

VizSchema - Visualization Interface for Scientific Data

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Tech-X Corporation Boulder, CO Work funded by US DOE and Tech-X



Tech-X is small-business company www.txcorp.com



- Funded in 1994, Boulder, Colorado, USA
- 60 employees (physicists, mathematicians, computer scientists and developers)
- DOE, DOD, NASA funding and commercial revenue
- Applications
 - Accelerator physics
 - Fusion modeling
 - Nanotechnology
- Computer science
 - Grids
 - Data Distribution Service
 - CORBA
 - Multicore computing
 - Semantic Web
 - Visualization

Boulder is different from Algarve :-)





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Outline



- Motivation
- VizSchema principles and some details
- Examples of visualization
- Conclusions and future directions

Scientific data and visualization tools are heterogeneous



- Multiple data formats are in use (HDF5, NetCDF, MDSPlus, custom formats)
- Multiple viz tools are in use (Vislt, VTK, IDL, AVS/Express etc)
- Settling on one format (HDF5) is not enough:
 - HDF5 consists of groups and datasets adorned by attributes (metadata), hierarchical
 - One can organize them in any order and not use metadata at all
 - One cannot know what each dataset and group means and how to interpret data
 - What is supposed to be visualized?
 - How to match data to its mesh?
 - How one interprets N-dimensional cube of data?
 - How does a viz tool get what it wants (data ordered as 1d arrays, C-ordering, hints how to build a mesh...)?
- Need metadata to teach viz tools to recognize and build what they need

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External and internal metadata have their uses



- Some application have outputs with the same structure
 - External metadata can be used as only one description file per an application (find mesh in dataset /foo/blah, for example)
 - An XML is a natural choice for mapping real data to visualization concepts
 - But
 - it is an extra dependency on XML tools
 - Some application teams do not "like" XML :-(
- Some application changes the structure of outputs depending on simulation
 - Cannot count on one XML instance, so we do not count on XML file at all-> One needs to have correct metadata in data itself
 - This was our choice as we worked with such capricious applications

Vizschema's path



- Define what is needed for visualization (full at any moment and minimal)
- Started with XML but it barfed (no static descriptions and no acceptance from our application scientists)
- Switched to defining HDF5 markup as metadata
- Create viz-tool-agnostic but format specific data readers (get metadata and data needed for viz). We did C++ HDF5 reader.
- Implement modules in viz tools using the readers API. We did Vislt plugin.

VizSchema offers flexibility and extensibility



VS VisIt Plugin	VS Blah VizTool Plugin
VS Interface	
VS HDF5 Reader	VS Foo Format Reader
VS Data Model	

Standardization is hard to impose, but works in collaborative projects



- SciDAC Scientific Discovery through Advanced Computing
 - DOE program (about 10 years old)
 - Mixes multiple physics, applied math and computer scientists groups in each domain-specific project
 - Each project is 5 years old and has ~\$2M/year funding
- Such scope allows and imposes standardization
- Examples:
 - FACETS (Framework Application for Core Edge Transport Simulations)
 - COMPASS (accelerator physics)
 - VACET (Visualization and Analysis CET: Vislt tool)
 - Tech-X is involved in FACETS and COMPASS and produce VizSchema

VizSchema Principles



- User can name all datasets and groups arbitrarily
- Minimal markup
- Use of only attributes for VS markup
 - All such attributes start with Vs
 - If an attribute refers to a named node, one can use a short of fully qualified name (path from the top)
 - The entity in the closest node will be used

Attributes can be created

- at I/O (using C or Fortran HDF5 API) or
- added after the file was created

```
    PyTables are very nice:
    h5file = tables.openFile(fileName, mode='a')
    dataSet = h5file.getNode("/" + dataSetName)
    dataSet.attrs.vsType = "variable"
    h5file.close()
```

VS data classification



- "Variable": data to be visualized and using mesh defined external:
 - One needs to have an attribute to point to the used mesh
 - Electric and magnetic fields in PIC simulations
- "VariableWithMesh": data mixes the data to be visualized with the spatial information mixed in
 - Particles (x, y, z, p_x, p_y, p_z) or (x, p_x, y, p_y, z_pz)
 - One need attributes to help extract mesh from this mix
- "Mesh": spatial information
 - Needs attributes helping to build all points from whatever is given
- By default, all data is single domain (SD)
- Can be multiple domains (MD) but needs more metadata to stitch all together

Variables live on meshes externally defined



• Variables live in datasets:

```
Dataset "E" {
    Att vsType = "variable"
    Att vsMesh = "mycartgrid
    DATASPACE (n0, n2, n3, 3)
    Att vsCentering = "zonal" //nodal is default
}//3-component var on 3d mesh, E_0, E_1 and E_3 defined
```

• One can also specify ordering using vsIndexOrder attribute:

