();
String oldValue = event.getOldValue().getString();
```

For an example of using the event field and its associated methods, see “Data Validation” on page 297.

AppEventHandler Class

This class represents the **Event** and **Timer** nodes found under **Events** in the Application Builder. An AppEventHandler object can be either an Event or a Timer.

The following methods are available for an `AppEventHandler` object:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getName</code>	<code>String getName()</code>	Returns the name of this event handler.
<code>getType</code>	<code>String getType()</code>	Returns the event handler type name: <code>Event</code> or <code>Timer</code> .

An `AppEventHandler` object has the following properties:

PROPERTY	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<code>delay</code>	<code>double</code>	<code>1</code>	The interval of a <code>Timer</code> in seconds.
<code>enabled</code>			See "General Properties" on page 82.

Example code

The following code sets the interval of a `Timer` to 1 hour:

```
app.event("timer1").set("delay", "1[h]");
```

Method Class

The `Method` class is used to represent a method. The following method is available for a `Method` object:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>run</code>	<code>Object run(Object... input)</code>	Run the method with the specified input parameters.

The following code exemplifies using a `Method` object:

```
// Get a Method object representing a Form Method.  
Method m = app.form("form1").method("method1");  
// The method takes a String parameter and returns a double.  
double res = (Double) m.run("input");
```

Form, Form Object, and Item List Methods

The `AppEventHandlerList`, `Declaration`, `FormList`, `FormObjectList`, and `ItemList` classes have the following methods:

NAME	SYNTAX	PURPOSE
<code>get</code>	<code>Form get(int index)</code> <code>FormObject get(int index)</code> <code>Item get(int index)</code> <code>DataSource get(int index)</code> <code>AppEventHandler get(int index)</code>	Returns the object at a certain index.
<code>get</code>	<code>Form get(String name)</code> <code>FormObject get(String name)</code> <code>Item get(String name)</code> <code>DataSource get(String name)</code> <code>AppEventHandler get(String name)</code>	Returns the object with a given name.
<code>index</code>	<code>int index(String name)</code>	Returns the 0-based position of the object with a given name in the list.
<code>names</code>	<code>String[] names()</code>	Returns an array of names for all objects in the list.
<code>size</code>	<code>int size()</code>	Returns the number of objects in the list.

Additionally the `FormList` class has the following methods:

NAME	SYNTAX	PURPOSE
<code>hasProperty</code>	<code>boolean hasProperty(String name)</code>	Returns true if there is a modifiable property with the specified name.

It is also possible to use a list in an enhanced for loop to operate on all objects in the list.

In the following example, the background color is set to red in all forms, by looping over all forms:

```
for (Form f : app.form()) { // app.form() is of type FormList
    f.set("background", "red");
}
```

The Built-in Method Library for the Application Builder

This section lists built-in methods available in the Method Editor in addition to the methods that operate on the model and application objects. For more information on the model object and its methods, refer to earlier sections of this book and the *Programming Reference Manual*. For more information on the application object, see “The Application Object” on page 78. Some of the listings have associated example code but for more extensive programming examples, see “Programming Examples” on page 187.

The syntax rules are those of the Java[®] programming language. Note that each line of code needs to end with a semicolon (;), but the semicolon is omitted in the listings below.

Model Utility Methods

The following table summarizes the model utility methods for querying, creating, loading, and saving model objects. The model object is stored on the MPH file format. These methods should not be confused with utility classes, defined in the application tree under libraries.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>clearModel</code>	<code>clearModel(Model model)</code> <code>clearModel(String tag)</code>	Remove everything from the model except for the application part and the things you can change on the root node in the Model Builder, such as thumbnail, comment, and author.
<code>createModel</code>	<code>Model createModel(String tag)</code>	Creates a new model with the given tag.
<code>createModel</code>	<code>Model createModel()</code>	Create a new model with a unique tag.
<code>getModel</code>	<code>Model getModel(String tag)</code>	Returns the model with a specified tag.
<code>loadModel</code>	<code>Model loadModel(String location)</code>	Loads a model with a specified tag from a file on the file system or in a database.
<code>loadModel</code>	<code>Model loadModel(String tag, String location)</code>	Loads a model from a file. The model is given a unique tag.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
loadProtectedModel	Model loadProtectedModel(String tag, String filename, String password)	Loads a password protected model with a specified tag from a file.
loadProtectedModel	Model loadProtectedModel(String filename, String password)	Loads a password protected model from a file. The model is given a unique tag.
loadRecoveryModel	Model loadRecoveryModel(String tag, String foldername)	Loads a model from a recovery directory/folder structure.
loadRecoveryModel	Model loadRecoveryModel(String foldername)	Loads a model from a recovery directory/folder structure. The model is given a unique tag.
modelTags	String[] modelTags()	Returns an array of model tags for all loaded models, including the embedded model.
removeModel	removeModel(String tag) removeModel(Model model)	Removes a model. The embedded model cannot be removed.
saveModel	saveModel(Model model, String filename)	Saves a model to a file. The filename can be a file scheme path or (if allowed by security settings) a server file path.
uniqueModeltag	String uniqueModeltag(String prefix)	Returns a model tag that is not in use.
getComsolVersion	getComsolVersion()	Returns the current software version as a string.

For the built-in application methods `loadModel(<location>)` and `loadModel(<tag>, <location>)` the `<location>` argument can either be the path to an MPH file found on the file system or a model location URI referencing a model version in a Model Manager database.

The model utility methods provide convenient shortcuts to commonly used methods in the `ModelUtil` class. In addition to these shortcuts, the `ModelUtil` class offers functionality for managing client-server operations. This includes methods for connecting to or disconnecting from a COMSOL Multiphysics server or COMSOL Server. For a complete list of available methods, refer to the *Programming Reference Manual*.

Example Code

The code below loads a model using `loadModel`, presented in the table above. It extracts the x -, y -, and z -coordinates of all **Mesh** nodes and stores them in a 2D

double array `coords[3][N]`, where `N` is the number of **Mesh** nodes. The individual *x-y-*, and *z-* coordinates are available as the length-`N` 1D arrays `coords[0]`, `coords[1]`, `coords[2]`, respectively. (The node locations can be plotted by using the Cut Point 3D dataset in combination with a 3D Point Trajectories plot.)

```
Model extmodel = loadModel("C:\\Paul\\pacemaker_electrode.mph");
SolverFeature step = extmodel.sol("sol1").feature("v1");
XmeshInfo xmi = step.xmeshInfo();
XmeshInfoNodes nodes = xmi.nodes();
double[][] coords = nodes.coords();
```

For more information on methods operating on the model object, see the *Programming Reference Manual*.

Note that to make the code above platform independent for use in an application you can instead use the common application file folder:

```
Model extmodel = loadModel("common:///pacemaker_electrode.mph");
```

License Methods

The license methods read the license number and check out or test the licenses of the current session or for an MPH file. This functionality can be used, for example, to limit the use of an application to one or a few license numbers or to dynamically adapt functionality of an application depending on which product licenses are available.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>checkoutLicense</code>	<code>boolean checkoutLicense(String... product)</code>	Checks out licenses for all specified products. If not all licenses can be checked out, no licenses are checked out.
<code>checkoutLicenseForFile</code>	<code>boolean checkoutLicenseForFile(String file)</code>	Checks out licenses required to use a given MPH file. If not all required licenses can be checked out, no licenses are checked out.
<code>checkoutLicenseForFileOnServer</code>	<code>boolean hasLicenseForFileOnServer(String file);</code>	Checks out licenses required to use a given MPH file. If not all required licenses can be checked out, no licenses are checked out.
<code>getLicenseNumber</code>	<code>String license = getLicenseNumber()</code>	Returns a string with the license number for the current session.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
hasProduct	<code>boolean hasProduct(String... product)</code>	Returns true if the COMSOL installation contains the software components required for running the specified products. Code completion can be used to get a list of valid product names.
hasProductForFile	<code>boolean hasProductForFile(String file)</code>	Returns true if the COMSOL installation contains the software components required for running the products required by a given MPH file.
hasProductForFileOnServer	<code>boolean checkoutLicenseForFileOnServer(String file);</code>	Returns true if the COMSOL installation contains the software components required for running the products required by a given MPH file.

EXAMPLE CODE

The following code tries to check out a license for the AC/DC Module, and displays an error message if it fails:

```
if (!checkoutLicense("ACDC"))
    alert("There seems to be a problem. Please contact Alice and Bob at 123-456-7890.");
```

You can use this to customize license error messages by calling a method containing this code before any add-on product specific features are used by the application.

In the Application Builder root node you can further select the **Ignore license errors during launch** checkbox. This will make it possible for users to start an application regardless of which licenses are available. However, this will not work if the application, at startup, uses features required by an add-on product. The application has to be created in such a way that the add-on product specific features are not used in the startup phase of the application but instead are deferred to later in the workflow.

To emulate a scenario where there are not enough available licenses you can, for example, disable one or more products in the **Licensed and Used Products in Session** dialog, available from the **File** menu in the COMSOL Desktop environment.

The following code tests if the COMSOL installation has the capability to use an MPH file:

```
boolean ok = hasProductForFile("model_file.mph");
```

Note that even if `hasProductForFile` return true, in a floating network license situation there may not be any free licenses to check out. If your application is going to process several MPH files and you want to make sure all licenses are checked out before the processing starts, instead use the `checkoutLicense` or `checkoutLicenseForFile` methods.

LICENSE FEATURE STRINGS

The following table contains the product strings for all add-on products in the COMSOL 6.4 product suite that can be used by the method `checkoutLicense`:

PRODUCT/FEATURE	FEATURE NAME
AC/DC Module	ACDC
Acoustics Module	ACOUSTICS
Battery Design Module	BATTERYDESIGN
CAD Import Module	CADIMPORT
CFD Module	CFD
Chemical Reaction Engineering Module	CHEM
Corrosion Module	CORROSION
Design Module	DESIGN, CADIMPORT
ECAD Import Module	ECADIMPORT
Electric Discharge Module	ELECTRICDISCHARGE
Electrochemistry Module	ELECTROCHEMISTRY
Electrodeposition Module	ELECTRODEPOSITION
Fatigue Module	FATIGUE
File Import for CATIA V5	CATIA5
Fuel Cell & Electrolyzer Module	FUELCELLANDELECTROLYZER
Geomechanics Module	GEOMECHANICS
Granular Flow Module	GRANULARFLOW
Heat Transfer Module	HEATTRANSFER
Liquid & Gas Properties Module	LIQUIDANDGASPROPERTIES
LiveLink™ for AutoCAD®	LLAUTOCAD, CADIMPORT
LiveLink™ for PTC® Creo® Parametric™	LLCREOPARAMETRIC, CADIMPORT
LiveLink™ for Excel®	LLEXCEL
LiveLink™ for Inventor®	LLINVENTOR, CADIMPORT
LiveLink™ for MATLAB®	LLMATLAB

PRODUCT/FEATURE	FEATURE NAME
LiveLink™ <i>for Revit</i> ®	LLREVIT, CADIMPORT
LiveLink™ <i>for Simulink</i> ®	LLSIMULINK
LiveLink™ <i>for Solid Edge</i> ®	LLSOLIDEDGE, CADIMPORT
LiveLink™ <i>for SOLIDWORKS</i> ®	LLSOLIDWORKS, CADIMPORT
Material Library	MATLIB
MEMS Module	MEMS
Metal Processing Module	METALPROCESSING
Microfluidics Module	MICROFLUIDICS
Mixer Module	MIXER
Molecular Flow Module	MOLECULARFLOW
Multibody Dynamics Module	MULTIBODYDYNAMICS
Nonlinear Structural Materials Module	NONLINEARSTRUCTMATERIALS
Optimization Module, version 6.3 and earlier	OPTIMIZATION
Optimization Module, from version 6.4	OPTIM
Particle Tracing Module	PARTICLETRACING
Pipe Flow Module	PIPEFLOW
Plasma Module	PLASMA
Polymer Flow Module	POLYMERFLOW
Porous Media Flow Module	POROUSMEDIAFLOW
Ray Optics Module	RAYOPTICS
RF Module	RF
Rotordynamics Module	ROTORDYNAMICS
Semiconductor Module	SEMICONDUCTOR
Structural Mechanics Module	STRUCTURALMECHANICS
Subsurface Flow Module	SUBSURFACEFLOW
Uncertainty Quantification Module	UQ
Wave Optics Module	WAVEOPTICS

File Methods

File methods are used to read and write data to a file or portions of a file. Note that higher-level techniques for reading and writing to files are available from within the Application Builder user interface. For more information, see the book

Introduction to the Application Builder and “GUI Command Methods” on page 158.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
readFile*	String readFile(String name)	Returns the contents in the given filename as a string. The string name is the absolute path to a file or a path given by the file scheme syntax.
openFileStreamReader*	CsReader openFileStreamReader(String name)	Returns a CsReader that can be used to read line-by-line or character-by-character from the given filename.
openBinaryFileStreamReader*	CsBinaryReader openBinaryFileStreamReader(String name)	Returns a CsBinaryReader that can be used to read from the given file byte-by-byte.
readMatrixFromFile*	double[][] readMatrixFromFile(String name)	Reads the contents of the given file into a double matrix. The file has the same spreadsheet type format as available in the model tree Export node.
readMatrixFromFile*	double[][] readMatrixFromFile(String name, char delimiter)	Reads the contents of the given file into a double matrix, using a user-defined delimiter character. The file has the same spreadsheet type format as available in the model tree Export node.
readStringMatrixFromFile*	String[][] readStringMatrixFromFile(String name)	Reads the contents of the given file into a string matrix. The file has the same spreadsheet type format as available in the model tree Export node.
readStringMatrixFromFile*	String[][] readStringMatrixFromFile(String name, char delimiter)	Reads the contents of the given file into a string matrix, using a user-defined delimiter character.. The file has the same spreadsheet type format as available in the model tree Export node.
readCSVFile*	String[][] readCSVFile(String name)	Reads a file with comma-separated values (CSV file) into a string matrix. Expects file to use the RFC 4180 format for CSV.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>readCSVFile*</code>	<code>String[][] readCSVFile(String name, char delimiter)</code>	Reads a file with values, separated by a user-defined delimiter character, into a string matrix.
<code>writeFile*</code>	<code>writeFile(String name, String contents)</code>	Writes the given string contents to the given filename.
<code>writeFile*</code>	<code>writeFile(String name, String contents, boolean append)</code>	Writes the given string contents to the given filename. If <code>append</code> is true, then the contents are appended instead of overwritten.
<code>writeFile*</code>	<code>writeFile(String name, double[][] data)</code>	Writes the array <code>data</code> to the given file. The spreadsheet format is used, which means it can be read by <code>readMatrixFromFile</code> .
<code>writeFile*</code>	<code>writeFile(String name, double[][] data, boolean append)</code>	Writes the array <code>data</code> to the given file. The spreadsheet format is used, which means it can be read by <code>readMatrixFromFile</code> . If <code>append</code> is true, then the contents are appended instead of overwritten.
<code>writeFile*</code>	<code>writeFile(String name, String[][] data)</code>	Writes the array <code>data</code> to the given file. The spreadsheet format is used, which means it can be read by <code>readStringMatrixFromFile</code> .
<code>writeFile*</code>	<code>writeFile(String name, String[][] data, boolean append)</code>	Writes the array <code>data</code> to the given file. The spreadsheet format is used, which means it can be read by <code>readStringMatrixFromFile</code> . If <code>append</code> is true, then the contents are appended instead of overwritten.
<code>writeFile*</code>	<code>writeFile(String name, String[][] data, char delimiter, boolean append)</code>	Writes the array <code>data</code> to the given file using the specified delimiter character (CSV/TSV style). The file can be read by <code>readCSVFile</code> . If <code>append</code> is true, then the contents are appended instead of overwritten.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>writeFile*</code>	<code>writeFile(String name, String[][] data, char delimiter, boolean append, boolean bom)</code>	Writes the array data to the given file using the specified delimiter character (CSV/TSV style). The file can be read by <code>readCSVFile</code> . If <code>append</code> is true, then the contents are appended instead of overwritten. If <code>bom</code> is true, a Unicode byte order mark (BOM) is written.
<code>openFileStreamWriter*</code>	<code>CsWriter openFileStreamWriter(String name)</code>	Returns a <code>CsWriter</code> that can write to the given file.
<code>openFileStreamWriter*</code>	<code>CsWriter openFileStreamWriter(String name, boolean append)</code>	Returns a <code>CsWriter</code> that can write to the given file. If <code>append</code> is true, then the contents are appended instead of overwritten.
<code>openBinaryFileStreamWriter*</code>	<code>CsBinaryWriter openBinaryFileStreamWriter(String name)</code>	Returns a <code>CsBinaryWriter</code> that can be used to write to the given file byte-by-byte.
<code>openBinaryFileStreamWriter*</code>	<code>CsBinaryWriter openBinaryFileStreamWriter(String name, boolean append)</code>	Returns a <code>CsBinaryWriter</code> that can be used to write to the given file byte by byte. If <code>append</code> is true, then the contents are appended instead of overwritten.
<code>writeCSVFile*</code>	<code>writeCSVFile(String name, String[][] data)</code>	Writes the given string array data to a CSV file. The RFC 4180 format is used for the CSV.
<code>writeCSVFile*</code>	<code>writeCSVFile(String name, String[][] data, boolean append)</code>	Writes the given string array data to a CSV file. The RFC 4180 format is used for the CSV. If <code>append</code> is true, then the contents are appended instead of overwritten.
<code>writeCSVFile*</code>	<code>writeCSVFile(String name, double[][] data)</code>	Writes the given double array data to a CSV file. The RFC 4180 format is used for the CSV.
<code>writeCSVFile*</code>	<code>writeCSVFile(String name, double[][] data, boolean append)</code>	Writes the given double array data to a CSV file. The RFC 4180 format is used for the CSV. If <code>append</code> is true, then the contents are appended instead of overwritten.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
exists*	<code>boolean exists(String name)</code>	<p>Tests whether a file with the given name exists.</p> <p>If the name is not a file scheme path name or an absolute path, then the method first finds out whether a file with file scheme path embedded:/// + argument exists. If such a file does not exist, then it tests whether there is a file with a matching name in the current working directory.</p>
deleteFile*	<code>deleteFile(String file)</code>	Delete a file with the given name if it exists. The file is deleted on the server,. The name can use a file scheme path.
copyFile*	<code>copyFile(String sourceFile, String destFile)</code>	Copies a file on the server. Both the source and target names can use file scheme paths.
importFile	<code>importFile(String name)</code> <code>importFile(String name, String[] fileTypes)</code>	Displays a file browser dialog and uploads the selected file to the file declaration with the given name . After this, the uploaded file can be accessed with upload:/// <name> . The optional fileTypes argument can be used to filter which file types are available for selection in the file browser. The easiest way to get a list of valid file types is to use code completion in the Method Editor. The file types defined by File Type declarations can also be used.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>importFile</code>	<code>importFile(ModelEntity entity, String name)</code>	Displays a file browser dialog and uploads the selected file to the Filename text field in the given model object entity. This defines an input file that the application will need at a later stage. For example, the Filename of an interpolation function accessed with <code>model.func(' <tag>')</code> . The uploaded file can be accessed with <code>upload:/// <tag>/filename</code> .
<code>writeExcelFile*</code>	<code>writeExcelFile(String name, String[][] data)</code>	Writes the given string array data starting from the first cell in the first sheet of an Excel file. This method requires LiveLink™ for Excel®.
<code>writeExcelFile*</code>	<code>writeExcelFile(String name, String sheet, String cell, String[][] data)</code>	Writes the given string array data starting from the specified cell in the specified sheet of an Excel file. This method requires LiveLink™ for Excel®.
<code>readExcelFile*</code>	<code>String[][] readExcelFile(String name)</code>	Reads the first sheet of an Excel file, starting from the first cell, into a <code>String[][]</code> . This method requires LiveLink™ for Excel®.
<code>readExcelFile*</code>	<code>String[][] readExcelFile(String name, String sheet, String cell)</code>	Reads the specified sheet of an Excel file, starting from the specified cell, into a <code>String[][]</code> . This method requires LiveLink™ for Excel®.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getFilePath*</code>	<code>String getFilePath(String name)</code>	<p>Returns the absolute server file path of the server proxy file corresponding to a certain file scheme path, or null if the server proxy file for the given path does not exist.</p> <p>This method can be used to pass the path to, for example, a file using the <code>temp:///</code> scheme to external code or an application. In addition, this method is used to retrieve the filename of an uploaded file when using the file scheme <code>upload:///inputFile</code>, for example by using a File declaration together with a File Import form object.</p>
<code>getClientFileName</code>	<code>String getClientFileName(String name)</code>	<p>Returns the original name of an uploaded file on the client file system (or null if there is no uploaded file matching the given file scheme path).</p> <p>This method is only useful for providing user interface feedback. For example, to get information on which uploaded file is being used. There is no guarantee that the original file would still exist on the client or even that the current client would be the same as the original client.</p>

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getClientFilePath</code>	<code>String getClientFilePath(String name)</code>	Returns the original path of an uploaded file on the client file system (or null if there is no uploaded file matching the given file scheme path). Returns only the filename part of the path when called from an application running in a web browser. This method is only useful for providing user interface feedback. For example, to get information on which uploaded file is being used. There is no guarantee that the original file would still exist on the client or even that the current client would be the same as the original client.
<code>createDirectory*</code>	<code>createDirectory(String name)</code>	Creates a file directory <code>name</code> , see examples below in the Example Code section.

All file methods in the table above that are marked with an asterisk (*) support working with data files stored in a Model Manager database. Note that all of these methods automatically load the data file to a working copy directory located on the same computer that COMSOL Multiphysics runs on. This means that any updates made to a data file is not persisted to the database unless explicitly saved as a new file version via the Model Manager database API.

EXAMPLE CODE

This line of code copies the uploaded file `file1` to the `temp` folder with new filename `file2.mphbin` and then prompts the user to save the file to any location.

```
copyFile("upload:///file1", "temp:///file2.mphbin");
fileSaveAs("temp:///file2.mphbin");
```

This line of code deletes the file `file2.mphbin` from the `temp` folder.

```
deleteFile("temp:///file2.mphbin");
```

This line of code creates a directory in the user folder, as specified in Preferences.

```
createDirectory("user:///a/b");
```

This line of code creates a directory in the Temp folder under C:.

```
createDirectory("C:\\Temp\\a\\b");
```

Note that the method `fileSaveAs` returns a boolean that indicates if saving the file was successful or not. Saving a file will fail if, for example, the user does not have access to the target folder.

Operating System Methods

Operating system methods are used for accessing operating system information and commands from an application.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>executeOSCommand</code>	<code>String executeOSCommand(String command, String... params)</code>	Executes the OS command with the given command (full path) and parameters. Execution times out after a default 180 seconds. Returns everything the process printed to its out stream as a string. When applicable, the command is run server side.
<code>executeOSCommand</code>	<code>String executeOSCommand(String command, int timeoutSec, String params...)</code>	Executes the OS command with the given command (full path) and parameters. Returns everything the process printed to its out stream as a string. The execution is forcibly stopped after <code>timeoutSec</code> seconds if the command has not finished. To disable the timeout functionality, <code>timeoutSec</code> value 0 can be used. When applicable, the command is run server side.
<code>fileOpen</code>	<code>fileOpen(String name)</code>	Opens the file represented by name with the associated program on the client. Also see the section "Example code".
<code>getUser</code>	<code>String username = getUser()</code>	Returns the username of the user that is running the application. If the application is not run from COMSOL Server, then the value of the preference setting <code>General>Username>Name</code> is returned.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
openURL	openURL(String url)	Opens a URL in the default browser on the client.
playSound	playSound(String name)	Plays the sounds in the given file on the client. Only .wav files are supported; no external libraries are required.
playSound	playSound(double hz, int millis)	Plays a signal at a given frequency hz and with given duration millis in milliseconds on the client.

EXAMPLE CODE

The line of code below plays one of the sounds available in the `data/sounds` folder of the COMSOL installation and has been embedded in the application and stored in the Sounds library.

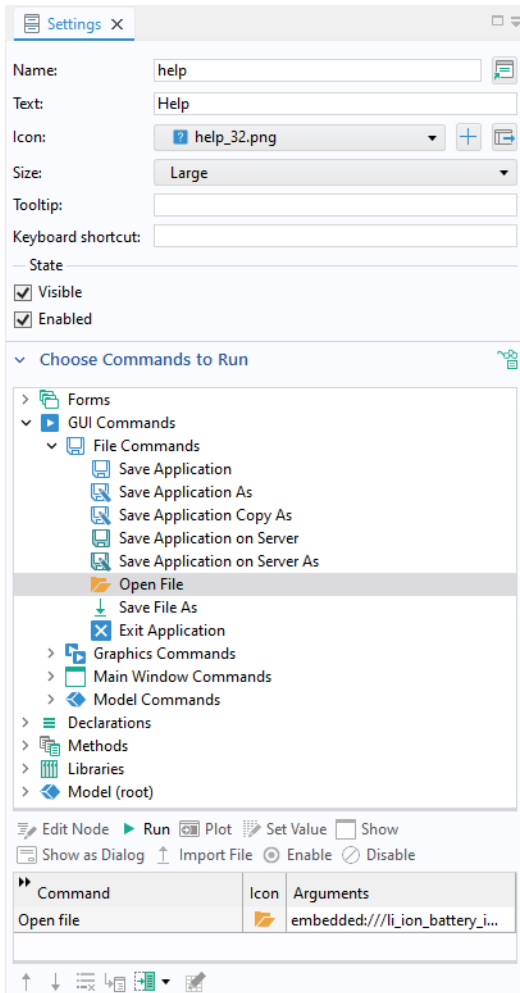
```
playSound("embedded:///success_1.wav");
```

In the command sequence of a form object, this is equivalent to selecting a sound node under **Libraries** and clicking **Run**.

The line of code below opens a PDF file embedded in the application and stored in the File library.

```
fileOpen("embedded:///li_ion_battery_impedance.pdf");
```

In the command sequence of a form object, this is equivalent to selecting an **Open File** node under **GUI Commands > File Commands** and clicking **Run**, as shown in the figure below.



This line of code opens the COMSOL home page in the default browser:

```
openURL("www.comsol.com");
```

This line of code runs an application by means of an OS command:

```
executeOSCommand("C:\\COMSOL64\\Multiphysics\\bin\\win64\\comsol.exe",
    "-run", "C:\\work\\tubular_reactor.mph");
```

Email Methods

Email methods are used for sending emails from an application, typically with attachments containing results from a simulation.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>emailFromAddress</code>	<code>String emailFromAddress()</code>	Returns the email from address from the COMSOL Server or preferences setting.
<code>sendEmail</code>	<code>sendEmail(String subject, String bodyText)</code>	Sends an email to the default recipient(s) with the specified subject and body text.
<code>sendEmail</code>	<code>sendEmail(String subject, String bodyText, ModelEntity... modelEntity)</code>	Sends an email to the default recipient(s) with the specified subject, body text, and zero or more attachments created from Report, Export, and Table nodes in the embedded model.
<code>sendEmail</code>	<code>sendEmail(String toAddress, String subject, String bodyText, ModelEntity... modelEntity)</code>	Sends an email to the specified recipient(s) with the specified subject, body text, and zero or more attachments created from Report, Export, and Table nodes in the embedded model.
<code>userEmailAddress</code>	<code>String userEmailAddress()</code>	Returns the user email address(es) corresponding to the currently logged in user, or an empty string if the user has not configured an email address.

Email Class Methods

The class `EmailMessage` can be used to create custom email messages.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>EmailMessage</code>	<code>EmailMessage mail = new EmailMessage()</code>	Creates a new <code>EmailMessage</code> object.
<code>EmailMessage.setServer</code>	<code>mail.setServer(String host, int port)</code>	Sets the email (SMTP) server host and port to use for this email message.

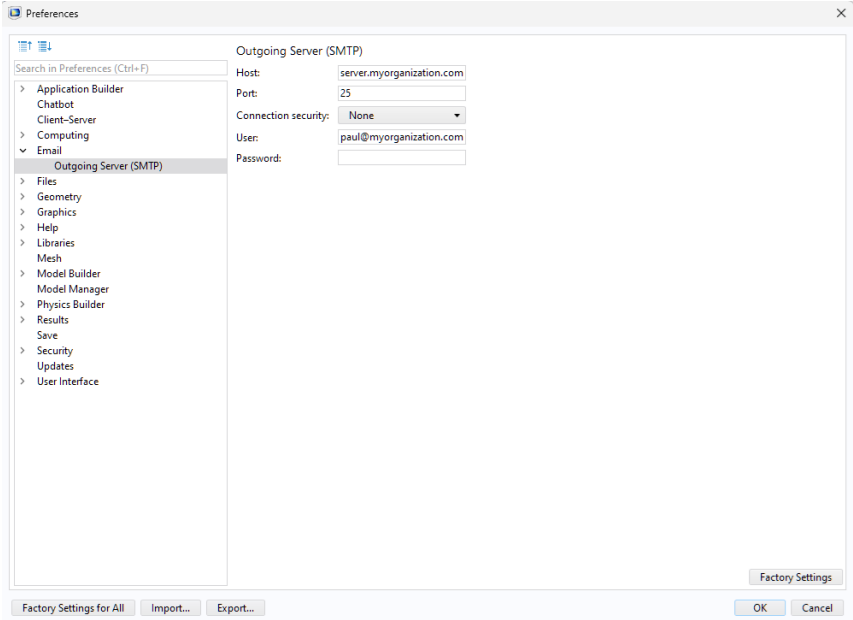
NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>EmailMessage.setUser</code>	<code>mail.setUser(String name, String password)</code>	Sets the username and password to use for email (SMTP) server authentication. This method must be called after the <code>setServer</code> method.
<code>EmailMessage.setSecurity</code>	<code>mail.setSecurity(String security)</code>	Sets the connection security type for email (SMTP) server communication. Valid values are 'none', 'starttls', and 'tls'. This method must be called after the <code>setServer</code> method.
<code>EmailMessage.setFrom</code>	<code>mail.setFrom(String fromAddress)</code>	Sets the from address.
<code>EmailMessage.setTo</code>	<code>mail.setTo(String... to)</code>	Sets the to addresses.
<code>EmailMessage.setCc</code>	<code>mail.setCc(String... cc)</code>	Sets the cc addresses.
<code>EmailMessage.setBcc</code>	<code>mail.setBcc(String... bcc)</code>	Sets the bcc addresses.
<code>EmailMessage.setSubject</code>	<code>mail.setSubject(String subject)</code>	Sets the email subject line. Note that newline characters are not allowed.
<code>EmailMessage.setBodyText</code>	<code>mail.setBodyText(String body)</code>	Sets the email body as plain text. An email can contain both a text and an HTML body.
<code>EmailMessage.setBodyHtml</code>	<code>mail.setBodyHtml(String body)</code>	Sets the email body as HTML text. An email can contain both a text and an HTML body.
<code>EmailMessage.attachFile</code>	<code>mail.attachFile(String filename)</code>	Adds an attachment from a file. The attachment MIME type is determined by the filename extension.
<code>EmailMessage.attachFile</code>	<code>mail.attachFile(String filename, String mimeType)</code>	Adds an attachment from a file with the specified MIME type.
<code>EmailMessage.attachFromModel</code>	<code>mail.attachFromModel(ModelEntity modelEntity)</code>	Adds an attachment created from a report, export, or table feature in the model.
<code>EmailMessage.attachText</code>	<code>mail.attachText(String text, String mimeType)</code>	Adds a text attachment with a specified sub-MIME type, such as plain or HTML.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
EmailMessage.attachBinary	mail.attachBinary(byte[] binary, String mimeType)	Adds an attachment from a byte array with the specified MIME type.
EmailMessage.send	mail.send()	Sends the email to the email (SMTP) server. An email object can only be sent once.

Each to, cc, and bcc address string can contain multiple email addresses separated by a comma or a semicolon character. Whitespace is allowed before and after the separator character.

EMAIL PREFERENCES

To set general email preferences, open the **Email** page of the **Preferences** window. There you can specify a **From address** and a **Default to address**. To set preferences for an outgoing email (SMTP) server, open the **Outgoing Server (SMTP)** page under the **Email** page, as shown in the figure below.



COMSOL Server provides a similar set of email preferences.

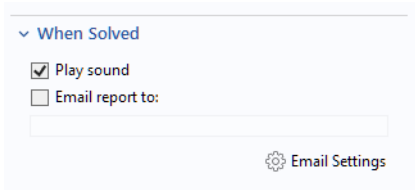
EXAMPLE CODE

The following code configures the email server settings, sends an email, and attaches a report:

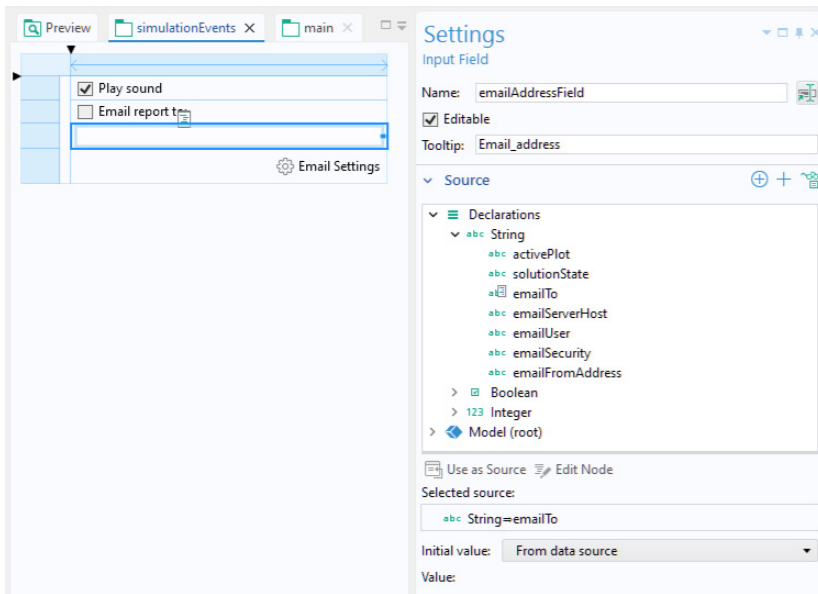
```
/**
 * Sends an email with the simulation report attached.
 */

EmailMessage mail = new EmailMessage();
// Custom email server settings used
if (isOverrideEmail) {
    mail.setServer(emailServerHost, emailServerPort);
    mail.setUser(emailUser, util1.password);
    mail.setSecurity(emailSecurity);
    mail.setFrom(emailFromAddress);
}
mail.setTo(emailTo);
mail.setSubject(translate("Tubular_reactor_simulation", true));
mail.setBodyText(translate("The_computation_has_finished._please_find_the_
report_attached"));
mail.attachFromModel(model.result().report("rpt1"));
mail.send();
```

This code is run in the Tubular Reactor application, which is available as an application example in the Application Libraries. The figure below shows part of the user interface with an input field for the email address.



The figure below shows the corresponding form object and **Settings** window.



GUI-Related Methods

The graphical user interface (GUI) related methods are used for displaying dialogs with messages, editing form objects and user interface content, getting run-time properties of the application user interface, and running methods.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
Call a method directly	<methodName>()	Call a method from the Methods list by using its name, for example, method1() , method2() .
callMethod	callMethod(String name)	Alternate way to call a method from the Methods list; used internally and in cases of name collisions.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>useGraphics</code>	<code>useGraphics(ModelEntity entity, String name)</code> <code>useGraphics(ModelEntity entity, FormObject graphics)</code>	Plots the given entity (Plot Group, Geometry, Mesh, Explicit Selection or Player Animation) in the graphics form object given by the name, name path, or graphics form object in the second argument.
<code>openForm</code>	<code>openForm(String name)</code>	Shows the form with the given <code>name</code> in the current main window. In a single window application, the form replaces the current one. In an application with subwindows, the form must exist in the main window layout. If not, it will not be opened. Showing a form that is already open will only activate the form.
<code>closeForm</code>	<code>closeForm(String name)</code>	Closes the form with the given <code>name</code> . Closing forms is only possible in applications using subwindows. This method is not applicable for single window applications.
<code>closeDialog</code>	<code>closeDialog(String name)</code>	Closes the form, shown as a dialog, with the given name.
<code>dialog</code>	<code>dialog(String name)</code>	Shows the form with the given name as a dialog. Equivalent to the <code>dialog</code> method of a <code>Form</code> object; see below.
<code>alert</code>	<code>alert(String text)</code>	Stops execution and displays an alert message with the given text.
<code>alert</code>	<code>alert(String text, String title)</code>	Stops execution and displays an alert message with the given text and title.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
confirm	<code>String confirm(String text)</code>	Stops execution and displays a confirmation dialog with the given text. It also displays two buttons, "Yes" and "No". The method returns "Yes" or "No" depending on what the user clicks.
confirm	<code>String confirm(String text, String title)</code>	Stops execution and displays a confirmation dialog with the given text and title. It also displays two buttons, "Yes" and "No". The method returns "Yes" or "No" depending on what the user clicks.
confirm	<code>String confirm(String text, String title, String yes, String no)</code>	Stops execution and displays a confirmation dialog with the given text and title. It also displays two buttons with the given strings as labels. The method returns the label of the button that the user clicks.
confirm	<code>String confirm(String text, String title, String yes, String no, String cancel)</code>	Stops execution and displays a confirmation dialog with the given text and title. It also displays three buttons with the given strings as labels. The method returns the label of the button that the user clicks.
error	<code>error(String message)</code>	Stops execution and opens an error dialog with the given message.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>error</code>	<code>error(String message, Throwable cause)</code>	Stops execution and opens an error dialog with the given message including the underlying cause of class Throwable , the general Java exception class, or one of its subclasses, such as RuntimeException . This can be used to “wrap” native COMSOL Multiphysics error messages with custom error messages.
<code>request</code>	<code>String request(String text)</code>	Stops execution and displays a dialog with a text field, requesting input from the user. The given text is the label of the text field. The method returns the entered text or null if the cancel button is clicked.
<code>request</code>	<code>String request(String text, String defaultString)</code>	Stops execution and displays a dialog with a text field, requesting input from the user. The given text is the label of the text field and the default string is the text initially shown in the text field. The method returns the entered text or null if the cancel button is clicked.
<code>request</code>	<code>String request(String text, String title, String defaultString)</code>	Stops execution and displays a dialog with a text field, requesting input from the user. The given text is the label of the text field, the default string is the text initially shown in the text field, and the title is the title of the dialog. The method returns the entered text or null if the cancel button is clicked.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
message	message(String message)	Sends a message to the message log if available in the application.
message	message(arg)	Sends a message arg to the message log. For an application this requires that a message log is added to the application user interface. The input argument arg can be a scalar, 1D array, or 2D array of the types string, double, int, or Boolean.
clearLog	clearLog()	Clears the log window.
clearMessageLog	clearMessageLog()	Clears the message log window.
evaluateToResultsTable	evaluateToResultsTable(NumericalFeature entity, String name, boolean clear) evaluateToResultsTable(NumericalFeature entity, FormObject graphics, boolean clear)	Evaluates the given entity, a Derived Value, in the table object given by the name, name path, or graphics form object in the second argument, which will then be the default target for the evaluations of the Derived Value. If the third argument is true, the table is cleared before adding the new data, otherwise the data is appended.
evaluateToDoubleArray2D	double[][] evaluateToDoubleArray2D(NumericalFeature entity)	Evaluates the given entity, a Derived Value, and returns the nonparameter column part of the real table that is produced as a double matrix. All settings in the numerical feature are respected, but those in the current table connected to the numerical feature are ignored.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>evaluateToIntegerArray2D</code>	<code>int[][] evaluateToIntegerArray2D(NumericalFeature entity)</code>	Evaluates the given entity, a Derived Value, and returns the nonparameter column part of the real table that is produced as an integer matrix. All settings in the numerical feature are respected, but those in the current table connected to the numerical feature are ignored.
<code>evaluateToStringArray2D</code>	<code>String[][] evaluateToStringArray2D(NumericalFeature entity)</code>	Evaluates the given entity, a Derived Value, and returns the nonparameter column part of the, potentially complex, table that is produced as a string matrix. All settings in the numerical feature are respected but those in the current table connected to the numerical feature are ignored.
<code>useResultsTable</code>	<code>useResultsTable(TableFeature tableFeature, String resultsTable) useResultsTable(TableFeature tableFeature, FormObject resultsTable)</code>	Shows the values from the <code>tableFeature</code> in the <code>resultsTable</code> form object.
<code>getChoiceList</code>	<code>ChoiceList getChoiceList(String name)</code>	Returns an object of the type <code>ChoiceList</code> , representing a choice list node under the declarations branch. The type <code>ChoiceList</code> has methods that make it easier to change the matrix value with respect to changing and accessing values and display names individually.
<code>setFormObjectEnabled</code>	<code>setFormObjectEnabled(String name, boolean enabled)</code>	Sets the enable state for the form object specified by the name or name path.
<code>setFormObjectVisible</code>	<code>setFormObjectVisible(String name, boolean visible)</code>	Sets the visible state for the form object specified by the name or name path.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>setFormObjectText</code>	<code>setFormObjectText(String name, String text)</code>	Sets the text for the form object specified by the name or name path in the second argument. This method throws an error if it is impossible to set a text for the specified form object.
<code>setFormObjectEditable</code>	<code>setFormObjectEditable(String name, boolean editable)</code>	Sets the editable state for the form object specified by the name or name path. This functionality is only available for text field objects.
<code>setMenuBarItemEnabled</code>	<code>setMenuBarItemEnabled(String name, boolean enabled)</code>	Sets the enable state for the menu bar item specified by the name or name path (from menu bar) in the first argument.
<code>setMainToolbarItemEnabled</code>	<code>setMainToolbarItemEnabled(String name, boolean enabled)</code>	Sets the enable state for the main toolbar item specified by the name or name path (from main toolbar) in the first argument.
<code>setFileMenuItemEnabled</code>	<code>setFileMenuItemEnabled(String name, boolean enabled)</code>	Sets the enable state for the file menu item specified by the name or name path (from file menu) in the first argument.
<code>setRibbonItemEnabled</code>	<code>setRibbonItemEnabled(String name, boolean enabled)</code>	Sets the enable state for the ribbon item specified by the name or name path (from main window) in the first argument.
<code>setToolbarItemEnabled</code>	<code>setToolbarItemEnabled(String name, boolean enabled)</code>	Sets the enable state for the toolbar form object item specified by the name or name path in the first argument.
<code>useView</code>	<code>useView(View view, String name)</code> <code>useView(View view, FormObject graphics)</code>	Applies a view to the graphics contents given by the name, name path, or graphics form object in the second argument.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>resetView</code>	<code>resetView(String name)</code> <code>resetView(FormObject graphics)</code>	Resets the view to its initial state in the graphics contents given by the name, name path, or graphics form object in the second argument.
<code>getView</code>	<code>ViewBase getView(String name)</code> <code>ViewBase getView(FormObject graphics)</code>	Returns the view currently used by the graphics contents given by the name, name path, or graphics form object in the second argument.
<code>goToView</code>	<code>goToView(String name);</code>	Goes to a standard view in main graphics window. The parameter name is one of the view orientation strings in the following list: "xy", "xz", "yx", "yz", "zx", "zy".
<code>goToView</code>	<code>goToView(String name, String graphicsname);</code>	Goes to a standard view in the given graphics form object graphicsname .
<code>goToView</code>	<code>goToView(String name, FormObject graphics);</code>	Goes to standard view in the given graphics form object graphics .
<code>setWebPageSource</code>	<code>setWebPageSource(String name, String source)</code>	Sets the source for the form object specified by the name or name path in the first argument. This method throws an error if the name does not refer to a Web Page form object.
<code>getScreenHeight</code>	<code>int getScreenHeight()</code>	Returns the height in pixels of the primary screen on client system, or of the browser window if Web Client is used.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getScreenWidth</code>	<code>int getScreenWidth()</code>	Returns the width in pixels of the primary screen on client system, or of the browser window if Web Client is used.
<code>storeChanges</code>	<code>storeChanges(String form)</code>	Commits the values entered in a dialog having On request enabled. The method takes the name of the <code>form</code> as its argument.

ALERTS AND MESSAGES

The methods `alert`, `confirm`, and `request` display a dialog with a text string and optional user input. The following example uses `confirm` to ask the user if a direct or an iterative solver should be used in an application. Based on the answer, the `alert` function is then used to show the estimated memory requirement for the selected solver type in a message dialog:

```
String answer = confirm("Which solver do you want to use?",
    "Solver Selection","Direct", "Iterative");
if (answer.equals("Direct")) {
    alert("Using the direct solver will require about 4GB of memory when solving.");
} else {
    alert("Using the iterative solver will require about 2GB of memory when
solving.");
}
```

EXAMPLE CODE

The following code changes the camera zoom angle and updates the graphics for each change.

