



ParaView Scripting

David E DeMarle
Kitware Inc.



DATA FOR TUTORIAL

- <https://www.kitware.com/Customers/IEEEVIS09>
- username=password="IEEEVIS09"
- multicombo_0.vts

- DataSet is part of ParaViewData, which is available from www.paraview.org

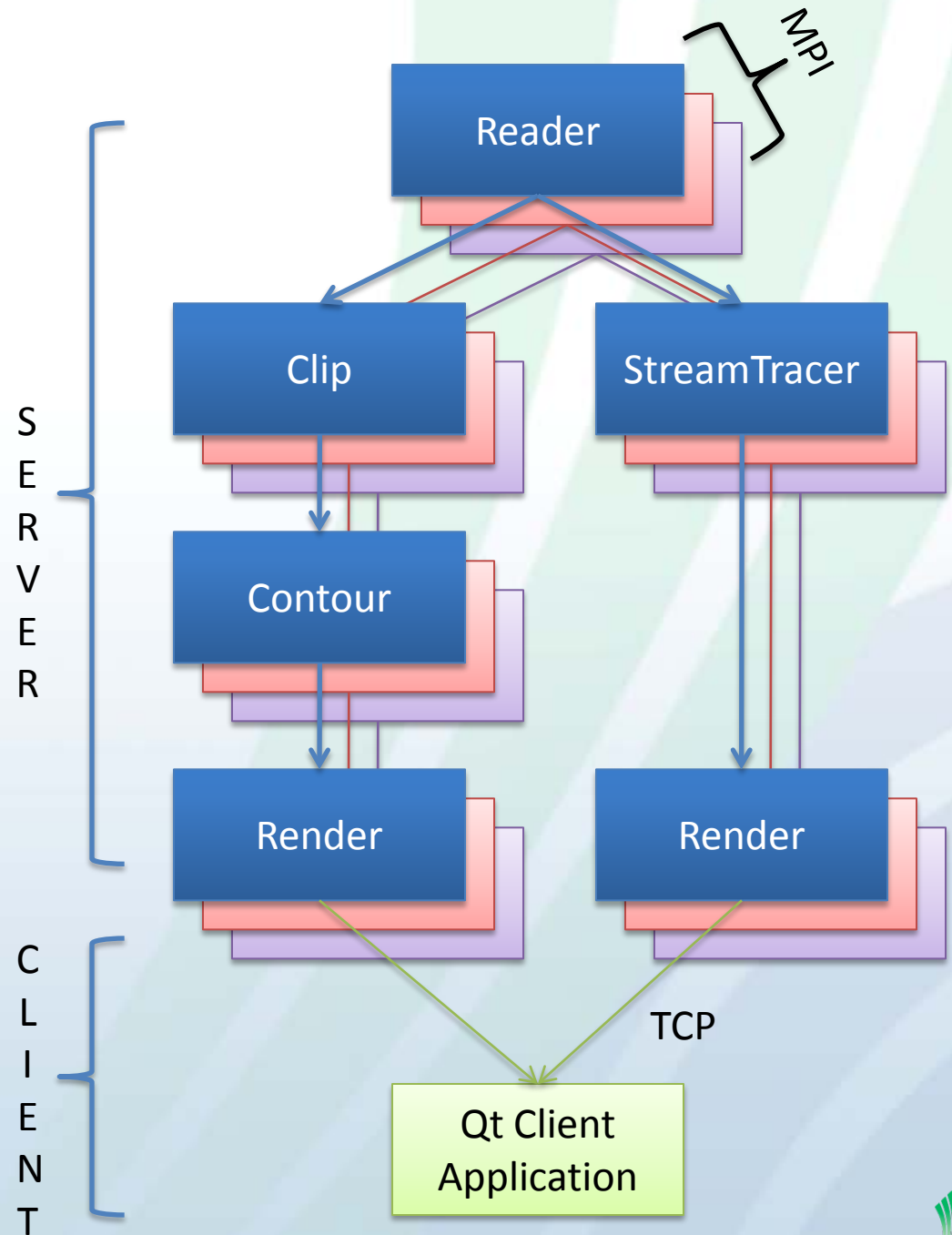
Why?