"compMinorC" [ix][iy][iz][ic] - default
"compMinorF" [iz][iy][ix][ic]
"compMajorC" [ic][ix][iy][iz] - not supported yet
"compMajorF" [ic][iz][iy][ix] - not supported yet

Component minor the component index appears last; C – the first index is slowest

Meshes metadata depend on meshes kind

TECH

```
Group "mycartgrid" {
  Att vsType = "mesh"
  Att vsKind = "uniform"
  Att vsStartCell = [0, 0, 0]
  Att vsNumCells = [200, 200, 104]
  Att vsLowerBounds = [-2.5, -2.5, -1.3]
  Att vsUpperBounds = [2.5, 2.5, 1.3]
}
Dataset "mesh3dstruct" {
  Att vsType = "mesh"
  Att vsKind = "structured"
  DATASPACE (n0, n1, n2, 3)
}
```

Variables with mesh contain their coordinates: two ways to go



```
Dataset "vpelectrons" {
   Att vsType = "variableWithMesh"
   Att vsNumSpatialDims = 3
}
Dataset "synelectrons" {
   Att vsType = "variableWithMesh
   Att vsSpatialIndeces = "0,2,4"
} // Not implemented yet
```

One can create derived variables



• If prime variable E with 3 components is defined somewhere, one can define new scalars

```
Group anygroupname {
   Att vsType = "variableDefinition"
   Att vsDefinition = "elecEnergyDensity = 0.5*8.854e-12*(E_0*E_0
        + E_1*E_1 + E_2*E_2)"
   }
   If prime variable e (var with mesh) is defined
   somewhere
```

```
Group anyname {
   Att vsType = "variableDefinition"
   Att vsDefinition = "velocity" = {e_3, e_4, e_5}
}
• One can pass a string using Visit expressions
rules
```

One can have variables defined on multiple domains

```
Dataset "privMesh" {
  Att vsType = "mesh"
  Att vsKind = "structured"
  Att vsMD = "edgeMesh"
}
Dataset "solMesh" {
  Att vsType = "mesh"
  Att vsKind = "structured"
  Att vsMD = "edgeMesh"
}
Dataset "psiPriv" {
  Att vsType = "variable"
  Att vsMesh = "privMesh"
  Att vsMD = "psi"
}
Dataset "psiSol" {
  Att vsType = "variable"
  Att vsMesh = "solMesh"
  Att vsMD = "psi"
```

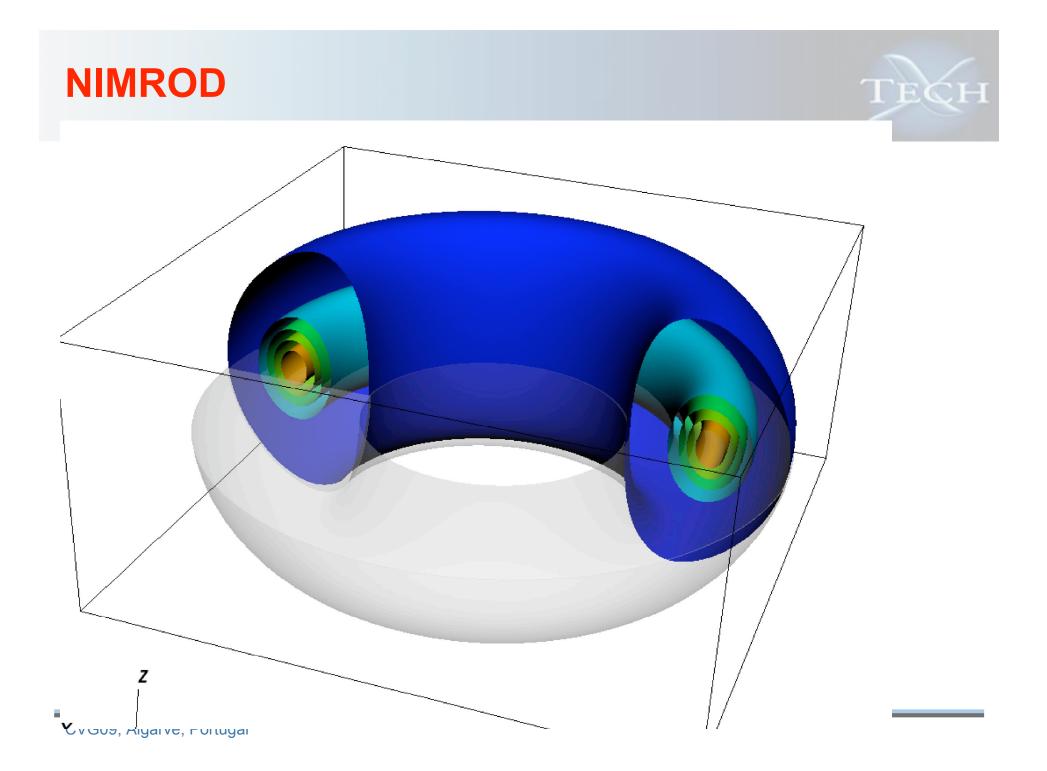
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VizSchema is used in many codes