```
useView(model.view("view1"), "/form1/graphics1");
for (int i = 0; i < 25; i++) {
    sleep(2000);
    model.view("view1").camera().set("zoomanglefull", 12-i*5.0/25);
    useGraphics(model.geom("geom1"), "/form1/graphics1");
}
```

This line of code displays plot group 5 (`pg5`) in the graphics object `graphics1` in the form with the name `Temperature`:

```
useGraphics(model.result("pg5"), "/Temperature/graphics1");
```

The code below displays the mesh in the model tree node `mesh1` in the graphics object `graphics1` contained in the card of a card stack. The second line runs a `zoom extents` command to ensure proper visualization of the mesh.

```
useGraphics(model.mesh("mesh1"), "/mesh/cardstack1/card1/graphics1");
```

```
zoomExtents("/mesh/cardstack1/card1/graphics1");
```

To clear the contents of a graphics object use a call such as

```
useGraphics(null, "/form1/graphics1");
```

The code below displays a request dialog that lets the user type in a filename for an HTML report. If the user has typed a filename, then a report is generated.

```
String answerh = request("Enter filename","Filename", "Untitled.html");
if (answerh != null) {
    model.result().report("rpt1").set("format","html");
    model.result().report("rpt1").set("filename","user:///"+answerh);
    model.result().report("rpt1").run();
}
```

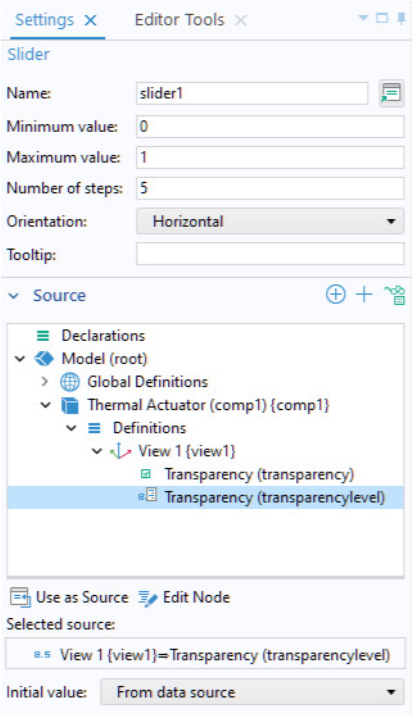
The code below is similar to the code above, but in this case the report is saved in Microsoft® Word® format (.docx).

```
String answerw = request("Enter filename","Filename", "Untitled.docx");
if (answerw != null) {
    model.result().report("rpt2").set("format","docx");
    model.result().report("rpt2").set("filename","user:///"+answerw);
    model.result().report("rpt2").run();
}
```

This line of code sets the view of the graphics object form1/graphics1 to **View 5**, as defined in the model tree:

```
useView(model.view("view5"), "form1/graphics1");
```

You can use **Data Access** in combination with **Editor Tools** to create a slider or an input field that sets the transparency level (alpha) of a plot group. The figure below shows a **Settings** window of a slider with the transparency level as **Source**.

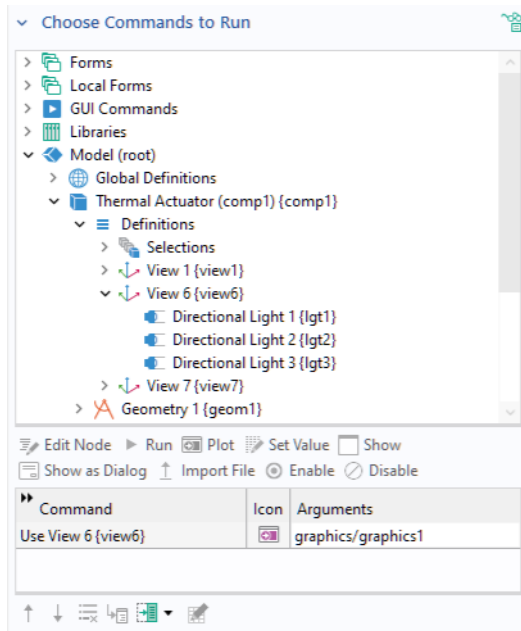


In this case you need to create a method for updating the view that is called to handle an event from the slider or form object. In the example above, the slider uses a **Local method** defined in the **Events** section. This method contains one line of code that updates the view:

```
useView(getView("/form1/graphics1"), "/form1/graphics1");
```

Note that different transparency levels are not supported when accessing an application from a browser using COMSOL Server.

Note that you can also set a view from the command sequence of, for example, a button: select a view subnode under the **Views** node in the editor tree and click the **Plot** button under the tree.



To go to one of the standard views in the main Graphics window, for example in an add-in, you can use:

```
goToView("xy");
```

In an application you can similarly use one of:

```
goToView("xz", "form1/graphics1");
goToView("yz", app.form("form1").formObject("graphics1"));
```

to go to the graphics object `graphics1` in the form `form1`.

This line of code sets the URL source of the form object `webpage1` to the COMSOL web page:

```
setWebPageSource("/form1/webpage1", "www.comsol.com");
```

This line of code forms a string containing the screen width and height:

```
screenSize = toString(getScreenWidth()) + "-by-" +
  toString(getScreenHeight());
```

You can present the string with an input field or a data display object using this string as a source (the string `screenSize` needs to be declared first).

GUI Command Methods

The GUI command methods correspond to the **GUI Commands** node in the editor tree. The editor tree is displayed in, for example, the **Choose Commands to Run** section in the **Settings** window for a button object in the Application Builder.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>clearAllMeshes</code>	<code>clearAllMeshes()</code>	Clears all meshes.
<code>clearAllSolutions</code>	<code>clearAllSolutions()</code>	Clears all solutions.
<code>clearSelection</code>	<code>clearSelection(String graphics)</code> <code>clearSelection(FormObject graphics)</code>	Clears the selection in the given graphics object.
<code>environmentReflections</code>	<code>environmentReflections(String graphicsName)</code> <code>environmentReflections(FormObject graphics)</code>	Adds environment reflections to the given graphics object. This method is run as a toggle action.
<code>exit</code>	<code>exit()</code>	Exits the application.
<code>fileOpen</code>	<code>fileOpen(String name)</code>	Opens a file with the associated program on the client.
<code>fileSaveAs</code>	<code>boolean fileSaveAs(String file)</code>	Downloads a file to the client. See also the section “Example code”. The method returns a boolean that indicates if the operation was successful or not.
<code>printGraphics</code>	<code>printGraphics(String graphicsName)</code> <code>printGraphics(FormObject graphics)</code>	Prints the given graphics object.
<code>rotateEnvironment</code>	<code>rotateEnvironment(String graphicsName)</code> <code>rotateEnvironment(FormObject graphics)</code>	Rotates the environment, that is used for realistic reflections, to the given graphics object. This method is run as a toggle action.
<code>saveApplication</code>	<code>saveApplication(boolean confirm)</code>	Saves the application. The boolean argument determines if the user is prompted with a confirmation dialog before saving.
<code>saveApplicationAs</code>	<code>boolean saveApplication()</code>	Saves the application under a different name. If the return value is false then the user canceled the operation and the application was not saved.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
saveApplicationCopyAs	<code>boolean saveApplicationCopyAs()</code>	Saves a copy of the application. When running the method the user is presented with a file browser dialog where they can select where to save the copy. The method returns a boolean value where true indicates a successful save.
saveApplicationOnServer	<code>saveApplicationOnServer(boolean confirm)</code>	Saves the application on server. The boolean argument determines if the user is prompted with a confirmation dialog before saving.
saveApplicationOnServerAs	<code>boolean saveApplicationOnServerAs()</code>	Saves the application on server under a different name. (Or as an MPH file.) If the return value is false then the user canceled the operation and the application was not saved.
scenelight	<code>sceneLight(String graphicsName)</code> <code>sceneLight(FormObject graphics)</code>	Toggles scene light in the given graphics object.
selectAll	<code>selectAll(String graphics)</code> <code>selectAll(FormObject graphics)</code>	Sets the selection to all entities in the given graphics object.
skybox	<code>skybox(String graphicsName)</code> <code>skybox(FormObject graphics)</code>	Adds visualization of the skybox, used for realistic reflections, to the given graphics object. This method is run as a toggle action.
transparency	<code>transparency(String graphicsName)</code> <code>transparency(FormObject graphics)</code>	Toggles transparency in the given graphics object.
zoomExtents	<code>zoomExtents(String graphicsName)</code> <code>zoomExtents(FormObject graphics)</code>	Makes the entire model visible within the extent of the given graphics object.

EXAMPLE CODE

For examples of how to use `fileSaveAs`, see the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*. This method is frequently needed for saving files in general.

You can create an application that saves and exits automatically by running the following lines of code, for example, after solving:

```
saveModel(model, "C:\\COMSOL\\file.mph");
exit();
```

or

```
saveModel(model, "common:///file.mph");  
exit();
```

This is useful in a COMSOL Server setting since using `exit()` in this way will free up any licenses that are checked out.

Debug Methods

The debug method is used to display variable contents in the **Debug Log** window.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>clearDebugLog</code>	<code>clearDebugLog()</code>	Clears the Debug Log window.
<code>debugLog</code>	<code>debugLog(arg)</code>	Prints the value of <code>arg</code> to the Debug Log window. The input argument <code>arg</code> can be a scalar, 1D array, or 2D array of the types string, double, int, or Boolean.

EXAMPLE CODE

The code below prints strings and doubles to the Debug Log window.

```
xcoords[i] = Math.cos(2.0*Math.PI*divid);  
ycoords[i] = Math.sin(2.0*Math.PI*divid);  
debugLog("These are component values for case 1:");  
debugLog("x:");  
debugLog(xcoords[i]);  
debugLog("y:");  
debugLog(ycoords[i]);
```

Note: As an alternative to `debugLog`, you can use the `message` method to send display strings to the **Message** window in COMSOL Desktop or to a **Message Log** object in an app.

Methods for External C Libraries

The methods for external C libraries are used for linking Application Builder methods with compiled C-code.

EXTERNAL METHOD

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>external</code>	<code>External external(String name)</code>	Returns an interface to an external C (native) library given by the name of the library feature. The External class uses the Java Native Interface (JNI) framework.

For more information, see the *Application Builder Reference Manual*.

METHODS RETURNED BY THE EXTERNAL METHOD

The external method returns an object of type External with the following methods:

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>invoke</code>	<code>long invoke(String method, Object... arguments)</code>	Invokes the named native method in the library with the supplied arguments. Strings are converted to <code>char *</code> . Returns the value returned by the method.
<code>invokeWideString</code>	<code>long invokeWideString(String method, Object... arguments)</code>	Invokes the named native method in the library with the supplied arguments. Strings are converted to <code>wchar_t *</code> . Returns the value returned by the method.
<code>close</code>	<code>void close()</code>	Releases the library and frees resources. If you do not call this method, it is automatically invoked when the external library is no longer needed.

Progress Methods

Progress methods are used to create and update progress information in the Status bar, in a progress form object, and in a dialog.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>setProgressInterval</code>	<code>setProgressInterval(String message, int intervalStart, int intervalEnd)</code>	<p>Sets a progress interval to use for the top-level progress and display message at that level. The top level will go from intervalStart to intervalEnd as the second level goes from 0 to 100. As the second level increases, the top level is increased by $(\text{intervalEnd} - \text{intervalStart}) * (\text{second level progress (0-100)} / 100)$.</p> <p>The value for intervalStart must be between 0 and intervalEnd, and the value for intervalEnd must be between intervalStart and 100.</p> <p>Calling this method implicitly resets any manual progress previously set by calls to <code>setProgress()</code>.</p>
<code>setProgress</code>	<code>setProgress(int value, String message)</code>	<p>Sets a value for the user-controlled progress level. By default, this is the top level, but if a progress interval is active (<code>setProgressInterval</code> has been called and <code>resetProgress</code> has not been called after that), then it is the second level.</p>
<code>setProgress</code>	<code>setProgress(int value)</code>	<p>Same as <code>setProgress(message, value)</code>, but uses the latest message or an empty string (if no message has been set).</p>

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>resetProgress</code>	<code>resetProgress()</code>	Removes all progress levels and resets progress to 0 and the message to an empty string.
<code>showIndeterminateProgress</code>	<code>showIndeterminateProgress(String message)</code>	Shows a progress dialog with an indeterminate progress bar, given <code>message</code> and a cancel button.
<code>showIndeterminateProgress</code>	<code>showIndeterminateProgress(String message, boolean cancelButton)</code>	Shows a progress dialog with an indeterminate progress bar, given <code>message</code> and an optional cancel button.
<code>showProgress</code>	<code>showProgress()</code>	Shows a progress dialog with a cancel button. No model progress is included.
<code>showProgress</code>	<code>showProgress(boolean modelProgress)</code>	Shows a progress dialog with a cancel button and an optional model progress.
<code>showProgress</code>	<code>showProgress(boolean modelProgress, boolean addSecondLevel)</code>	Shows a progress dialog with a cancel button, optional model progress, and one or two levels of progress information. Two levels can only be used if <code>modelProgress</code> is true.
<code>showProgress</code>	<code>showProgress(boolean modelProgress, boolean addSecondLevel, boolean cancelButton)</code>	Shows a progress dialog with optional model progress, one or two levels, and possibly a cancel button. Two levels can only be used if <code>modelProgress</code> is true.
<code>closeProgress</code>	<code>closeProgress()</code>	Closes the currently shown progress dialog.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>startProgress</code>	<pre>startProgress(String name) startProgress(FormObject progressBar)</pre>	<p>Resets the value of the given progress bar form object <code>name</code> to 0. The progress bar to control can be specified with an absolute path, such as <code>form1/progressbar1</code>, or a name relative to the context from which the method was called.</p> <p>Nothing is done if no progress bar corresponding to the given name is found.</p>
<code>setProgressBar</code>	<pre>setProgressBar(String name, int workDone, String message) setProgressBar(FormObject progressBar, int workDone, String message)</pre>	<p>Sets the value of the given progress bar form object <code>name</code> in the range 0-100 and the associated progress message. Values out of range are converted to 0 or 100. The progress bar to control can be specified with an absolute path, such as <code>form1/progressbar1</code>, or a name relative to the context from which the method was called.</p> <p>Nothing is done if no progress bar corresponding to the given name is found, or if the progress bar is used for showing model progress.</p>
<code>setProgressBar</code>	<pre>setProgressBar(String name, int workDone) setProgressBar(FormObject progressBar, int workDone)</pre>	<p>Same as above, but does not update the progress message.</p>

EXAMPLE CODE

```
showProgress(true, true, true);
/* Opens a progress dialog with cancel button showing two levels of progress.
The values shown in progress dialog will be updated to match the two levels
of progress. */

setProgressInterval("Preparing application", 0, 20);
/* Sets the current progress scale to go from 0 to 20. This means that the
top-level progress will go from 0 to 20 when second-level progress goes from
0 to 100. */
```

```

setProgress(0, "Init step 1");
/* Sets the second-level progress to 0 and the second-level progress message
to "Init step 1". */

// do some work

setProgress(40);
/* Sets the second-level progress to 40, this causes the top-level progress
to be updated to 8 (40% of 20). */

// do some work

setProgress(80, "Init step 2");
/* Sets the second-level progress to 80 and the progress message to "Init
step 2". The top-level message is still "Preparing application" and top-
level progress is now 16. */

// do some work

setProgressInterval("Meshing", 20, 40);
/* Sets the top-level interval to 20 - 40 and the progress message to
"Meshing" at this point the value shown at the top-level will be 20. The
second-level progress is cleared when the top-level interval is changed. */

<call-meshing algorithm here>
/* The progress messages and values from the meshing algorithm are shown at
the second-level progress. The top-level progress message will be "Meshing",
but the top-level progress advances from 20 to 40 while second-level
progress advances from 0 to 100. */

setProgressInterval("Solving", 40, 100);
/* The top-level progress message is changed to "Solving" and its value to
40.

<call-solver>
/* Similar to meshing, the progress messages and values from the solver are
shown in the second-level progress bar and the top-level progress value goes
from 40 to 100 while the solver progress goes from 0 to 100. */

closeProgress();

```

Application Progress Information

Progress information can be displayed in three different ways: in the Status bar, in a progress form object, and in a dialog. Application progress information is controlled by the `setProgress` methods, which take as their input an integer between 0 and 100 and an optional message. The integer represents how far the displayed progress bar has progressed. If no message is supplied, the last message provided is used. For example:

```

setProgress(10, "Computing data");
setProgress(25);

```

This will keep Computing data as the progress message.

Use the `setProgress` method by itself if you want to display custom progress in the task and status bar. Once you have done this, that progress bar will no longer be updated by progress information from the COMSOL model, but will be completely dependent on further calls to `setProgress` for changes in its value. Precede it with a call to `showProgress` to also display the built-in progress dialog, see below.

Note that progress information from the COMSOL model will not be shown in between calls to `setProgress`. Progress is reset between method calls. If you want to combine custom steps of progress in methods with built-in model progress, then use `setProgressInterval` instead.

With `setProgressInterval`, you can control the top two levels of progress information. The second level can be displayed in a progress dialog and a progress bar form object, see the code segment below. The second progress level, controlled by your own custom progress calculation, is connected to the first level such that one interval at the top level corresponds to the entire second level. Thus if the interval is 0–50, when the second level progress reaches 40, for example, the first level will be set to 20 $(=(40/100)*50)$.

Important uses of the method `setProgressInterval` are listed below:

- Combining calls to the COMSOL model so that you get continuous progress going from 0–100.
- Computing several studies as well as evaluating several plots. Call `setProgressInterval` before each call to the built-in methods with an interval that approximates how much time each model computation takes. For example:

```
setProgressInterval("Computing solution", 0, 80);
model.study("std1").run();
setProgressInterval("Plotting", 80, 100);
useGraphics(model.result("pg3"), "energy_response_plot/graphics1");
```

- Combining one or more calls to built-in COMSOL methods with custom methods that in themselves take significant time. In this case, use `setProgressInterval` as in the previous example, followed by your own custom code with appropriate calls to `setProgress`. These calls should run from 0 to 100 as they are controlling the second progress level. For example:

```
setProgressInterval("Computing solution", 0, 60);
model.study("std1").run();
setProgressInterval("Working", 60, 80);
setProgress(0, "Specific message about what I'm doing");
// ...
// Code that does something
// ...
setProgress(60);
```

If you, in a running application, wish to no longer use progress intervals, call `resetProgress` to return to the original state. This will also reset progress to 0.

The Progress Dialog

A progress dialog can be used to display application progress as described in the previous section. The progress dialog has the following options:

- Whether to show model progress or not. When off, no progress from the model part of the application is forwarded to the progress dialog.
- Whether to show one or two progress levels in the progress dialog.
- Whether to include a cancel button. Cancel also works for user-defined methods, as it halts execution when the next line in the method is reached.

Use the `showProgress` methods to enable or disable these options. To close the progress dialog, use the `closeProgress` method.

You can show a progress dialog with an indeterminate progress bar that keeps spinning until you close the progress dialog. Only one progress dialog can be shown at a time. Use the `showIndeterminateProgress` methods to display this progress dialog.

The Progress Bar Form Object

The **Progress Bar** form object can either show overall application progress information or customized partial progress information. If you have selected the **Include model progress** checkbox in the **Settings** window of the **Main Window** node, then the overall application progress information becomes available.

When **Include model progress** is selected, the progress bar will show the same information as the progress dialog. That is, one or two levels of progress information and a cancel button, depending on the settings in the form object.

When **Include model progress** is cleared, you control the progress bar through the `setProgressBar` methods. These take the path name of the progress bar form object, for example, `main/progressbar1`.

Date and Time Methods

The date and time methods are used to retrieve the current date and time as well as information on computation times.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>currentDate</code>	<code>String currentDate()</code>	Returns the current date as a string (formatted according to the server's defaults) for the current date.
<code>currentTime</code>	<code>String currentTime()</code>	Returns the current time as a string (not including date, and formatted according to the server defaults).
<code>formattedDateTime</code>	<code>String dateString = formattedDateTime(long epochInMs)</code>	Returns a formatted and readable date and time from an input given as milliseconds since the epoch.
<code>formattedTime</code>	<code>String formattedTime(long timeInMs, String format)</code>	Returns a formatted time using the given format. The format can either be a time unit or a text describing a longer format. Supported formats are: <code>'hr:min:sec'</code> , which returns the time in hours, minutes, and seconds in the form X hr Y min Z sec. <code>'h:min:s'</code> , which returns the time in hours, minutes, and seconds in the form X h Y min Z s. <code>'detailed'</code> , which returns the time in seconds and also includes more readable units for longer times.
<code>sleep</code>	<code>sleep(long timeInMs)</code>	Sleep for the specified number of milliseconds.
<code>timeStamp</code>	<code>long timeStamp()</code>	Current time in milliseconds since midnight, January 1, 1970 UTC.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>getExpectedComputationTime</code>	<code>model.setExpectedComputationTime(String format)</code>	Returns a string describing the approximate computation time of the application. The string can be altered by the method <code>setExpectedComputationTime</code> .
<code>setLastComputationTime</code>	<code>model.setLastComputationTime(long time)</code>	Set the last computation time, overwriting the automatically generated time. You can use the <code>timeStamp</code> method to record time differences and set the measured time in ms (a long integer).
<code>getLastComputationTime</code>	<code>String model.getLastComputationTime(String format)</code>	Returns the last computation time in the given format. The format can either be a time unit or text describing a longer format. Currently supported formats are: hr:min:sec Returns the time in hours, minutes, and seconds in the format X h Y min Z sec. h:min:s Returns the time in hours, minutes, and seconds in the format X h Y min Z s. detailed Returns the time in seconds and also includes more readable units for longer times. This format is localized and the output is translated to the current language setting. For example, you can retrieve the time in ms by using <code>getLastComputationTime("ms")</code> .

EXAMPLE CODE

The following code overrides the built-in computation time that is available in the information nodes in the model tree.

```
long t0 = timeStamp(); // initialize record of computation time

// code and computations

model.setLastComputationTime(timeStamp()-t0); // record computation time
```

If it is possible to give a rough estimate of the computation time based on the given inputs of an application, you can update the expected computation time and display it in an information card stack or a text object. Assume that there is an integer input called `objects` that controls the number of objects in a geometry array and that the computation roughly increases linearly with this number. The following code adjusts the expected computation time accordingly.

```
// Number of minutes of computation time per object
int minutes = objects*2.1;
model.setExpectedComputationTime("About " + minutes + " minutes" );
```

Sleep

The code below makes the application idle for 1000 ms.

```
long delay = 1000;
sleep(delay);
```

This technique can be used to display graphics in a sequence.

For more information on information nodes and information cards, as well as the sleep method, see the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

Conversion Methods

Conversion methods are used to convert between the different data types Booleans, integers, doubles, strings, and arrays. These methods are shorthand versions of conversion methods in the standard Java libraries.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>toBoolean</code>	<code>boolean toBoolean(String str)</code>	Converts the given string to a Boolean. ('true' returns true, all other strings return false).
<code>toBoolean</code>	<code>boolean [] toBoolean(String[]... str)</code>	Converts all the strings in the given array to Booleans ('true' returns true, all other strings return false) and returns a Boolean array.
<code>toBoolean</code>	<code>boolean [][] toBoolean(String[][]... str)</code>	Converts all the strings in the given matrix to Booleans ('true' returns true, all other strings return false) and returns a Boolean matrix.
<code>toDouble</code>	<code>double toDouble(String str)</code>	Converts the given string to a double.
<code>toDouble</code>	<code>double[] toDouble(String... str)</code>	Converts all the strings in the given array to doubles and returns a double array.
<code>toDouble</code>	<code>double[][] toDouble(String[][]... str)</code>	Converts all the strings in the given matrix to doubles and returns a double matrix.
<code>toDouble</code>	<code>double toDouble(float flt)</code>	Converts the given float to a double.
<code>toDouble</code>	<code>double[] toDouble(float... flt)</code>	Converts all the floats in the given array to doubles and returns a double array.
<code>toDouble</code>	<code>double[][] toDouble(float[][]... flt)</code>	Converts all the floats in the given matrix to doubles and returns a double matrix.
<code>toInt</code>	<code>int toInt(String str)</code>	Converts the given string to an integer.
<code>toInt</code>	<code>int[] toInt(String... str)</code>	Converts all the strings in the given array to integers and returns an integer array.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>toInt</code>	<code>int[][] toInt(String[]... str)</code>	Converts all the strings in the given matrix to integers and returns an integer matrix.
<code>toString</code>	<code>String toString(int value)</code>	Converts the given integer to a string.
<code>toString</code>	<code>String toString(double value)</code>	Converts the given double to a string.
<code>toString</code>	<code>String toString(boolean value)</code>	Converts the given Boolean to a string.
<code>toString</code>	<code>String toString(double value, int digits)</code>	Converts the given double to a string with the given number of significant digits.
<code>toString</code>	<code>String toString(double value, int digits, boolean remove)</code>	Converts the given double to a string with the given number of significant digits with trailing zeros removed if the Boolean <code>remove</code> is <code>true</code> . For example, <code>10.0000001</code> with number of digits set to <code>3</code> will return <code>10</code> rather than <code>10.000</code> .
<code>toString</code>	<code>String toString(double value, String format)</code>	Converts the given double to a string using the given format specifier, which is the same as <code>java.util.Formatter</code> . See the corresponding Java format string documentation for more information.
<code>toString</code>	<code>String[] toString(double[] darray)</code>	Converts all the doubles in the given array to strings and returns a string array.
<code>toString</code>	<code>String[][] toString(double[][] dmatrix)</code>	Converts all the doubles in the given matrix to strings and returns a string matrix.
<code>toString</code>	<code>String[] toString(int[] iarray)</code>	Converts all the integers in the given array to strings and returns a string array.
<code>toString</code>	<code>String[][] toString(int[][] imatrix)</code>	Converts all the integers in the given matrix to strings and returns a string matrix.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
toString	String[] toString(boolean[] barray)	Converts all the Booleans in the given array to strings and returns a string array.
toString	String[][] toString(boolean[][] bmatrix)	Converts all the Booleans in the given matrix to strings and returns a string matrix.

Array Methods

Array methods are used to add, remove, insert, and extract subsets of 1D and 2D arrays.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
getColumn	String[] getColumn(String[][] matrix, int column)	Returns a String[] for a specified column in the matrix. Useful when values have been read from a file and only certain columns should be shown in a table.
getColumn	double[] getColumn(double[][] matrix, int column)	Returns a double[] for a specified column in the matrix.
getColumn	int[] getColumn(int[][] matrix, int column)	Returns an int[] for a specified column in the matrix.
getColumn	boolean[] getColumn(boolean[][] matrix, int column)	Returns a boolean[] for a specified column in the matrix.
getSubMatrix	String[][] getSubMatrix(String[][] matrix, int startCol, int endCol, int startRow, int endRow)	Returns a rectangular submatrix of the input matrix spanning columns from startCol to endCol, and rows from startRow to endRow.
getSubMatrix	double[][] getSubMatrix(double[][] matrix, int startCol, int endCol, int startRow, int endRow)	Returns a rectangular submatrix of the input matrix spanning columns from startCol to endCol, and rows from startRow to endRow.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
getSubMatrix	<code>int[][] getSubMatrix(int[][] matrix, int startCol, int endCol, int startRow, int endRow)</code>	Returns a rectangular submatrix of the input matrix spanning columns from startCol to endCol, and rows from startRow to endRow.
getSubMatrix	<code>boolean[][] getSubMatrix(boolean[][] matrix, int startCol, int endCol, int startRow, int endRow)</code>	Returns a rectangular submatrix of the input matrix spanning columns from startCol to endCol, and rows from startRow to endRow.
insert	<code>String[] insert(String[] array, String value, int index)</code>	Inserts an element at position index in an array and returns the expanded array.
insert	<code>double[] insert(double[] array, double value, int index)</code>	Inserts an element at position index in an array and returns the expanded array.
insert	<code>int[] insert(int[] array, int value, int index)</code>	Inserts an element at position index in an array and returns the expanded array.
insert	<code>boolean[] insert(boolean[] array, boolean value, int index)</code>	Inserts an element at position index in an array and returns the expanded array.
insert	<code>String[] insert(String[] array, String[] value, int[] index)</code>	Inserts elements in an array at positions given by the index array and returns the expanded array.
insert	<code>double[] insert(double[] array, double[] value, int[] index)</code>	Inserts elements in an array at positions given by the index array and returns the expanded array.
insert	<code>int[] insert(int[] array, int[] value, int[] index)</code>	Inserts elements in an array at positions given by the index array and returns the expanded array.
insert	<code>boolean[] insert(boolean[] array, boolean[] value, int[] index)</code>	Inserts elements in an array at positions given by the index array and returns the expanded array.
append	<code>String[] append(String[] array, String value)</code>	Adds an element to the end of an array and returns the expanded array.
append	<code>double[] append(double[] array, double value)</code>	Adds an element to the end of an array and returns the expanded array.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
append	<code>int[] append(int[] array, int value)</code>	Adds an element to the end of an array and returns the expanded array.
append	<code>boolean[] append(boolean[] array, boolean value)</code>	Adds an element to the end of an array and returns the expanded array.
append	<code>String[] append(String[] array, String[] value)</code>	Adds elements to the end of an array and returns the expanded array.
append	<code>double[] append(double[] array, double[] value)</code>	Adds elements to the end of an array and returns the expanded array.
append	<code>int[] append(int[] array, int[] value)</code>	Adds elements to the end of an array and returns the expanded array.
append	<code>boolean[] append(boolean[] array, boolean[] value)</code>	Adds elements to the end of an array and returns the expanded array.
remove	<code>String[] remove(String[] array, int index)</code>	Removes an element from an array and returns the shortened array.
remove	<code>double[] remove(double[] array, int index)</code>	Removes an element from an array and returns the shortened array.
remove	<code>int[] remove(int[] array, int index)</code>	Removes an element from an array and returns the shortened array.
remove	<code>boolean[] remove(boolean[] array, int index)</code>	Removes an element from an array and returns the shortened array.
remove	<code>String[] remove(String[] array, int[] index)</code>	Removes elements from an array and returns the shortened array.
remove	<code>double[] remove(double[] array, int[] index)</code>	Removes elements from an array and returns the shortened array.
remove	<code>int[] remove(int[] array, int[] index)</code>	Removes elements from an array and returns the shortened array.
remove	<code>boolean[] remove(boolean[] array, int[] index)</code>	Removes elements from an array and returns the shortened array.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
insertRow	<code>String[][] insertRow(String[][] matrix, String[] value, int rowIndex)</code>	Inserts a row into a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertRow	<code>double[][] insertRow(double[][] matrix, double[] value, int rowIndex)</code>	Inserts a row into a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertRow	<code>int[][] insertRow(int[][] matrix, int[] value, int rowIndex)</code>	Inserts a row into a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertRow	<code>boolean[][] insertRow(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[] value, int rowIndex)</code>	Inserts a row into a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertRow	<code>String[][] insertRow(String[][] matrix, String[][] value, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Adds rows to a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertRow	<code>double[][] insertRow(double[][] matrix, double[][] value, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Adds rows to a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertRow	<code>int[][] insertRow(int[][] matrix, int[][] value, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Adds rows to a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertRow	<code>boolean[][] insertRow(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[][] value, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Adds rows to a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
replaceRow	<code>String[][] replaceRow(String[][] matrix, String[] value, int rowIndex)</code>	Replaces a row in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceRow	<code>double[][] replaceRow(double[][] matrix, double[] value, int rowIndex)</code>	Replaces a row in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceRow	<code>int[][] replaceRow(int[][] matrix, int[] value, int rowIndex)</code>	Replaces a row in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceRow	<code>boolean[][] replaceRow(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[] value, int rowIndex)</code>	Replaces a row in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceRow	<code>String[][] replaceRow(String[][] matrix, String[][] value, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Replaces rows in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceRow	<code>double[][] replaceRow(double[][] matrix, double[][] value, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Replaces rows in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceRow	<code>int[][] replaceRow(int[][] matrix, int[][] value, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Replaces rows in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
replaceRow	<code>boolean[][] replaceRow(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[][] value, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Replaces rows in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
appendRow	<code>String[][] appendRow(String[][] matrix, String[] value)</code>	Adds a row to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendRow	<code>double[][] appendRow(double[][] matrix, double[] value)</code>	Adds a row to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendRow	<code>int[][] appendRow(int[][] matrix, int[] value)</code>	Adds a row to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendRow	<code>boolean[][] appendRow(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[] value)</code>	Adds a row to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendRow	<code>String[][] appendRow(String[][] matrix, String[][] value)</code>	Adds rows to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendRow	<code>double[][] appendRow(double[][] matrix, double[][] value)</code>	Adds rows to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendRow	<code>int[][] appendRow(int[][] matrix, int[][] value)</code>	Adds rows to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendRow	<code>boolean[][] appendRow(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[][] value)</code>	Adds rows to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
removeRow	<code>String[][] removeRow(String[][] matrix, int rowIndex)</code>	Removes a row from a 2D array and returns the smaller array.
removeRow	<code>double[][] removeRow(double[][] matrix, int rowIndex)</code>	Removes a row from a 2D array and returns the smaller array.
removeRow	<code>int[][] removeRow(int[][] matrix, int rowIndex)</code>	Removes a row from a 2D array and returns the smaller array.
removeRow	<code>boolean[][] removeRow(boolean[][] matrix, int rowIndex)</code>	Removes a row from a 2D array and returns the smaller array.
removeRow	<code>String[][] removeRow(String[][] matrix, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Removes rows from a 2D array and returns the reduced array.
removeRow	<code>double[][] removeRow(double[][] matrix, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Removes rows from a 2D array and returns the reduced array.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
removeRow	<code>int[][] removeRow(int[][] matrix, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Removes rows from a 2D array and returns the reduced array.
removeRow	<code>boolean[][] removeRow(boolean[][] matrix, int[] rowIndex)</code>	Removes rows from a 2D array and returns the reduced array.
insertColumn	<code>String[][] insertColumn(String[][] matrix, String[] value, int columnIndex)</code>	Adds a column into a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertColumn	<code>double[][] insertColumn(double[][] matrix, double[] value, int columnIndex)</code>	Adds a column into a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertColumn	<code>int[][] insertColumn(int[][] matrix, int[] value, int columnIndex)</code>	Adds a column into a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertColumn	<code>boolean[][] insertColumn(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[] value, int columnIndex)</code>	Adds a column into a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertColumn	<code>String[][] insertColumn(String[][] matrix, String[][] value, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Adds columns to a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertColumn	<code>double[][] insertColumn(double[][] matrix, double[][] value, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Adds columns to a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertColumn	<code>int[][] insertColumn(int[][] matrix, int[][] value, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Adds columns to a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
insertColumn	<code>boolean[][] insertColumn(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[][] value, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Adds columns to a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
replaceColumn	<code>String[][] replaceColumn(String[][] matrix, String[] value, int columnIndex)</code>	Replaces a column in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceColumn	<code>double[][] replaceColumn(double[][] matrix, double[] value, int columnIndex)</code>	Replaces a column in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceColumn	<code>int[][] replaceColumn(int[][] matrix, int[] value, int columnIndex)</code>	Replaces a column in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
replaceColumn	<code>boolean[][] replaceColumn(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[] value, int columnIndex)</code>	Replaces a column in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceColumn	<code>String[][] replaceColumn(String[][] matrix, String[][] value, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Replaces columns in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceColumn	<code>double[][] replaceColumn(double[][] matrix, double[][] value, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Replaces columns in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceColumn	<code>int[][] replaceColumn(int[][] matrix, int[][] value, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Replaces columns in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
replaceColumn	<code>boolean[][] replaceColumn(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[][] value, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Replaces columns in a rectangular 2D array and returns the array.
appendColumn	<code>String[][] appendColumn(String[][] matrix, String[] value)</code>	Adds a column at the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendColumn	<code>double[][] appendColumn(double[][] matrix, double[] value)</code>	Adds a column at the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendColumn	<code>int[][] appendColumn(int[][] matrix, int[] value)</code>	Adds a column at the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendColumn	<code>boolean[][] appendColumn(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[] value)</code>	Adds a column at the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendColumn	<code>String[][] appendColumn(String[][] matrix, String[][] value)</code>	Adds columns to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendColumn	<code>double[][] appendColumn(double[][] matrix, double[][] value)</code>	Adds columns to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendColumn	<code>int[][] appendColumn(int[][] matrix, int[][] value)</code>	Adds columns to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
appendColumn	<code>boolean[][] appendColumn(boolean[][] matrix, boolean[][] value)</code>	Adds columns to the end of a rectangular 2D array and returns the expanded array.
removeColumn	<code>String[][] removeColumn(String[][] matrix, int columnIndex)</code>	Removes a column from a rectangular 2D array and returns the smaller array.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
removeColumn	<code>double[][] removeColumn(double[][] matrix, int columnIndex)</code>	Removes a column from a rectangular 2D array and returns the smaller array.
removeColumn	<code>int[][] removeColumn(int[][] matrix, int columnIndex)</code>	Removes a column from a rectangular 2D array and returns the smaller array.
removeColumn	<code>boolean[][] removeColumn(boolean[][] matrix, int columnIndex)</code>	Removes a column from a rectangular 2D array and returns the smaller array.
removeColumn	<code>String[][] removeColumn(String[][] matrix, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Removes columns from a rectangular 2D array and returns the reduced array.
removeColumn	<code>double[][] removeColumn(double[][] matrix, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Removes columns from a rectangular 2D array and returns the reduced array.
removeColumn	<code>int[][] removeColumn(int[][] matrix, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Removes columns from a rectangular 2D array and returns the reduced array.
removeColumn	<code>boolean[][] removeColumn(boolean[][] matrix, int[] columnIndex)</code>	Removes columns from a rectangular 2D array and returns the reduced array.
matrixSize	<code>int[] matrixSize(String[][] matrix)</code>	Returns the number of rows and columns of a matrix as an integer array of length 2.
matrixSize	<code>int[] matrixSize(double[][] matrix)</code>	Returns the number of rows and columns of a matrix as an integer array of length 2.
matrixSize	<code>int[] matrixSize(int[][] matrix)</code>	Returns the number of rows and columns of a matrix as an integer array of length 2.
matrixSize	<code>int[] matrixSize(boolean[][] matrix)</code>	Returns the number of rows and columns of a matrix as an integer array of length 2.
transpose	<code>String[][] transpose(String[][] matrix)</code>	Returns the transpose of a matrix.
transpose	<code>double[][] transpose(double[][] matrix)</code>	Returns the transpose of a matrix.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
transpose	<code>int[][] transpose(int[][] matrix)</code>	Returns the transpose of a matrix.
transpose	<code>boolean[][] transpose(boolean[][] matrix)</code>	Returns the transpose of a matrix.

String Methods

String methods are used to process string variables and string arrays.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
concat	<code>String concat(String separator, String ... str)</code>	Concatenates the given varargs-array of strings into a single string using the given separator.
concat	<code>String[] concat(String colSepar, String rowSepar, String[][]... matr)</code>	Concatenates the given string matrix (which can be given as a varargs of rows) into a single string. Puts <code>colSepar</code> between values of columns of a row, and <code>rowSepar</code> between rows.
contains	<code>boolean contains(String[] str, String str)</code>	Returns true if the given string array <code>str</code> contains the given string <code>str</code> .
find	<code>int[] find(String[] str, String str)</code>	Returns an array with the indices to all occurrences of <code>str</code> in <code>str</code> .
findIn	<code>int findIn(String[] str, String str)</code>	Returns the index to the first occurrence of <code>str</code> in <code>str</code> or -1 if no match.
findIn	<code>int findIn(String str, String toFind)</code>	Returns the first index of <code>str</code> that is the start of the substring <code>toFind</code> . If there is no substring matching <code>toFind</code> in <code>str</code> , -1 is returned.
length	<code>int length(String str)</code>	Returns the length of the string <code>str</code> .
replace	<code>String replace(String str, String orig, String replacement)</code>	Returns a string where <code>orig</code> has been replaced by <code>replacement</code> .
split	<code>String[] split(String str)</code>	Returns an array of strings by splitting the given string at spaces.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
split	<code>String[] split(String str, String separator)</code>	Returns an array of strings by splitting the given string at the given separator.
substring	<code>String substring(String str, int start, int length)</code>	Returns a substring with the given length starting at the given position.
unique	<code>String[] unique(String[] str)</code>	Returns an array of strings with the unique values in the given array of strings.

Collection Methods

Collection methods are used to copy, compare, sort, and merge variables and arrays.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
copy	<code>String[] copy(String... toCopy)</code>	Returns a copy of the given array of strings, which can also be specified as a varargs of strings.
copy	<code>String[][] copy(String[][]... toCopy)</code>	Returns a copy of the given string matrix, which can also be specified as a varargs of rows (string arrays).
copy	<code>double[] copy(double... toCopy)</code>	Returns a copy of the given array of doubles, which can also be specified as a varargs of doubles.
copy	<code>double[][] copy(double[][]... toCopy)</code>	Returns a copy of the given double matrix, which can also be specified as a varargs of rows (double arrays).
copy	<code>int[] copy(int... toCopy)</code>	Returns a copy of the given array of integers, which can also be specified as a varargs of integers.
copy	<code>int[][] copy(int[][]... toCopy)</code>	Returns a copy of the given integer matrix, which can also be specified as a varargs of rows (integer arrays).

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
copy	<code>boolean[] copy(boolean... toCopy)</code>	Returns a copy of the given array of booleans, which can also be specified as a varargs of booleans.
copy	<code>boolean[][] copy(boolean[]... toCopy)</code>	Returns a copy of the given boolean matrix, which can also be specified as a varargs of rows (boolean arrays).
equals	<code>boolean equals(String[] str1, String[] str2)</code>	Returns true if all strings in the given array are equal and they have the same number of elements.
equals	<code>boolean equals(String[][] matr1, String[][] matr2)</code>	Returns true if all strings in the given matrix are equal and they have the same number of elements.
equals	<code>boolean equals(int[] ints1, int[] ints2)</code>	Returns true if all integers in the given array are equal and they have the same number of elements.
equals	<code>boolean equals(int[][] ints1, int[][] ints2)</code>	Returns true if all integers in the given matrix are equal and they have the same number of elements.
equals	<code>boolean equals(double d11, double d12, double relErrorTolerance)</code>	Compares whether the relative error of two doubles is within allowed tolerance using $\text{abs}((a - b) / b)$, where b is the larger of the doubles (by absolute value).
equals	<code>boolean equals(double d11, double d12)</code>	Same as above, but uses a default <code>relErrorTolerance</code> of <code>0.0001</code> .
equals	<code>boolean equals(double[] dbls1, double[] dbls2, double relErrorTolerance)</code>	Compares the relative errors ($\sim \text{abs}((a - b) / b)$) of elements in the arrays pairwise and returns true if all relative errors are below <code>relErrorTolerance</code> and the arrays have the same number of elements.
equals	<code>boolean equals(double[] dbls1, double[] dbls2)</code>	Same as above, but uses a default <code>relErrorTolerance</code> of <code>0.0001</code> .

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
equals	<code>boolean equals(double[][] dbls1, double[][] dbls2, double relErrorTolerance)</code>	Compares the relative errors ($\sim \text{abs}((a - b) / b)$) of elements in the matrices pairwise and returns true if all relative errors are below <code>relErrorTolerance</code> and the matrices have the same number of elements.
equals	<code>boolean equals(double[][] dbls1, double[][] dbls2)</code>	Same as above, but uses a default <code>relErrorTolerance</code> of <code>0.0001</code> .
sort	<code>sort(String[] strs)</code>	Sorts the given array of strings. NOTE: The array is sorted in place.
sort	<code>sort(int[] ints)</code>	Sorts the given array of integers. NOTE: The array is sorted in place.
sort	<code>sort(double[] doubles)</code>	Sorts the given array of doubles. NOTE: The array is sorted in place.
sort	<code>sort(String[][] strs)</code>	Sorts the given 2D array of strings. The columns are sorted by their row values from top to bottom. NOTE: The array is sorted in place.
sort	<code>sort(int[][] ints)</code>	Sorts the given 2D array of integers. The columns are sorted by their row values from top to bottom. NOTE: The array is sorted in place.
sort	<code>sort(double[][] doubles)</code>	Sorts the given 2D array of doubles. The columns are sorted by their row values from top to bottom. NOTE: The array is sorted in place.
merge	<code>merge(String[]... toMerge)</code>	Returns an array of strings with all strings merged from the given arrays.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
merge	merge(int[]... toMerge)	Returns an array of integers with all integers merged from the two given arrays.
merge	merge(double[]... toMerge)	Returns an array of doubles with all doubles merged from the two given arrays.

Model Builder Methods for Use in Add-ins

For writing add-in method code that operates on the current component, current mesh, current physics, and so on, use the methods in the table below.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
getCurrentComponent	getCurrentComponent()	Returns an object of the type ModelNode for the current component.
getCurrentMesh	getCurrentMesh()	Returns an object of the type MeshSequence for the current mesh.
getCurrentNode	getCurrentNode()	Returns an object of the type ModelEntity for the current component.
getCurrentPhysics	getCurrentPhysics()	Returns an object of the type Physics for the current physics interface.
getCurrentPlotGroup	getCurrentPlotGroup()	Returns an object of the type ResultFeature for the current component.
getCurrentStudy	getCurrentStudy()	Returns an object of the type Study for the current component.
selectNode	selectNode(ModelEntity entity)	Selects a model tree node and displays its Settings window after the execution of a method from the Model Builder.

These methods return the corresponding entity such that the method code in an add-in can operate on it. When called from an application a method in this

category returns null. Also, null is returned if no entity of the corresponding type exists such that nothing is current.

General utility methods for writing methods for add-ins are listed in the table below.

NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
<code>createAddinForm</code>	<code>FormFeature createAddinForm(String tag, String definition)</code>	Creates a Settings Form node with the given tag based on the Form Definition node with the given name definition . The Form Definition must be configured to show as Settings form.
<code>createAddinMethodCall</code>	<code>MethodCallFeature createAddinMethodCall(String tag, String definition)</code>	Creates a Method Call node with the given tag based on the Method Definition node with the given name definition . The Method Definition must be configured to use as Method call.

To learn more about using these methods you can review the Application Builder settings for one of the built-in add-ins by opening the corresponding MPH file. In a typical Windows® installation the built-in add-in library is located at

`C:\Program Files\COMSOL\COMSOL64\COMSOL_Multiphysics\addin`

Programming Examples

This section contains examples that illustrate solving practical tasks by accessing and manipulating the model object and using the built-in methods. Note that additional examples of user-defined methods are provided in the Application Libraries, accessible from the **File** menu.

Running the Examples

To run the code in the examples below, you can create a method for use in a model or application. You can, for example, choose the option **Blank Model** in the Model Wizard. To create a new method, go to the **Developer** tab in the Model Builder and click the **New Method** button in the ribbon. In the Application Builder, paste the code into the new method. Finally, you can run the code from the **Developer** tab in the Model Builder by choosing the method you just created from the **Run Method** toolbar menu. Alternatively, for running a single block of code, you can use the **Java Shell** window, with the benefit of not having to switch between the Model Builder and the Application Builder.

Visualization Without Solution Data: Grid Datasets

The section “Results” on page 65 shows how to write code for various parts of the Results node in the model tree, including **Datasets**, **Tables**, and **Plot Groups**. These examples assume that you have solution data available from solving, for example, a heat transfer, CFD, or structural mechanics problem.

You can also create visualizations without having associated solution data by either using grid datasets or using low-level functionality only available through methods. You can, for example, write code for plotting points and triangles without any associated solution data. These techniques are useful when creating applications where customized plot functionality is needed. This section shows how to use grid datasets, and the next section shows how to use low-level functionality.

PLOTTING A UNIT SPHERE USING A GRID DATASET

Grid datasets are available in the Model Builder and can be used in applications for the sole purpose of visualization without any associated solution data. The code

below creates a visualization of a unit sphere as an isosurface with the z -coordinate as color data.