- Run in Batch mode
 - Set up Vis task on small dataset locally
 - Repeat with real data on supercomputer
- Interface ParaView with other tools
- Scripted tasks in GUI
- Rapid Prototyping
- Script arbitrary parallel processing tasks
 - Not just visualization
 - A parallel interpreted programming environment
 - Manipulate individual values in huge data sets

ParaView Architecture

VTK Pipeline,
in parallel,
on remote server(s),

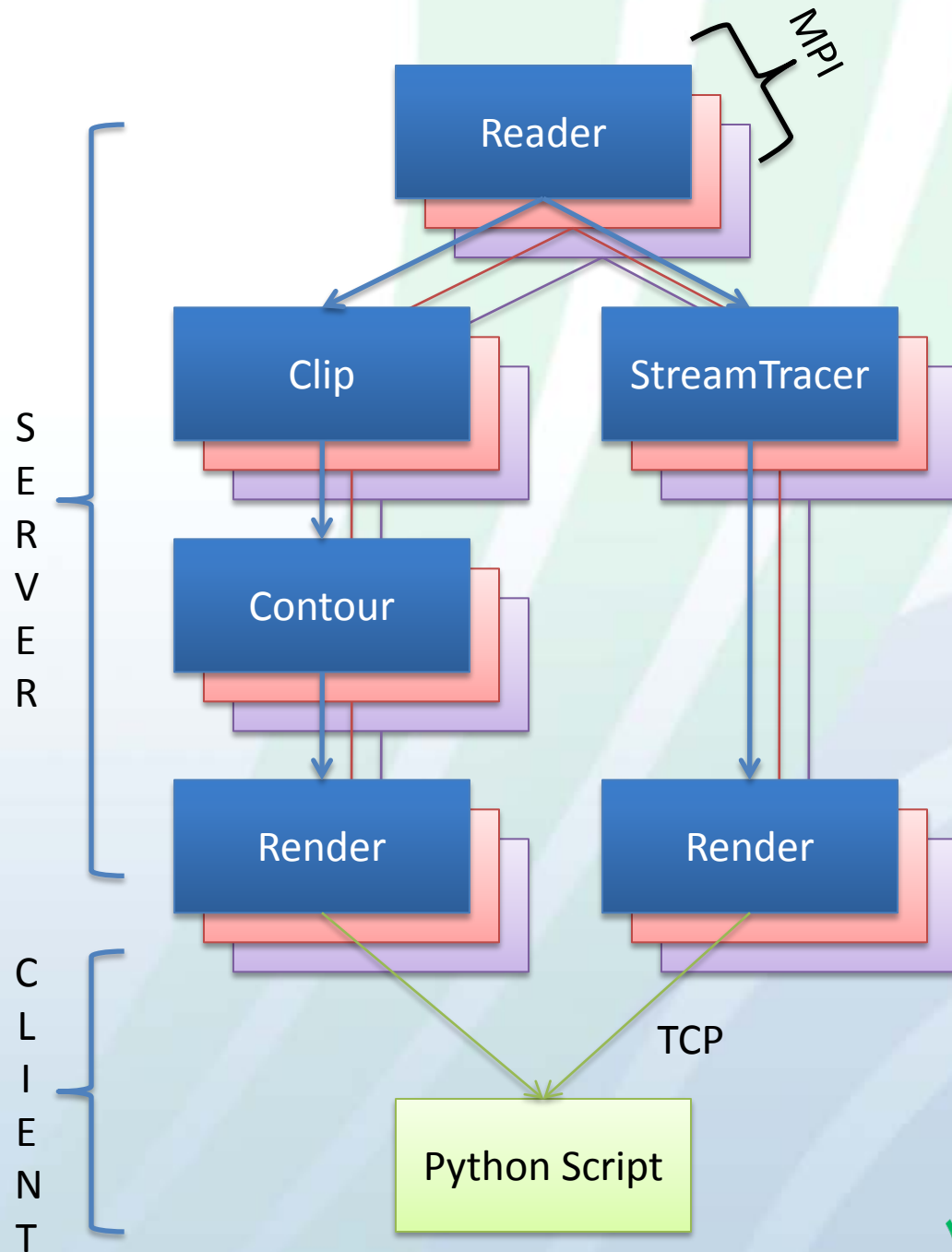
controlled by and feeds
into client application.