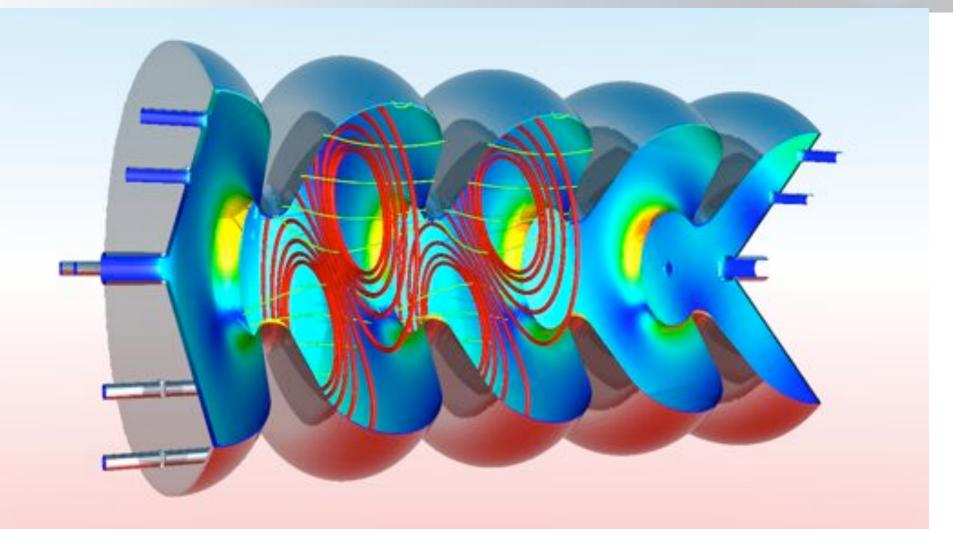


- NIMROD
- FACETS
- UEDGE
- VORPAL
- MODAVE
- PolySwift++



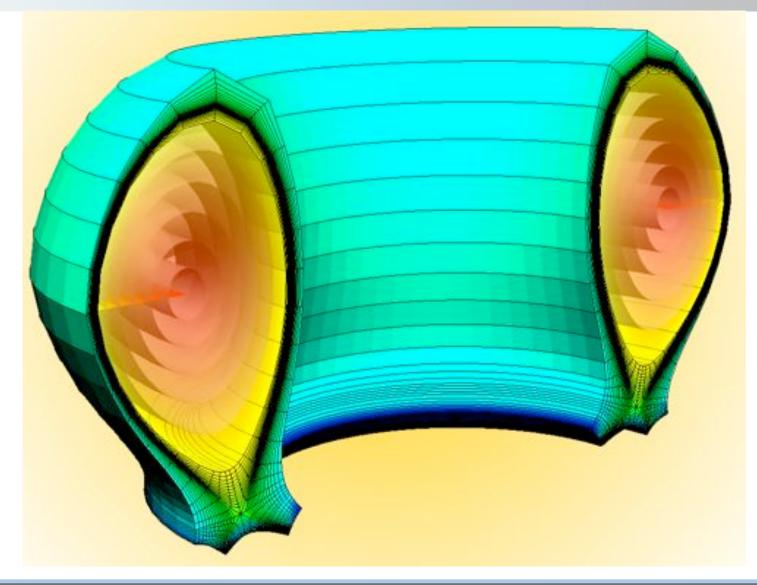






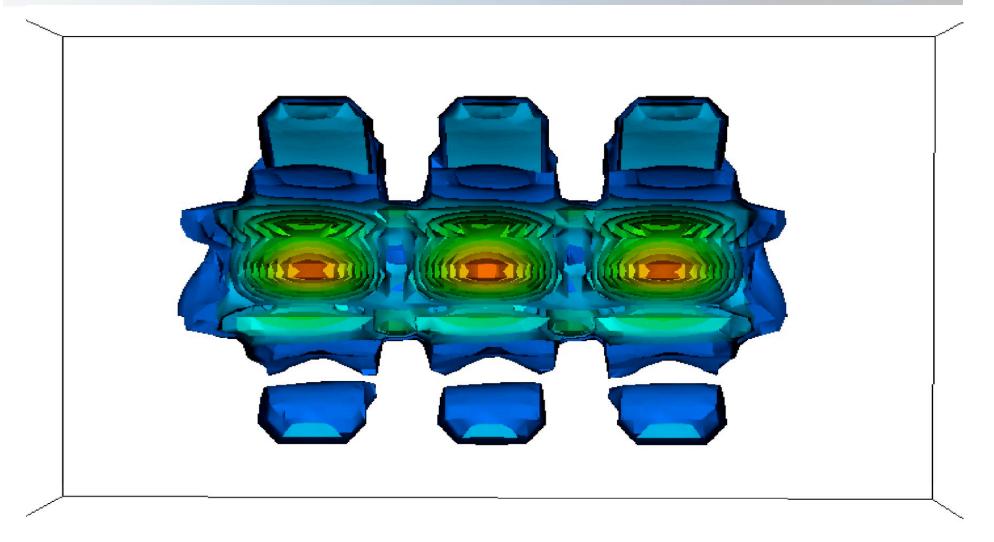
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Core and edge data can be visualized in one viz (FACETS)