```
model.func().create("an1", "Analytic");
model.result().dataset().create("grid1", "Grid3D");

with(model.result().dataset("grid1"));
  set("source", "data");
  set("parmin1", -1);
  set("parmax1", +1);
  set("parmin2", -1);
  set("parmax2", +1);
  set("parmin3", -1);
  set("parmax3", +1);
  set("source", "function");
  set("function", "an1");
endwith();

model.result().create("pg1", "PlotGroup3D");
model.result("pg1").create("iso1", "Isosurface");

with(model.result("pg1").feature("iso1"));
  set("expr", "x^2+y^2+z^2-1");
  set("levelmethod", "levels");
  set("levels", 0.0);
endwith();

model.result("pg1").feature("iso1").create("col1", "Color");
with(model.result("pg1").feature("iso1").feature("col1"));
  set("expr", "z");
endwith();

model.result("pg1").run();
```

Comments

If there is no solution-based **Dataset** available, then the **Grid3D** dataset needs to have a **Function** as its **Source**. In the example above, a default **Analytic** function is created with tag an1. A default **Analytic** function corresponds to $f(x) = x$, and its only purpose is to give the grid dataset an evaluation context.

Note: The alternative is to solve a physics problem on a mesh and reference the corresponding solution dataset. The method of referencing an arbitrary **Function** makes it possible to create visualizations without solution data.

The source for the **Grid3D** dataset with tag grid1 is set to function, and finally, the function property of grid1 is set to an1.

The **Grid3D** dataset has options for max and min parameter bounds, shown in the example code above. An additional grid resolution option is not shown in this example. However, you can learn about its syntax by using **Record Code** from the Model Builder.

Visualization of Points, Curves, and Surfaces

The following examples describe low-level functionality for visualization that is only available from methods and is not associated with any solution data. For visualization based on solution data, see the section “Results” on page 65.

The examples below illustrate using the following plot types:

- **Point Data**
- **Line Data**
- **Surface Data**
- **Tube Data**
- **Arrow Data**
- **Annotation Data**

Once created, the plot type names are visible in the **Settings** window of each plot. In addition to the properties modified by the examples below, in the **Settings** window of these plot types, you can see the number of geometric entities created, such as number of points, line segments, and triangles. Just as for other types of plots, you can also change the **Range** of color and data, as well as **Coloring and Style**.

POINTS IN 2D

The following code plots a circle of points using the **Point Data** plot type.

```
// A circle of points

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 2);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("pt1", "PointData");
int N = 17;
double[][] p = new double[2][N];
double[] color = new double[N];
double R = 1000;
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    double angle = i*2*Math.PI/N;
    p[0][i] = R*Math.cos(angle);
    p[1][i] = R*Math.sin(angle);
    color[i] = p[1][i];
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("colordata", color)
    .set("coloring", "colortable");
plot.run();
```

Comments

The first line

```
String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
```

creates a unique tag for the plot group to be created. This is useful if you intend to add a varying number of plot groups in your model or application.

The line

```
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 2);
```

creates a **2D Plot Group** using the newly created unique tag. The second argument to create defines the dimension of the plot group (2 for 2D, 3 for 3D, and so on).

The line

```
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("pt1", "PointData");
```

creates a plot of the type `PointData`. This plot type is only available through methods.

The middle part of the example code generates the points making up the circle. The point coordinates are stored in the 2-by-N array `p`, along with color data in the array `color` of length N. The color data is, in this example, simply based on the index of the points and is used to control the coloring of each point based on a color table.

The last few lines populate the fields of the **Point Data** plot.

```
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("colordata", color)
    .set("coloring", "colortable");
```

The property `pointdata` takes the 2-by-N array `p` as its input. The options for the `coloring` property are `colortable` or `uniform`.

To learn about the syntax for the additional properties available for a **Point Data** plot, you can run the above code in a blank model, browse to the **Settings** window for the **Point Data** plot, click **Record Code**, and change the corresponding plot properties. Note that the name of the plot type in the **Settings** window of the plot in the model tree is **Point Data**.

TURNING OFF MODEL HISTORY

When using this type of low-level functionality for larger sets of data, such as a large number of points, the stored model history may become excessively large. Because of this, it is recommended to temporarily turn off model history recording when using this type of functionality; see “Turning Off and Resetting The Model History” on page 73.

POINTS IN 3D

The following code plots points in an undulating pattern in 3D using the **Point Data** plot type.

```
// Undulating points in 3D
```

```

String pgTag = model.result().uniqueTag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 3);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("pt1", "PointData");
int N = 37;
double[][] p = new double[3][N];
double[] color = new double[N];
double R = 1000;
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    double angle = i*2*Math.PI/N;
    p[0][i] = R*Math.cos(angle);
    p[1][i] = R*Math.sin(angle);
    p[2][i] = R*Math.cos(3*angle);
    color[i] = p[1][i];
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("colordata", color)
    .set("coloring", "colortable")
    .set("sphereradiusscale", 1);
plot.run();
selectNode(pg);

```

Comments

When plotting 3D points the line

```
model.result().create(pgTag, 3);
```

has the second argument set to 3 in order to create a **3D Plot Group**. In 3D, the point coordinates, *p* is a 3-by-*N* array.

The line

```
.set("sphereradiusscale", 1);
```

controls the radius of the sphere used to render each point.

To automatically display the newly created plot, the line

```
selectNode(pg);
```

is added last in the code segment.

To get a denser set of points, you can increase the integer *N* to, say, 370.

CURVE IN 3D

The following code plots line segments in the shape of a 3D helix using the **Line Data** plot type.

```

// A 3D helix from line segments

String pgTag = model.result().uniqueTag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 3);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("line1", "LineData");
int N = 100;
double[][] p = new double[3][N];
int[][] t = new int[2][N-1];
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    double s = 4*Math.PI*i/N;

```

```

    p[0][i] = s/5;
    p[1][i] = Math.sin(s);
    p[2][i] = Math.cos(s);
    if (i > 0) {
        t[0][i-1] = i-1;
        t[1][i-1] = i;
    }
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("elementdata", t);
plot.run();
selectNode(pg);

```

Comments

The line

```
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("line1", "LineData");
```

creates a plot of the type `LineData`. This plot type is only available through methods. Just as for **Point Data** plots, the point coordinates `p` is a 3-by-`N` array. In addition to `pointdata`, the `LineData` plot type takes `elementdata` as its input. In the example, this is represented by the 2-by-`N` array `t` and contains indexes to the columns of `p`, corresponding to the start and end points of the lines.

In a similar way, line segments can be plotted in 2D by creating a 2D plot group and by letting the point coordinates be a 2-by-`N` array. See also “Points in 2D” on page 189.

TRIANGULATED SHAPE IN 2D

The following code plots triangles in the shape of a 2D pentagon by using the **Surface Data** plot type.

```

// A 2D pentagon from triangles

String pgTag = model.result().uniqueTag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 2);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("surf1", "SurfaceData");
int N = 5;
double[][] p = new double[2][N+1];
int[][] t = new int[3][N];
p[0][0] = 0;
p[1][0] = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    double angle = i*2*Math.PI/N;
    p[0][i+1] = Math.cos(angle);
    p[1][i+1] = Math.sin(angle);
    t[0][i] = 0;
    t[1][i] = i+1;
    t[2][i] = 1+(i+1)%N;
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("elementdata", t);
plot.run();

```

```
selectNode(pg);
```

Comments

The line

```
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("surf1", "SurfaceData");
```

creates a plot of the type `SurfaceData`. This plot type is only available through methods. Just as for 2D **Point Data** plots, the point coordinates `p` is a 2-by-`N` array. In addition to `pointdata`, and similar to the `LineData` plot type, the `SurfData` plot type takes `elementdata` as its input. In the example, this is represented by the 3-by-`N` array `t` and contains indexes to the columns of `p`, corresponding to the vertexes of the triangles. The ordering of the point indexes in the array `t` is not important for 2D Surface Data plots.

FUNCTION SURFACE IN 3D

The following code plots triangles in the shape of a 3D rotationally symmetric sinc-function surface by using the **Surface Data** plot type.

```
// A 3D sinc(r) function surface

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 3);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("surf1", "SurfaceData");
int Nx = 51;
int Ny = 51;
double[][] p = new double[3][Nx*Ny];
int[][] t = new int[3][2*(Nx-1)*(Ny-1)];
double[] color = new double[Nx*Ny];
int pos = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < Ny; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < Nx; j++) {
        double x = 20*(j-Nx/2)/Nx;
        double y = 20*(i-Ny/2)/Ny;
        double r = Math.sqrt(x*x+y*y);
        double z = 4*(r == 0) ? 1 : (Math.sin(r)/r);
        p[0][pos] = x;
        p[1][pos] = y;
        p[2][pos] = z;
        color[pos] = z;
        pos++;
    }
}
pos = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < Ny-1; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < Nx-1; j++) {
        int p00 = Nx*i+j;
        int p01 = Nx*i+j+1;
        int p10 = Nx*(i+1)+j;
        int p11 = Nx*(i+1)+j+1;
        t[0][pos] = p00;
        t[1][pos] = p01;
        t[2][pos] = p11;
    }
}
```

```

        pos++;
        t[0][pos] = p00;
        t[1][pos] = p11;
        t[2][pos] = p10;
        pos++;
    }
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("elementdata", t)
    .set("colordata", color)
    .set("coloring", "colortable");
plot.run();
selectNode(pg);

```

Comments

This example is similar to “Triangulated Shape in 2D” on page 192, but with the point array being a 3-by-N array for 3D surfaces. For **Surface Data** plots in 3D, the ordering of the indexes in the `elementdata` array `t` matters. It determines the direction of the surface normal, which is used for the lighting effect when using **Scene Light** in the **Graphics** window. The surface normal of a triangle is determined according to the “right-hand rule”. In mathematical terms, the surface normal is defined as the vector product:

$$\mathbf{n} = (\mathbf{p}[t[1]] - \mathbf{p}[t[0]]) \times (\mathbf{p}[t[2]] - \mathbf{p}[t[0]])$$

where the indexes into `t` represent the rows in one of the columns of `t` and `p` represents a column in the array of points `p`.

To ensure that the lighting effect produces expected results, the triangle surface normal directions need to consistently point in the same direction as the intended overall surface normal direction. As an alternative to making sure that the indexes come in the correct order, the normal direction may be given as an additional input to a **Surface Data** plot. This is shown in the next example section, [Sphere in 3D](#).

SPHERE IN 3D

The following code plots triangles in the shape of a 3D sphere by using the **Surface Data** plot type.

```

// A coarse sphere with user-supplied normals

int Nx = 20;
int Ny = 10;
String pgTag = model.result().uniqueTag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 3);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("surf1", "SurfaceData");
double[][] p = new double[3][Nx*Ny];
double[][] normals = new double[3][Nx*Ny];
int[][] t = new int[3][2*(Nx-1)*(Ny-1)];
double[] color = new double[Nx*Ny];

```

```

int pos = 0;
double R = 10;
for (int i = 0; i < Ny; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < Nx; j++) {
        double theta = Math.PI*i/(Ny-1);
        double phi = 2*Math.PI*j/(Nx-1);
        double x = R*Math.sin(theta)*Math.cos(phi);
        double y = R*Math.sin(theta)*Math.sin(phi);
        double z = R*Math.cos(theta);
        p[0][pos] = x;
        p[1][pos] = y;
        p[2][pos] = z;
        normals[0][pos] = x;
        normals[1][pos] = y;
        normals[2][pos] = z;
        color[pos] = z;
        pos++;
    }
}
pos = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < Ny-1; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < Nx-1; j++) {
        int p00 = Nx*i+j;
        int p01 = Nx*i+j+1;
        int p10 = Nx*(i+1)+j;
        int p11 = Nx*(i+1)+j+1;
        t[0][pos] = p00;
        t[1][pos] = p01;
        t[2][pos] = p11;
        pos++;
        t[0][pos] = p00;
        t[1][pos] = p11;
        t[2][pos] = p10;
        pos++;
    }
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("elementdata", t)
    .set("colordata", color)
    .set("normaldata", normals)
    .set("coloring", "colortable");
plot.run();
selectNode(pg);

```

Comments

In this example, information about the surface normal direction is not given implicitly by the triangle orientation, but instead explicitly by the parameter `normaldata` by means of the 3-by- $N_x \times N_y$ array `normals` containing surface normal vectors at each point. The normal vectors do not need to be normalized; only the direction is used. The coloring of the sphere is based on the z -coordinate of each triangle point and is stored for each point in the 3-by- $N_x \times N_y$ array `color`.

The sphere is constructed from a discrete grid defined in terms of spherical coordinate angles, where each grid cell is divided into two triangles. The number of triangles t is then given by $2*(N_x-1)*(N_y-1)$.

TUBE PLOT IN 3D, LOGARITHMIC SPIRAL

The following code plots a tube in 3D in the shape of a logarithmic spiral by using the **Tube Data** plot type.

```
// A logarithmic tube spiral in 3D

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 3);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("tube1", "TubeData");
int N = 1000;
double[][] p = new double[3][N];
double[] radius = new double[N];
double[] color = new double[N];
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    double par = 0.005*i;
    p[0][i] = Math.exp(par)*Math.cos(10*par);
    p[1][i] = Math.exp(par)*Math.sin(10*par);
    p[2][i] = 0.1*i;
    radius[i] = 0.2*Math.sqrt(i+1);
    color[i] = i;
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("radiusdata", radius)
    .set("colordata", color)
    .set("coloring", "colortable");
plot.run();
selectNode(pg);
```

Comments

A **Tube Data** plot is similar to a **Point Data**, plot but with an absolute radius array given as an argument to radiusdata. For the **Point Data** plot type, there is a similar sphereradiusscale.

ARROWS IN 2D

The following code plots arrows in a circular pattern by using the **Arrow Data** plot type.

```
// Arrows in a circular pattern in 2D

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 2);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("arrow1", "ArrowData");
int N = 17;
double[][] p = new double[2][N];
double[][] vec = new double[2][N];
double len = 0.2;
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
```

```

    double angle = 2*Math.PI*i/N;
    p[0][i] = Math.cos(angle);
    p[1][i] = Math.sin(angle);
    vec[0][i] = -len*p[0][i];
    vec[1][i] = -len*p[1][i];
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("vectordata", vec);
plot.run();
selectNode(pg);

```

Comments

An **Arrow Data** plot associates an array of vectors, in the example `vec`, to each point `p`.

ARROWS IN 3D

The following code plots arrows in a logarithmic spiral pattern by using the **Arrow Data** plot type.

```

// Arrows in a logarithmic spiral pattern in 3D

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 3);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("arrow1", "ArrowData");
int N = 1000;
double[][] p = new double[3][N];
double[][] vec = new double[3][N];
double[] color = new double[N];
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    double par = 0.005*i;
    p[0][i] = Math.exp(par)*Math.cos(10*par);
    p[1][i] = Math.exp(par)*Math.sin(10*par);
    p[2][i] = 0.1*i;
    double len = Math.sqrt(p[0][i]*p[0][i]+p[1][i]*p[1][i]+p[2][i]*p[2][i]);
    for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
        vec[j][i] = 4*p[j][i]/len;
    }
    color[i] = i;
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("vectordata", vec)
    .set("colordata", color)
    .set("coloring", "colortable");
plot.run();
selectNode(pg);

```

Comments

In this example, in addition to the example in the section “Arrows in 2D”, color data is used based on the point index.

ANNOTATIONS IN 2D

The following code renders text strings in a circular pattern by using the **Annotation Data** plot type.

```
// Letters in a circular pattern in 2D

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 2);

for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {
    double angle = 2*Math.PI*i/26;
    ResultFeature plot = pg.create("ann"+i, "AnnotationData");
    plot.set("pos", new double[]{Math.cos(angle), Math.sin(angle)});
    .set("text", "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ".substring(i, i+1))
    .set("showpoint", false);
}
pg.run();
selectNode(pg);
```

Comments

The property `pos` takes as its input an array of length 2 representing 2D coordinates for the position of the string to be rendered. The property `text` takes as its input the string to be rendered. The Boolean property `showpoint` determines if a point, at the 2D coordinate position, should be rendered or not.

ANNOTATIONS IN 3D WITH LATEX SYNTAX

The following code renders text strings with Greek letters of different colors at the corners of a cube by using the **Annotation Data** plot type.

```
// Greek letters at the corners of a cube

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 3);

String[] texts = {"\\alpha", "\\beta", "\\gamma", "\\delta", "\\epsilon",
"\\zeta", "\\eta", "\\theta"};
String[] colors = {"black", "blue", "cyan", "gray", "green", "magenta", "red",
"yellow"};
for (int x = 0; x < 2; x++) {
    for (int y = 0; y < 2; y++) {
        for (int z = 0; z < 2; z++) {
            int index = x+2*y+4*z;
            ResultFeature plot = pg.create("ann"+index, "AnnotationData");
            plot.set("pos", new double[]{x, y, z});
            .set("text", "$"+texts[index]+"$")
            .set("latexmarkup", true)
            .set("color", colors[index]);
        }
    }
}
pg.run();
selectNode(pg);
```

Comments

The Boolean property `latexmarkup` determines if the text should be interpreted using LaTeX syntax or not.

Reading and Writing Data to File

The Application Builder provides several built-in methods for reading and writing different types of files: text files, CSV-files, Excel® files (requires LiveLink™ for Excel®), and binary files. These file methods are listed in the table “File Methods” on page 131.

Note that easy-to-use user-interface-based techniques for reading and writing to file are available in the Form Editor of the Application Builder. It is recommended that you consider those techniques first before using the programming-based ways described in this section. For more information, see the book *Introduction to the Application Builder* and “GUI Command Methods” on page 158. There, you can also find information on the various file schemes used in the Application Builder for reading and writing files when running applications in a web browser.

READING AND WRITING TEXT AND SPREADSHEET FILES OVERVIEW

The following built-in methods are available for reading and writing text files:

- `readFile`
- `readMatrixFromFile`
- `readStringMatrixFromFile`
- `readCSVFile`
- `writeFile`
- `writeCSVFile`

In addition, you can use the low-level methods available in the class `CsReader` to read text files line by line or character by character. See the next section, “Processing Text Files using the `CsReader` and `CsWriter` Classes” on page 214, for more information.

If you have a LiveLink™ for Excel® license, then the following methods are available for reading and writing Microsoft Excel Workbook files:

- `readExcelFile`
- `writeExcelFile`

INTRODUCTION TO READING FILES WITH A CSV-FILE EXAMPLE

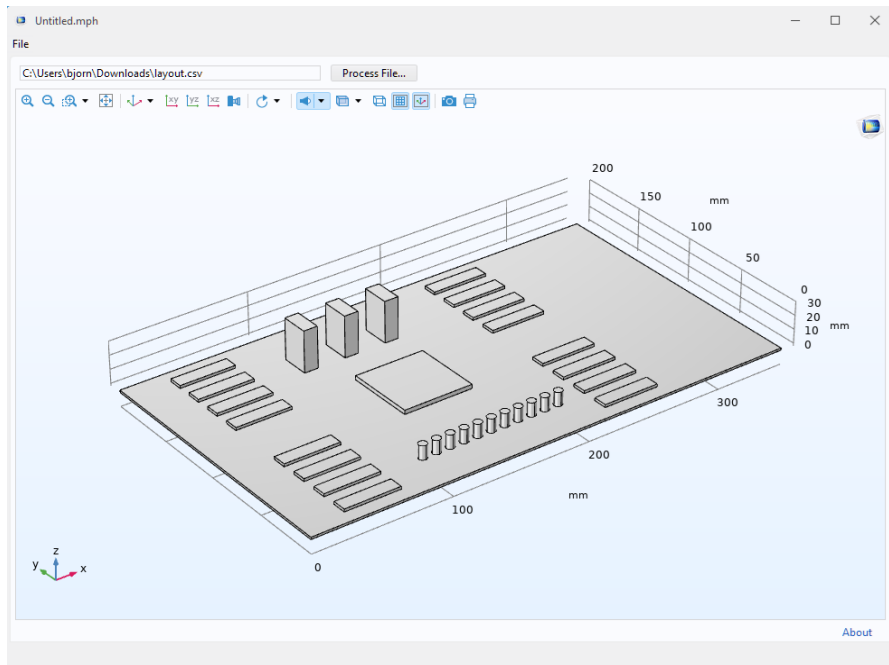
Assume that you want to automate a certain thermal analysis of a circuit board by creating an application that reads in data from a spreadsheet. Further assume that information about the circuit board components is given by a proprietary format in a spreadsheet with columns for component type, heat dissipation, locations, and sizes. Assume that such a file looks like:

```
B,0,0,0,-1.57,350,200,1.57
B,3,30,10,0,40,10,2
C,1,100,30,0,3,10,
C,1,110,30,0,3,10,
B,4,30,30,0,40,10,2
...
C,1,200,30,0,3,10,
B,10,100,150,0,10,20,30
B,10,130,150,0,10,20,30
B,10,160,150,0,10,20,30
```

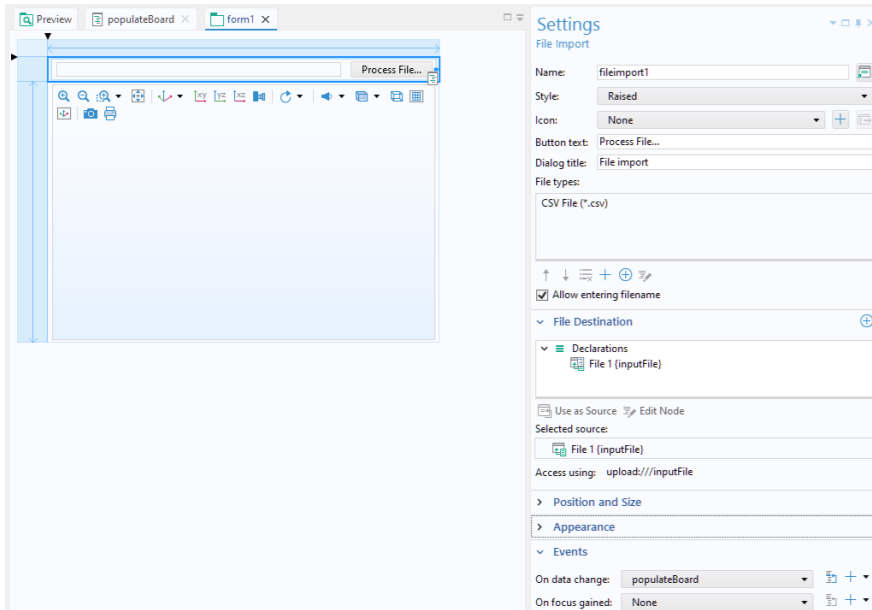
Each row of the spreadsheet represents a different component. The first column can contain a letter, either B or C, denoting that the component can be modeled as either a **Block** or a **Cylinder** primitive. The next column is the total heat dissipation within the component (measured in watts). The next three columns represent the location of the component in the global Cartesian coordinate system (measured in millimeters). Lastly, if the row contains a block component, there are three more columns that denote the width, depth, and height of the block. If the row contains a cylinder component, then there are two more columns that contain the radius and height information, respectively.

For the example shown above, the first row of the spreadsheet represents the circuit board itself, which is 1.57 mm thick and 350 mm-by-200 mm. It is offset from the origin by -1.57 mm in the z direction and does not dissipate any heat.

You can write the data in the spreadsheet out to a comma-delimited text file, also known as a CSV-file. The user interface of the application used to read the data is shown in the figure below.



The **Settings** window for the **File Import** form object is shown in the figure below.



In the **Settings** window, **CSV File (*.csv)** is added to the **File types** list. When browsing for the file, this setting will filter out any file that is not a CSV-file.

There is also a **File Declaration** called **File 1**, which is referenced by the file scheme syntax `upload:///inputFile` in the method `populateBoard`, which is used to read and process the data. The method is called as an event shown at the bottom of the **Settings** window of the **File Import** form object in the **Events** section.

Note that if you would like to open a file browser from a button or a menu item, instead of using a **File Import** object, you can create a method that calls the built-in method `importFile`; for example

```
importFile("file1");
```

assuming there is a file declaration `file1`.

The method `populateBoard` is listed below.

```
String[][] D = readCSVFile("upload:///inputFile");
model.geom("geom1").feature().clear();
for (int k = 0; k < D.length; k++) {
    if (D[k][0].equals("B")) { // Read in a block
        model.geom("geom1").create("P"+k, "Block").set("pos", new
            String[]{D[k][2], D[k][3], D[k][4]});
        model.geom("geom1").feature("P"+k).set("size", new String[]{D[k][5],
            D[k][6], D[k][7]});
    }
}
```

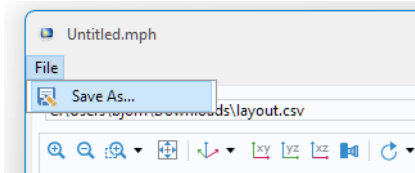
```

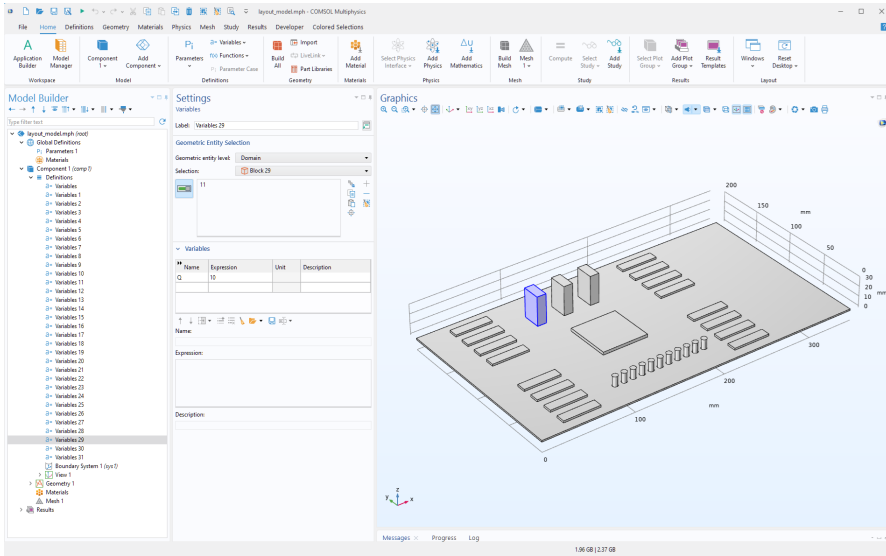
else if (D[k][0].equals("C")) { // Read in a cylinder
    model.geom("geom1").create("P"+k, "Cylinder").set("pos", new
        String[]{D[k][2], D[k][3], D[k][4]});
    model.geom("geom1").feature("P"+k).set("r", D[k][5]);
    model.geom("geom1").feature("P"+k).set("h", D[k][6]);
}
model.geom("geom1").feature("P"+k).set("selresult", "on");
model.variable().remove("var"+k);
model.variable().create("var"+k).model("comp1");
model.variable("var"+k).selection().named("geom1_P"+k+"_dom");
model.variable("var"+k).set("Q", D[k][1]);
}
model.geom("geom1").run();
zoomExtents("/form1/graphics1");

```

Comments

In the first line, the data read from the CSV-file is stored in the 2D array `D`. The rest of the code parses this array and populates the various parts of a model object. The application allows you to save the result as an MPH file with variables defined for the heat sources and geometry objects defined for the components, as shown in the figures below.





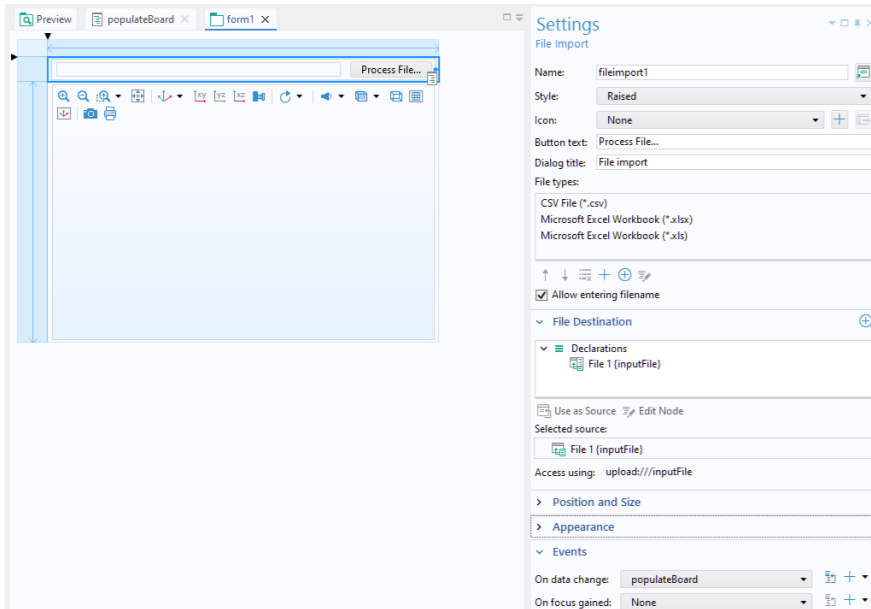
You can download the MPH file for this app from:

www.comsol.com/model/using-text-files-to-automate-model-preprocessing-46721

READING EXCEL FILES

The application described above can easily be extended to also read Microsoft Excel[®] Workbook files. Note that this requires LiveLink[™] for Excel[®]. In the **Settings** window for the **File Import** form object, you can add **Microsoft Excel**

Workbook (*.xlsx) and **Microsoft Excel Workbook (*.xls)** to the **File types** section, as shown in the figure below.



The next step is to add a few lines of code in the beginning of the method `populateBoard`, as shown below.

```
String file_name = getFilePath("upload:///inputFile");
if (file_name.endsWith(".xls") || file_name.endsWith(".xlsx"))
    D = readExcelFile("upload:///inputFile");
else if (file_name.endsWith(".csv"))
    D = readCSVFile("upload:///inputFile");
else
    error("Unknown file type.");
```

Comments

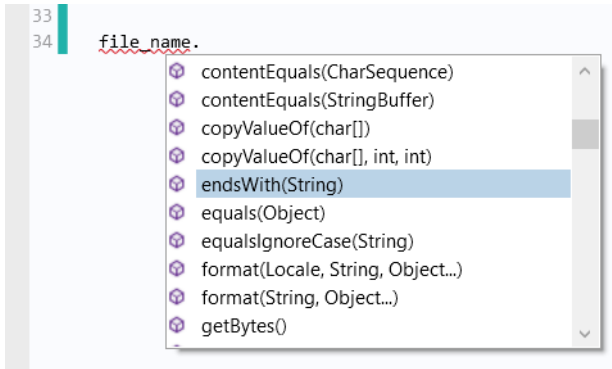
The 2D array `D` can be defined as a global array in the **Declarations** node in the application tree. Alternatively, it can be declared as an array that is local to the method by adding the line

```
String[][] D = null;
```

before the `if` statement. Which option to choose depends on how you would like to use the 2D array data after having read the file.

The method `getFilePath` returns the full path and name of the uploaded file. The `if` statements control which method is used to read the file based on its file extension. The file extension is retrieved with the Java® method `endsWith()`, which belongs to the `String` class. Note that you can see which methods are

available for a string by typing the name of the string followed by a period and Ctrl+Space, as shown in the figure below.



WRITING CSV-FILES

You can write to a CSV-file using four different call syntaxes for the method `writeCSVFile`, depending on if the contents are strings or doubles and whether you would like to overwrite an already existing file or appending to its contents.

In the case above, the contents are a mix of numbers and characters, so the 2D array storing the information needs to be a string array.

Assume that we would like to move one of the components, say, the second to last one, in the file listed above. We would like to change the corresponding line in the file from

```
B, 10, 130, 150, 0, 10, 20, 30
```

to

```
B, 10, 130, 140, 0, 10, 20, 30
```

This corresponds to a change in the y -coordinate of one of the blocks from 150 to 140.

The following code shows how to make this change and then write data on this format, assuming that the array `D` has been declared as a global variable in the

Declarations node, as described above.

```
int[] sz = matrixSize(D);
D[sz[0]-2][3] = "140.0";
writeCSVFile("temp:///my_layout.csv", D);
fileSaveAs("temp:///my_layout.csv");
```

Comments

The first line stores the size of the 2D array (or matrix) `D` in a 1-by-2 array (or vector) `sz`. The second line sets the string value of the y -coordinate of the block of the second-to-last row in `D`.

The line

```
writeCSVFile("temp:///my_layout.csv", D);
```

writes the data to a file `my_layout.csv` in a temporary folder whose location is determined by the **Preferences** of either COMSOL Multiphysics or COMSOL Server, depending on which software is used to run the application. For example, in a typical Windows® installation of COMSOL Multiphysics, the location will be similar to

```
C:\Users\paul\AppData\Local\Temp\
```

where the username is `paul`.

WRITING FILES IN GENERAL

Note that as a first step in the example above, the file is written to a temporary file using the `writeCSVFile` method. This step is done automatically by the application. In the second step, the method `fileSaveAs` opens a file browser and lets the user of the application choose the file location; for example, a folder on the computer's local file system or to a network folder. This extra step is needed in order for the application to function in a web browser. Due to the security settings of a typical web browser, the application is not permitted to automatically save a file to an arbitrary location. Instead, the application is allowed to save to a few specific locations, including the `temp` folder, whose location is specified in the **Preferences** window. The other locations are the user and common folders, also specified in the **Preferences** window. For more information, see the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

WRITING EXCEL FILES

If you have licensed LiveLink™ for Excel®, then you can write to a Microsoft Excel Workbook file in a way that is similar to that of a CSV-file, with the exception that the append option is not available. The following code, corresponding to the previous CSV-file example, shows how to write to an Excel file.

```
int[] sz = matrixSize(D);
D[sz[0]-2][3] = "140.0";
writeExcelFile("temp:///my_layout.xlsx", D);
fileSaveAs("temp:///my_layout.xlsx");
```

READING MATRIX FILES

Reading files with numerical data in matrix format is easiest when using the `readMatrixFromFile` method. This method assumes that the file has the spreadsheet format, as available in the model tree **Export** node. The example below shows a file on the spreadsheet format.

```
% Model:          my_model.mph
% Version:        COMSOL 6.0.0.278
```

```

% Date:           Nov 1 2020, 8:00
% Dimension:      1
% Nodes:          5
% Expressions:    1
% Description:    Line graph
% x               y
1.2 -0.45
1.11 -0.3
1.0440468877558806 -0.38655264416650392
1.041666666666667 -0.491666666666667
1.02 -0.15

```

The first few lines with comments start with the character % and are ignored by the `readMatrixFromFile` method. You can optionally omit such lines and just have the numerical part of a file read by `readMatrixFromFile`. Assume that this file is uploaded to an application using a **File Import** form object and a **File** declaration `file1`. The following code can then be used to read the data into a double array `p`.

```
double p[][] = readMatrixFromFile("upload:///file1");
```

The code below shows how to both import and visualize these points in an application that, in addition to a **File Import** form object and a **File** declaration `file`, has a form `form1` and a graphics object `graphics1`.

```

double p[][] = readMatrixFromFile("upload:///file1");
double pt[][] = transpose(p);

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 2);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("pt1", "PointData");

plot.set("pointdata", pt);
plot.run();

useGraphics(model.result(pgTag), "form1/graphics1");

```

Reading files on the spreadsheet format as a string array can be done with the method `readStringMatrixFromFile`. Also, in this case, the comment lines will be ignored. The code below shows how you can replace the first few lines in the above example using `readStringMatrixFromFile` instead of `readMatrixFromFile`.

```

String p[][] = readStringMatrixFromFile("upload:///file1");
double pt[][] = transpose(toDouble(p));

```

The method `readStringMatrixFromFile` is most useful when parts of the read file contains text.

WRITING MATRIX FILES

To write numerical matrix data to file, you can use the method `writeFile`. Assume that you want to write a matrix of random 2D coordinate values to a file on the spreadsheet format; for example:

```

-0.3604014719437022    0.06964952539192892
-0.043869911848460674 -0.14152948348300798
0.08279441507358754   0.3101282179426158
...
0.4419748551931647    0.4139106589169702
0.15830016844077643   -0.08445989494858042
0.38236182707603905   0.4837445802317204

```

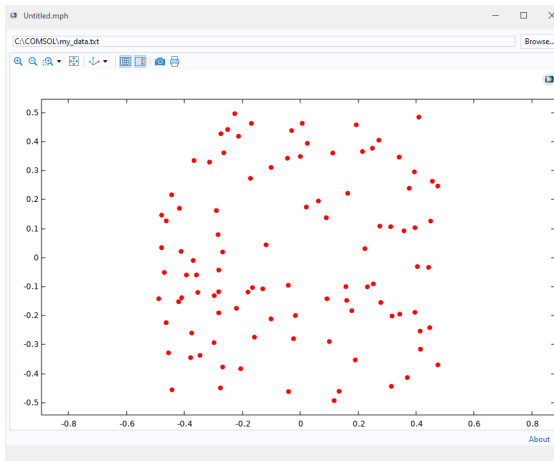
The code below shows how to do this.

```

int N = 100;
double[][] p = new double[N][2];
for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
    p[k][0] = Math.random()-0.5;
    p[k][1] = Math.random()-0.5;
}
writeFile("temp:///my_data.txt", p);
fileSaveAs("temp:///my_data.txt");

```

The resulting file can now be read back in and plotted by using the code of the previous example. The result, in an application, may look like the figure below.



This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant files for this example are:

- writing_matrix_file.mph
- my_data.txt

Note that you can append data to an already existing file by providing an additional Boolean input argument; for example:

```

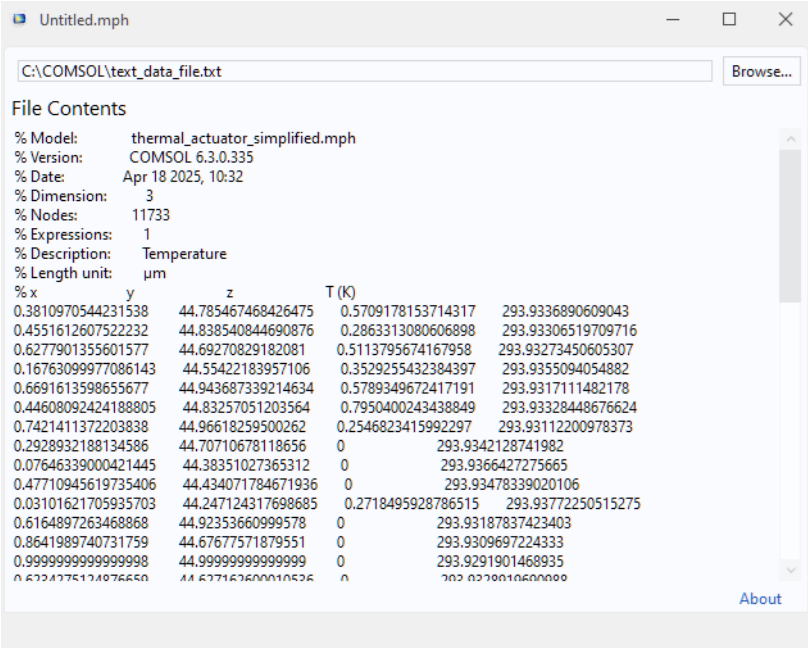
writeFile("temp:///my_data.txt", p,true);
fileSaveAs("temp:///my_data.txt");

```

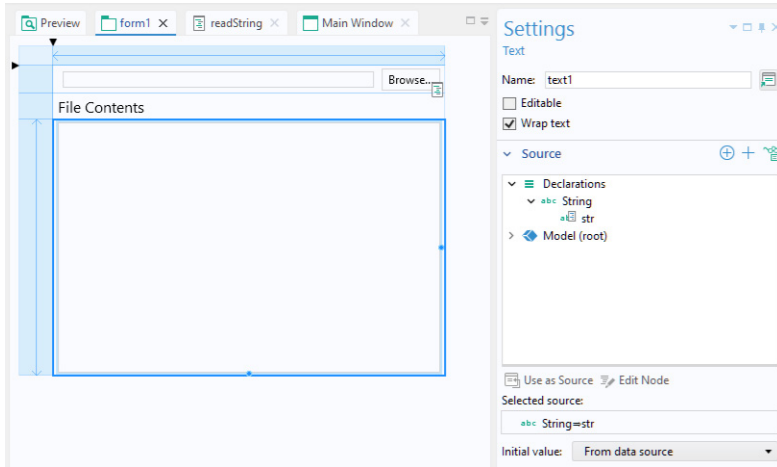
If you would like to export a matrix with a mix of numeric and text data, you can use the `writeFile` method with a string array instead of a double array. The syntax for this case is otherwise identical to that of the double array shown in the example above.

READING A TEXT FILE TO A STRING

For reading text files into a string, you can use the method `readFile`. A straightforward use of `readFile` is for previewing a text file; for example, before importing and parsing it, as illustrated by the example application in the figure below.



This application has two form objects: a **File Import** form object referencing a **File** declaration `file1` and a **Text** form object referencing a string `str` declared in the **Declarations** node as a global variable.



The **File Import** form object has an **Event** that calls the method `readString` upon data change.

This method has one line of code, as shown below.

```
str = readFile("upload:///file1");
```

Since the **Text** object is referencing the global string `str`, the contents of the file are displayed in the **Text** object immediately after import.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant files for this example are:

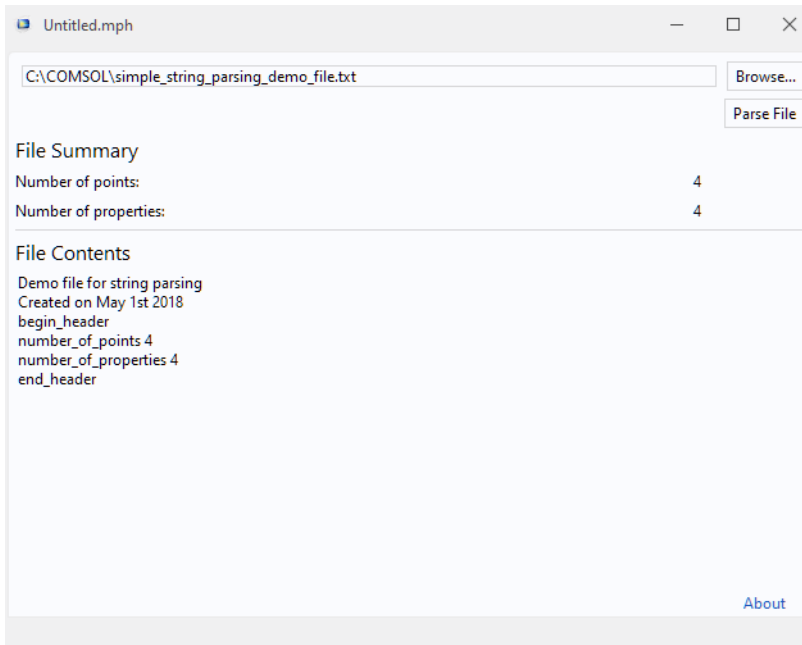
- `reading_text_file_to_string.mph`
- `text_data_file.txt`

Parsing of smaller text files can be done with `readFile` in combination with the many text processing methods available in the `String` class. However, it is often more efficient to use methods in the `CsReader` class, as described in the section “Processing Text Files using the `CsReader` and `CsWriter` Classes” on page 214, especially for larger text files. The reason is that when using the `readFile` method, the entire file is read into a string with all its contents kept in memory; whereas when using the `CsReader` class methods, only small portions of the file are kept in memory at any given time.

If you would like to parse smaller text files using `readFile`, then the built-in “String Methods” on page 181 are useful. The example code below illustrates using the built-in methods `findIn`, `substring`, `split`, as well as the regular Java® methods `System.getProperty` and `String.startsWith`. The example parses the header of a text file containing polygon information to retrieve information about the number of points of each polygon in the main body of the file (not shown) as well as the number of properties (for example, color or material property). The header portion of the file may look like the example below.

```
Demo file for string parsing
Created on May 1st 2018
begin_header
number_of_points 4
number_of_properties 4
end_header
```

The figure below shows an extension of the previous demonstration app that parses this type of file.



The code for parsing the header is listed below. It stores the number of points and properties in the variables `numPoints` and `numProperties`, respectively. To keep things simple, no error handling is done. For example, the code assumes that there is exactly one instance of `begin_header` and `end_header`.

```

numPoints = 0; // Integer variable declared in Declarations
numProperties = 0; // Integer variable declared in Declarations

fileContents = readFile("upload:///file1"); // String variable declared in
Declarations
String eol = System.getProperty("line.separator"); // Finds the system end of
line

int headerBeginIndex = findIn(fileContents, "begin_header");
int headerEndIndex = findIn(fileContents, "end_header");

String headerContents = substring(fileContents, headerBeginIndex,
headerEndIndex-headerBeginIndex); // Converts to string array by splitting at
each line
String[] headerContentsArr = split(headerContents, eol);
int ix = 1;
String[] headerRowArr = new String[2];
do {
    // Split each line at space.
    headerRowArr = split(headerContentsArr[ix], " ");

    if (headerRowArr.length == 2) {
        if (headerRowArr[0].trim().equalsIgnoreCase("number_of_points"))
            numPoints = toInt(headerRowArr[1]);
        if (headerRowArr[0].trim().equalsIgnoreCase("number_of_properties"))
            numProperties = toInt(headerRowArr[1]);
    }
    ix++;
} while (ix < headerContentsArr.length);

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant files for this example are:

- simple_string_parsing.mph
- simple_string_parsing_demo_file.txt

The Java® String class has many methods for text processing. See the online Java® documentation for more information.

WRITING A STRING TO A TEXT FILE

The following example shows how to use the method `writeFile` to write a string to file.

```

String contents = "# Created by me\r\n"
    + "# Version 1.0 of this file format \r\n"
    + "# Body follows\r\n"
    + "0 1 \r\n"
    + "2 3\r\n"
    + "4 5\r\n";

writeFile("temp:///my_data.txt", contents);
fileSaveAs("temp:///my_data.txt");

```

The use of the file scheme syntax `temp:///` is described above in the earlier examples of this section. The end-of-line characters of this example are for Windows®; see also “Special Characters” on page 11.

To append additional data to the same file, for example:

```
String contents_2 = "6 7\r\n"
    + "8 9\r\n"
    + "10 11\r\n";
```

use an additional Boolean input argument, which appends data when set to `true`:

```
writeFile("temp:///my_data.txt", contents_2, true);
fileSaveAs("temp:///my_data.txt");
```

PROCESSING TEXT FILES USING THE `CSREADER` AND `CSWRITER` CLASSES

The most efficient and flexible way to read and write to a text file is to use the methods in the `CsReader` and `CsWriter` classes, respectively. However, using the methods of these classes is more complicated than using any of the built-in methods described above.

The `CsReader` class inherits all public methods of the abstract Java® class `Reader`. In a similar way, the `CsWriter` class inherits all public methods of the abstract Java® class `Writer`. This means that when using these classes, you get access to a large number of methods for processing text files. These methods are not documented here, but you can find a lot of information with regards to using these methods online as well as in books on Java® programming. In addition, you can see which methods are available by using code-completion `Ctrl+Space`.

READING TEXT FILES USING THE `CSREADER` CLASS

The example code below shows how to parse the text file header of the earlier example by using the `CsReader` class instead of `readFile`. Just like in the previous example, the header may look like:

```
Demo file for string parsing
Created on May 1st 2018
begin_header
number_of_points 4
number_of_properties 4
end_header
```

and the corresponding code is listed below (compare with the example “Reading a Text File to a String” on page 210).

```
numPoints = 0; // Integer variable declared in Declarations
numProperties = 0; // Integer variable declared in Declarations
maxHeaderLength = 100; // Integer variable declared in Declarations

CsReader reader = openFileStreamReader("upload:///file1");

String line; // Each line in the file
```

```

String[] lineArr; // The contents of each line in an array
int li = 0; // Line counter

boolean begin_header_found = false;
boolean end_header_found = false;

while (!begin_header_found && li < maxHeaderLength && ((line = reader.readLine())
!= null)) {
    if (line.trim().startsWith("begin_header"))
        begin_header_found = true;
    li++;
}

while (begin_header_found && !end_header_found && li < maxHeaderLength && ((line
= reader.readLine()) != null)) {
    lineArr = split(line, " ");
    if (lineArr[0].trim().equalsIgnoreCase("number_of_points"))
        numPoints = toInt(lineArr[1]);
    if (lineArr[0].trim().equalsIgnoreCase("number_of_properties"))
        numProperties = toInt(lineArr[1]);
    if (line.trim().startsWith("end_header"))
        end_header_found = true;
    li++;
}

reader.close();

if (!begin_header_found || !end_header_found)
    error("File does not have the right format.");

```

Comments

The line

```
CsReader reader = openFileStreamReader("upload:///file1");
```

opens a Java® character stream and assigns it to the object reader belonging to the class CsReader.

The while loop condition contains the statement

```
(line = reader.readLine()) != null)
```

which is reading a line from the character stream and storing the result in the string line. A line is considered to be terminated by one of the characters carriage return \r, line feed \n, or the composite \r\n. If there are no more lines to read, then null is returned.

For more information on the string methods used in this and earlier examples, including findIn, substring, and split, see the section “Writing a String to a Text File” on page 213.

The line

```
reader.close();
```

closes the stream permanently.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant files for this example are:

- `text_file_parsing.mph`
- `simple_string_parsing_demo_file.txt`

Note that you can see which additional methods are available for the reader object by using Ctrl+Space, as shown in the figure below.

```
5 CsReader reader = openFileStreamReader("upload:///file1");
6
7 reader.|
8   close()
9   lines()
10  mark(int readAheadLimit)
11  markSupported()
12  read()
13  read(CharBuffer arg0)
14  read(char[] arg0)
15  read(char[] cbuf, int off, int len)
16  read(char[] cbuf, int off, int len, int maxHeaderLength && ((line
17  if read(char[])
18      begin_header_found = true;
19  li++;
20 }
```

By using Ctrl+Space following a string, you can see the many additional methods available for strings, including the `trim` method used in the example above:

```
7 String line; // Each line in the file
8
9 line.|
10  toLowerCase()
11  toLowerCase(Locale)
12  toString()
13  toUpperCase()
14  toUpperCase(Locale)
15  trim()
16
17  getClass()
18  notify()
19  notifyAll()
20  li++;
21 }
```

WRITING TEXT FILES USING THE CSWRITER CLASS

The example of the section “Reading Matrix Files” on page 207 uses an example on the spreadsheet data format. This section contains an example that writes a file

on the sectionwise format, the other primary format in COMSOL Multiphysics for saving results data. Data on the sectionwise format can, for example, be read into an **Interpolation Curve** geometry primitive. A file on the sectionwise format may look like this:

```
% Version:          COMSOL 6.0.0.278
% Date:            Nov 1 2020, 8:00
% Description:     Interpolation curve
% Coordinates
-1.1              -0.8
1.2               -0.9
0.9               1.3
-0.8              1.05
% Elements (segments)
1                 2
2                 3
3                 4
```

The first few lines with comments start with the character % and are ignored when imported as an **Interpolation Curve**. The first section containing data starts on the line after % Coordinates. The second section containing data starts on the line after % Elements (segments). Note that the strings Coordinates and Elements (segments) are not necessary but each section containing data will be assumed to start after each block of comments, regardless of what comes after the character %. There may be additional blocks of data when, for example, exporting **Contour** plot data.

The following example code uses a `CsWriter` stream to write interpolation curve data to a text file. A template point set `p` is copied in a circular pattern for a given radius `R` and number of copies `nCopies`.

```
CsWriter writer = openFileStreamWriter("temp:///my_curve.txt");

int nCopies = 10;
double[][] p = {{-1.2, -0.9}, {0.9, -1.1}, {1.3, 0.8}, {-0.9, 1.0}}; // template
int template_length = p.length;
double R = 10;
double px, py;
double pi = Math.PI;
String line;
int i1, i2;

String header = "% Version:\tCOMSOL 6.0.0.278\r\n"
    + "% Date:\tMay 5 2018, 8 : 00\r\n"
    + "% Description:\tInterpolation curve\r\n"
    + "% Coordinates:\r\n";

writer.append(header);

for (int j = 0; j < nCopies; j++) {
    for (int i = 0; i < template_length; i++) {
        px = p[i][0];
        py = p[i][1];
        px = px+R*Math.cos(2*pi*j/nCopies);
```

```

        py = py+R*Math.sin(2*pi*j/nCopies);
        line = toString(px)+"\t"+toString(py)+"\r\n";
        writer.append(line);
    }
}

writer.append("% Elements (segments):\r\n");

for (int j = 0; j < nCopies; j++) {
    for (int i = 0; i < template_length; i++) {
        i1 = i+1;
        i2 = (i+1)%template_length+1;
        i1 = i1+j*template_length;
        i2 = i2+j*template_length;
        line = toString(i1)+"\t"+toString(i2)+"\r\n";
        writer.append(line);
    }
}
writer.flush();
writer.close();

fileSaveAs("temp:///my_curve.txt");

```

Comments

The line

```
CsWriter writer = openFileStreamWriter("temp:///my_curve.txt");
```

opens a Java® character stream and assigns it to the object `writer` belonging to the class `CsWriter`.

The line

```
writer.append(header);
```

appends the contents of the string `header` to the (empty) file `my_curve.txt`.

The line

```
writer.flush();
```

writes the contents of the character stream buffer to file and empties the buffer but does not close the stream permanently. At this point, you can still write more data to the stream.

The line

```
writer.close();
```

closes the stream permanently. If you wish to write additional data to the file, you have to open the stream again and append additional data.

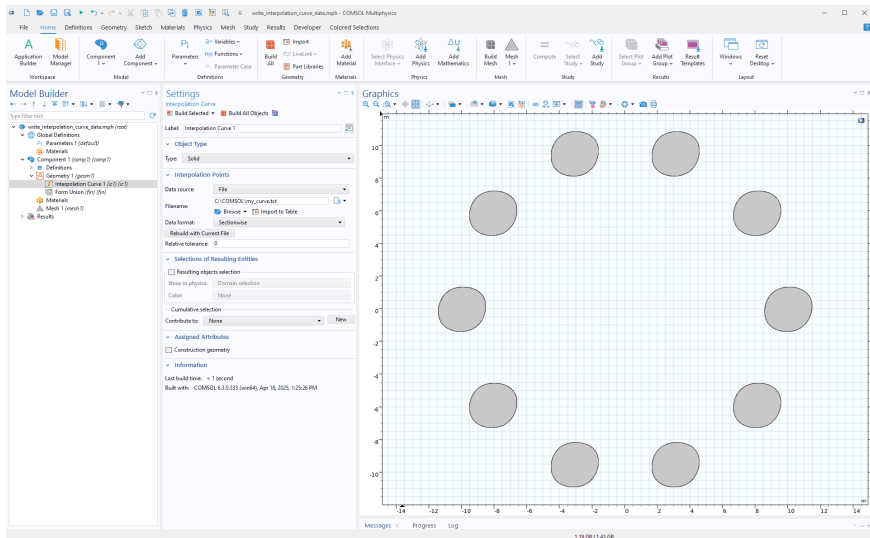
Just as described above for the reader object, you can see which additional methods are available for the writer object by using Ctrl+Space, as shown in the figure below.

```

1 CsWriter writer = openFileStreamWriter("temp://my_curve.txt");
2
3
4 writer.
5 int append(CharSequence)
6 double append(CharSequence, int, int)
7 int append(char)
8 double checkError()
9 double close()
10 double flush()
11 String format(Locale, String, Object...)
12 int format(String, Object...)
13 print(Object)
14 String print(String)
15
16 + "% Date: (%y-%m-%d, %H:%M:%S)\r\n"
17 + "% Description:\tInterpolation curve\r\n"
18 + "% Coordinates:\r\n";

```

You can import the resulting interpolation data as an **Interpolation Curve** by selecting the **Sectionwise** option for **Data format**. This can be done for a 2D geometry object or for a **Work Plane** in 3D. The figure below shows the data imported to a 2D model.



This example is part of a collection available for download:
www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `write_interpolation_curve_data.mph`

WRITING BINARY FILES

You write data to a binary file by using the methods of the class `CsBinaryWriter` in a way that is somewhat similar to that of writing text using `CsWriter`. However, instead of writing strings and characters, you are writing bytes. To see how many bytes each data type requires, see the table in the section “Primitive Data Types” on page 8.

The example code below writes random 3D point data to a binary file. Each point coordinate is stored as a `double` and takes 8 bytes to store. The first 4 bytes of the file stores the number of points in the file as an `int`.

To conveniently convert between the regular data types, such as `double`, `int`, and `byte` arrays, the Java® library method `java.nio.ByteBuffer` is needed. This method is not part of the standard methods available in the Method Editor and you need to use the fully qualified Java® class name `java.nio.ByteBuffer`, as shown in the example code below.

```
byte[] bytes8 = new byte[8];
byte[] bytes4 = new byte[4];
CsBinaryWriter bwriter = openBinaryFileStreamWriter("temp:///
my_binary_file.dat");
int N = 1000;
java.nio.ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes4).putInt(N);
bwriter.write(bytes4);

double p[][] = new double[N][3];
for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
    p[k][0] = Math.random();
    java.nio.ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes8).putDouble(p[k][0]);
    bwriter.write(bytes8);

    p[k][1] = Math.random();
    java.nio.ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes8).putDouble(p[k][1]);
    bwriter.write(bytes8);

    p[k][2] = Math.random();
    java.nio.ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes8).putDouble(p[k][2]);
    bwriter.write(bytes8);
    bwriter.flush();
}
bwriter.close();
fileSaveAs("temp:///my_binary_file.dat");
```

Comments

The first two lines declare `byte` arrays of size 8 and 4, respectively

The line

```
CsBinaryWriter bwriter = openBinaryFileStreamWriter("temp:///
my_binary_file.dat");
```

opens a Java® byte stream.

The line

```
int N = 1000; // The number of points
```

denotes the number of points written to file.

The line

```
ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes4).putInt(N);
```

uses the imported `ByteBuffer` method to convert the integer `N` to a byte array `bytes4` of length 4.

The line

```
bwriter.write(bytes4);
```

writes the value of `N` to file.

The for-loop creates `N` points and writes each x -, y -, and z -coordinate as doubles using a byte array `bytes8` of length 8.

The line

```
bwriter.flush();
```

empties the byte buffer and the last two lines

```
bwriter.close();
fileSaveAs("temp:///my_binary_file.dat");
```

close the byte stream and display a file browser to the user to select a location to save the binary file.

READING BINARY FILES

Based on the data format of the previous example, the code below reads a corresponding binary file and plots the points as 3D point data.

```
byte[] bytes8 = new byte[8];
byte[] bytes4 = new byte[4];
CsBinaryReader breader = openBinaryFileStreamReader("upload:///file1");
```

```
breader.read(bytes4);
int N = java.nio.ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes4).getInt();
```

```
double p[][] = new double[N][3];
```

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
    breader.read(bytes8);
    p[k][0] = java.nio.ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes8).getDouble();

    breader.read(bytes8);
    p[k][1] = java.nio.ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes8).getDouble();
```

```

    breader.read(bytes8);
    p[k][2] = java.nio.ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes8).getDouble();

}
breader.close();

double pt[][] = transpose(p);

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 3);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("pt1", "PointData");

plot.set("pointdata", pt);
plot.run();

useGraphics(model.result(pgTag), "form1/graphics1");

```

Comments

The line

```
CsBinaryReader breader = openBinaryFileStreamReader("upload:///file1");
```

opens a Java® byte stream based on a **File** declaration `file1`, typically referenced in a **File Browser** form object, as in the earlier examples on reading text files.

The two lines

```
breader.read(bytes4);
int N = ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes4).getInt();
```

read the first 4 bytes and convert them to an int `N`.

The following `for`-loop reads chunks of 8 bytes into the byte array `bytes8`, converts them and stores the results in a 2D double array `p`.

The line

```
breader.close();
```

closes the byte stream.

The last section of the example code plots the data and is similar to the example in “Reading Matrix Files” on page 207.

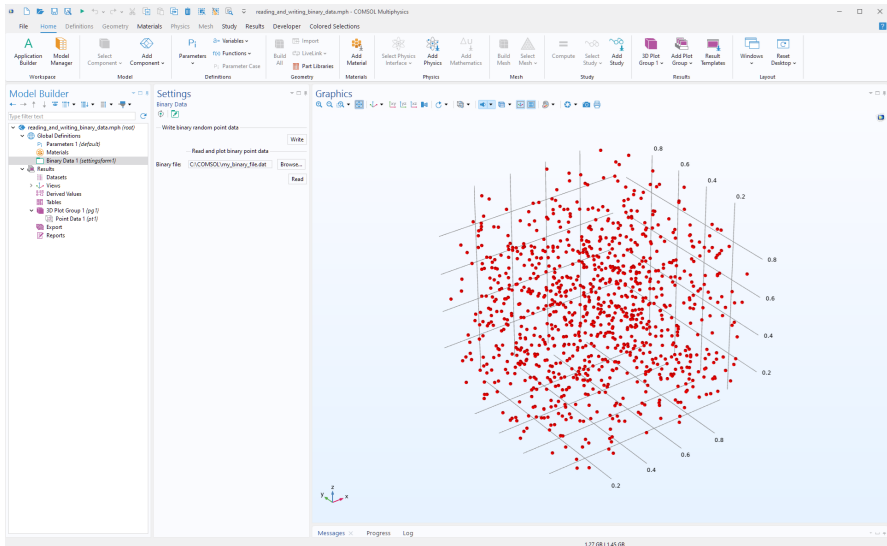
This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `reading_and_writing_binary_data.mph`

This files demonstrates reading and writing binary point data using a **Settings Form** in the Model Builder, as shown in the figure below.



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON READING AND WRITING BINARY FORMATS

When processing binary files, there are two formats in which bytes can be stored: little endian and big endian, respectively. By default, Java® uses the big endian format. For example, the line

```
p[k][2] = ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes8).getDouble();
```

is the same as

```
p[k][2] = ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes8).order(ByteOrder.BIG_ENDIAN).getDouble();
```

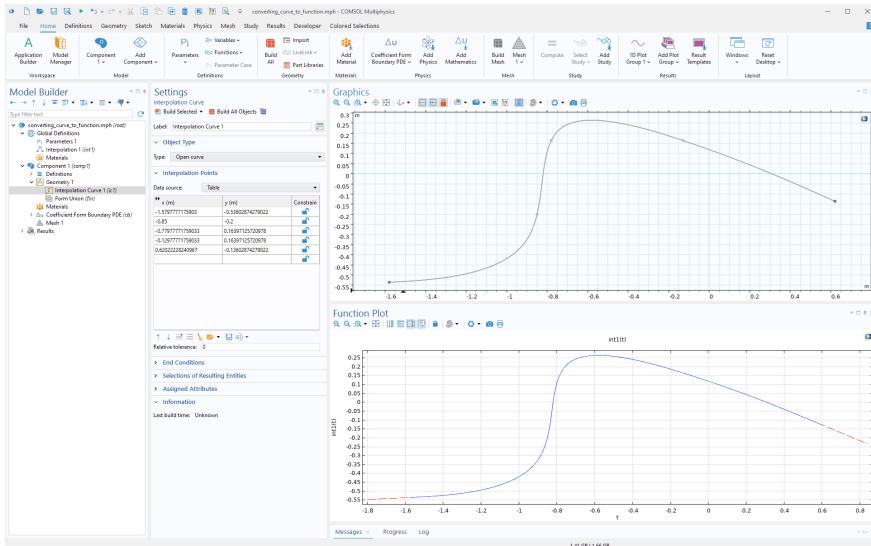
In case the format you are reading is on the little endian format, the corresponding line should be

```
p[k][2] = ByteBuffer.wrap(bytes8).order(ByteOrder.LITTLE_ENDIAN).getDouble();
```

Converting Interpolation Curve Data

The following method converts a geometry **Interpolation Curve** to an **Interpolation** function (by creating an interpolation table). The method demonstrates extracting

geometry information from the underlying parameterization of an edge. The edge does not have to be an **Interpolation Curve** but can be any single edge.



The curve is checked for being a function curve with monotonously growing x coordinates, which is required in order to be able to convert to an interpolation function. Note that since an interpolation curve is represented using splines, even though the interpolation points form a monotonous sequence, the resulting curve may not; hence, the second consistency check (the first check can potentially be skipped).

```
// Convert using N points
int N = 100;
double monoTol = 1e-6;
int edgeNum=1;

// Update and get geometry information
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").run("fin");
GeomSequence geom1 = model.component("comp1").geom("geom1");
GeomFeature ic1 = geom1.feature("ic1");
double[][] curvePoints = ic1.getDoubleMatrix("table");

int len = curvePoints.length;
double minX = curvePoints[0][0];
double maxX = curvePoints[len-1][0];
double scale = maxX-minX;
double scaledTol = monoTol*scale;

for (int i = 1; i < len; i++) {
    if ((curvePoints[i][0]-curvePoints[i-1][0]) < scaledTol) {
        error("Curve needs to be a function curve with monotonously growing x
            coordinates.");
    }
}
```

```

    }
}

double minMaxS[] = geom1.edgeParamRange(edgeNum);
double minS = minMaxS[0];
double maxS = minMaxS[1];

double sList[] = new double[N];
for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
    sList[k] = (double) (N-1-k)/(double) (N-1)*minS+k/(double) (N-1)*maxS;
}
double[][] XY = geom1.edgeX(1, sList);

for (int j = 1; j < N; j++) {
    if ((XY[j][0]-XY[j-1][0]) < scaledTol) {
        error("Curve needs to be a function curve with monotonously growing x
            coordinates.");
    }
}

// Create interpolation table
model.func().create("int1", "Interpolation");
with(model.func("int1"));
    set("funcname", "int1");
    set("interp", "cubicspline");
    set("extrap", "linear");
endwith();

model.func("int1").set("table", toString(XY));

```

Comments

The method assumes that there is a geometry sequence `geom1` with an interpolation curve `ic1`. It further assumes that there are no other geometry features and that the geometry object has a single edge. The integer `N` determines how granular the interpolation table should be. It is assumed that there is only one edge in the geometry sequence (`edgeNum`). Note that the curve parameter range may not be the unit interval (`minS` does not have to be 0.0 and `maxS` does not have to be 1.0). To run the method more than once, you can create a `cleanup` method that contains the lines:

```

model.func().remove("int1");
model.result().remove("pg1");

```

for removing previously created model tree nodes.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

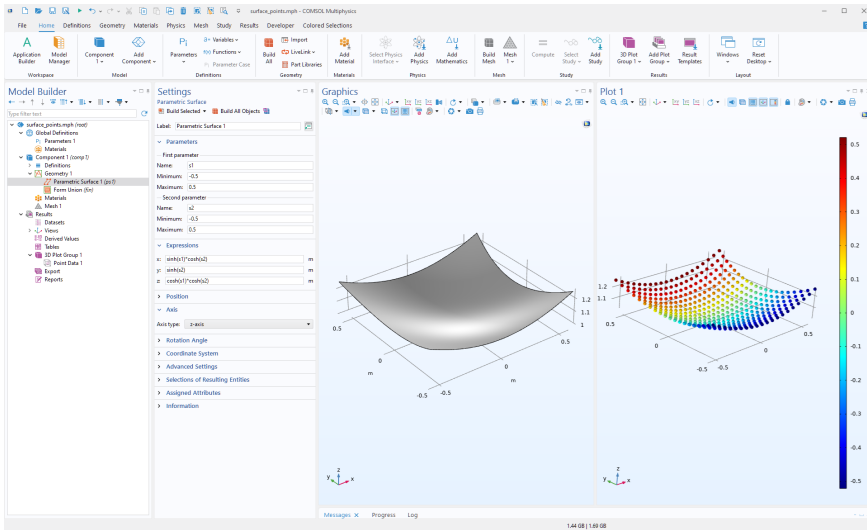
www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `converting_curve_to_function.mph`

Plotting Points on a Parametric Surface

The following method retrieves coordinate values for a regularly sampled parametric surface and plots the corresponding points using a **Point Data** plot. The method demonstrates extracting geometry information from the underlying parameterization of a surface. The example assumes that a parametric surface geometry object has already been created.



```
// Sample and plot N-by-N points on a parametric surface
int N = 20;
int faceNum = 1;

// Update and get geometry information
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").run("fin");
GeomSequence geom1 = model.component("comp1").geom("geom1");
GeomFeature ps1 = geom1.feature("ps1");

double minMaxS[] = geom1.faceParamRange(faceNum);
double minS1 = minMaxS[0];
double maxS1 = minMaxS[1];
double minS2 = minMaxS[2];
double maxS2 = minMaxS[3];

double s1List[] = new double[N];
double s2List[] = new double[N];
for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
    s1List[k] = (double) (N-1-k)/(double) (N-1)*minS1+k/(double) (N-1)*maxS1;
    s2List[k] = (double) (N-1-k)/(double) (N-1)*minS2+k/(double) (N-1)*maxS2;
}
```

```

double s12List[][] = new double[N*N][2];
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
        s12List[i+N*j][0] = s1List[i];
        s12List[i+N*j][1] = s2List[j];
    }
}
double[][] XY = geom1.faceX(faceNum, s12List);

// Plot points
String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pg");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, 3);
ResultFeature plot = pg.create("pt1", "PointData");
double[][] p = new double[3][N*N];
double[] color = new double[N*N];
for (int i = 0; i < N*N; i++) {
    p[0][i] = XY[i][0];
    p[1][i] = XY[i][1];
    p[2][i] = XY[i][2];
    color[i] = p[1][i];
}
plot.set("pointdata", p)
    .set("colordata", color)
    .set("coloring", "colortable")
    .set("sphereradiusscale", 1);
plot.run();
selectNode(pg);

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- surface_points.mph

Defining a Parametric Sweep

This example shows how to automate the setup of a **Parametric Sweep** by specifying the sweep parameters and their values programmatically.

Assume that we start from a file output.txt on the COMSOL Spreadsheet format which corresponds to the output of a design of experiments (DoE) study, as shown in the figure below.

```

% Model:          thermal_actuator_simplified_DOE.mph
% Version:        COMSOL 6.3.0.335
% Date:           May 20 2025, 14:33
% Table:          Design Data (QoI1-2) {tbl13} -
% dw (um)         DV (V)                comp1.maxop1(T)                comp1.intop1(solid.disp)
25.50454949697162    3.005687642725162    373.2212548702561            3.0257349372546806E-7
17.468671849531766    1.4697397345513465    313.25048202324643          7.732485967203544E-8
18.78860807641181    3.3210276804843897    391.896993669015           3.786589895801099E-7
21.66778761561682    2.1665085434119487    335.85873515691037         1.658148166252236E-7
38.040516156333474    2.670382681941675    354.9167620164062         2.0653056700467287E-7
31.95512040322993    0.7523835418710179    298.25359663640467         1.8960247212796185E-8
35.037880127623026    3.5011362289401093    398.2182778850843         3.5444520992936724E-7
22.558409974305555    3.976987601767621    431.1540698514672         5.313041594422551E-7
23.996500036971995    1.1987190998966106    306.3242984238318         5.049130792448468E-8
29.080872423188556    3.77720027812895    416.4002744511956         4.697575161529692E-7
15.884205970813458    2.4734059589372084    349.38420381835334         2.1562253214056397E-7
37.27766257708829    0.997925418377444    301.998331429077          2.994182257772048E-8
39.762213823779284    4.206468621289461    440.7023720312756         4.766185329309543E-7
33.34611501537075    4.496618241322228    462.91292779565015        6.166921400446574E-7
26.30385892147541    4.915878834948295    497.0555106106453         7.55961507288908E-7
34.52792435543927    1.9094486637294343    325.4096362763589         1.1091056424223514E-7
20.147673897527678    0.5120698403332385    295.5923925271519        9.525459006292485E-9
18.128507793834395    4.717349251563936    485.55128494418966        7.292399411173065E-7
31.129300996017907    2.771422142921289    360.6356683764387         2.5230588848432044E-7
28.291617977455072    1.8001928508733944    322.3141760241563         1.06726886513393E-7

```

The first two columns are the input parameters and values to this study and the last two columns are the output. Say that we now would like to create a parametric sweep based on the two input columns. How do we bring this data into a

Parametric Sweep?

There are several ways of doing this and below are two examples.

The first example reads parameter values for the parameters dw and DV from a text file. It converts each column into a space-separated string and then configures a parametric sweep for the **Sweep type** option **Specified combinations**. It uses the built-in `readStringMatrixFromFile` method and the inserts the contents into the parametric sweep node in the current study by setting the properties `plistarr`, `pname`, and `punit` accordingly. In this case the file `output.txt` is stored in the model, under **Libraries > Files**, and is accessed using the file scheme syntax embedded:///output.txt.

```

String[][] p = readStringMatrixFromFile("embedded:///output.txt");
String[] pardwArray = getColumn(p, 0);
String[] parVArray = getColumn(p, 1);
String pardw = String.join(" ", pardwArray);
String parV = String.join(" ", parVArray);
model.study("std1").feature("param").set("plistarr", new String[]{pardw, parV});
model.study("std1").feature("param").set("pname", new String[]{"dw", "DV"});
model.study("std1").feature("param").set("punit", new String[]{"um", "V"});

```

The corresponding file is available for download (see below).

The second example reads the parameter values for the parameters *dw* and *DV* from the same text file and formats them into the parametric sweep file format readable from the user interface. Each row is constructed as:

```
<param_name> "val1 val2 ..." [unit]
```

The resulting two-line table is written to a file that can be loaded as a sweep definition from the **Parametric Sweep** table.

```
double[][] p = readMatrixFromFile("embedded:///output.txt");
double[] pardw = getColumn(p, 0);
double[] parV = getColumn(p, 1);

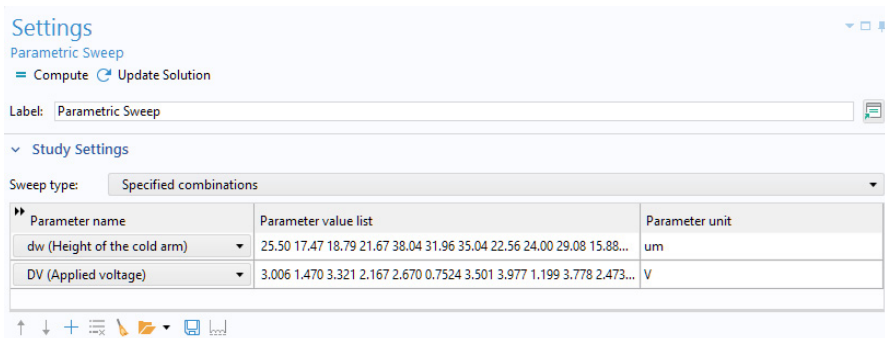
int len = pardw.length+2; // +2 for parameter name and unit string, respectively
String[][] parSweep = new String[2][len];
parSweep[0][0] = "dw \";
parSweep[1][0] = "DV \";
for (int k = 1; k < len-1; k++) {
    parSweep[0][k] = toString(pardw[k-1],4);
    parSweep[1][k] = toString(parV[k-1],4);
}
parSweep[0][len-1] = "\ [um]";
parSweep[1][len-1] = "\ [V]";

String[][] fileContents = new String[2][1];
fileContents[0][0] = ""; // Not null
fileContents[1][0] = "";

for (int k = 0; k < len; k++) {
    fileContents[0][0] = fileContents[0][0]+ " "+parSweep[0][k];
    fileContents[1][0] = fileContents[1][0]+ " "+parSweep[1][k];
}

writeFile("temp:///parfile.txt", fileContents);
fileSaveAs("temp:///parfile.txt");
```

The figure below shows the results of importing the parametric sweep file.