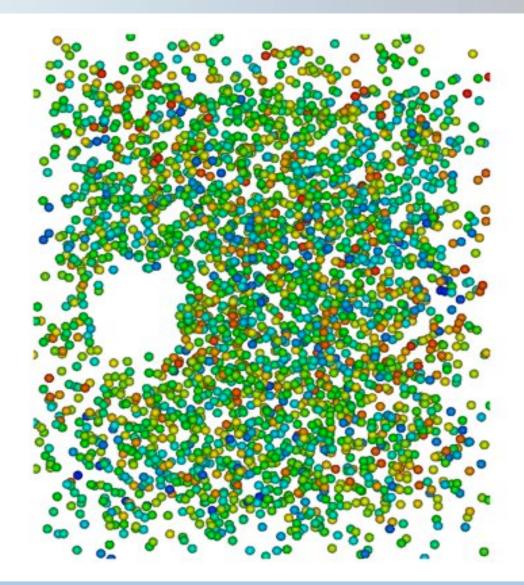
VORPAL Fields





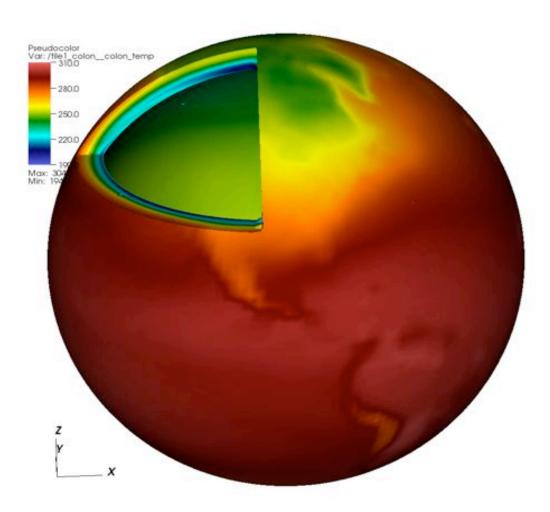
VORPAL's Particles





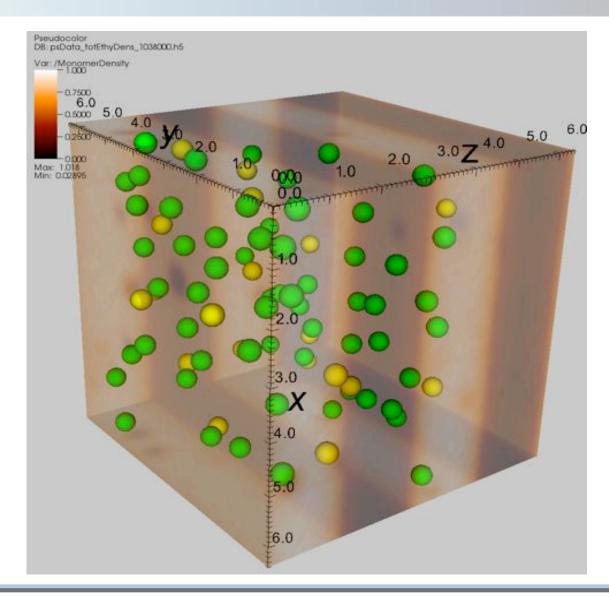
MODAVE





PolySwift++





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Conclusions



Standardization is possible

- -Common goals
- -Value added
- -Agreement to accommodate new requirements
- -Centralized development was key, though
- -Regression tests is a must (we diff png files)
- Standardization allowed combining data from different applications in one viz (see movie)
- Development of tools of adding markup after files were generated was very useful
 - -Some file are expensive to regenerate

Future directions



- Parallelization of the VS Vislt plugin
- Extending to other formats
 - -NetCDF
 - -MDSplus
 - More meshes and standardization of kinds and attributes
- Subselection for very large data

Pointers



• Wiki:

- -https://ice.txcorp.com/trac/vizschema/wiki/WikiStart
- Dependencies:
 - -Vislt (1.11.2)
 - -HDF5 (1.8.2)
- Email questions and requests for the code to: sveta@txcorp.com