Note: the syntax

```
String out = toString(double value, int digits)
```

is used to format the numeric value in a string to a specified number of significant digits.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- thermal_actuator_simplified_read_parameters.mph

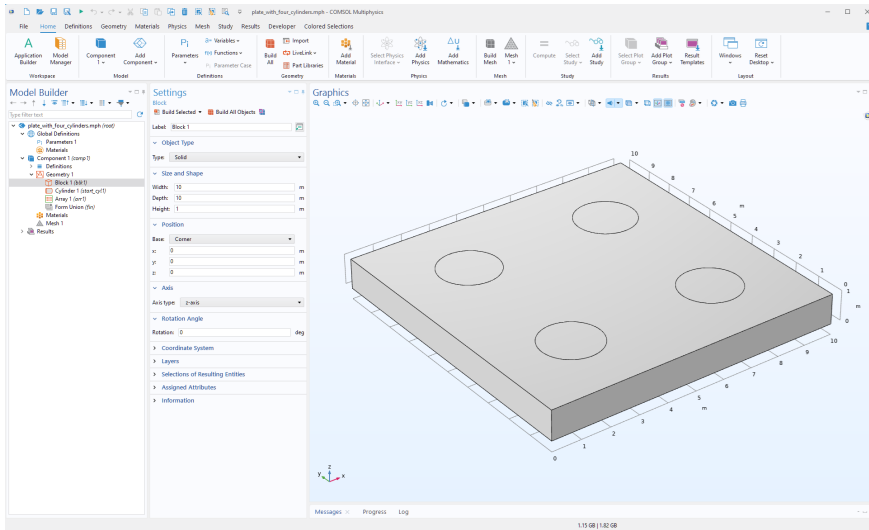
Using Selections

USING SELECTIONS FOR EDITING GEOMETRY OBJECTS

The following method generates a plate with an array of cylinders. The cylinders may be used, for example, in a difference operation to create an array of holes in the plate.

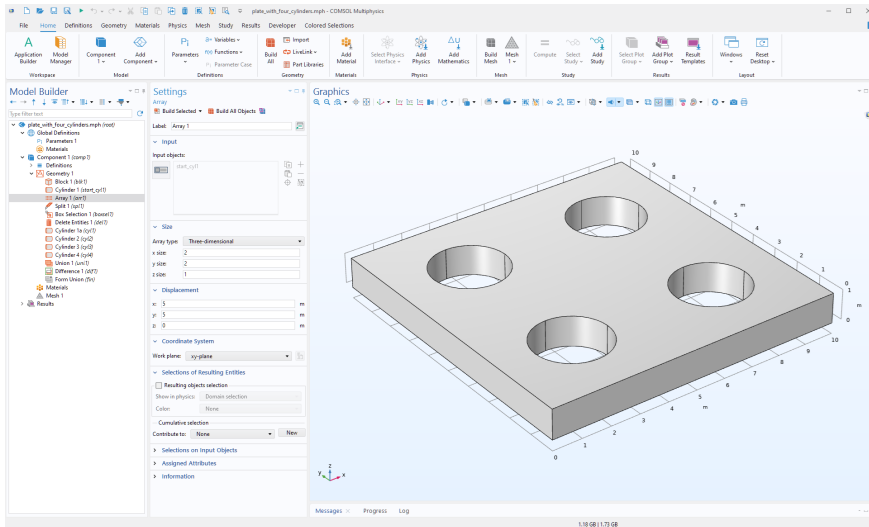
```
GeomSequence geom = model.component("comp1").geom("geom1");
geom.create("blk1", "Block");
geom.feature("blk1").set("size", new int[]{10, 10, 1});
geom.create("start_cyl1", "Cylinder");
geom.feature("start_cyl1").set("pos", new double[]{2.5, 2.5, 0});
geom.create("arr1", "Array");
geom.feature("arr1").selection("input").set("start_cyl1");
geom.feature("arr1").set("fullsize", new int[]{2, 2, 1});
geom.feature("arr1").set("displ", new int[]{5, 5, 0});
geom.run("arr1");
```

The resulting geometry is shown in the figure below.



Assume now that the resulting geometry, from the previous step, corresponds to an imported geometry object and that you would like to replace the cylinders with larger cylinders before subtracting and generating the holes. Furthermore, assume that the cylinder objects are generated by an external software in such a way that, although you know these objects are cylinders, they are represented as generic geometry objects with no information on radius, height, or position. The following method finds the array of cylinders, extracts coordinate information for each cylinder, deletes the cylinders, creates a new array of wider cylinders, and

finally subtracts the cylinders from the plate. The resulting geometry is shown in the figure below.



The method exemplifies retrieval of geometry object names, coordinate information, and the use of selections. To start from another geometry object (which is also necessarily a plate with cylinders), you can replace the string tag in the variable `plateAndCylinders` accordingly.

```

double selTol = 1e-2; // Selection tolerance
double newR = 1.25; // New cylinder radius
double newH = 1; // New cylinder height
double plateThickness = 1; // Plate thickness
String plateAndCylinders = "arr1";

// Update and split geometry
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").run("fin");
GeomSequence geom = model.component("comp1").geom("geom1");
geom.run(plateAndCylinders);
geom.create("spl1", "Split");
geom.feature("spl1").selection("input").set(plateAndCylinders);
geom.run("spl1");

// Find extents of geometry in x,y,z directions
double[] bbox = geom.getBoundingBox();
double MinX = bbox[0];
double MaxX = bbox[1];
double MinY = bbox[2];
double MaxY = bbox[3];
double MinZ = bbox[4];
double MaxZ = bbox[5];

// Define scaled coordinate tolerance

```

```

double scale = Math.max(Math.max(MaxX-MinX, MaxY-MinY), MaxZ-MinZ);
double scaleSelTol = scale*selTol;

// Create box selection based on geometry extents
geom.create("boxsel1", "BoxSelection");
with(geom.feature("boxsel1"));
    // Select boundaries inside box in X-Y direction using tolerance
    set("xmin", MinX+scaleSelTol);
    set("xmax", MaxX-scaleSelTol);
    set("ymin", MinY+scaleSelTol);
    set("ymax", MaxY-scaleSelTol);
    set("zmin", MinZ-scaleSelTol);
    set("zmax", MaxZ+scaleSelTol);
    set("condition", "inside");
    set("entitydim", -1); // Select objects
endwith();
geom.run("boxsel1");

// Get object names
String[] so = geom.selection("boxsel1").objects();
int nso = so.length;

// Extract cylinder parameters
double[] MinXC = new double[nso];
double[] MaxXC = new double[nso];
double[] MinYC = new double[nso];
double[] MaxYC = new double[nso];
double[] MinZC = new double[nso];
double[] MaxZC = new double[nso];
double[] bBoxC = new double[6];
for (int i = 0; i < nso; i++) {
    bBoxC = geom.obj(so[i]).getBoundingBox();
    MinXC[i] = bBoxC[0];
    MaxXC[i] = bBoxC[1];
    MinYC[i] = bBoxC[2];
    MaxYC[i] = bBoxC[3];
    MinZC[i] = bBoxC[4];
    MaxZC[i] = bBoxC[5];
}

double[] radius = new double[nso];
double[] xc = new double[nso];
double[] yc = new double[nso];
double[] zc = new double[nso];
double[] hc = new double[nso];

double ry;
double tol = scale*1e-6; // Tolerance check for skew cylinders, optional
consistency check
for (int i = 0; i < nso; i++) {
    xc[i] = (MaxXC[i]+MinXC[i])/2;
    yc[i] = (MaxYC[i]+MinYC[i])/2;
    zc[i] = (MaxZC[i]+MinZC[i])/2;
    hc[i] = MaxZC[i]-MinZC[i];
    radius[i] = (MaxXC[i]-MinXC[i])/2;
    ry = (MaxYC[i]-MinYC[i])/2;
}

```

```

    if (Math.abs(radius[i]-ry) > tol)
        error("Object is not a circular cylinder.");
}

// Delete all cylinder objects
geom.create("del1", "Delete");
geom.feature("del1").selection("input").init();
geom.feature("del1").selection("input").set(so);
geom.run("del1");

// Add new cylinders
String[] cylname = new String[nso];
for (int i = 0; i < nso; i++) {
    cylname[i] = "cyl"+toString(i+1);
    geom.create(cylname[i], "Cylinder");
    with(geom.feature(cylname[i]));
        set("r", newR);
        set("h", newH+2*scaleSelTol);
        set("pos", new double[] {xc[i], yc[i], plateThickness-2*zc[i]-scaleSelTol});
    endwhile();
}

// Combine all cylinders into one object
geom.create("uni1", "Union");
geom.feature("uni1").selection("input").set(cylname);
geom.run("uni1");

// Difference between all objects and cylinders
geom.create("dif1", "Difference");
String[] objs = geom.objectNames();
geom.feature("dif1").selection("input").set(objs);
geom.feature("dif1").selection("input2").set("uni1");
geom.run("dif1");

```

Comments

The method assumes that the input geometry objects have the same structure as the plate with cylinders example above. Note that to clear the geometry sequence, you can create a method with the line

```
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature().clear();
```

This can be useful if you are running the main method from above repeatedly, since you need to clear the geometry sequence before each run.

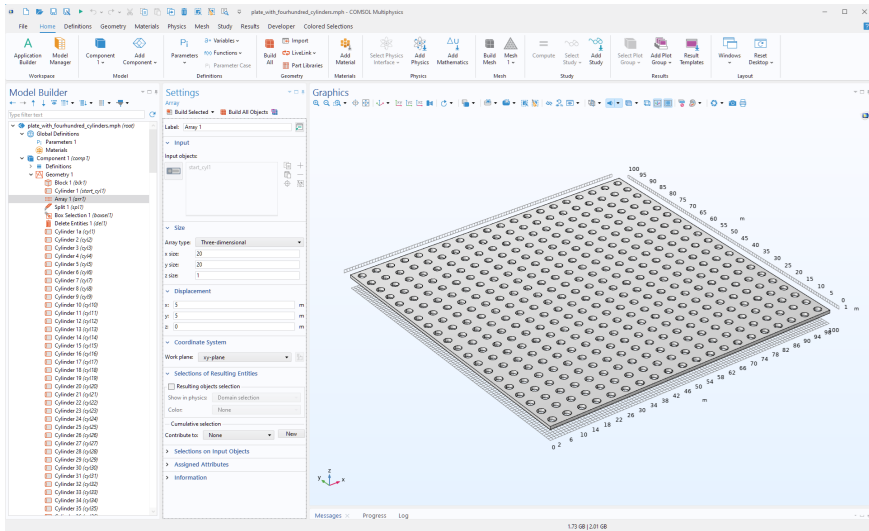
The first of the lines

```
geom.feature("del1").selection("input").init();
geom.feature("del1").selection("input").set(so);
```

initializes the selection to be empty of type object. The second line then selects all objects with names in the array so. In general, a call to `init()` without input argument means that the selection is for objects and `init(n)`, where $n=0,1,2$, or 3 , means that the selection is for points, edges, faces, and domains, respectively. Note

that in some cases $n=-1$ is used to denote the object level (instead of an empty input argument); see the *Programming Reference Manual*.

The figure below shows an example based on a larger array of cylinders.



This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant files for this example are:

- plate_with_four_cylinders.mph
- plate_with_four_hundred_cylinders.mph

SELECTING AND PARTITIONING EDGES FOR A CYLINDER OBJECT

The following two examples show how to make selections for a geometry feature that partitions the edges in a geometry. In this case the geometry is a cylinder object but the method is applicable to any geometry object as shown in the subsequent section.

The first example generates a cylinder and then inserts a `PartitionEdges` feature ("pare1") to subdivide four specific cylinder edges at parametric positions 0.25, 0.50, and 0.75 along their lengths, runs the partition, and then selects the partition feature in the Model Builder for further operations. You can, for example, use such a partition, under the **Mesh** node, to select edges for mesh refinement.

```
clearModel(model);
model.component().create("comp1", true);
ModelNode comp1 = model.component("comp1");
```

```

comp1.geom().create("geom1", 3);
GeomSequence geom1 = comp1.geom("geom1");
geom1.create("cyl1", "Cylinder");
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("r", 0.5);
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("h", 2);
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("pos", new double[]{0, 0, -1});
geom1.run("cyl1");

geom1.create("pare1", "PartitionEdges");
geom1.feature("pare1").selection("edge").set("cyl1", 4, 5, 8, 11);
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param", 0.25, 0);
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param", 0.5, 1);
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param", 0.75, 2);
geom1.run("pare1");
selectNode(geom1.feature("pare1"));

```

The second example is identical apart from the selection part, which is now replaced by a call to the method `all`, which selects all available edges.

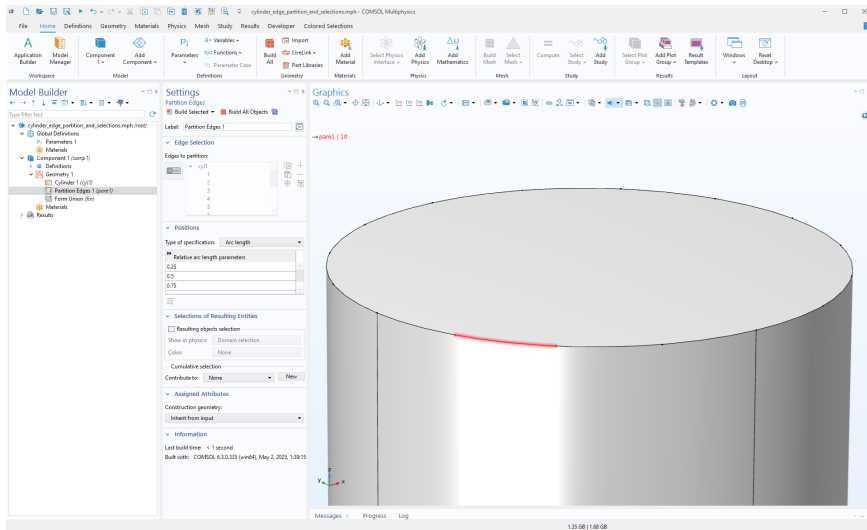
```

clearModel(model);
model.component().create("comp1", true);
ModelNode comp1 = model.component("comp1");
comp1.geom().create("geom1", 3);
GeomSequence geom1 = comp1.geom("geom1");
geom1.create("cyl1", "Cylinder");
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("r", 0.5);
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("h", 2);
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("pos", new double[]{0, 0, -1});
geom1.run("cyl1");

geom1.create("pare1", "PartitionEdges");
geom1.feature("pare1").selection("edge").all();
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param", 0.25, 0);
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param", 0.5, 1);
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param", 0.75, 2);
geom1.run("pare1");
selectNode(geom1.feature("pare1"));

```

The `a11` method can be used for most geometry features for selecting all geometric entities (domains, boundaries, edges, points). The following picture shows the results of the second example, zoomed in on one of the edges.



To view all available selection methods, type
`geom1.feature("pare1").selection("edge")`

then press `Ctrl + Space`. The code-completion popup will list the options, as shown in the figure below:

```

clearModel(model);
model.component().create("comp1", true);
ModelNode comp1 = model.component("comp1");
comp1.geom1.create("geom1", 3);
GeomSequence geom1 = comp1.geom1("geom1");
geom1.create("cyl1", "Cylinder");
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("h", 0.5);
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("r", 2);
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("pos", new double[] {0, 0, -1});
geom1.run("cyl1");

geom1.create("pare1", "PartitionEdges");
geom1.feature("pare1").selection("edge");
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param@
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param@
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param@
geom1.run("pare1");
selectNode(geom1.feature("pare1"));

```

- ⊙ all()
- ⊙ all(String name)
- ⊙ all(String[] onames)
- ⊙ clear()
- ⊙ clear(String name)

Sets the selection to be all entities of the given object. Does not affect the selection on other objects.

Parameters:
oname Object name

Returns: GeomObjectSelection
 Geometry object selection

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- cylinder_edge_partition_and_selections.mph

SELECTING AND PARTITIONING EDGES FOR GENERAL OBJECTS

The following examples are similar to the ones in the previous section but show how to make selections for a geometry feature that partitions the edges in one of several geometry objects. This example features a cone and a block object.

The first example shows how to select and partition all edges of all objects.

```
clearModel(model);

// Create a 3D component and geometry
model.component().create("comp1", true);
ModelNode comp1 = model.component("comp1");
comp1.geom().create("geom1", 3);
GeomSequence geom1 = comp1.geom("geom1");

// Create a cylinder object
geom1.create("cyl1", "Cylinder");
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("r", 0.5);
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("h", 2);
geom1.feature("cyl1").set("pos", new double[]{0, 0, -1});
geom1.run("cyl1");

// Create a block object
geom1.create("blk1", "Block");
geom1.run("blk1");

// Get the names of all objects
String[] objs = model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").objectNames();
debugLog(objs); // Display all object names in the Debug Log window

// Create an edge partition feature
geom1.create("pare1", "PartitionEdges");
geom1.feature("pare1").selection("edge").all(objs);

// Note, also the following syntax would work:
// geom1.feature("pare1").selection("edge").all();

geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param", 0.25, 0);
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param", 0.5, 1);
geom1.feature("pare1").setIndex("param", 0.75, 2);
geom1.run("pare1");

selectNode(geom1.feature("pare1"));
```

The call to:

```
geom1.feature("pare1").selection("edge").all(objs);
```

is very similar to using Ctrl+A in the user interface for selecting all edges.

To instead select all edges of just the second object (the block), use:

```
geom1.feature("pare1").selection("edge").all(objs[1]);
```

Finally, to partition just 4 of the second object's edges, use:

```
int[] edges = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 4};
geom1.feature("pare1").selection("edge").set(objs[1], edges);
```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `geom_edge_partition_and_selections.mph`

USING SELECTIONS TO MEASURE GEOMETRIC OBJECTS

The following example creates a cone of base radius 1 and height 1 and measures its various geometric properties. This code uses selections based on geometric entity numbers, however, the selection techniques from the previous section can also be used.

```
// Clear the model
clearModel(model);

// Create a 3D component and geometry
model.modelNode().create("comp1");
model.geom().create("geom", 3);

// Add a cone to the geometry
ModelNode comp1 = model.component("comp1");
GeomSequence geom = comp1.geom("geom");
geom.create("cone1", "Cone");
geom.feature("cone1").set("specifytop", "radius");
geom.feature("cone1").set("rtop", 0);
geom.run("cone1");

// Build the geometry
model.geom("geom").run();

// Measure the properties of the geometry

// Select the volumetric domain of the cone object
geom.measure().selection().init(3);
geom.measure().selection().set("cone1", 1);

// Measure properties from domain selection
double vol = geom.measure().getVolume(); // The volume of the cone
double volArea = geom.measure().getBoundaryArea(); // The total boundary area of
the cone based on the domain selection

// Select all of the boundaries of cone object
geom.measure().selection().init(2);
geom.measure().selection().all();

// Measure properties from boundary selection (all)
double bndArea = geom.measure().getArea(); // The total boundary area of the cone
based on selecting all boundaries
```

```

// Select one of the boundaries of the cone object (the bottom surface of the cone)
geom.measure().selection().init(2);
geom.measure().selection().set("cone1", 2);

// Measure properties from boundary selection (boundary 2)
double boundaryPerimeterLength = geom.measure().getBoundaryVolume();

// Select the edges of the bottom surface of the cone
geom.measure().selection().init(1);
int[] edges = new int[]{1, 3, 5, 8}; // The list of edges stored in an array
(vector)
geom.measure().selection().set("cone1", edges);
// geom.measure().selection().set("cone1", 1, 3, 5, 8); // Alternative syntax

// Measure properties from edge selection (edges 1,3,5,8)
double edgePerimeterLength = geom.measure().getLength(); // The total boundary
area of the cone based on selecting all boundaries

// Select two of the vertices: the apex and one of the bottom surface vertices
geom.measure().selection().init(0);
int[] vertices = new int[]{1, 3}; // The list of vertices stored in an array
(vector)
geom.measure().selection().set("cone1", vertices);

// Measure properties from vertex selection (vertices 1,3)
double[] dist = geom.measure().getVtxDistance(); // d[0] is the distance, and
d[i] is the distance in the ith coordinate (i = 1, 2, 3).

// Select the apex vertex
geom.measure().selection().set("cone1", 3);

// Get the coordinates for the apex vertex (3)
double[] coord = geom.measure().getVtxCoord();

// Display the results in the Debug Log window
debugLog("Cone volume = "+vol);
debugLog("Cone area, from domain selection = "+volArea);
debugLog("Cone area, from boundary selection = "+bndArea);
debugLog("Cone bottom surface perimeter length from boundary selection = "+
boundaryPerimeterLength);
debugLog("Cone bottom surface perimeter length from edge selection = "+
edgePerimeterLength);
debugLog("Distance between two points = "+dist[0]);
debugLog("X-distance between two points = "+dist[1]);
debugLog("Y-distance between two points = "+dist[2]);
debugLog("Z-distance between two points = "+dist[3]);
debugLog("X-coordinate of apex vertex = "+coord[0]);
debugLog("Y-coordinate of apex vertex = "+coord[1]);
debugLog("Z-coordinate of apex vertex = "+coord[2]);

// Note that you can also display the results in the Messages window, for example:
message("Cone volume = "+vol);

```

The syntax:

```

geom.measure().selection().init(0);
geom.measure().selection().init(1);

```

```
geom.measure().selection().init(2);
geom.measure().selection().init(3);
```

is used to change the selection mode to vertices, edges, boundaries, and domains, respectively.

The syntax:

```
geom.measure().selection().set("cone1", 1, 3, 5, 8);
```

is equivalent to:

```
int[] edges = new int[]{1, 3, 5, 8};
geom.measure().selection().set("cone1", edges);
```

and follows the general pattern:

```
geom.measure().selection().set(objectName, entityNumbers);
```

where `objectName` is the name of the geometry object and `entityNumbers` is an integer vector of geometric entity numbers (vertices, edges, boundaries, or domains).

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `measure_cone.mph`

For examples of measuring similar quantities for the entire model using Results tools, see “Measuring Model Quantities” on page 244.

USING SELECTIONS ON THE FINALIZED GEOMETRY

Selections applied to the finalized geometry differ from those applied to individual geometry objects within the geometry sequence under the **Geometry** node.

Finalized geometry selections are used by Model Builder nodes such as **Materials**, **Mesh**, and physics interfaces like **Heat Transfer in Solids**. They are also used under a model component, such as **Component 1**, for defining **Variables**, **Nonlocal Couplings**, and other features that operate on the finalized geometry.

The following example sets up and runs a 3D stationary heat transfer simulation, using selections defined by direct reference to geometric entity numbers.

```
clearModel(model);
model.component().create("comp1", true);
model.component("comp1").geom().create("geom1", 3);
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").geomRep("comsol");
model.component("comp1").mesh().create("mesh1");

model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").create("cyl1", "Cylinder");
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("cyl1").set("h", 0.1);
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("cyl1").set("r", 0.005);
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").run();
```

```

model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").create("arr1", "Array");
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("arr1").selection("input").set("
cyl1");
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("arr1").set("fullsize", new
int[]{3, 3, 1});
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("arr1").set("displ", new
double[]{0.02, 0.02, 0});
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").run();

model.component("comp1").physics().create("ht", "HeatTransfer", "geom1");

model.component("comp1").material().create("mat1", "Common");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").label("Steel AISI 4340");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").propertyGroup("def").set("density",
"7850[kg/m^3]");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").propertyGroup("def").set("heatcapacit
y", "475[J/(kg*K)]");
model.component("comp1").material("mat1").propertyGroup("def")
.set("thermalconductivity", new String[]{"44.5[W/(m*K)]", "0", "0", "0",
"44.5[W/(m*K)]", "0", "0", "0", "44.5[W/(m*K)]"});

model.func().create("rn1", "Random");
model.func("rn1").set("type", "uniform");
model.func("rn1").set("nargs", 3);
model.func("rn1").set("mean", 0.5);

model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("temp1", "TemperatureBoundary",
2);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("temp1").set("T0", "300[K]");
int[] bnds = new int[]{3, 7, 11, 21, 25, 29, 39, 43, 47};
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("temp1").selection().set(bnds);

model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("hs1", "HeatSource", 3);
int[] doms = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").selection().set(doms);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").set("Q0", "1e6*(1+
rn1(x,y,z))");

model.study().create("std1");
model.study("std1").create("stat", "Stationary");
model.study("std1").feature("stat").setSolveFor("/physics/ht", true);
model.study("std1").createAutoSequences("all");
model.sol("sol1").runAll();

model.result().create("pg1", "PlotGroup3D");
model.result("pg1").label("Temperature (ht)");
model.result("pg1").feature().create("vol1", "Volume");
model.result("pg1").feature("vol1").set("colortable", "HeatCameraLight");
model.result("pg1").run();

```

The following lines illustrate how selections are applied to boundary surfaces in a physics interface:

```

model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("temp1", "TemperatureBoundary",
2);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("temp1").set("T0", "300[K]");
int[] bnds = new int[]{3, 7, 11, 21, 25, 29, 39, 43, 47};

```

```
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("temp1").selection().set(bnds);
```

In the first line, the final argument 2 specifies that the selection targets entities of dimension 2, that is, boundary surfaces. Aside from this dimension specification, the syntax is similar to selections applied to individual geometry objects.

Similarly, selections for volumetric domains are specified as follows:

```
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("hs1", "HeatSource", 3);
int[] doms = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").selection().set(doms);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").set("Q0", "1e6*(1+
rn1(x,y,z))");
```

Here, the argument 3 in the first line refers to entities of dimension 3, corresponding to domains (volumes) in the geometry.

To use named explicit selections instead of directly referencing entity numbers in physics features, replace the previous code blocks with the following:

```
model.component("comp1").selection().create("sel1", "Explicit");
model.component("comp1").selection("sel1").geom(2);
model.component("comp1").selection("sel1").label("Temperature Boundaries");
int[] bnds = new int[]{3, 7, 11, 21, 25, 29, 39, 43, 47};
model.component("comp1").selection("sel1").set(bnds);

model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("temp1", "TemperatureBoundary",
2);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("temp1").set("T0", "300[K]");
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("temp1").selection().named("sel1
");

model.component("comp1").selection().create("sel2", "Explicit");
model.component("comp1").selection("sel2").geom(3);
int[] doms = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
model.component("comp1").selection("sel2").label("Heat Source Domains");
model.component("comp1").selection("sel2").set(doms);

model.component("comp1").physics("ht").create("hs1", "HeatSource", 3);
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").selection().named("sel2")
;
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").set("Q0", "1e6*(1+
rn1(x,y,z))");
```

Selections created with `model.component("comp1").selection()` can be placed anywhere earlier in the code, as long as they are defined before the finalized geometry is created. This approach is generally preferred, as named explicit selections promote reuse and improve the clarity of the model structure.

To retrieve the geometric entities associated with physics feature selections, you can use the `inputEntities()` method. This should be done after either of the selection creation methods, whether by direct entity numbers or named explicit selections, has been called. The following code demonstrates this:

```
// Retrieve the geometric entities for the Temperature Boundary selection
```

```

int[] entitiesT =
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("temp1").selection().inputEntities();
debugLog("Geometric entities for the temperature boundary selection:");
debugLog(entitiesT);

// Retrieve the geometric entities for the Heat Source selection
int[] entitiesHS =
model.component("comp1").physics("ht").feature("hs1").selection().inputEntities();
debugLog("Geometric entities for the heat source domain selection:");
debugLog(entitiesHS);

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- heat_transfer_in_cylindrical_rod_array_selections.mph

Measuring Model Quantities

For measuring geometric and mass properties of a finalized geometry, use the **Measure** options under **Results > Evaluation Group** or **Results > Derived Values**. Note that, for historical reasons, **Derived Values** are referred to as **Numerical** in the COMSOL API. The **Evaluation Group** option is a more recent addition to COMSOL Multiphysics and is the recommended option. The examples below applies to the Thermal Microactuator Simplified model, which you can find in the Application Libraries at **COMSOL Multiphysics > Multiphysics**.

The complete example, including the method code, is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- thermal_actuator_simplified_measure.mph

The two code listings below computes the following quantities, using **Evaluation Group** and **Derived Values**, respectively:

- Volume of the entire model (domain 1)
- Surface area of boundary 3
- Length of edge (line) 173
- Distance between vertices 155 and 167
- Mass of the entire model (domain 1)
- Center of mass coordinates

The first four quantities use purely geometry measure features: MeasureVolume, MeasureSurface, MeasureLine, MeasureDistance.

The last two use the MassProperties feature, which also recomputes volume, so you see the volume twice (once from MeasureVolume, once from MassProperties).

Unit sources:

- Length and distance units are inherited from the **Geometry** node's unit setting.
- Volume and area units come from the model's **Unit System**, defined at the root node.

Using Evaluation Group

```
// Create the Evaluation Group
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");

// — 1) Volume —
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("meas1", "MeasureVolume");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas1").set("unit", "um^3");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas1").selection().set(1);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

double[][] volumeResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
double volume = volumeResult[0][0];
String volumeUnit =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas1").getString("unit");
debugLog("Volume: "+volume+" "+volumeUnit);

// — 2) Surface area —
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("meas2", "MeasureSurface");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas2").set("unit", "um^2");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas2").selection().set(3);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

double[][] areaResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
double area = areaResult[0][1];
String areaUnit =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas2").getString("unit");
debugLog("Surface area: "+area+" "+areaUnit);

// — 3) Line length —
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("meas3", "MeasureLine");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas3").set("unit", "um");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas3").selection().set(173);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

double[][] lengthResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
double length = lengthResult[0][2];
String lengthUnit =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas3").getString("unit");
debugLog("Line length: "+length+" "+lengthUnit);

// — 4) Distance between two points —
```

```

model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("meas4", "MeasureDistance");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas4").set("unit", "um");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas4").selection().set(155,
167);
// Alternative syntax:
// int[] vertices = new int[]{155, 167};
//
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas4").selection().set(vertices
);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

double[][] distResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
double distance = distResult[0][3];
String distUnit =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas4").getString("unit");
debugLog("Distance: "+distance+" "+distUnit);

// — 5) Mass properties —
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("mass1", "MassProperties");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("mass1").selection().set(1);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("mass1").setIndex("unit", "um^3",
0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("mass1").setIndex("unit", "mg",
1);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("mass1").setIndex("unit", "um",
2);

// Enable volume, mass and center-of-mass contributions
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("mass1").setIndex("contributionen
abled", true, 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("mass1").setIndex("contributionen
abled", true, 1);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("mass1").setIndex("contributionen
abled", true, 2);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

double[][] massResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
double massVolume = massResult[0][4];
double massMass = massResult[0][5];
double cmX = massResult[0][6];
double cmY = massResult[0][7];
double cmZ = massResult[0][8];

// Retrieve the unit strings
String[] massUnits =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("mass1").getStringArray("unit");

debugLog("Mass volume: "+massVolume+" "+massUnits[0]);
debugLog("Mass: "+massMass+" "+massUnits[1]);
debugLog("CofM x: "+cmX+" "+massUnits[2]);
debugLog("CofM y: "+cmY+" "+massUnits[2]);
debugLog("CofM z: "+cmZ+" "+massUnits[2]);
selectNode(model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas1"));

```

Using Derived Values

```
// — 1) Volume —
```

```

model.result().numerical().create("meas1", "MeasureVolume");
model.result().numerical("meas1").set("unit", "um^3");
model.result().numerical("meas1").selection().set(1);
double[][] volumeResult = model.result().numerical("meas1").getReal();
double volume = volumeResult[0][0];
String volumeUnit = model.result().numerical("meas1").getString("unit");
debugLog("Volume: "+volume+" "+volumeUnit);
// — 2) Surface area —
model.result().numerical().create("meas2", "MeasureSurface");
model.result().numerical("meas2").set("unit", "um^2");
model.result().numerical("meas2").selection().set(3);
double[][] surfaceResult = model.result().numerical("meas2").getReal();
double area = surfaceResult[0][0];
String areaUnit = model.result().numerical("meas2").getString("unit");
debugLog("Surface area: "+area+" "+areaUnit);

// — 3) Line length —
model.result().numerical().create("meas3", "MeasureLine");
model.result().numerical("meas3").set("unit", "um");
model.result().numerical("meas3").selection().set(173);
double[][] lineResult = model.result().numerical("meas3").getReal();
double length = lineResult[0][0];
String lengthUnit = model.result().numerical("meas3").getString("unit");
debugLog("Line length: "+length+" "+lengthUnit);

// — 4) Distance between two points —
model.result().numerical().create("meas4", "MeasureDistance");
model.result().numerical("meas4").set("unit", "um");
model.result().numerical("meas4").selection().set(155, 167);
double[][] distanceResult = model.result().numerical("meas4").getReal();
double distance = distanceResult[0][0];
String distanceUnit = model.result().numerical("meas4").getString("unit");
debugLog("Distance: "+distance+" "+distanceUnit);

// — 5) Mass properties —
model.result().numerical().create("mass1", "MassProperties");
model.result().numerical("mass1").selection().set(1);

model.result().numerical("mass1").setIndex("unit", "um^3", 0);
model.result().numerical("mass1").setIndex("unit", "mg", 1);
model.result().numerical("mass1").setIndex("unit", "um", 2);

// Enable volume, mass and center?of?mass contributions
model.result().numerical("mass1").setIndex("contributionenabled", true, 0);
model.result().numerical("mass1").setIndex("contributionenabled", true, 1);
model.result().numerical("mass1").setIndex("contributionenabled", true, 2);

double[][] massResult = model.result().numerical("mass1").getReal();
double massVolume = massResult[0][0];
double massMass = massResult[1][0];
double cmX = massResult[2][0];
double cmY = massResult[3][0];
double cmZ = massResult[4][0];

// Retrieve the unit strings
String[] massUnits = model.result().numerical("mass1").getStringArray("unit");

```

```

debugLog("Mass volume: "+massVolume+ " "+massUnits[0]);
debugLog("Mass: "+massMass+ " "+massUnits[1]);
debugLog("CofM x: "+cmX+ " "+massUnits[2]);
debugLog("CofM y: "+cmY+ " "+massUnits[2]);
debugLog("CofM z: "+cmZ+ " "+massUnits[2]);

selectNode(model.result().numerical("meas1"));

```

Comments

Note that when using **Derived Values**, the `massResult` array comes back transposed compared to the array returned by an **Evaluation Group**.

Instead of using the ASCII letter `u` for the micro-prefix, you can embed the Unicode micro sign (`\u00b5`) in your unit strings. For example:

```

model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas1").set("unit",
"\u00b5m^3");

```

This forces the output to render μm^3 rather than um^3 .

Rather than hard-coding geometric entity numbers (for example 155, 167), define a named **Explicit** selection and reuse it. For example:

```

// Create the Evaluation Group
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");

// Create Explicit named selections
model.component("comp1").selection().create("sel4", "Explicit");
model.component("comp1").selection("sel4").geom(0);
model.component("comp1").selection("sel4").label("Short Distance");
int[] vertices = new int[]{155, 167};
model.component("comp1").selection("sel4").set(vertices);

// — Distance between two points —
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("meas4", "MeasureDistance");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas4").set("unit", "\u00b5m");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas4").selection().named("sel4");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

double[][] distResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
double distance = distResult[0][0];
String distUnit =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas4").getString("unit");
debugLog("Distance: "+distance+ " "+distUnit);

```

Note: If you use the **Record Code** or **Record Method** tools, the generated code will match the default user interface behavior, it writes all evaluated results into **Evaluation Group** tables or **Table** objects. It will not include direct assignments into `double[][]` arrays or `double` variables as shown above. The 2D array format is needed because each evaluation feature can compute multiple expressions or perform parametric sweeps.

To account for the circumferential contribution in revolved geometries, set the `intvolume` flag on a surface measure (and similar for other measures):

```
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("meas2").set("intvolume", true);
```

This treats the surface integral as a revolved volume.

Using Numerical Results in a Model or Application

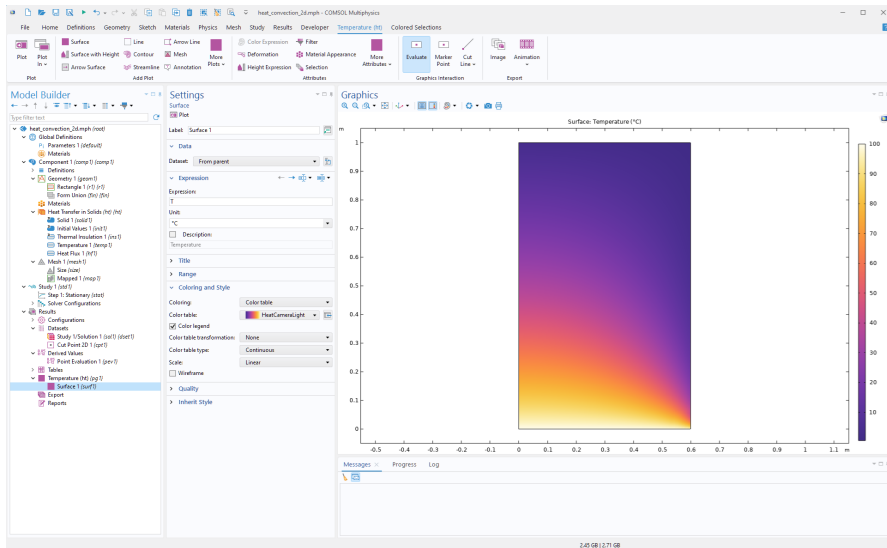
The numerical results retrieved using the API are stored in standard Java variables, such as `double` and `String`. This allows you to use them directly in custom model method code to automate modeling workflows. Similarly, these variables can be linked to **Declarations** in the Application Builder for use in simulation apps. For example, a double variable storing a length can be connected to a **Data Display** or **Input Field** form object, making it visible or editable to the app user. To see an example of this in practice, open the Tuning Fork demo application from the Application Libraries at **COMSOL Multiphysics > Applications**.

Getting Numerical Data

This section provides several examples of how to retrieve general numerical data from models using method code. The examples cover different types of studies including parametric sweeps, time-dependent (transient) simulations, and eigenfrequency analyses.

GETTING VALUES AT A POINT

This example is based on the Steady-State 2D Heat Transfer with Conduction tutorial model, which you can find in the Application Libraries at **COMSOL Multiphysics > Heat Transfer**.



Because it is a stationary (steady-state) simulation, it represents one of the simplest scenarios for demonstrating results evaluation.

The examples below, including method code, is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point.mph

The following code evaluates the temperature at the location defined by a **Cut Point 2D** feature, demonstrating how to use both an **Evaluation Group** and a **Derived Values** feature:

Evaluation Group

```
// Define a 2D point dataset
model.result().dataset().create("cpt1", "CutPoint2D");
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointx", 0.6);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointy", 0.2);

// Create an Evaluation Group
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");
```

```

// Add an EvalPoint feature to that group
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("pev1", "EvalPoint");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").set("data", "cpt1");

// Set the expression to be the temperature T
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);

// Set the unit using Unicode
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "\u00b0C", 0);
// (Or ASCII: "degC" instead)

// Run the group so the feature gets evaluated
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Read back the number and unit
double[][] pointResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
double pointValue = pointResult[0][0];
String pointValueUnit = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1")
    .feature("pev1").getString("unit");

// Display result
debugLog("Value at point: "+pointValue+" "+pointValueUnit);

// Alternative Messages window syntax: message("Value at point: "+pointValue+"
"+pointValueUnit);

// (Optional) select it in the Model Builder
selectNode(model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1"));

```

Derived Values

```

// Define a 2D point dataset
model.result().dataset().create("cpt1", "CutPoint2D");
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointx", 0.6);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointy", 0.2);

// Add an EvalPoint feature to Derived Values
model.result().numerical().create("pev1", "EvalPoint");
model.result().numerical("pev1").set("data", "cpt1");

// Set the expression to be the temperature T
model.result().numerical("pev1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);

// Set the unit using Unicode
model.result().numerical("pev1").setIndex("unit", "\u00b0C", 0); // Unicode unit
syntax
// (Or ASCII: "degC" instead)

// Read back the number and unit
double[][] pointResult = model.result().numerical("pev1").getReal();
double pointValue = pointResult[0][0];
String pointValueUnit = model.result().numerical("pev1").getString("unit");

// Display result
debugLog("Value at point: "+pointValue+" "+pointValueUnit);

```

```
// Alternative Messages window syntax: message("Value at point: "+pointValue+
"+pointValueUnit");

// (Optional) select it in the Model Builder
selectNode(model.result().numerical("pev1"));
```

Note: If you use the **Record Code** or **Record Method** tools, the generated code will match the default user interface behavior, it writes all evaluated results into COMSOL table objects. It will not include direct assignments into `double[][]` arrays or `double` variables as shown above. The 2D array format is needed because each evaluation feature can compute multiple expressions or perform parametric sweeps.

Evaluating Two Quantities with an Evaluation Group

You can evaluate multiple quantities at once by using an **Evaluation Group**. In this example, both the temperature and the effective thermal conductivity are evaluated at the point by modifying the middle portion of the previous example:

```
// Set the expressions to be the temperature T and the effective thermal
conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr",
"ht.kmean", 1);

// Set the unit for Temperature using Unicode
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "\u00b0C", 0);
// (Or ASCII: "degC" instead)

// Set the unit for thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "W/(m*K)", 1);

// Run the group so the feature gets evaluated
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Read back the numbers and units
double[][] pointResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
double pointValue1 = pointResult[0][0]; // Temperature
double pointValue2 = pointResult[0][1]; // Thermal conductivity
String[] pointValueUnitArray = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1")
    .feature("pev1").getStringArray("unit");

// Display result
debugLog("Value at point: "+pointValue1+" "+pointValueUnitArray[0]);
debugLog("Value at point: "+pointValue2+" "+pointValueUnitArray[1]);
```

The results and units are retrieved as elements of arrays, corresponding to the evaluated expressions.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

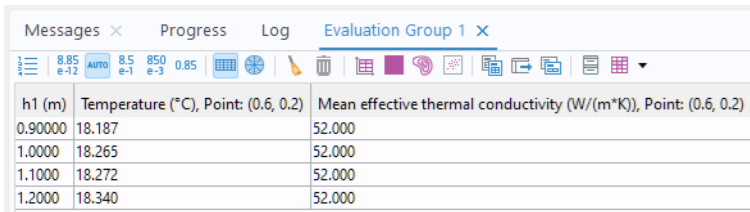
The relevant file for this example is:

- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_2_expression.mph

This file also includes a corresponding method that demonstrates the use of **Derived Values**.

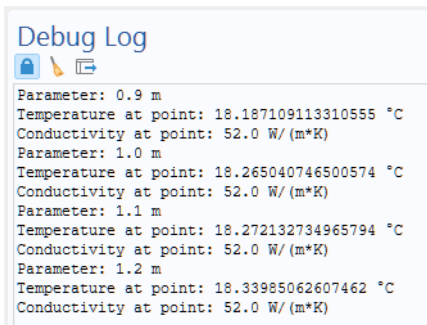
Evaluating Quantities For a Parametric Sweep

Building on the previous example, the figure below shows the results of a parametric sweep where the rectangle height parameter h_1 is varied in four steps: 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2 m.



h1 (m)	Temperature (°C), Point: (0.6, 0.2)	Mean effective thermal conductivity (W/(m*K)), Point: (0.6, 0.2)
0.90000	18.187	52.000
1.0000	18.265	52.000
1.1000	18.272	52.000
1.2000	18.340	52.000

For parametric sweeps, such output can also be generated programmatically using a custom method, as demonstrated in the figure below where the results are written to the **Debug Log**.



```
Debug Log
Parameter: 0.9 m
Temperature at point: 18.187109113310555 °C
Conductivity at point: 52.0 W/(m*K)
Parameter: 1.0 m
Temperature at point: 18.265040746500574 °C
Conductivity at point: 52.0 W/(m*K)
Parameter: 1.1 m
Temperature at point: 18.272132734965794 °C
Conductivity at point: 52.0 W/(m*K)
Parameter: 1.2 m
Temperature at point: 18.33985062607462 °C
Conductivity at point: 52.0 W/(m*K)
```

The following code snippet shows how this can be achieved for an **Evaluation Group** in a method.

```
// Create a CutPoint2D dataset at (x=0.6, y=0.2) using the parametric sweep dataset dset2
model.result().dataset().create("cpt1", "CutPoint2D");
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointx", 0.6);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointy", 0.2);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("data", "dset2"); // Use data from parametric sweep

// Create an Evaluation Group named eg1
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");
```

```

// Add an EvalPoint feature pev1 to the group
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("pev1", "EvalPoint");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").set("data", "cpt1");

// Set expressions to evaluate: temperature and effective thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr",
"ht.kmean", 1);

// Set the unit for temperature (Unicode)
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "\u00b0C", 0);
// (Or ASCII: "degC" instead)

// Set the unit for thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "W/(m*K)", 1);

// Run the Evaluation Group for all parametric values
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Retrieve evaluated values and their corresponding units
double[][] pointResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
String[] pointValueUnitArray = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1")
    .feature("pev1").getStringArray("unit");

// Retrieve the unit for the sweep parameter
String parUnit = model.study("std1").feature("param").getString("punit");

// Loop over the sweep and print results
int lengthSweep = pointResult.length;
for (int k = 0; k < lengthSweep; k++) {

    // Extract values
    double pointValue0 = pointResult[k][0]; // Sweep parameter value (rectangle
height)
    double pointValue1 = pointResult[k][1]; // Temperature
    double pointValue2 = pointResult[k][2]; // Thermal conductivity

    // Display the evaluated results
    debugLog("Parameter: "+pointValue0+" "+parUnit);
    debugLog("Temperature at point: "+pointValue1+" "+pointValueUnitArray[0]);
    debugLog("Conductivity at point: "+pointValue2+" "+pointValueUnitArray[1]);

// (Optional) select it in the Model Builder
selectNode(model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1"));

```

Note that the evaluation results are stored in the 2D array `pointResult` in the same order as shown in the **Evaluation Group** table in the user interface. The first index corresponds to the sweep parameter index, and the second index corresponds to the evaluated expressions. By default, each row begins with the sweep parameter value, followed by the results of the specified expressions.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_one_parameter_sweep.mph

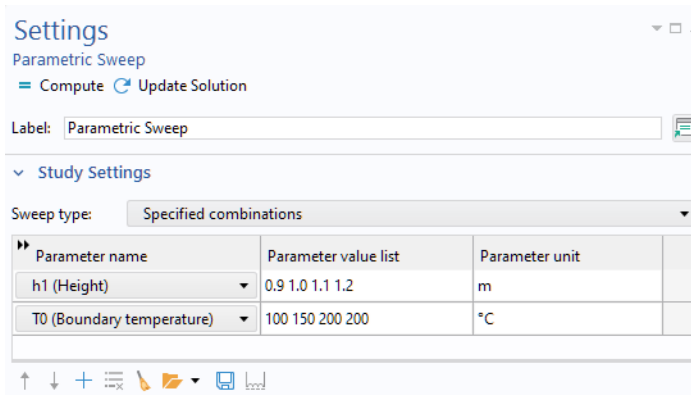
Parametric Sweep with Specific Combinations: Two or More Parameters

Continuing with the Steady-State 2D Heat Transfer with Conduction tutorial model, suppose a parametric sweep is performed over two parameters: the rectangle height h_1 and the boundary temperature T_0 . Assume the **Sweep type** is set to **Specific combinations**, with the following values:

- Rectangle height h_1 : 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2 m
- Boundary temperature T_0 : 100, 150, 200, and 200 degC ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Note: When using **Specific combinations**, the parameter lists must have the same length, in this case 4 simulation runs, with each entry representing one combination.

The figure below shows the **Parametric Sweep** settings used for this configuration



We can now use a breakpoint in the **Method Editor** to stop the code execution at the assignment of the `pointResult` array and display the results using the **Data Viewer** window:

Name	Value
> P _i Parameters 1	
> model	Model (id=743)
▼ pointResult	double[][] Size: 4 × 4 (id=744)
▼ [0]	double[] Length: 4 (id=964)
0.5 [0]	0.9
0.5 [1]	100.0
0.5 [2]	18.187109113310555
0.5 [3]	52.0
▼ [1]	double[] Length: 4 (id=965)
0.5 [0]	1.0
0.5 [1]	150.0
0.5 [2]	27.39756111975089
0.5 [3]	52.0
▼ [2]	double[] Length: 4 (id=966)
0.5 [0]	1.1
0.5 [1]	200.0
0.5 [2]	36.544265469931645
0.5 [3]	52.0
▼ [3]	double[] Length: 4 (id=967)
0.5 [0]	1.2
0.5 [1]	200.0
0.5 [2]	36.67970125214907
0.5 [3]	52.0

For information on using breakpoints, see the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

The code in this case will resemble the one-parameter sweep case. Only the latter part of the code, where the results are processed, needs to be modified, as shown below:

```
// Retrieve units for sweep parameters
String[] parUnit = model.study("std1").feature("param").getStringArray("punit");

// For specific combinations, each row of pointResult already contains h1, T0,
// T, and ht.kmean
for (int k = 0; k < pointResult.length; k++) {
    double h1 = pointResult[k][0];
    double T0 = pointResult[k][1];
    double temperature = pointResult[k][2];
    double conductivity = pointResult[k][3];

    debugLog("h1 = "+h1+" "+parUnit[0]);
    debugLog("T0 = "+T0+" "+parUnit[1]);
    debugLog(" Temperature at point: "+temperature+" "+pointValueUnitArray[0]);
}
```

```

    debugLog(" Thermal conductivity: "+conductivity+" "+pointValueUnitArray[1]);
    debugLog("");
}

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant files for this example are:

- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_two_parameter_sweep_specific_combinations.mph
- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_four_parameter_sweep_specific_combinations.mph

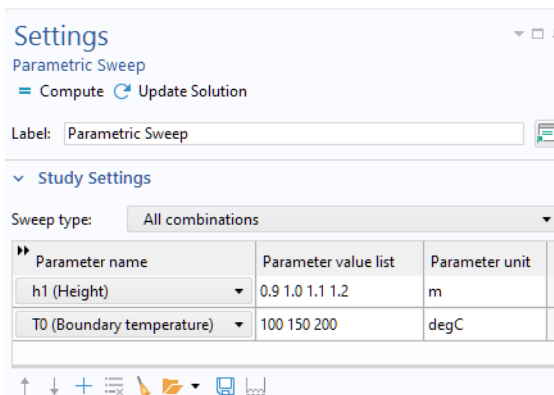
The four-parameter example includes two dummy parameters to demonstrate that the same approach applies when using the **Specific combinations** option with more than two parameters.

Parametric Sweep with All Combinations: Two Parameters

Continuing with the Steady-State 2D Heat Transfer with Conduction tutorial model, assume now that the **Sweep type** is set to **All combinations**, with the following values:

- Rectangle height h_1 : 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2 m
- Boundary temperature T_0 : 100, 150, and 200 degC ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

This results in $4 \times 3 = 12$ simulation runs, covering all combinations of the two parameters. The figure below shows the **Parametric Sweep** settings used for this configuration.



Programmatically, this corresponds to a nested for-loop. This loop is indexed, starting from 1. Once an **Evaluation Group** has been created, the indices can be retrieved using the following call:

```
double[][] sweepIndices =  
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").getDoubleMatrix("looplevel");  
debugLog(sweepIndices);
```

The corresponding output for the array `sweepIndices` in the **Debug Log** window is:

```
{{1, 2, 3}, {1, 2, 3, 4}}
```

However, in the following example this array will not be needed.

We can use a breakpoint in the **Method Editor** to stop the code execution at the assignment of the `pointResult` array and display the results using the **Data Viewer** window:

Name	Value
Parameters 1	
> w	0.6 m
> h1	1.0 m
> T0	373.15 K
> model	Model (id=725)
> pointResult	double[][] Size: 12 × 4 (id=726)
> [0]	double[] Length: 4 (id=945)
> [0]	0.9
> [1]	100.0
> [2]	18.187109113310555
> [3]	52.0
> [1]	double[] Length: 4 (id=946)
> [0]	0.9
> [1]	150.0
> [2]	27.280663669965747
> [3]	52.0
> [2]	double[] Length: 4 (id=947)
> [0]	0.9
> [1]	200.0
> [2]	36.37421822662094
> [3]	52.0
> [3]	double[] Length: 4 (id=948)
> [0]	1.0
> [1]	100.0
> [2]	18.265040746500574
> [3]	52.0
> [4]	double[] Length: 4 (id=949)
> [5]	double[] Length: 4 (id=950)
> [6]	double[] Length: 4 (id=951)
> [7]	double[] Length: 4 (id=952)
> [8]	double[] Length: 4 (id=953)
> [9]	double[] Length: 4 (id=954)
> [10]	double[] Length: 4 (id=955)
> [11]	double[] Length: 4 (id=956)

Note that the `pointResult` array has dimensions [12][4], where:

- The first index corresponds to the parameter combination, with the sweep ordered such that `T0` varies fastest (that is, inner loop), and `h1` varies slowest (outer loop).

- Each row contains:
 - Column 0: h_1
 - Column 1: T_0
 - Column 2: Computed temperature at the point
 - Column 3: Effective thermal conductivity at the point

In the output, you can confirm this organization:

- Rows [0–2] all have $h_1 = 0.9$, with $T_0 = 100, 150, 200$
- Rows [3–5] have $h_1 = 1.0$, again sweeping over the same T_0 values
- and so on...

This structure follows the row-major order of all combinations: for each value of h_1 , all values of T_0 are iterated through.

The following code snippet shows how data can be retrieved in a method.

```
// Optionally make sure to use Unicode label for temperature in parametric sweep
model.study("std1").feature("param").setIndex("punit", "\u00b0C", 1);

// Create a CutPoint2D dataset at (x=0.6, y=0.2) using the parametric sweep
dataset dset2
model.result().dataset().create("cpt1", "CutPoint2D");
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointx", 0.6);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointy", 0.2);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("data", "dset2"); // Use data from parametric
sweep

// Create an Evaluation Group named eg1
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");

// Add an EvalPoint feature pev1 to the group
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("pev1", "EvalPoint");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").set("data", "cpt1");

// Set expressions to evaluate: temperature and effective thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr",
"ht.kmean", 1);

// Use description labels that are easy to use with Java's string utilities (using
underscore)
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("descr",
"Point_temperature", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("descr",
"Point_thermal_conductivity", 1);

// Set the unit for temperature (Unicode)
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
  setIndex("unit", "\u00b0C", 0);
// (Or ASCII: "degC" instead)

// Set the unit for thermal conductivity
```

```

model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "W/(m*K)", 1);

// Run the Evaluation Group for all parametric values
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Retrieve evaluated values and their corresponding units
double[][] pointResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
String[] pointValueUnitArray = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1")
    .feature("pev1").getStringArray("unit");

// Retrieve the units for the sweep parameters
String[] parUnits =
model.study("std1").feature("param").getStringArray("punit");

// Retrieve the description labels from the Evaluation Group column headers,
assuming they use underscore in their names
String[] columnHeaders =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getColumnHeaders();
String[] headerNames = new String[columnHeaders.length];
for (int i = 0; i < columnHeaders.length; i++) {
    headerNames[i] = columnHeaders[i].split(" ")[0];
}

// Loop over each row of results
for (int i = 0; i < pointResult.length; i++) {
    double h1 = pointResult[i][0];
    double T0 = pointResult[i][1];
    double pointTemperature = pointResult[i][2];
    double pointConductivity = pointResult[i][3];

    debugLog(headerNames[0]+" = "+h1+" "+parUnits[0]+", "+headerNames[1]+" = "+
T0+" "+parUnits[1]);
    debugLog(headerNames[2]+": "+pointTemperature+" "+pointValueUnitArray[0]);
    debugLog(headerNames[3]+": "+pointConductivity+" "+pointValueUnitArray[1]);
    debugLog("");
}

// Optionally select it in the Model Builder
selectNode(model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1"));

```

The (abridged) output from this code is as follows:

```

h1 = 0.9 m , T0 = 100.0 °C
Point_temperature: 18.187109113310555 °C
Point_thermal_conductivity: 52.0 W/(m*K)

h1 = 0.9 m , T0 = 150.0 °C
Point_temperature: 27.280663669965747 °C
Point_thermal_conductivity: 52.0 W/(m*K)

h1 = 0.9 m , T0 = 200.0 °C
Point_temperature: 36.37421822662094 °C
Point_thermal_conductivity: 52.0 W/(m*K)

h1 = 1.0 m , T0 = 100.0 °C
Point_temperature: 18.265040746500574 °C

```

Point_thermal_conductivity: 52.0 W/(m*K)

...

h1 = 1.2 m , T0 = 200.0 °C

Point_temperature: 36.67970125214907 °C

Point_thermal_conductivity: 52.0 W/(m*K)

This example is part of a collection available for download:

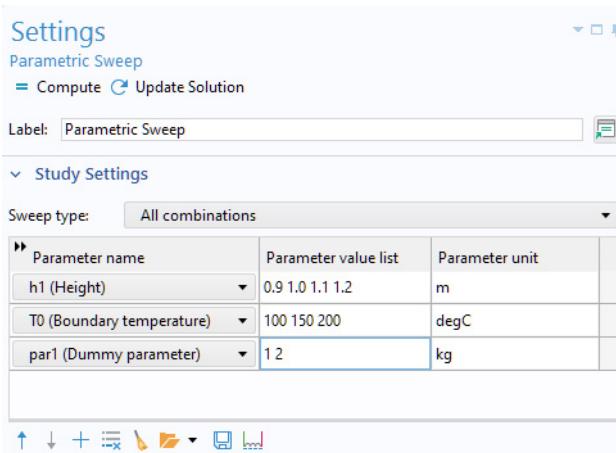
www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_two_parameter_sweep_all_combinations.mph

Parametric Sweep with All Combinations: Three or More Parameters

Expanding on the previous example, let us now introduce a dummy parameter par1, for demonstration purposes.



As before, we can use a breakpoint in the **Method Editor** to pause execution at the assignment of the `pointResult` array and inspect the contents using the **Data Viewer** window.

Name	Value
Parameters 1	
> w	0.6 m
> h1	1.0 m
> T0	373.15 K
> par1	1.0 kg
> model	Model (id=915)
pointResult	double[][] Size: 24 × 5 (id=916)
[0]	double[] Length: 5 (id=920)
[0]	0.9
[1]	100.0
[2]	1.0
[3]	18.187109113310555
[4]	52.0
[1]	double[] Length: 5 (id=921)
[0]	0.9
[1]	100.0
[2]	2.0
[3]	18.187109113310555
[4]	52.0
[2]	double[] Length: 5 (id=922)
[0]	0.9
[1]	150.0
[2]	1.0
[3]	27.280663669965747
[4]	52.0
[3]	double[] Length: 5 (id=923)
[0]	0.9
[1]	150.0
[2]	2.0
[3]	27.280663669965747
[4]	52.0
[4]	double[] Length: 5 (id=924)

Note that the `pointResult` array has dimensions [24][5], where:

- The first index corresponds to the parameter combination, with the sweep ordered such that `par1` varies fastest (that is, inner loop), then `T0` varies intermediately, and `h1` varies slowest (outer loop).

- Each row contains:
 - Column 0: h1
 - Column 1: T0
 - Column 2: par1
 - Column 3: Computed temperature at the point
 - Column 4: Effective thermal conductivity at the point

The code used for a two-parameter sweep with the **All Combinations** option can be generalized as follows, by modifying the latter part of the loop:

```
// Previous code
// ...
/// Loop over each row of results
int numSweepParams = 3; // or headerNames.length - number of result expressions
for (int i = 0; i < pointResult.length; i++) {
    // Print all sweep parameters in one line
    String paramLine = "";
    for (int p = 0; p < numSweepParams; p++) {
        if (p > 0) paramLine += " , ";
        paramLine += headerNames[p] + " = "+pointResult[i][p]+ " "+parUnits[p];
    }
    debugLog(paramLine);

    // Print evaluated results
    for (int j = 0; j < pointValueUnitArray.length; j++) {
        debugLog(" "+headerNames[numSweepParams+j]+": "+
            pointResult[i][numSweepParams+j]+ " "+pointValueUnitArray[j]);
    }
    debugLog("");
}
}
```

This code generalizes to more than three parameters.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant files for this example are:

- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_three_parameter_sweep_all_combinations.mph
- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_four_parameter_sweep_all_combinations.mph

The second example demonstrates the case of four parameters.

Parametric Sweep that Includes an Auxiliary Sweep

A model can include nested parametric sweeps, consisting of an outer sweep and an inner sweep, where the inner sweep typically represents physics-related parameters, such as material properties or boundary conditions, rather than geometric dimensions or mesh settings. One common type of inner sweep is the auxiliary sweep. For example, in the Steady-State 2D Heat Transfer with Conduction tutorial model, the boundary temperature can be assigned as an

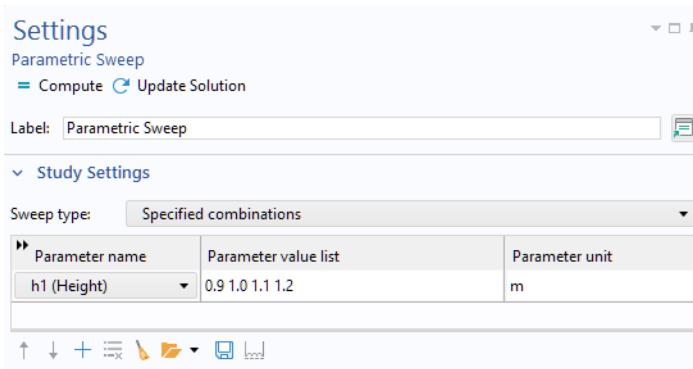
auxiliary sweep parameter, whereas the rectangle height, being a geometric property, cannot.

The process of extracting results using an **Evaluation Group** remains essentially the same, even when an auxiliary sweep is used.

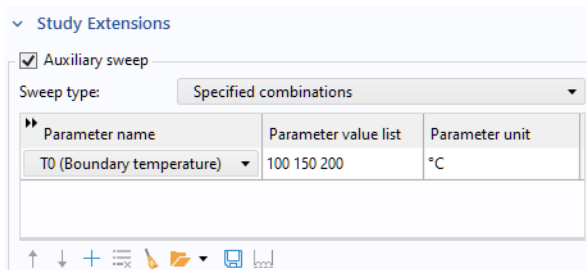
Assume again that the parameters take the following values:

- Rectangle height h_1 : 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2 m
- Boundary temperature T_0 : 100, 150, and 200 degC ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

The outer sweep is defined as shown in the figure below.



The auxiliary sweep (inner sweep) is defined in settings window for **Step 1: Stationary** as shown in the figure below.



The following code snippet shows how data can be retrieved in a method.

```
// Optionally make sure to use Unicode label for temperature in parametric sweep
model.study("std1").feature("stat").setIndex("punit", "\u00b0C", 0); //
Auxiliary sweep unit

// Create a CutPoint2D dataset at (x=0.6, y=0.2) using the parametric sweep
dataset dset2
model.result().dataset().create("cpt1", "CutPoint2D");
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointx", 0.6);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointy", 0.2);
```

```

model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("data", "dset2"); // Use data from parametric
sweep

// Create an Evaluation Group named eg1
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");

// Add an EvalPoint feature pev1 to the group
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("pev1", "EvalPoint");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").set("data", "cpt1");

// Set expressions to evaluate: temperature and effective thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr",
"ht.kmean", 1);

// Use description labels that are easy to use with Java's string utilities (using
underscore)
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("descr",
"Point_temperature", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("descr",
"Point_thermal_conductivity", 1);

// Set the unit for temperature (Unicode)
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "\u00b0C", 0);
// (Or ASCII: "degC" instead)

// Set the unit for thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "W/(m*K)", 1);

// Run the Evaluation Group for all parametric values
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Retrieve evaluated values and their corresponding units
double[][] pointResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
String[] pointValueUnitArray = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1")
    .feature("pev1").getStringArray("unit");

// Retrieve the unit for the sweep parameters

// Since h1 is the only parameter in the outer sweep, retrieve its unit directly
as a string
String parUnit = model.study("std1").feature("param").getString("punit");

// Retrieve the unit for the auxiliary sweep parameter
String auxUnit = model.study("std1").feature("stat").getString("punit");

// Retrieve the description labels from the Evaluation Group column headers,
assuming they use underscore in their names
String[] columnHeaders =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getColumnHeaders();
String[] headerNames = new String[columnHeaders.length];
for (int i = 0; i < columnHeaders.length; i++) {
    headerNames[i] = columnHeaders[i].split(" ")[0];
}

```

```

// Loop over each row of results
for (int i = 0; i < pointResult.length; i++) {
    double h1 = pointResult[i][0];
    double T0 = pointResult[i][1];
    double pointTemperature = pointResult[i][2];
    double pointConductivity = pointResult[i][3];

    debugLog(headerNames[0]+" = "+h1+" "+parUnit+" , "+headerNames[1]+" = "+T0+"
"+auxUnit);
    debugLog(headerNames[2]+": "+pointTemperature+" "+pointValueUnitArray[0]);
    debugLog(headerNames[3]+": "+pointConductivity+" "+pointValueUnitArray[1]);
    debugLog("");
}

// Optionally select it in the Model Builder
selectNode(model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1"));

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_one_parameter_sweep_plus_auxiliary_sweep.mph

COMPUTING THE AVERAGE ALONG A BOUNDARY IN A PARAMETRIC SWEEP

Continuing with the Steady-State 2D Heat Transfer with Conduction tutorial model, consider the case of a parametric sweep over one parameter: the rectangle height. Suppose now that we want to compute the average temperature along the right boundary of the rectangle.

In this case, a point dataset is not required, but aside from that, the code remains very similar to the approach demonstrated earlier. One important detail is to ensure that the correct dataset corresponding to the parametric sweep is used. In this example, that is the dataset with the tag `dset2`.

The following code snippet shows how to use an **Evaluation Group** to retrieve the average temperature on a boundary within a method.

```

// Create the Evaluation Group and set it to use the parametric sweep dataset
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").set("data", "dset2"); // Set sweep dataset

// Add an AvLine feature to the Evaluation Group to compute average values along
a boundary
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("av1", "AvLine");
// model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").set("intsurface",
true); // Needed if an axisymmetric model
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").selection().set(4); //
Apply to boundary 4

// Set expressions and units

```

```

model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("expr",
"ht.kmean", 1);

model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("unit",
"\u00b0C", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("unit", "W/
(m*K)", 1);

// Set optional labels
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("descr",
"Avg_temperature", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("descr",
"Avg_thermal_conductivity", 1);

// Run the Evaluation Group
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Retrieve results and units
double[][] resultArray = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
String[] resultUnits = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1")
    .feature("av1").getStringArray("unit");

// Retrieve sweep parameter unit
String parUnit = model.study("std1").feature("param").getString("punit");

// Loop over results
for (int i = 0; i < resultArray.length; i++) {
    double sweepVal = resultArray[i][0]; // Sweep parameter (h1)
    double avgTemp = resultArray[i][1]; // Average temperature
    double avgCond = resultArray[i][2]; // Average conductivity

    debugLog("Parameter: "+sweepVal+" "+parUnit);
    debugLog(" Average temperature: "+avgTemp+" "+resultUnits[0]);
    debugLog(" Average conductivity: "+avgCond+" "+resultUnits[1]);
}

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_one_parameter_sweep_global.mph`

The feature type used in the **Evaluation Group** for computing an average along a line is `AvLine`. Similar feature types exist for other combinations of geometric entities and evaluation operations, as summarized in the table below.

FEATURE TYPE	DESCRIPTION
<code>AvVolume</code>	Computes the average of an expression over a domain
<code>AvSurface</code>	Computes the average over a boundary (2D surface in 3D)
<code>AvLine</code>	Computes the average over an edge (curve in 2D/3D)

FEATURE TYPE	DESCRIPTION
IntVolume	Integrates an expression over a domain
IntSurface	Integrates over a boundary surface
IntLine	Integrates over an edge
MaxVolume	Computes the maximum value within a domain
MaxSurface	Computes the maximum over a boundary
MaxLine	Computes the maximum along an edge
MinVolume	Computes the minimum value within a domain
MinSurface	Computes the minimum over a boundary
MinLine	Computes the minimum along an edge

COMPUTING GLOBAL QUANTITIES IN A PARAMETRIC SWEEP

Continuing with the Steady-State 2D Heat Transfer with Conduction tutorial model and a parametric sweep over the rectangle height, suppose we now want to compute a global quantity, for example, the number of degrees of freedom (DOFs) in the model for each parameter value. (A global quantity is one that is not associated with a specific geometric entity.)

This value will vary throughout the sweep because, as the rectangle height changes, the mesh is regenerated and the number of mesh elements, and thus the number of DOFs, changes.

The variable name for the number of DOFs is `numberofdofs`.

The following code snippet shows how to use an **Evaluation Group** to retrieve the number of degrees of freedom at each step of a parametric sweep within a method.

```
// Create the Evaluation Group and set it to use the parametric sweep dataset
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").set("data", "dset2"); // Set sweep dataset

// Add a Global Evaluation feature to the Evaluation Group
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("gev1", "EvalGlobal");

// Set the expression to evaluate: number of DOFs
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("gev1").set("expr", new
String[]{"numberofdofs"});

// Optional: Set a label and unit
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("gev1").set("descr", new
String[]{"Number of degrees of freedom"});
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("gev1").set("unit", new
String[]{"1"});

// Run the evaluation group for all sweep points
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();
```

```

// Retrieve the results (1 column: DOFs, 1 row per sweep point)
double[][] dofResults = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();

// Retrieve the unit for the sweep parameter
String parUnit = model.study("std1").feature("param").getString("punit");

// Loop through results
for (int i = 0; i < dofResults.length; i++) {
    double h1 = dofResults[i][0]; // Sweep parameter (h1)
    int ndof = (int) dofResults[i][1]; // Number of DOFs
    debugLog("h1 = "+h1+" "+parUnit);
    debugLog(" Number of DOFs: "+ndof);
}

```

Note: As an alternative to using **Evaluation Group** features such as **AvLine** and **MaxVolume**, you can define a nonlocal coupling operator under **Component > Definitions > Nonlocal Couplings**, and then evaluate it as a global quantity.

This example is part of a collection available for download and is included in the same file as the previous example, “Computing the Average Along a Boundary in a Parametric Sweep” on page 267.

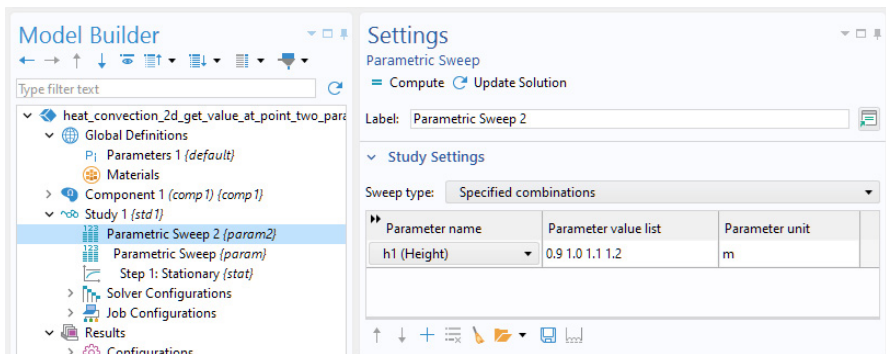
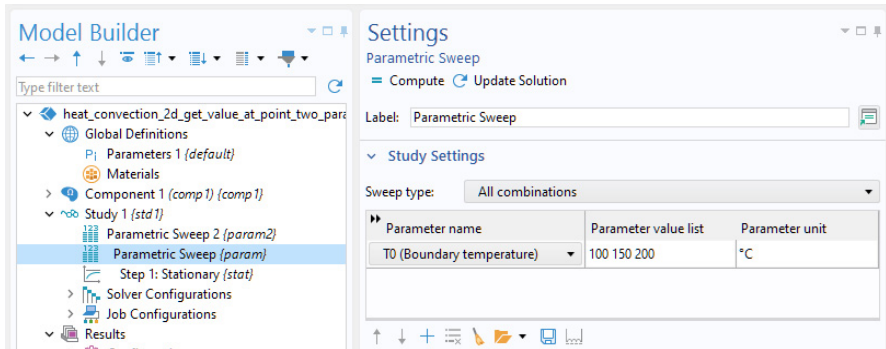
NESTED PARAMETRIC SWEEP NODES

Instead of using a single **Parametric Sweep** feature with the **All combinations** or **Specified combinations** option, you can use multiple nested **Parametric Sweep** nodes. Accessing results from a nested sweep is very similar to retrieving data from a sweep that uses only one **Parametric Sweep** node.

Consider the earlier example where the sweep type is set to **All combinations**, with the following parameter values:

- Rectangle height h1: 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2 m
- Boundary temperature T0: 100, 150, and 200 degC (°C)

This sweep can also be performed by nesting two **Parametric Sweep** nodes, as illustrated in the figures below.



The following code snippet shows how to retrieve data from such a nested sweep. While the process is similar to the single-node case, there are some minor differences.

```
// Optionally make sure to use Unicode label for temperature in parametric sweep
model.study("std1").feature("param").setIndex("punit", "\u00b0C", 0);
model.study("std1").feature("param2").setIndex("punit", "m", 0);

// Create a CutPoint2D dataset at (x=0.6, y=0.2) using the parametric sweep
dataset dset2
model.result().dataset().create("cpt1", "CutPoint2D");
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointx", 0.6);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointy", 0.2);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("data", "dset2"); // Use data from parametric
sweep

// Create an Evaluation Group named eg1
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");

// Add an EvalPoint feature pev1 to the group
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("pev1", "EvalPoint");
```

```

model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").set("data", "cpt1");

// Set expressions to evaluate: temperature and effective thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr",
"ht.kmean", 1);

// Use description labels that are easy to use with Java's string utilities (using
underscore)
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("descr",
"Point_temperature", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("descr",
"Point_thermal_conductivity", 1);

// Set the unit for temperature (Unicode)
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "\u00b0C", 0);
// (Or ASCII: "degC" instead)

// Set the unit for thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "W/(m*K)", 1);

// Run the Evaluation Group for all parametric values
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Retrieve evaluated values and their corresponding units
double[][] pointResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
String[] pointValueUnitArray = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1")
    .feature("pev1").getStringArray("unit");

// Retrieve the units for the sweep parameters
String parUnit1 = model.study("std1").feature("param").getString("punit");
String parUnit2 = model.study("std1").feature("param2").getString("punit");

// Retrieve the description labels from the Evaluation Group column headers,
assuming they use underscore in their names
String[] columnHeaders =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getColumnHeaders();
String[] headerNames = new String[columnHeaders.length];
for (int i = 0; i < columnHeaders.length; i++) {
    headerNames[i] = columnHeaders[i].split(" ")[0];
}

// Loop over each row of results
for (int i = 0; i < pointResult.length; i++) {
    double h1 = pointResult[i][0];
    double T0 = pointResult[i][1];
    double pointTemperature = pointResult[i][2];
    double pointConductivity = pointResult[i][3];

    debugLog(headerNames[0]+" = "+h1+" "+parUnit2+" , "+headerNames[1]+" = "+T0+"
"+parUnit1);
    debugLog(headerNames[2]+": "+pointTemperature+" "+pointValueUnitArray[0]);
    debugLog(headerNames[3]+": "+pointConductivity+" "+pointValueUnitArray[1]);
    debugLog("");
}

```

```

}

// Optionally select it in the Model Builder
selectNode(model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1"));

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- heat_convection_2d_get_value_at_point_two_parameter_sweep_nested_feature_nodes.mph

NESTED PARAMETRIC SWEEP NODES, RAGGED SWEEP

In certain cases, the nested node option gives you additional flexibility. For example, you can perform sweeps where the inner parameter is a function of the outer parameter. This results in an irregular sweep where some parameter combinations are missing. Other names for this type of sweep are jagged or ragged sweep.

The following example of a spinning aluminum disk demonstrates a sweep over a geometry with a varying number of holes depending on the hole radius. The example is available for download (see below) and demonstrates accessing results for a ragged sweep.

```

// Set number of displayed digits
int digits = 4;

// Set parametric sweep units
model.study("std1").feature("param").setIndex("punit", "1", 0);
model.study("std1").feature("param1").setIndex("punit", "m", 0);

// Create an Evaluation Group named eg1 and set it to the parametric sweep dataset
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").set("data", "dset2");

// Create an average surface evaluation feature
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("av1", "AvSurface");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").selection().set(1);

// Set expressions to evaluate and their units
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("expr",
"solid.disp", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("expr",
"solid.mises", 1);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("unit",
"\u00b5m", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("unit", "MPa",
1);

// Use description labels that are easy to use with Java's string utilities (using
underscore)

```

```

model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("descr",
"Displacement_magnitude", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1").setIndex("descr",
"von_Mises_stress", 1);

// Run the Evaluation Group for all parametric values
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Retrieve evaluated values and their corresponding units
double[][] pointResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
String[] pointValueUnitArray = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1")
    .feature("av1").getStringArray("unit");

// Retrieve the units for the sweep parameters
// String parUnit1 = model.study("std1").feature("param").getString("punit"); /
/ parUnit1 is not needed since it is 1 (the unit of the number of holes)
String parUnit2 = model.study("std1").feature("param1").getString("punit");

// Retrieve the description labels from the Evaluation Group column headers,
assuming they use underscore in their names
String[] columnHeaderNames =
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getColumnHeaders();
String[] headerNames = new String[columnHeaderNames.length];
for (int i = 0; i < columnHeaderNames.length; i++) {
    headerNames[i] = columnHeaderNames[i].split(" ")[0];
}

// Loop over each row of results
for (int i = 0; i < pointResult.length; i++) {
    int numHoles = (int) (pointResult[i][0]);
    String holeRadius = toString(pointResult[i][1], digits);
    String avDisp = toString(pointResult[i][2], digits);
    String avStress = toString(pointResult[i][3], digits);

    debugLog(headerNames[0]+" = "+numHoles+" , "+headerNames[1]+" = "+holeRadius+
" "+parUnit2);
    debugLog(headerNames[2]+": "+avDisp+" "+pointValueUnitArray[0]);
    debugLog(headerNames[3]+": "+avStress+" "+pointValueUnitArray[1]);
    debugLog("");
}

// Optionally select it in the Model Builder
selectNode(model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("av1"));

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- spinning_disk_ragged_sweep_nested_feature_nodes.mph

RETRIEVING DATA FROM A TRANSIENT SIMULATION

This example is based on the Axisymmetric Transient Heat Transfer tutorial model, which you can find in the Application Libraries at **COMSOL Multiphysics > Heat Transfer**.

This is a transient (time-dependent) simulation and retrieving transient data is very similar to that of a parametric sweep. You will notice that the code below is very similar to the example in “Evaluating Quantities For a Parametric Sweep” on page 253.

```
// Remove any existing features
model.result().evaluationGroup().remove("eg1");
model.result().dataset().remove("cpt1");

// Create a CutPoint2D dataset at (R=0.1 (pointx), Z=0.3 (pointy))
// Note, this is an axisymmetric model
model.result().dataset().create("cpt1", "CutPoint2D");
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointx", 0.1);
model.result().dataset("cpt1").set("pointy", 0.3);

// Create an Evaluation Group named eg1
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");

// Add an EvalPoint feature pev1 to the group
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("pev1", "EvalPoint");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").set("data", "cpt1");

// Set expressions to evaluate: temperature and effective thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("expr",
"ht.kmean", 1);

// Set or confirm the unit for time (optional, defaults to seconds)
model.study("std1").feature("time").set("tunit", "s");

// Set the unit for temperature (Unicode)
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "\u00B0C", 0);
// (Or ASCII: "degC" instead)

// Set the unit for thermal conductivity
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").
    setIndex("unit", "W/(m*K)", 1);

// Run the Evaluation Group for all parametric values
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Retrieve evaluated values and their corresponding units
double[][] pointResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
String[] pointValueUnitArray = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1")
    .feature("pev1").getStringArray("unit");

// Retrieve the unit for the transient parameter
String timeUnit = model.study("std1").feature("time").getString("tunit");
```

```

// Loop over output times (that is, times stored in the solution), which may
differ from internal solver steps
int lengthTimeList = pointResult.length;
for (int k = 0; k < lengthTimeList; k++) {

    // Extract values
    double pointValue0 = pointResult[k][0]; // Time value (similar to a sweep
parameter value)
    double pointValue1 = pointResult[k][1]; // Temperature
    double pointValue2 = pointResult[k][2]; // Thermal conductivity

    // Display the evaluated results
    debugLog("Time: "+pointValue0+" "+timeUnit);
    debugLog("Temperature at point: "+pointValue1+" "+pointValueUnitArray[0]);
    debugLog("Conductivity at point: "+pointValue2+" "+pointValueUnitArray[1]);
    debugLog("");
}

// (Optional) select it in the Model Builder
selectNode(model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1"));

```

The (abridged) output from this code is as follows:

```

Time: 0.0 s
Temperature at point: 5.307062156134634E-5 °C
Conductivity at point: 52.0 W/(m*K)

Time: 10.0 s
Temperature at point: 0.002430733497874371 °C
Conductivity at point: 52.0 W/(m*K)

Time: 20.0 s
Temperature at point: 0.056482830296829434 °C
Conductivity at point: 52.0 W/(m*K)

...

Time: 380.0 s
Temperature at point: 410.03241468409624 °C
Conductivity at point: 52.0 W/(m*K)

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- heat_transient_axi_get_value_at_point_.mph

ACCESSING THE LENGTH OF A PARAMETRIC LIST

There are multiple ways to retrieve the number of parameters or time steps in a solution. In the previous examples, calls such as:

```

double[][] pointResult = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();
int lengthSweep = pointResult.length;

```

can be used to retrieve the length of the sweep.

An alternative for an Evaluation Group is:

```
int nOfRows = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getNRows();
```

which returns the number of rows in the corresponding result table.

If you instead have access to a Plot Group (for example, with the tag `pg1`), you can use:

```
int lengthOfSweep = model.result("pg1").getStepCount(0);
```

Here, the argument to `getStepCount` represents the parameter index. However, note that `getStepCount` belongs to a different part of the API that is more tightly linked to the solution data structures. As a result, the ordering of parameters differs from that of an Evaluation Group.

For sweeps involving 1, 2, or 3 parameters, the order is simply the reverse of that used in an Evaluation Group. For 4 parameters, however, the last two parameters are combined into a single sequence. Alternatively, you can think of it as the first two parameters being grouped together.

To illustrate this, consider a sweep over the parameters `h1`, `T0`, `par1`, and `par2`, as shown in the figure below.

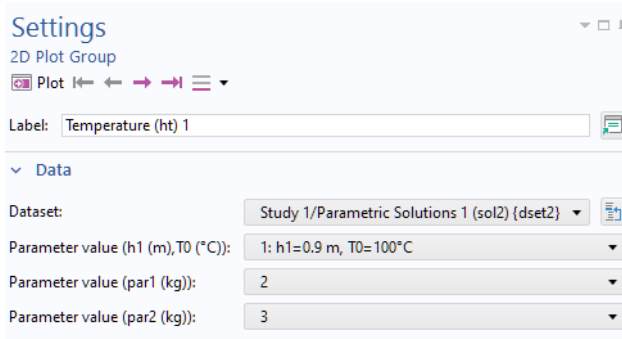
Settings
Parametric Sweep
= Compute ↻ Update Solution

Label: Parametric Sweep

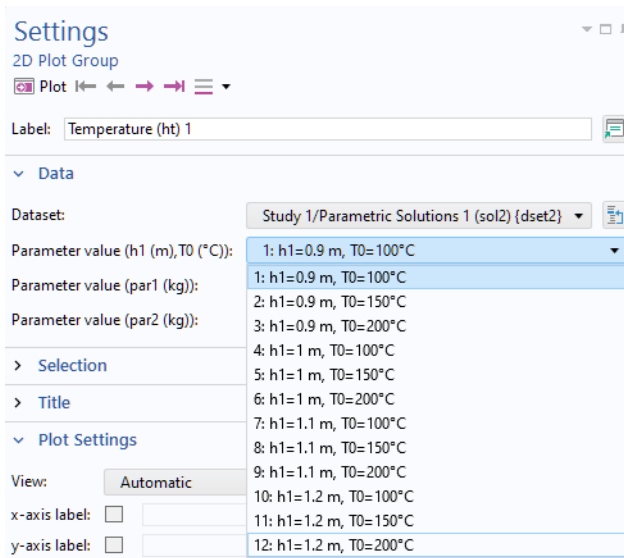
Study Settings
Sweep type: All combinations

Parameter name	Parameter value list	Parameter unit	
h1 (Height)	0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2	m	
T0 (Boundary temperature)	100 150 200	°C	
par1 (Dummy parameter 1)	1 2	kg	
par2 (Dummy parameter 2)	3 4	kg	

A corresponding 2D Plot Group setting is shown in the figure below.



Here, we can see that the first two parameters h1 and T0 are grouped together. An expanded view of this list is presented in the following figure.



This list contains $4 \times 3 = 12$ entries, which is reflected by the value returned by:

```
int lengthOfSweep = model.result("pg1").getStepCount(2);
```

The figure below show all the returned values for the inputs 0, 1, and 2, using the Java Shell window.



```
Java Shell
a=
int lengthOfSweep = model.result("pg2").getStepCount(0);
123 lengthOfSweep ==> 2
int lengthOfSweep = model.result("pg2").getStepCount(1);
123 lengthOfSweep ==> 2
int lengthOfSweep = model.result("pg2").getStepCount(2);
123 lengthOfSweep ==> 12
>
Run
```

ACCESSING A SUBSET OF A LIST OF OUTPUT TIMES

A list of output times can be very long and there could be reasons to access only the solutions for a subset. Consider the example in the section “Retrieving Data from a Transient Simulation” on page 275. Recall that this example uses a point evaluation at a cut point.

To access a subset of output times based on index, you can use the following syntax:

```
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("looplevelinput", "manualindices", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("looplevelindices", "range(5,10,45)", 0);
```

To access a subset of output times based on interpolated times, you can use the following syntax:

```
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("looplevelinput", "interp", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("pev1").setIndex("interp", "range(11.5,0.5,25.5)", 0);
```

Note that for interpolated times, the time values given as input do not need to match the output times of the **Time Dependent** study step.

If you want to clear the **Debug Log** window before running the method, you can call the `clearDebugLog()` method.

However, keep in mind that the primary purpose of these examples is not to print results to the **Debug Log** window, but rather to illustrate how data can be retrieved, processed, and used in other methods or incorporated into simulation apps.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

The relevant file for this example is:

- `heat_transient_axi_get_value_at_point_subset.mph`

As an alternative to using an **Evaluation Group**, one can instead use a `SolutionInfo` object. This technique is more general but also more advanced.

The example below illustrates how the first and last time output times can be retrieved from a model using this technique.

```
// Use a SolutionInfo object to retrieve the first and last output times
SolverSequence sol = model.sol("sol1");
SolutionInfo info = sol.getSolutioninfo();
int[] indx1 = info.getIndices(0, new int[]{0}); // Not needed but used for
demonstration purposes
double[][] values = info.getVals(0, new int[]{0});
double firstTime = values[0][0];
double lastTime = values[0][indx1.length-1];
```

The the methods `getIndices` and `getVals` are described in more detail in the *Programming Reference Manual* in the section *SolutionInfo Object and its Methods*.

UPDATE A CHOICELIST DYNAMICALLY FOR OUTPUT TIMES

The following method `updateOutputTimeList` is part of an app where a Combo Box form object is used to select the output time used for evaluation and visualization.

```
// Set dummy expression 1 and use an Evaluation Group to evaluate first and last
times
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");
EvaluationGroupFeature eg1 = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1");
eg1.create("gev1", "EvalGlobal");
eg1.feature("gev1").setIndex("expr", 1, 0);
eg1.run();

// Get first and last output times
eg1.setIndex("looplevelinput", "first", 0);
eg1.run();
double firstTime = eg1.getReal()[0][0];

eg1.setIndex("looplevelinput", "last", 0);
eg1.run();
double lastTime = eg1.getReal()[0][0];

// Calculate N evenly spaced times
int N = numberOfOutputTimes;
double[] times = new double[N];
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    times[i] = firstTime+i*(lastTime-firstTime)/(N-1);
}
```

```

// Convert to string and interpolate
String[] timeStrs = new String[N];
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    timeStrs[i] = toString(times[i], digits);
}
String interpList = String.join(" ", timeStrs);

// Set expression to evaluate (average)
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg2", "EvaluationGroup");
EvaluationGroupFeature eg2 = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg2");
eg2.create("av1", "AvVolume");
eg2.feature("av1").setIndex("expr", "T", 0);
eg2.set("data", "rev1");

eg2.setIndex("looplevelinput", "interp", 0);
eg2.setIndex("interp", interpList, 0);
eg2.run();

// Update choicelist and the current output time used for plot and evaluation
app.declaration("choicelist1").setList(timeStrs, timeStrs);
outputTimeStr = timeStrs[N-1];
changeOutputTime();

```

The method evaluates a dummy expression, "1", to retrieve the first and last output times. As an alternative, one can use the `SolutionInfo` method described in the section “Accessing a Subset of a List of Output Times” on page 279.

The call

```
app.declaration("choicelist1").setList(timeStrs, timeStrs);
```

is used to dynamically update `choicelist1`, which is used by a Combo Box in the app’s user interface.

The code for the `changeOutputTime` method is as follows.

```

EvaluationGroupFeature eg2 = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg2");
eg2.setIndex("interp", outputTimeStr, 0);
eg2.run();

double[][] pointResult = eg2.getReal();
pointValue = toString(pointResult[0][1], digits);

model.result("pg4").setIndex("looplevel", "interp", 0);
model.result("pg4").set("interp", outputTimeStr);
model.result("pg4").run();

model.result("pg2").setIndex("looplevel", "interp", 0);
model.result("pg2").set("interp", outputTimeStr);
model.result("pg2").run();

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant files for this example are:

- heat_transient_axi_get_average_value_for_subset_evaluation_group_app.mph
- heat_transient_axi_get_average_value_for_subset_solution_info_app.mph

ACCESSING EIGENFREQUENCY DATA

This example is based on the Tuning Fork tutorial model, which you can find in the Application Libraries at **COMSOL Multiphysics > Structural Mechanics**.

This is a combined parametric and eigenfrequency simulation that is also very similar to that of a parametric sweep. You will notice that the code below is very similar to the example in “Evaluating Quantities For a Parametric Sweep” on page 253.

The code below evaluates the eigenfrequencies for a subset of parameter values from a parametric sweep, using a Global Evaluation feature inside an Evaluation Group.

```
// Remove existing features if needed
model.result().evaluationGroup().remove("eg1");

// Create the Evaluation Group and set it to use the parametric sweep dataset
model.result().evaluationGroup().create("eg1", "EvaluationGroup");
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").set("data", "dset2"); // Set sweep dataset

// Add a Global Evaluation feature to the Evaluation Group
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").create("gev1", "EvalGlobal");

// Set the expression to evaluate a dummy expression 1
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").feature("gev1").setIndex("expr", "1", 0);

model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").setIndex("looplevelinput",
"manualindices", 0);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").setIndex("looplevelindices", "7 8 9", 0);

model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").setIndex("looplevelinput", "manual", 1);
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").setIndex("looplevel", "1 2 3", 1);

// Run the evaluation group for all sweep points
model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").run();

// Retrieve the unit for the sweep parameter
String parUnit = model.study("std1").feature("param").getString("punit");

// Retrieve the unit for the eigenfrequency parameter
//String auxUnit = model.study("std1").feature("stat").getString("punit");
String efqUnit = model.study("std1").feature("eig").getString("eigunit");

// Retrieve the results
double[][] efqResults = model.result().evaluationGroup("eg1").getReal();

// Loop through results
```

```

for (int i = 0; i < efqResults.length; i++) {
    double L = efqResults[i][0]; // Sweep parameter (L)
    double efq = efqResults[i][1]; // Eigenfrequency (resonant frequency)
    debugLog("L = "+L+" "+parUnit);
    debugLog(" Eigenfrequency: "+efq+" "+efqUnit);
    debugLog("");
}

```

Specifically it creates an Evaluation Group named `eg1` and sets its dataset to `dset2`, which contains results from a parametric eigenfrequency sweep.

It uses dummy expression 1 to trigger evaluation at the selected sweep points. It manually selects which parametric indices and eigenmode indices to evaluate:

- `looplevelindices = "7 8 9"` selects specific parameter values (for example, geometry or material settings).
- `looplevel = "1 2 3"` selects specific eigenmodes at each sweep point.

The Evaluation Group is then run, and the output table contains:

- The parameter value (L) used in the sweep.
- The corresponding eigenfrequency for each selected mode.

Finally, the code logs each parameter and eigenfrequency pair. The eigenfrequencies vary with the parameter L, due to the fact that the resonance frequency is a function of the length of the tuning fork.

The (abridged) output from this code is as follows:

```

L = 0.078 m
Eigenfrequency: 451.12805182824405 Hz

L = 0.078 m
Eigenfrequency: 692.8198415933232 Hz

L = 0.078 m
Eigenfrequency: 1678.173090553073 Hz

...

L = 0.07875 m
Eigenfrequency: 1657.9561032429424 Hz

```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `tuning_fork_get_eigenfrequency_data.mph`

Recursion and Recursively Defined Geometry Objects

Methods can support recursion by having a function calling itself in a recursive loop. The following examples create recursive CAD geometry models of a Sierpinski carpet in 2D and a Menger sponge in 3D.

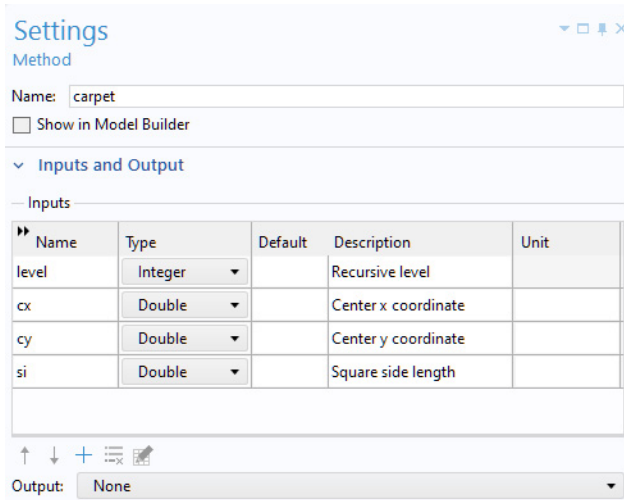
SIERPINSKI CARPET

The following method, `create_carpet`, initiates the recursion to a certain recursive level according to a user-defined **Parameter** `mslevel`, defined under **Global Definitions** in the **Model Builder**. It sets a limit at 5 levels in order to avoid creating an exceedingly large geometry. The method assumes that you have created a 2D Component and that you have declared an integer scalar variable `counter`.

```
int level = (int) model.param().evaluate("mslevel");
if (level < 1)
    error("Carpet level needs to be at least 1.");
if (level > 5)
    error("Carpet level needs to be at most 5.");
counter = 0;
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature().clear();
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").autoRebuild("off");
double cx0 = 0, cy0 = 0;
double si0 = 1;
carpet(level, cx0, cy0, si0);
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").runPre("fin");
```

The method `create_carpet` in turn calls the main recursive function `carpet`, listed below, using four input arguments for the recursion level, the center x - and y -coordinates, and the current side length.

The input arguments are defined in the method's **Settings** window, as shown below.



The code for the method carpet is shown below.

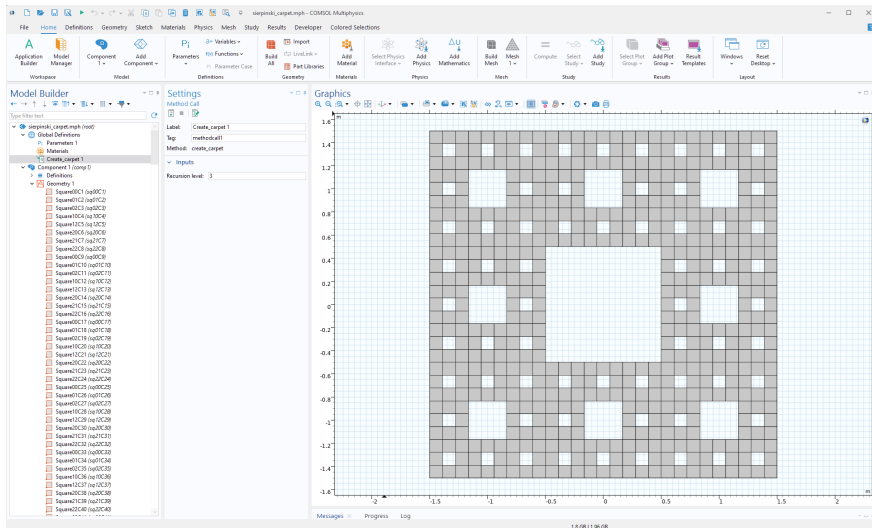
```

int l = level;
double posx, posy, si1;
String strix;
int l1;
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
        posx = cx+i*si-si;
        posy = cy+j*si-si;
        strix = toString(i)+toString(j);
        if ((Math.abs((i-1))+Math.abs((j-1))) > 0) {
            if (l == 1) {
                counter = counter+1;
                model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").create("sq"+strix+"C"+
                    toString(counter), "Square");
                with(model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("sq"+strix+"C"+
                    toString(counter)));
                set("base", "center");
                set("size", new double[] {si});
                set("pos", new double[] {posx, posy});
            }
            endwhile();
            model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("sq"+strix+"C"+
                toString(counter)).label("Square"+strix+"C"+toString(counter));
        } else {
            l1 = l-1;
            si1 = si/3;
            carpet(l1, posx, posy, si1);
        }
    }
}
}

```

}

The figure below shows the resulting geometry for a level-3 carpet.



Note that the number of square geometry objects defined for the level 3 carpet is 512. The number of geometry objects for a level- N carpet is 8^N . This means that for the maximum level 5 set by the method `create_carpet`, the resulting geometry has 32,768 geometry objects.

MENGER SPONGE

The methods for the Sierpinski carpet readily generalize to 3D. However, in 3D, you need to be careful not to generate more objects than your computer can handle. The method assumes that you have created a 3D Component and that you have declared an integer scalar variable counter.

The following method, `create_sponge`, initiates the recursion.

```
int level = (int) model.param().evaluate("mslevel");
if (level < 1)
    error("Sponge level needs to be at least 1.");
if (level > 3)
    error("Sponge level needs to be at most 3.");
counter = 0;
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature().clear();
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").autoRebuild("off");
double cx0 = 0, cy0 = 0, cz0 = 0;
double si0 = 1;
sponge(level, cx0, cy0, cz0, si0);
model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").runPre("fin");
```

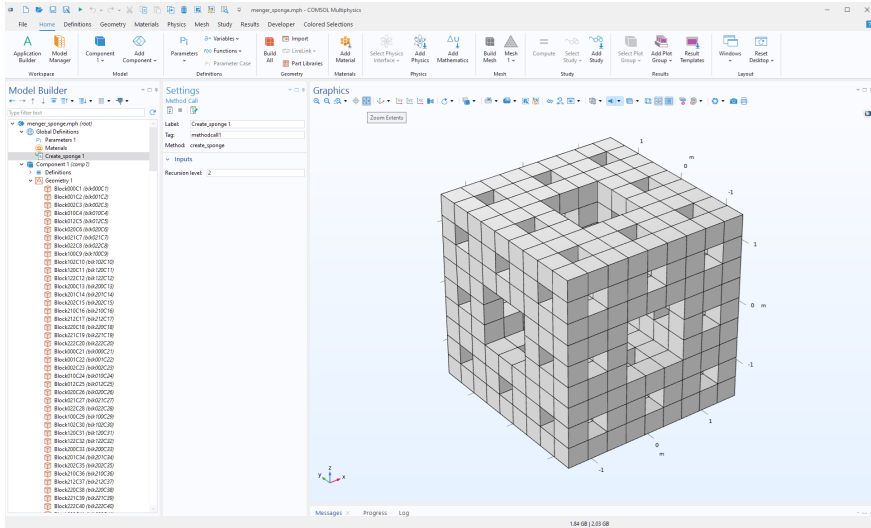
The method `sponge`, shown below, is called by the above method and recursively creates a Menger sponge.

```

int l = level;
double posx, posy, posz, si1;
String strix;
int l1;
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
  for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
    for (int k = 0; k < 3; k++) {
      posx = cx+i*si-si;
      posy = cy+j*si-si;
      posz = cz+k*si-si;
      strix = toString(i)+toString(j)+toString(k);
      if ((Math.abs((i-1))+Math.abs((j-1))+Math.abs((k-1))) > 1) {
        if (l == 1) {
          counter = counter+1;
          model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").create("blk"+strix+"C"+
            toString(counter), "Block");
          with(model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("blk"+strix+"C"+
            toString(counter)));
          set("base", "center");
          set("size", new String[]{toString(si), toString(si),
            toString(si)});
          set("pos", new double[]{posx, posy, posz});
          endwith();
          model.component("comp1").geom("geom1").feature("blk"+strix+"C"+
            toString(counter)).label("Block"+strix+"C"+toString(counter));
        } else {
          l1 = l-1;
          si1 = si/3;
          sponge(l1, posx, posy, posz, si1);
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

The figure below shows the resulting geometry for a level-2 sponge.



In this case, the number of geometry objects grows with the level N as 20^N and the level-2 sponge shown above has 400 block geometry objects.

Note that if you have any of the add-on products for additional CAD functionality, you can export these geometry objects on standard CAD formats. Without add-on products, you can export the meshed geometry to any of the supported mesh formats.

You can download the MPH files for these examples from:

www.comsol.com/model/recursion-and-recursively-defined-geometry-objects-75461

Mesh Information and Statistics

You can retrieve a variety of mesh information and statistical quantities, such as element quality, the total number of elements, the total mesh volume, and so on. The figure below shows part of an application displaying such information.

Number of elements:	79492
Tet min quality:	0.1405
Tet mean quality:	0.6532
Tet min volume:	2.815E-13
Mesh volume:	6.354E-6

Assuming that you would like to link the various mesh quantities to variables declared under the **Declarations** node, the corresponding method code would include the following lines of code:

```
a = model.component("comp1").mesh("mesh1").getNumElem();
b = model.component("comp1").mesh("mesh1").getMinQuality("tet");
c = model.component("comp1").mesh("mesh1").getMeanQuality("tet");
d = model.component("comp1").mesh("mesh1").getMinVolume("tet");
e = model.component("comp1").mesh("mesh1").getVolume("tet");
```

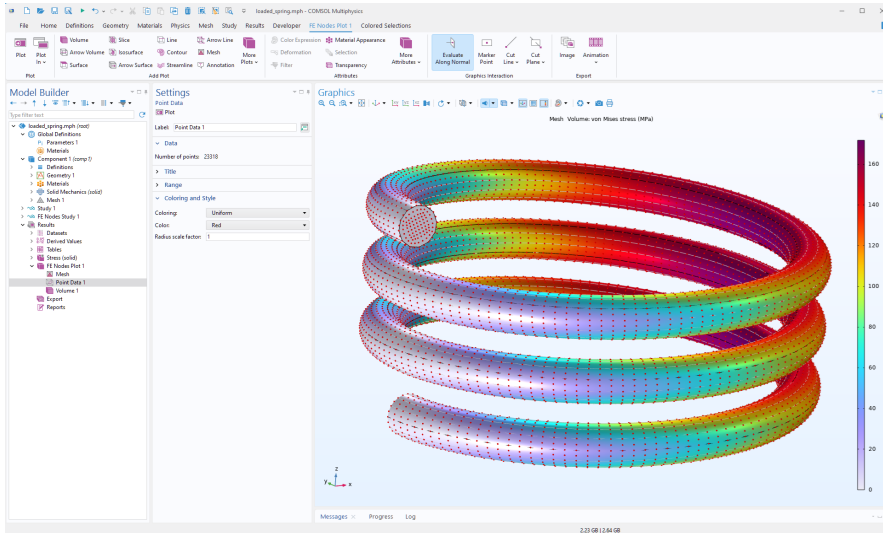
For more information on available mesh quantities, see the *COMSOL Multiphysics Programming Reference Manual*.

Accessing Higher-Order Finite Element Nodes

The extended mesh data structure contains information related to the finite element method including, for example, the placement of higher-order element nodes. The extended mesh information is contained in the class `XmeshInfo` and provides information about the numbering of elements, nodes, and degrees of freedom (DOFs) in the extended mesh and in the matrices returned by the **Assemble** feature and the solvers. For detailed information on `XmeshInfo`, see the *Programming Reference Manual*.

The following example method illustrates how to use the extended mesh information to plot higher-order nodes in a few important special cases. Note that general functionality for this is built-in when creating a **Mesh Plot** under **Results** while also using a **Study** as the referenced **Dataset**.

The example below covers cases with one model component, one geometry, and a subset of physics combinations. If you apply it to other cases, you will get an error message.



// Note that this method is only implemented for one component and one geometry and does not work for all physics combinations.

```
String stdTag = model.study().uniqueTag("stdfe");
model.study().create(stdTag);
model.study(stdTag).label("FE Nodes Study "+stdTag.substring(5));
model.study(stdTag).showAutoSequences("sol");
String solTag = model.sol().uniqueTag("sol");
model.sol().create(solTag);
model.sol(solTag).create("st1", "StudyStep");
model.sol(solTag).create("v1", "Variables");

SolverFeature step = model.sol(solTag).feature("v1");

XmeshInfo xmi = step.xmeshInfo();
try {
    XmeshInfoNodes testnodes = xmi.nodes();
} catch (Exception e) {
    error("Cannot access finite element data. Only implemented for one geometry and stationary studies.");
}

XmeshInfoNodes mynodes = xmi.nodes();
double[][] coords = mynodes.gCoords();
int[] coordsize = matrixSize(coords);

int sdim = 0;
if (coordsize[0] == 3) {
```

```

    sdim = 3;
} else if (coordsize[0] == 2) {
    sdim = 2;
} else
    error("The geometry of the first component is not 2D or 3D.");

String mesh = "mesh"+stdTag;
model.result().dataset().create(mesh, "Mesh");

String pgTag = model.result().uniquetag("pgfe");
ResultFeature pg = model.result().create(pgTag, sdim);
model.result(pgTag).label("FE Nodes Plot "+pgTag.substring(4));
String nodes = pgTag;
model.result(nodes).create("mesh", "Mesh");
if (sdim == 3) {
    with(model.result(nodes).feature("mesh"));
        set("data", mesh);
        set("meshdomain", "volume");
    endwhile();
} else {
    with(model.result(nodes).feature("mesh"));
        set("data", mesh);
        set("meshdomain", "surface");
    endwhile();
}

with(model.result(nodes).feature("mesh"));
    set("elemcolor", "none");
    set("wireframecolor", "gray");
    set("elemscale", 0.999);
endwhile();

with(model.result(nodes));
    set("edges", true);
    set("data", mesh);
endwhile();

ResultFeature plot = pg.create("pt1", "PointData");
plot.set("pointdata", coords)
    .set("coloring", "uniform")
    .set("color", "red");
plot.run();

selectNode(pg);

```

Comments

The first few lines of the method set up a solver step object `step`, which is used to extract the extended mesh information. The extended mesh information, which contains information on the higher-order nodes, is extracted in the line

```
XmeshInfo xmi = step.xmeshInfo();
```

The lines

```
XmeshInfoNodes mynodes = xmi.nodes();
double[][] coords = mynodes.gCoords();
```

```
int[] coordsize = matrixSize(coords);
```

access and store the finite element node coordinates in a 2-by-coordsize (2D) or 3-by-coordsize (3D) array.

The following code segments set up a mesh dataset and an associated mesh plot. The last section uses the low-level `PointData` plot type to visualize the finite element nodes. For more information on this plot type, see “Points in 3D” on page 190.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `loaded_spring.mph`

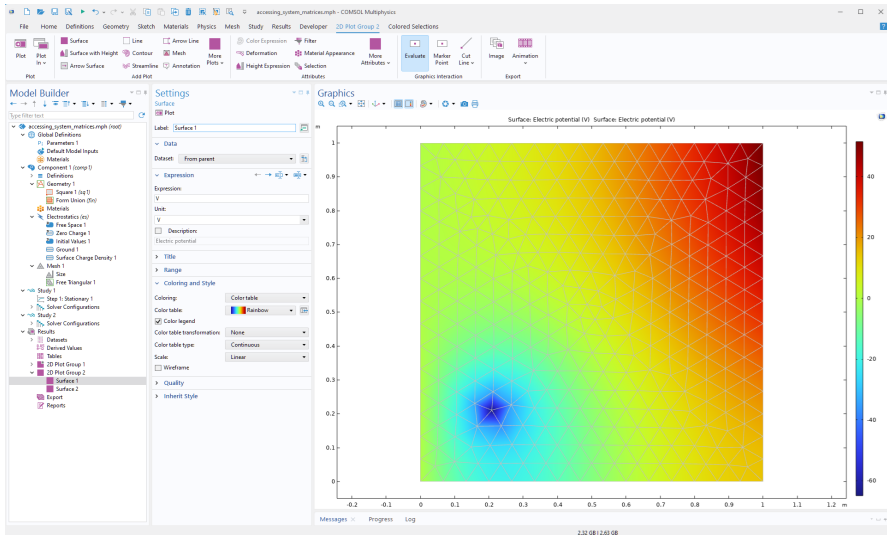
Accessing System Matrices and Vectors

You can gain low-level access to the finite element system matrices and vectors by adding nodes of the types `Assemble` and `Input Matrix` under a `Study` node.

The example below shows how to set up and solve a 2D electrostatics problem on the unit square $[0,1]$ -by- $[0,1]$. After the original problem is solved, the load vector is modified at a user-defined coordinate. The code searches for the degree of freedom closest to the target user-defined coordinate and modifies the load vector to a user-defined value. The physical interpretation of the modified load is that of an added volume charge.

To run the example code below, first use the `Model Wizard` to create a blank model. Then, add a new method and paste the example code below. Finally, run

the method. You can try changing the variable values in the Initializations section at the beginning of the code and run again.



```
// Initializations
double x_load = 0.2; // Target x-coordinate for load
double y_load = 0.2; // Target y-coordinate for load
double load = 1e-9; // Load, volume charge
double dist = 10.0; // Distance to (x_load,y_load) from degree of freedom
int index = 0; // Index of the degree of freedom closest to (x_load,y_load)

// Clear any previous model
clearModel(model);

// Create a new model component
model.modelNode().create("comp1");

// Create the 2D geometry
model.geom().create("geom1", 2);
model.geom("geom1").feature().create("sq1", "Square");
model.geom("geom1").run();

// Create the mesh
model.mesh().create("mesh1", "geom1");
model.mesh("mesh1").feature().create("fre1", "FreeTri");
model.mesh("mesh1").run();

// Setup the electrostatics physics problem
model.physics().create("es", "Electrostatics", "geom1");
model.physics("es").feature().create("gnd1", "Ground", 1);
model.physics("es").feature("gnd1").selection().set(new int[]{1});
model.physics("es").feature().create("sfcd1", "SurfaceChargeDensity", 1);
model.physics("es").feature("sfcd1").selection().set(new int[]{4});
// Add a varying distributed charge density along the rightmost boundary
```

```

model.physics("es").feature("sfcd1").set("rhoqs", "1e-9*y");
// The following two lines using the ccn1 feature are only needed in version 6.2
and earlier versions
//model.component("comp1").physics("es").feature("ccn1").set("epsilon_r_mat",
"userdef");
//model.component("comp1").physics("es").feature("ccn1").set("epsilon_r", "1");

// Change to first-order shape functions, to keep things simple
model.component("comp1").physics("es").prop("ShapeProperty").
set("order_electricpotential", 1);

// Create and run the study.
model.study().create("std1");
model.study("std1").feature().create("stat1", "Stationary");
model.study("std1").run();

// Create a 2D plot group with a surface plot for the original problem
model.result().create("pg1", 2);
model.result("pg1").set("data", "dset1");
model.result("pg1").feature().create("surf1", "Surface");

selectNode(model.result("pg1")); // Set focus on the plot node

// Create a reusable solver feature variable
SolverFeature solft;

model.study().create("std2"); // Create a Study 2 node
model.sol().create("sol2"); // Create a dataset Solution 2
// Create a Solver configurations node under Study 2
model.sol("sol2").study("std2");

model.sol("sol2").create("st1", "StudyStep"); // Create a Compile Equations node
solft = model.sol("sol2").feature("st1"); // Assign solver step to variable
solft.set("study", "std2");

model.sol("sol2").create("v1", "Variables"); // Create a Dependent Variables node
solft = model.sol("sol2").feature("v1");

model.sol("sol2").attach("std2");

model.sol("sol2").create("a1", "Assemble"); // Add an Assemble node
solft = model.sol("sol2").feature("a1");
// Now define which system matrices should be output (Noneliminated Output)
// L=Load vector, K=Stiffness matrix, M=Constraint vector, N=Constraint Jacobian
// For more information see the Programming Reference Manual
solft.set("L", "on");
solft.set("K", "on");
solft.set("M", "on");
solft.set("N", "on");

// Create a Stationary Solver 2 node: Study 2 > Solver Configurations > Solution 2
model.sol("sol2").create("s2", "Stationary");
// Create an Input Matrix node under Stationary Solver 2
solft = model.sol("sol2").feature("s2").create("im1", "InputMatrix");
// Define which system matrices should be input

```

```

solft.set("L", "on");
solft.set("K", "on");
solft.set("M", "on");
solft.set("N", "on");

// Find the degree of freedom coordinate closest to the target coordinate
solft = model.sol("sol2").feature("v1");
XmeshInfo xmi = solft.xmeshInfo();
XmeshInfoDofs mydofs = xmi.dofs();
double[][] coords = mydofs.gCoords();
int[] coordsize = matrixSize(coords);
double new_dist = dist;
for (int k = 0; k < coordsize[1]; k++) {
    new_dist = Math.sqrt((coords[0][k]-x_load)*(coords[0][k]-x_load)+
(coords[1][k]-y_load)*(coords[1][k]-y_load));
    if (new_dist < dist) {
        index = k;
        dist = new_dist;
    }
}

// Run the solver sequence up to and including the Assemble node
model.sol("sol2").runFromTo("st1", "a1");

// Extract system matrices and vectors
solft = model.sol("sol2").feature("a1");

// K
int KM = solft.getM("K");
int KN = solft.getN("K");
int KNnz = solft.getNnz("K");
int[] Ki = solft.getSparseMatrixRow("K");
int[] Kj = solft.getSparseMatrixCol("K");
double[] Kv = solft.getSparseMatrixVal("K");
// For more information, see the Programming Reference Manual

// L
double[] Lv = solft.getVector("L");

// N
int NM = solft.getM("N");
int NN = solft.getN("N");
int NNnz = solft.getNnz("N");
int[] Ni = solft.getSparseMatrixRow("N");
int[] Nj = solft.getSparseMatrixCol("N");
double[] Nv = solft.getSparseMatrixVal("N");

// M
double[] Mv = solft.getVector("M");

// Modify the load
Lv[index] = load;

// Put the system matrices and vectors back in again
solft = model.sol("sol2").feature("s2").feature("im1");

```

```

// K
solft.createSparseMatrix("K", KM, KN, KNnz, true);
solft.addSparseMatrixVal("K", Ki, Kj, Kv);

// L
solft.createVector("L", Lv.length, true);
solft.setVector("L", Lv);

// N
solft.createSparseMatrix("N", NM, NN, NNnz, true);
solft.addSparseMatrixVal("N", Ni, Nj, Nv);

// M
solft.createVector("M", Mv.length, true);
solft.setVector("M", Mv);

// Solve Stationary Solver 2 with the modified system
model.sol("sol2").runFromTo("s2", "s2");

// Plot the results
model.result().create("pg2", "PlotGroup2D");
model.result("pg2").set("data", "dset2");

model.result("pg2").create("surf1", "Surface");
// Plot electric potential and original mesh overlaid with no smoothing
model.result("pg2").feature("surf1").set("resolution", "norefine");
model.result("pg2").feature("surf1").set("smooth", "none");

model.result("pg2").create("surf2", "Surface");
model.result("pg2").feature("surf2").set("resolution", "norefine");
model.result("pg2").feature("surf2").set("coloring", "uniform");
model.result("pg2").feature("surf2").set("color", "gray");
model.result("pg2").feature("surf2").set("wireframe", true);

model.result("pg2").run();
selectNode(model.result("pg2")); // Set focus on the plot node

```

Comments

In the previous example, “Accessing Higher-Order Finite Element Nodes” on page 289, the `XmeshInfoNodes` methods are used to access finite element nodes that have the same length as the number of finite element nodes. In this example, the `XmeshInfoDofs` methods are used to access the degrees of freedom vector, which has the same length as the load vector.

Note that only the load vector is modified. The other matrices and vectors are merely extracted and then put back into the system again.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- `accessing_system_matrices.mph`

Data Validation

In the **Settings** window for input fields, the section for **Data Validation** has a subsection **Numerical validation** with settings that allow you to validate user inputs with respect to values. The figure below shows an example of settings for entering a radius.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Validation' section of a settings window. It is expanded to show 'Numerical validation' options. The 'Unit dimension check' is set to 'None'. The 'Filter' is set to 'Double'. There are two checked options: 'Lower bound' and 'Upper bound'. The 'Lower bound' has a 'Comparison type' of 'Greater than or equal' and a 'Value' of '7.5'. The 'Upper bound' has a 'Comparison type' of 'Less than or equal' and a 'Value' of '23'. An 'Error message' field contains the text: 'The radius must be greater than or equal to eval(MINVALUE) and less than or equal to eval(MAXVALUE).'

The **Filter** options, the **Lower bound** and **Upper bound** settings are only visible if the selection in the **Unit dimension check** combo box is set to one of **None**, **Append unit to number**, or **Append unit from unit set**.

The **Value** input fields for **Lower bound** and **Upper bound** allow you to use global parameters or scalar declaration variables. Using scalar declaration variables in this field supports the same type of data conversions as when using declaration names as a method input argument in a command sequence. This means that scalar **Integer** and **Double** declaration variable will always work and scalar **String** declarations will work if they can be converted to a **Double**.

Using declaration variable names or global parameters in the **Value** input fields can only be used when **Unit dimension check** is set to **Append unit to number** or **Append unit from unit set**. In that case, the bounds are checked based on the numerical value entered by the user in the input field. In a **Value** input field, you cannot use expressions in terms of declared variables but only a single declaration name. If a parameter exists with the same name as a declaration variable, then the value of the global parameter will be used.

The scope of declaration names used in a **Value** field is limited to the parent form of the input field.

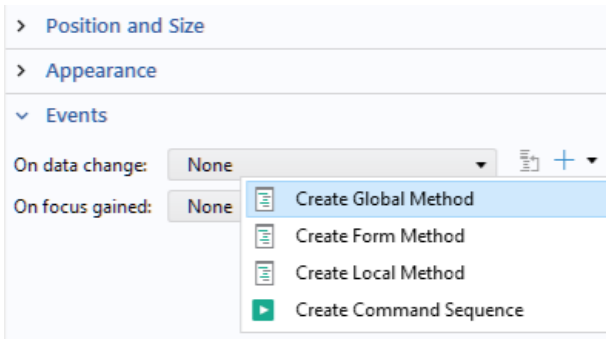
Note that the bounds are updated dynamically as the value of the parameters or declaration variable is changed. This means that several input fields, not actively changed by the user, can fail numerical validation at once caused by a change in another input field, which causes the value of a parameter used in a validation bound to change.

The **Error message** text field allows you to write a customized error message to be shown when the input values are out of bounds. The error message text can contain `eval(variable)`, which is also allowed in the title for plot groups in the Model Builder. In addition, the **Tooltip** of the input field allows use of `eval(variable)`. The `variable` can be the name of any global parameter or scalar declaration. If a parameter and a declaration with the same name exists, then the parameter is used. In addition to parameter and declaration names the special strings `MINVALUE` and `MAXVALUE` can be passed to `eval` and will return the value entered as lower bound or upper bound.

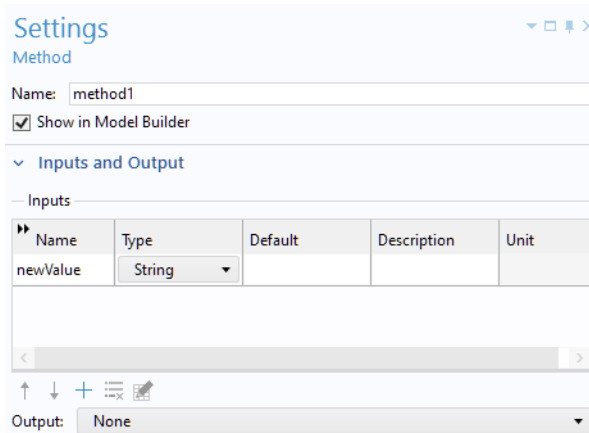
When using `eval` for a parameter, it will return the evaluated value of the parameter using the same unit that is used to enter the bounds in the **Value** input field. For a scalar declaration the string value of the declaration is returned which will be true or false for a boolean declaration.

ACCESS TO OLD VALUE AND NEW VALUE IN EVENT METHODS

You can create a method for an **On data change** event directly from the **Events** section of an input field, as shown in the figure below.



In such a case, the method will automatically get a scalar `String` input argument with the name `newValue`, as shown in the figure below.



The variable `newValue` will get the new value entered in the input field by the user of the app.

In addition to the new value, you may need to access to the old value entered in the input field, for example, to be able to restore it if your custom data validation fails. For this purpose, you can use the event object and its associated methods which are accessible from methods that are called from events. The event object has the following methods:

```
event.getOldValue()  
event.getNewValue()
```

which return the old and new value, respectively, of the source associated with the form object. The methods return an object called `Value` which is similar to the `DataSource` object returned when you call:

```
app.declaration(<declarationName>)
```

A `DataSource` object has the methods `getBoolean`, `getBooleanArray`, `getBooleanMatrix`, `getDouble`, and so on to allow accessing the value stored in the `DataSource` object no matter what type it has. It also has the corresponding set methods to allow setting a value. For more information, see “Data Source and Declaration” on page 112.

The `Value` object is a read-only version of the `DataSource` object with only the get methods.

ACCESS TO FORMS AND FORM OBJECTS IN EVENT METHODS

For methods that are called from events, you can access the properties `formTag` and `formObjectTag` for the form object that triggered the event. This way, you can access the form object from the event method using the syntax:

```
app.form(<formTag>).formObject(<formObjectTag>)
```

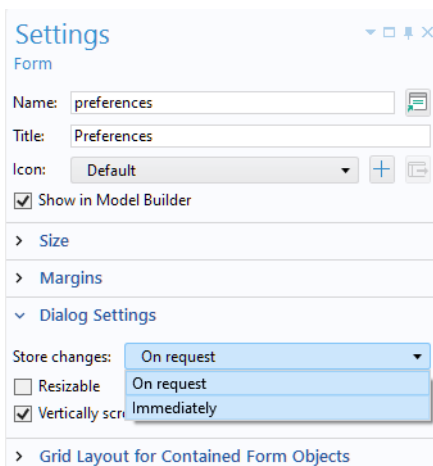
To make it more convenient to access the user control that triggered the event there is also a method

```
event.getUserControl()
```

that returns the form object, menu item, or ribbon item that triggered the event. The event object is additionally available for methods called from command sequences in, for example, menu items and ribbon items. The interface `IPropertyAccess` which has methods for getting and setting values on all user interface controls such as form objects, menu items and so on can then be returned by the `getUserControl` method.

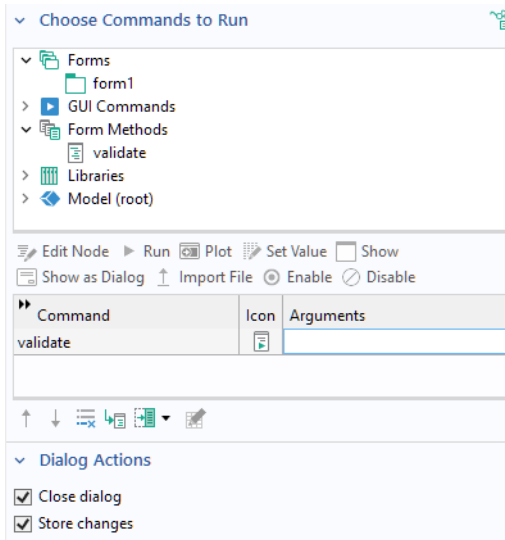
DATA VALIDATION FROM DIALOGS

A form that is shown as a dialog can function in two different ways. The first way, which is the default option, works on a copy of the data and stores changes when the user clicks **OK** in the dialog. The second way is enabled by changing the **Store changes** value of the form, used as a dialog, from **On request** to **Immediately**, as shown in the figure below.



Changes performed in the dialog will then be stored to the associated source variable or parameter immediately and it will work like a regular form in the main application window.

To accomplish storing of the values when the dialog is set to work on a copy, corresponding to the first option above, and store the values on request, the **Settings** window for a button object has a checkbox **Store changes** in the section **Dialog Actions**, as shown in the figure below. When this checkbox is selected, the values in the dialog are stored from the copy used by the dialog to the actual values after the command sequence specified for the button has been run. Part of this command sequence can include a method that performs validation of the data that the user has entered in the dialog. The figure below shows an example of this scenario, with a method `validate`, for an **OK** button used in a dialog.



However, this validation approach will not work. This is due to the fact that when the dialog is set to **Store changes** on request, the values have not yet been stored when the `validate` method runs since dialog actions such as **Store changes** are performed after the command sequence for the button has been run. This means that the `validate` code cannot access the new values to perform a validation on them.

To remedy this, there is an access method that can be used together with form objects such that the value currently entered in them can be used for data validation before they have been stored in their associated source. The syntax for calling this access method is:

```
app.form(<formTag>).formObject(<formObjectTag>).getValue();
```

This call will return a `Value` object, the same type of object described earlier and used for calls to `event.getOldValue()` and `event.getNewValue()`. With this type

of access to the current value in the form object, a data validation can be performed. The following form object types support the `getValue` method.

- Input field
- Toggle Button
- Checkbox
- Combo box
- File import
- Array input
- Radio button
- Selection input
- Text
- List box
- Table
- Slider
- Knob
- Gauge

If the user has clicked **OK** in a dialog and the data validation fails, you typically want to show an error dialog and then leave the dialog open to allow the user to correct the input fields that failed validation. This not possible to achieve using a direct approach since if the **OK** button is set to have **Store changes** as a **Dialog Action** the storing of the data will always be performed after the command sequence, defined in the **Settings** window of the **OK** button, has been run.

To remedy this, there is a method for programmatically store changes:

```
storeChanges(String name)
```

which will store the changes for a given form, used as a dialog.

Note that you can call:

```
closeDialog(<dialogTag>)
```

to close a specific dialog.

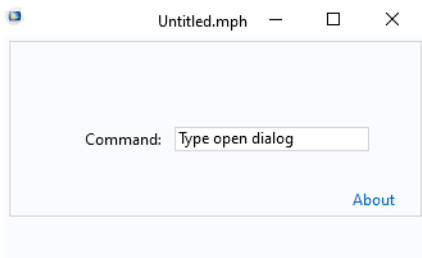
When using the technique described above, you can clear the **Store changes** and **Close dialog** checkboxes, in the **Dialog Actions** section for the **OK** button and instead call `storeChanges` and `closeDialog` as part of the flow in the validation method if the validation passes.

Having a way to programmatically store changes also helps with the case where the dialog contains a button that also performs something when closing the dialog, for example, a **Compute** button. A validation may then be followed by, for example, a compute method. In order to get this compute method to work on the

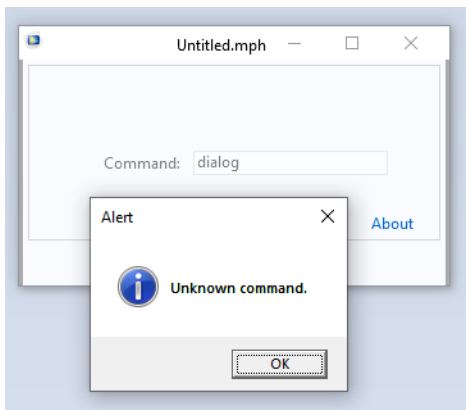
new values entered in the dialog, `storeChanges` can be called after the data validation has been performed but before the `compute` method is called.

EXAMPLE OF DATA VALIDATION IN FORMS AND DIALOGS

This example illustrates the use of data validation in a form and a dialog. This app is very simple and does not fulfill any other function than to demonstrate important aspects of data validation. The app consists of a form with one input field that expects the user to type the string `open dialog`, as shown in the figure below

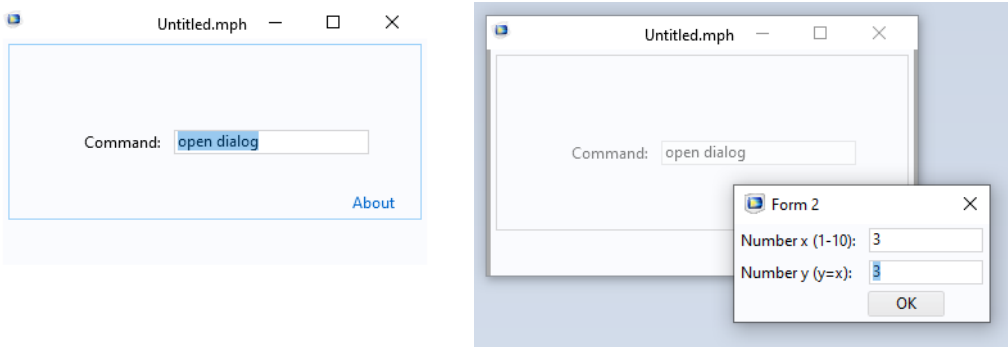


If the user types a different string, then an alert window with a message `Unknown command` is shown:



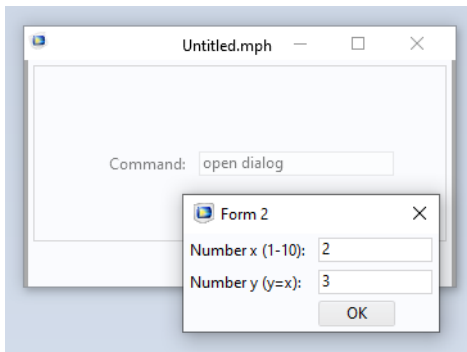
and the string value for the **Command** is reset to the default `Type open dialog`.

If the correct string open dialog is entered, then a dialog opens, as shown in the figures below.

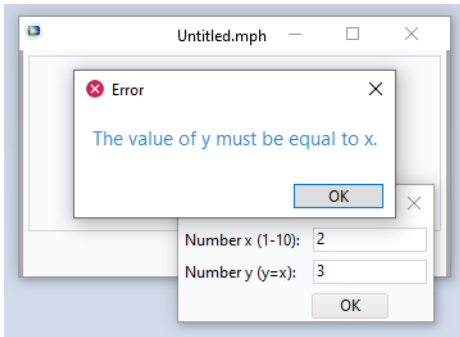


The dialog expects an integer between 1 and 10, in the first input field. In addition, it expects the value in the second input field to be identical to the value in first input field. If all these criteria is fulfilled, no error message is shown and the app starts from the beginning showing the string Type open dialog in the main form.

If the user enters different values, as shown in the figure below:

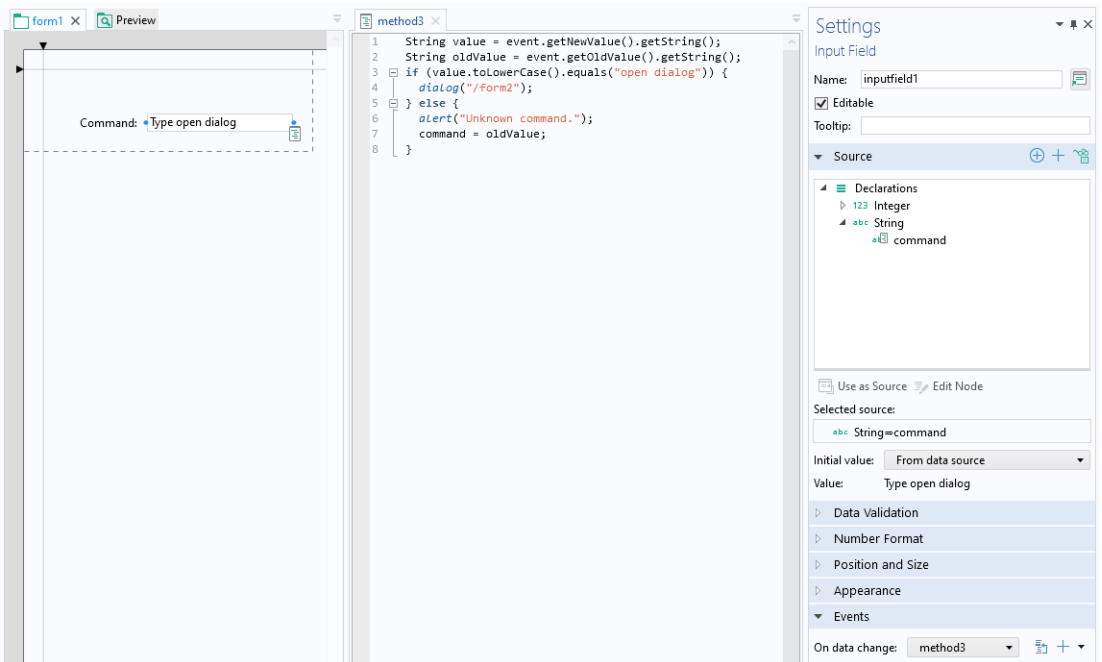


then an error message is shown with the message The value of y must be equal to x.



When the user now closes the Error message dialog, the user gets a new opportunity to enter matching values in the dialog.

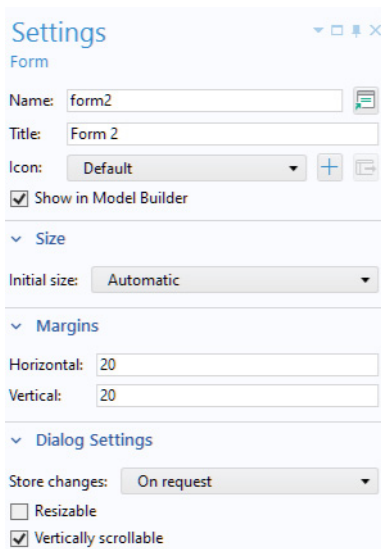
The data validation functionality in this demonstration app is implemented using an `On` data change event for the **Command** input field in the main form `form1`, as shown in the figure below.



The code in method3 shows the user of `event.getNewValue` and `event.getOldValue`, as shown below:

```
String value = event.getNewValue().getString();
String oldValue = event.getOldValue().getString();
if (value.toLowerCase().equals("open dialog")) {
    dialog("/form2");
} else {
    alert("Unknown command.");
    command = oldValue;
}
```

The dialog `form2` has **Store changes** set to **On request**, as shown in the figure below.



In the dialog, the value of the variable `x` is validated in the **On data Change** event of the input field with label **Number x (1-10)** and also when clicking the **OK** button. The `y` value is only validated when clicking the **OK** button. The data validations are implemented using the form object access method `getValue`. The **OK** button

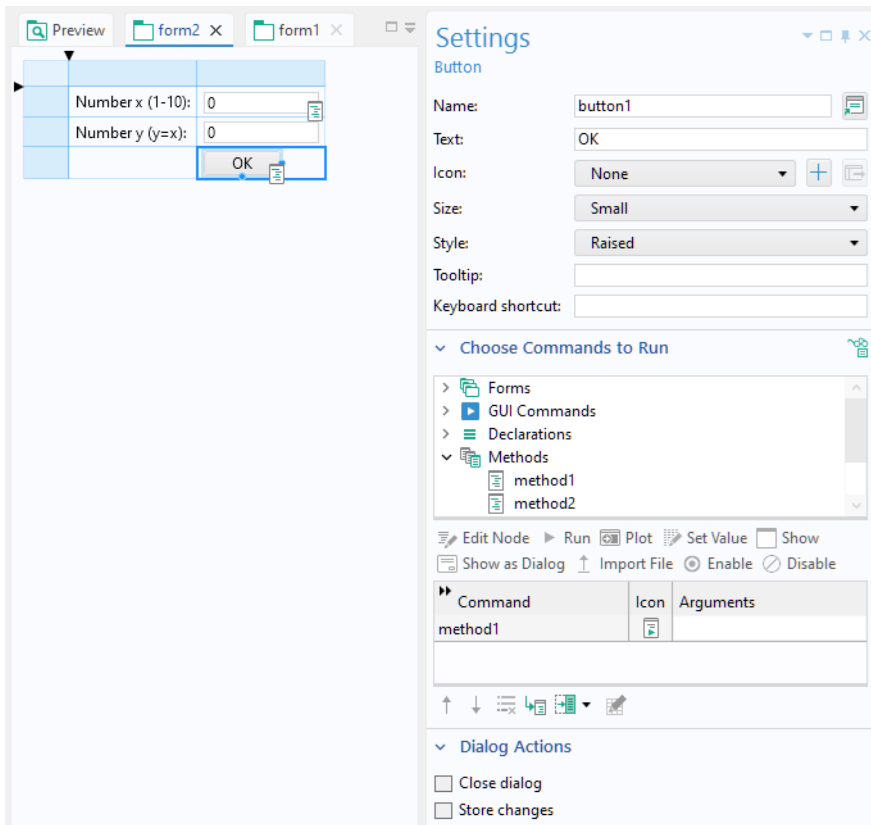
makes use of the storeChanges method. The figure below shows the method run for the **On data change** event for the input field with label **Number x (1-10)**.



The corresponding code in `method2` is as follows:

```
int valueX =
app.form("form2").formObject("inputfield1").getValue().getInt();
if (valueX < 1 || valueX > 10) {
    error("The value of x must be greater than or equal to 1 and less than or
equal to 10.");
}
```

The **OK** button calls method1 for the **On data Change** event, as shown in the figures below.



```

1  int valueX = app.form("form2").formObject("inputfield1").getValue().getInt();
2  int valueY = app.form("form2").formObject("inputfield2").getValue().getInt();
3  method2();
4  if (valueX != valueY) {
5      error("The value of y must be equal to x.");
6  } else {
7      storeChanges("/form2");
8      closeDialog("/form2");
9      command = "Type open dialog";
10 }

```

The corresponding code in method1 is as follows:

```

int valueX =
app.form("form2").formObject("inputfield1").getValue().getInt();

```

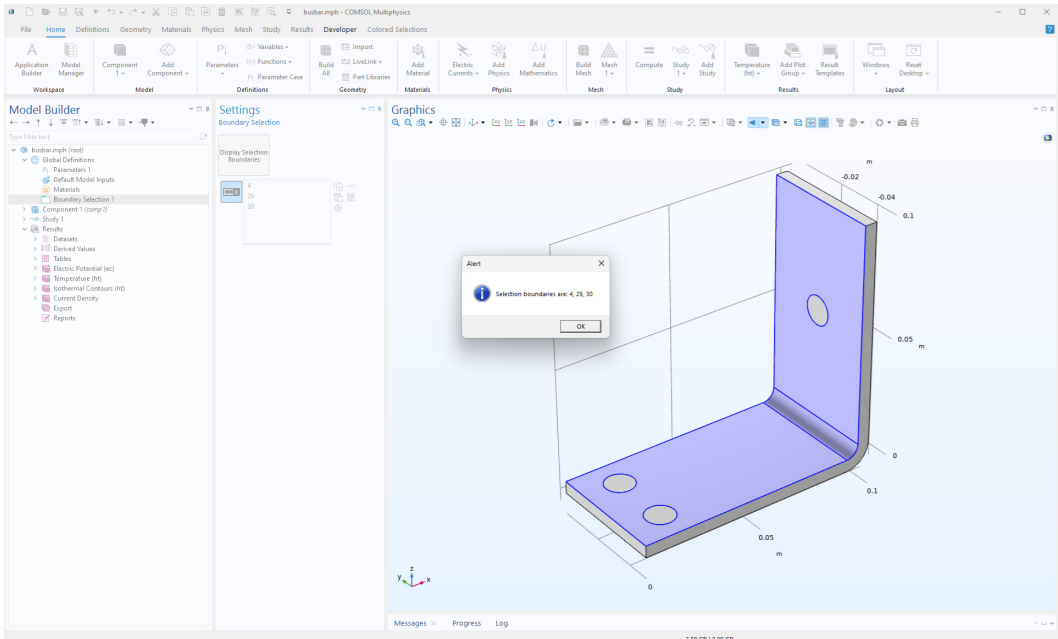
```
int valueY =
app.form("form2").formObject("inputfield2").getValue().getInt();
method2();
if (valueX != valueY) {
    error("The value of y must be equal to x.");
} else {
    storeChanges("/form2");
    closeDialog("/form2");
    command = "Type open dialog";
}
```

Using Selections in Add-ins

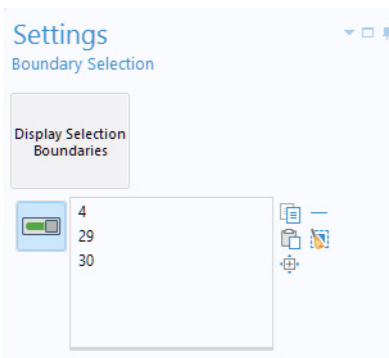
In order to use selections in the Model Builder from an add-in, you leave the source settings empty when using a selection input form object at the time the add-in is created. Then you use a method to create an explicit selection in the current model and link it to the selection input object of the add-in.

The figure below shows a simple add-in **Boundary Selections** used to demonstrate this functionality. It contains a form with a selection input object and a button. When the add-in is in focus, the user can click on one or more boundaries in the

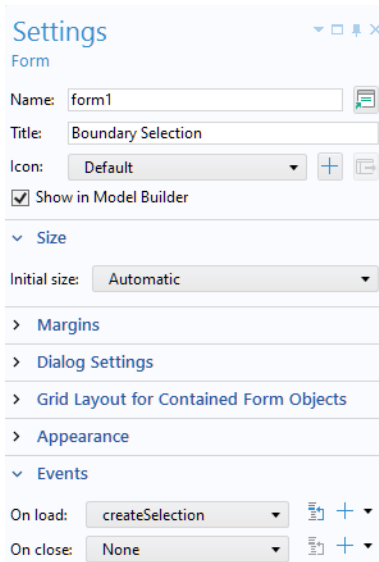
graphics window to create the selection. Clicking the button triggers an Alert with a dialog where the selected boundaries are listed.



The figure below shows the form of the add-in as it appears when in use in a model:



When the add-in **Settings** form is added to a model, an **On load** event is triggered that runs a method `createSelection`. The **Settings** form is shown in the figure below:

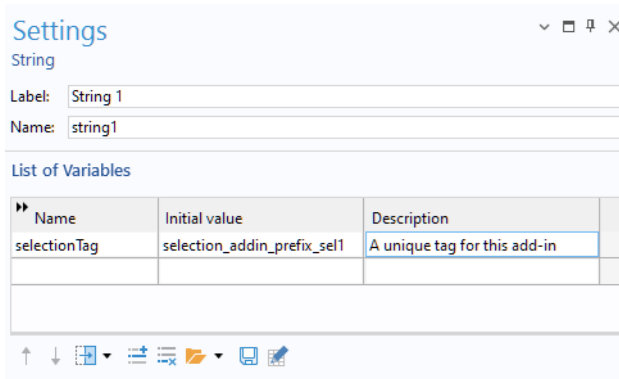


The code for the method `createSelection` is listed below:

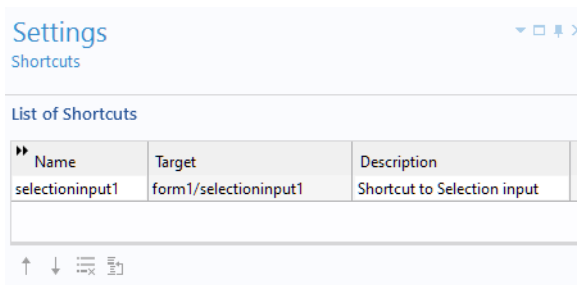
```
// Create explicit selection in the model.
if (model.selection().index(selectionTag) < 0) {
    SelectionFeature selection = model.selection().create(selectionTag,
"Explicit");
    selection.geom(2);
    selectioninput1.set("source", selection);
}
// Activate the selection whenever the settings form is selected
selectioninput1.set("active", true);
```

The variable `selectionTag` stores a unique identifier for the Model Builder **Explicit** selection feature. This string needs to be different enough not to accidentally

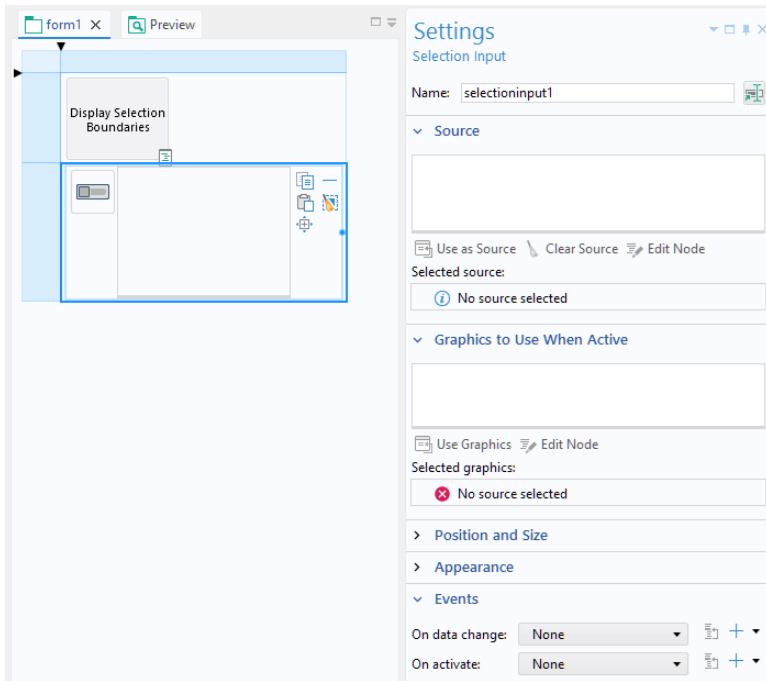
collide with the user's selection features, used for other purposes, in the Model Builder. The figure below shows the declaration of this String variable.



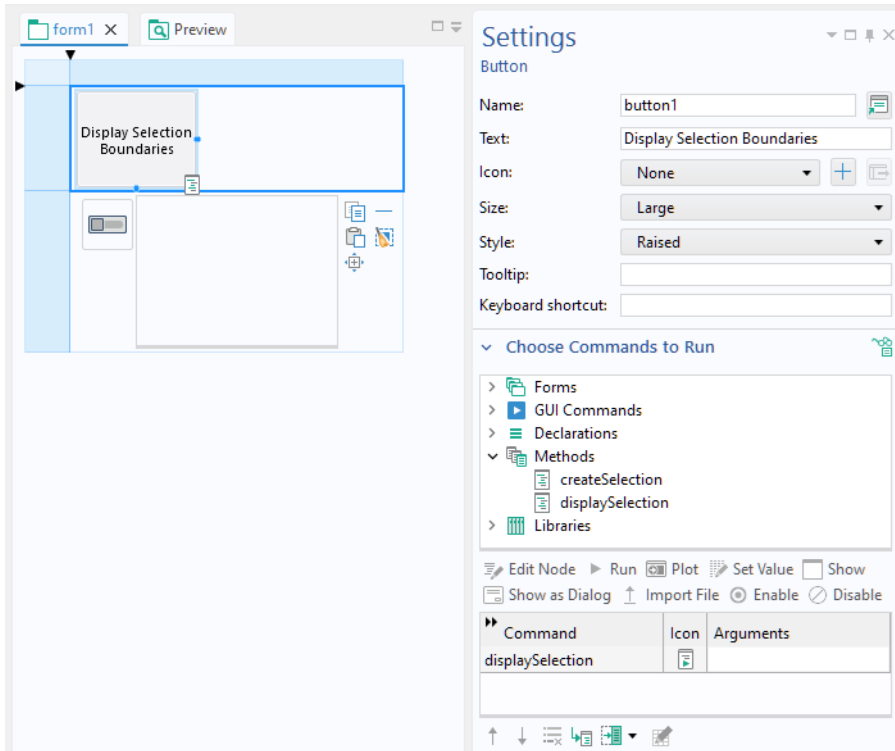
In addition, a shortcut `selectioninput1` is used for the selection input object, as shown in the figure below.



The figure below shows the **Settings** window for the **Selection Input** form object `selectioninput1`. Note the empty selection of the **Source** and **Graphics to Use When Active**. These settings are set by the method `createSelection`.



The figure below shows the **Settings** window for the **Button** form object `button1`.



When this button is clicked, a method `displaySelection` is run. The code for this method is shown below.

```
SelectionFeature selection = model.selection(selectionTag);  
alert("Selection boundaries are: "+concat(" ",  
toString(selection.entities())));
```

For your own add-in, you can replace this code with any number of actions that accepts an explicit selection as an input. For example, you can add the following lines of code to the end of the method `displaySelection` in order to add a variable `a`, local to this explicit selection, having the value 5.

```
model.component("comp1").variable().create("var1");  
model.component("comp1").variable("var1").selection().geom("geom1", 2);  
model.component("comp1").variable("var1").set("a", "5");  
model.component("comp1").variable("var1").selection().named(selectionTag);
```

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant files for this example are:

- selection_input_add_in_source.mph
- busbar_with_selection_add-in_demo.mph

For more information on creating and using add-ins, see the book *Introduction to the Application Builder*.

Using Built-In Methods from an External Java Library

When developing an external Java® library to be used in the Application Builder, it is possible to call the built-in methods from the external library. In order to do so, the `com.comsol.api` JAR-file needs to be added to the project build path, and the classes that call the methods need to extend the `ApplicationLanguageBase` class. The following steps explain how to create a simple example JAR library when using the Eclipse® integrated development environment:

- 1 Start Eclipse®.
- 2 Create a new Java® project. Enter `JavaLibDemo` as the project name and click **Next**.
- 3 Go to the **Libraries** tab and click **Add External JARs**. Add the JAR-file `com.comsol.api_1.0.0.jar` from the `plugins` directory under the COMSOL Multiphysics installation directory; for example
`C:\Program Files\COMSOL\COMSOL64\Multiphysics\plugins`
- 4 Click **Finish**.
- 5 Right-click the `src` folder in your **Eclipse** project and select **New > Package**. Enter `demo` as the package name and click **Finish**.
- 6 Right-click the `demo` package in your **Eclipse** project and select **New > Class**. Enter `Hello` as the class name.
- 7 Click on **Superclass > Browse** and select `ApplicationLanguageBase`. Click **OK** and **Finish**.
- 8 In the editor window for the `Hello` class, add the following method and save the file:

```
public static void hello() {  
    alert("Hello!");  
}
```
- 9 Right-click the `JavaLibDemo` project and select **Export > Java > JAR file**. Select the export destination JAR-file and click **Finish**.
- 10 Start COMSOL Multiphysics and create a **Blank Model**.

11 In the Application Builder, under the application tree, right-click **Libraries** and select **External Java Library**. In the **Settings** window, click **Browse** and select the JAR-file previously exported from Eclipse®.

12 In the Application Builder, add a form, button, and method for the button.

13 In the Method Editor for the method, add the following code:

```
Hello.hello();
```

14 Click **Test Application** and click the button in the application to verify that the `alert` method is invoked.

Measuring the Java Heap Space Memory

Software components that are based on Java®, such as certain parts of COMSOL Multiphysics, are predefined to use only a limited amount of memory. This limit, the Java® heap space, is specified during startup. Note that the Java® heap space only affects certain parts of the software and not, for example, meshing or solvers. By default, COMSOL Multiphysics allocates 2 GB of Java® heap space memory. See the *Reference Manual* for information about increasing the available heap space memory.

In a method, you can measure the amount of heap space memory currently in use. For example, while debugging, you can add the following code:

```
Runtime runtime = java.lang.Runtime.getRuntime();
runtime.gc();
debugLog("Used memory (MB): "+(runtime.totalMemory()-runtime.freeMemory())/
(1024*1024));
```

The first line adds a request to run the Java® garbage collector.

In order to monitor the memory usage in an application, you can replace `debugLog` with `message`.

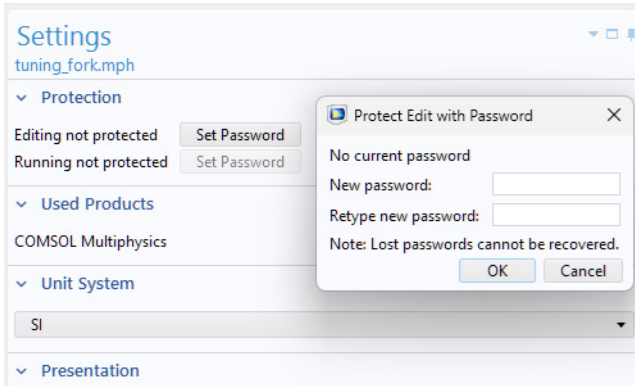
Time-Limited and Hardware-Locked Applications

By writing a few lines of code you can make your application expire after a set date and lock the application to specific hardware.

The example MPH file used in this section is available in the Application Gallery at www.comsol.com/model/time-limited-and-hardware-locked-application-70151.

PASSWORD PROTECTION

The settings of an application can in principle be read from the file system by a user, including method code. By making your application password protected for editing, the method code will no longer be readable. This setting is available from the root node in either the model tree or the application tree, as shown in the figure below.



Before implementing a time limit or hardware lock, as described below, make sure your application is password protected. Password protection for running the application is not required for this purpose.

TIME-LIMITED APPLICATION

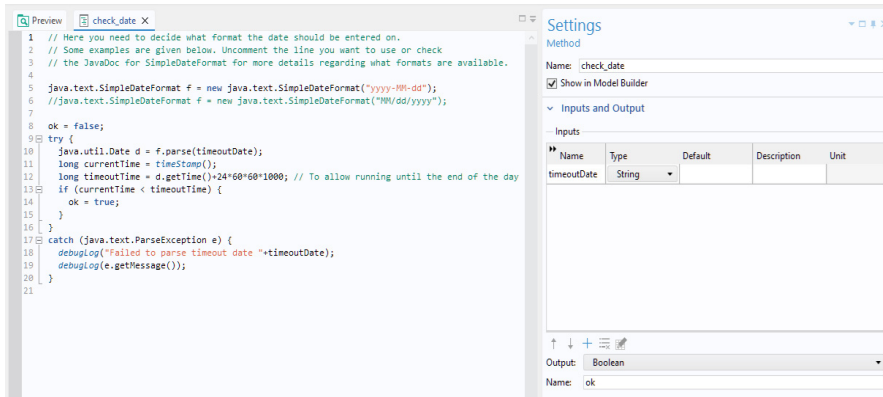
To have an application expire after a specific date, create a method as follows:

```
java.text.SimpleDateFormat f = new java.text.SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd");
//java.text.SimpleDateFormat f = new java.text.SimpleDateFormat("MM/dd/yyyy");

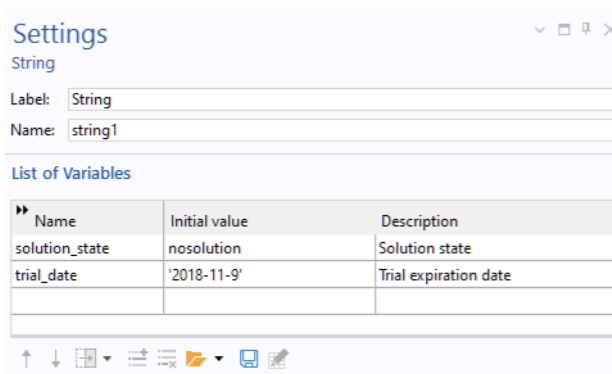
ok = false;
try {
    java.util.Date d = f.parse(timeoutDate);
    long currentTime = timeStamp();
    long timeoutTime = d.getTime()+24*60*60*1000; // To allow running until the end
        of the day
    if (currentTime < timeoutTime) {
        ok = true;
    }
}
catch (java.text.ParseException e) {
    debugLog("Failed to parse timeout date "+timeoutDate);
    debugLog(e.getMessage());
}
```

In this method, you need to decide on a date format. Two format examples are shown and you can uncomment the line corresponding to the format you would like to use. For more details on available formats, see the Java® documentation for

SimpleDateFormat. This method has one string input argument, `timeoutDate`, and one Boolean output argument, `ok`, as shown below.



The expiration date is defined as a string variable, `trial_date`, in **Declarations** > **String**, as shown below.



HARDWARE-LOCKED APPLICATION

To lock an application to the MAC address of a specific network card on a computer, create a method as follows:

```

ok = false;
try {
    java.util.List < java.net.NetworkInterface > nis =
java.util.Collections.list(java.net.NetworkInterface.getNetworkInterfaces());
    for (java.net.NetworkInterface ni : nis) {
        StringBuilder macString = new StringBuilder();
        byte[] macBytes = ni.getHardwareAddress();
        if (macBytes != null && macBytes.length > 0) {
            for (byte b : macBytes) {

```

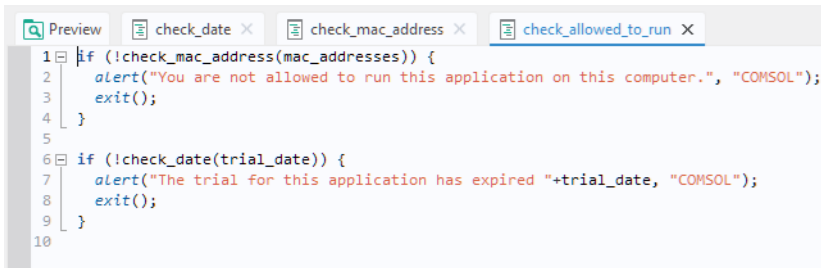

Note that you can provide a list of MAC addresses to allow use on a computer with multiple network cards or multiple computers.

CHECKING FOR ALLOWED DATE AND HARDWARE

To check for both the MAC address and the date, create a method `check_allowed_to_run` as follows:

```
if (!check_mac_address(mac_addresses)) {  
    alert("You are not allowed to run this application on this computer.",  
        "COMSOL");  
    exit();  
}  
  
if (!check_date(trial_date)) {  
    alert("The trial for this application has expired "+trial_date, "COMSOL");  
    exit();  
}
```

The figure below shows this method in the Method Editor.



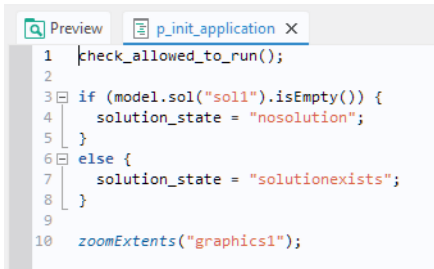
The screenshot shows a code editor window with three tabs: 'Preview', 'check_date', and 'check_allowed_to_run'. The 'check_allowed_to_run' tab is active and displays the following code:

```
1 if (!check_mac_address(mac_addresses)) {  
2     alert("You are not allowed to run this application on this computer.", "COMSOL");  
3     exit();  
4 }  
5  
6 if (!check_date(trial_date)) {  
7     alert("The trial for this application has expired "+trial_date, "COMSOL");  
8     exit();  
9 }  
10
```

You can call this type of method at startup of the application, for example, as an `On load` event for the main form of the application. In the Tuning Fork example application, available in the Application Library of COMSOL Multiphysics, there is a method `p_init_application` that is run as an `On load` event for the main form. In this case, the method `p_init_application` can be edited as follows:

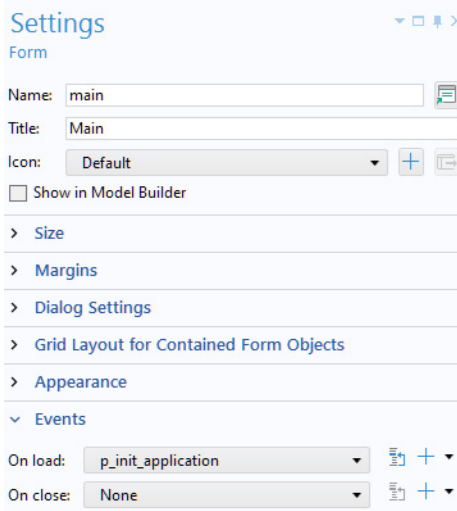
```
check_allowed_to_run();  
  
if (model.sol("sol1").isEmpty()) {  
    solution_state = "nosolution";  
}  
else {  
    solution_state = "solutionexists";  
}  
  
zoomExtents("graphics1");
```

Notice the call to the method `check_allowed_to_run` in the first line. The figure below shows this method in the Method Editor.



```
1 |check_allowed_to_run();
2
3 |if (model.sol("sol1").isEmpty()) {
4 |    solution_state = "nosolution";
5 |}
6 |else {
7 |    solution_state = "solutionexists";
8 |}
9
10|zoomExtents("graphics1");
```

The method `p_init_application` is then called as an **On load** event. This is specified in the **Settings** window of the main form, as shown in the figure below.



Get and Set of 3D Camera Parameters

The following method code demonstrates how to programmatically retrieve and log the complete set of camera settings for the **View** with `view1` in the **Component** with tag `comp1`. It captures parameters for: zoom angle, position, target, up vector, rotation point, view offset, manual grid flag, and axis spacings. This information can be used in order to at a later point restore the exact camera state in your application.

```
// Cache the camera feature
```

```

ViewFeature view1Camera = model.component("comp1").view("view1").camera();

// Retrieve zoom angle
zoomAngle = view1Camera.getDouble("zoomanglefull");

// Retrieve position vector
position = new double[3];
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    position[i] = view1Camera.getDouble("position", i);
}

// Retrieve target vector
target = new double[3];
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    target[i] = view1Camera.getDouble("target", i);
}

// Retrieve up vector
up = new double[3];
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    up[i] = view1Camera.getDouble("up", i);
}

// Retrieve rotationPoint vector
rotationPoint = new double[3];
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    rotationPoint[i] = view1Camera.getDouble("rotationpoint", i);
}

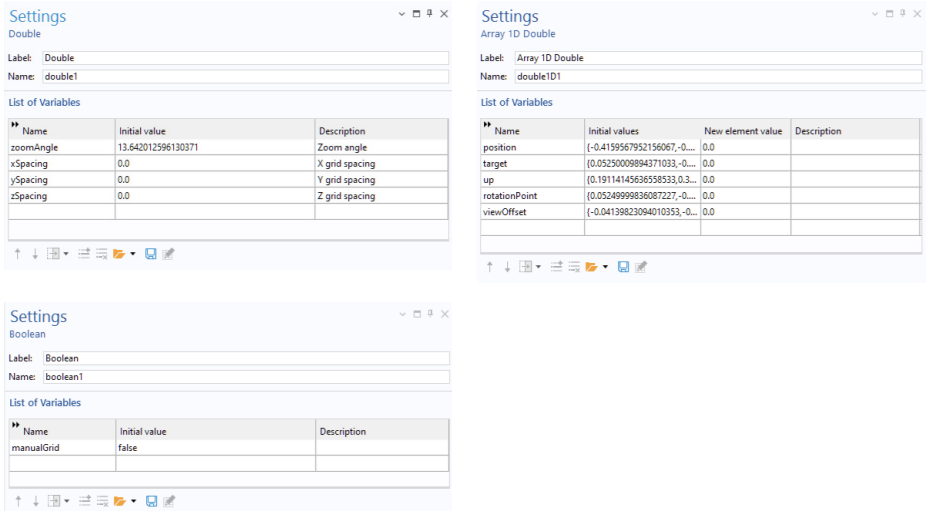
// Retrieve viewOffset
viewOffset = new double[2];
for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
    viewOffset[i] = view1Camera.getDouble("viewoffset", i);
}

// Retrieve manualGrid flag
manualGrid = view1Camera.getBoolean("manualgrid");

// Retrieve axis spacings
xSpacing = view1Camera.getDouble("xspacing");
ySpacing = view1Camera.getDouble("yspacing");
zSpacing = view1Camera.getDouble("zspacing");

```

In this example, the variables are stored globally under the **Declaration** node, shown in the figures below.



The following method code shows how to restore the camera settings.

```
// Cache the camera feature
ViewFeature view1Camera = model.component("comp1").view("view1").camera();

// Restore zoom angle
view1Camera.set("zoomanglefull", Double.toString(zoomAngle));

// Restore position vector
for (int i = 0; i < position.length; i++) {
    view1Camera.setIndex("position", Double.toString(position[i]), i);
}

// Restore target vector
for (int i = 0; i < target.length; i++) {
    view1Camera.setIndex("target", Double.toString(target[i]), i);
}

// Restore up vector
for (int i = 0; i < up.length; i++) {
    view1Camera.setIndex("up", Double.toString(up[i]), i);
}

// Restore rotation point vector
for (int i = 0; i < rotationPoint.length; i++) {
    view1Camera.setIndex("rotationpoint", Double.toString(rotationPoint[i]), i);
}

// Restore view offset
for (int i = 0; i < viewOffset.length; i++) {
```

```

    view1Camera.setIndex("viewoffset", Double.toString(viewOffset[i]), i);
}

// Restore manual grid flag
view1Camera.set("manualgrid", manualGrid);

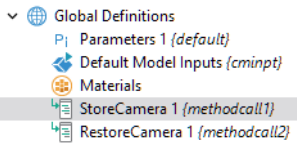
// Restore axis spacings
view1Camera.set("xspacing", Double.toString(xSpacing));
view1Camera.set("yspacing", Double.toString(ySpacing));
view1Camera.set("zspacing", Double.toString(zSpacing));

selectNode(model.component("comp1").view("view1"));

```

In the last line of code, the call to **selectNode** ensures that the view is updated automatically.

The figure below shows these two methods, named StoreCamera and RestoreCamera respectively, as **Method Call** nodes in the Model Builder.



These two methods can be added to any 3D model in order to store and restore camera settings.

This example is part of a collection available for download:

www.comsol.com/model/application-programming-guide-examples-140771

The relevant file for this example is:

- saving_camera_settings.mph

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