ParaView Scripting

VTK Pipeline,
in parallel,
on remote server(s),

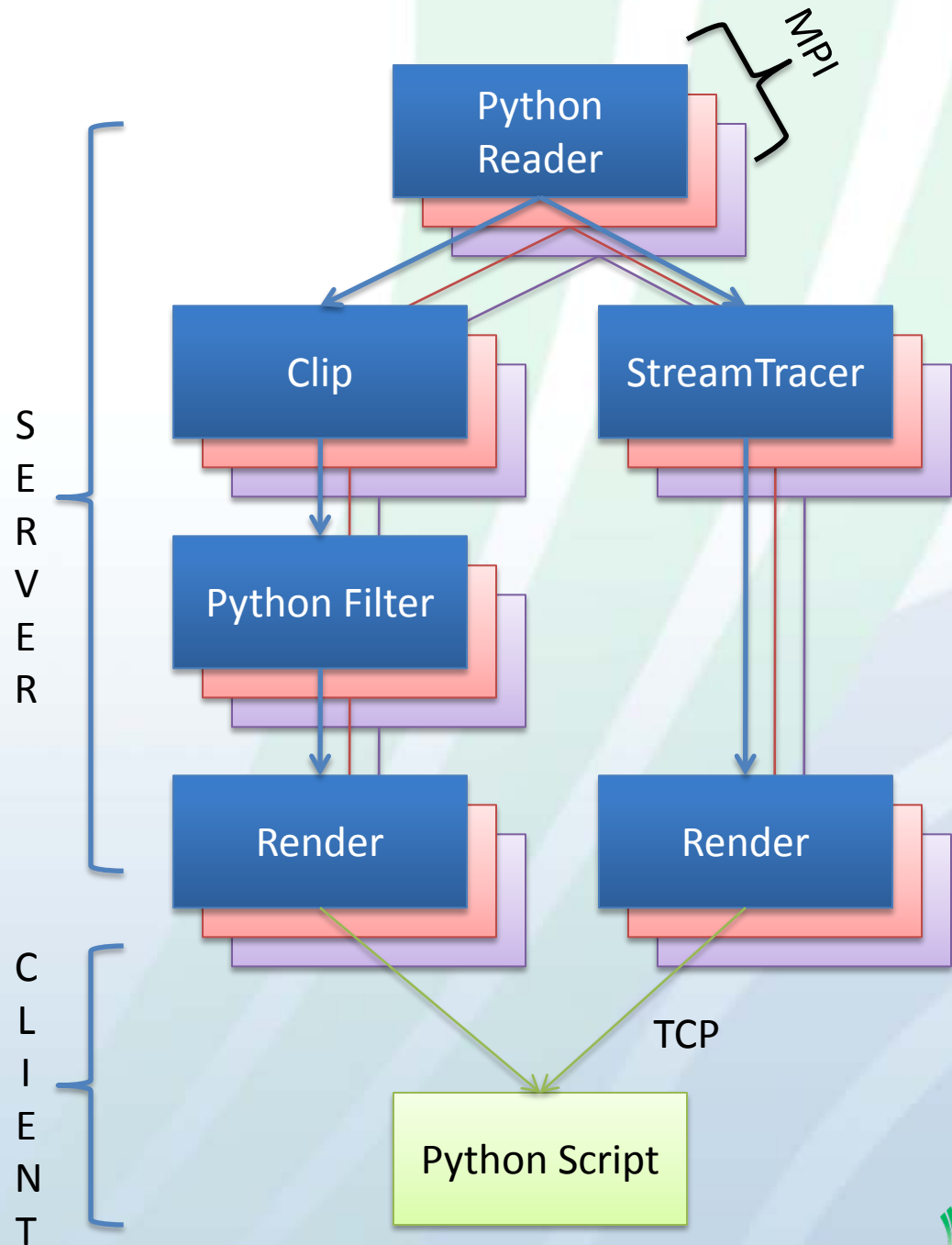
controlled by and feeds
into python script.



ParaView Scripting

VTK Pipeline,
in parallel,
on remote server(s),

controlled by and feeds
into python script.

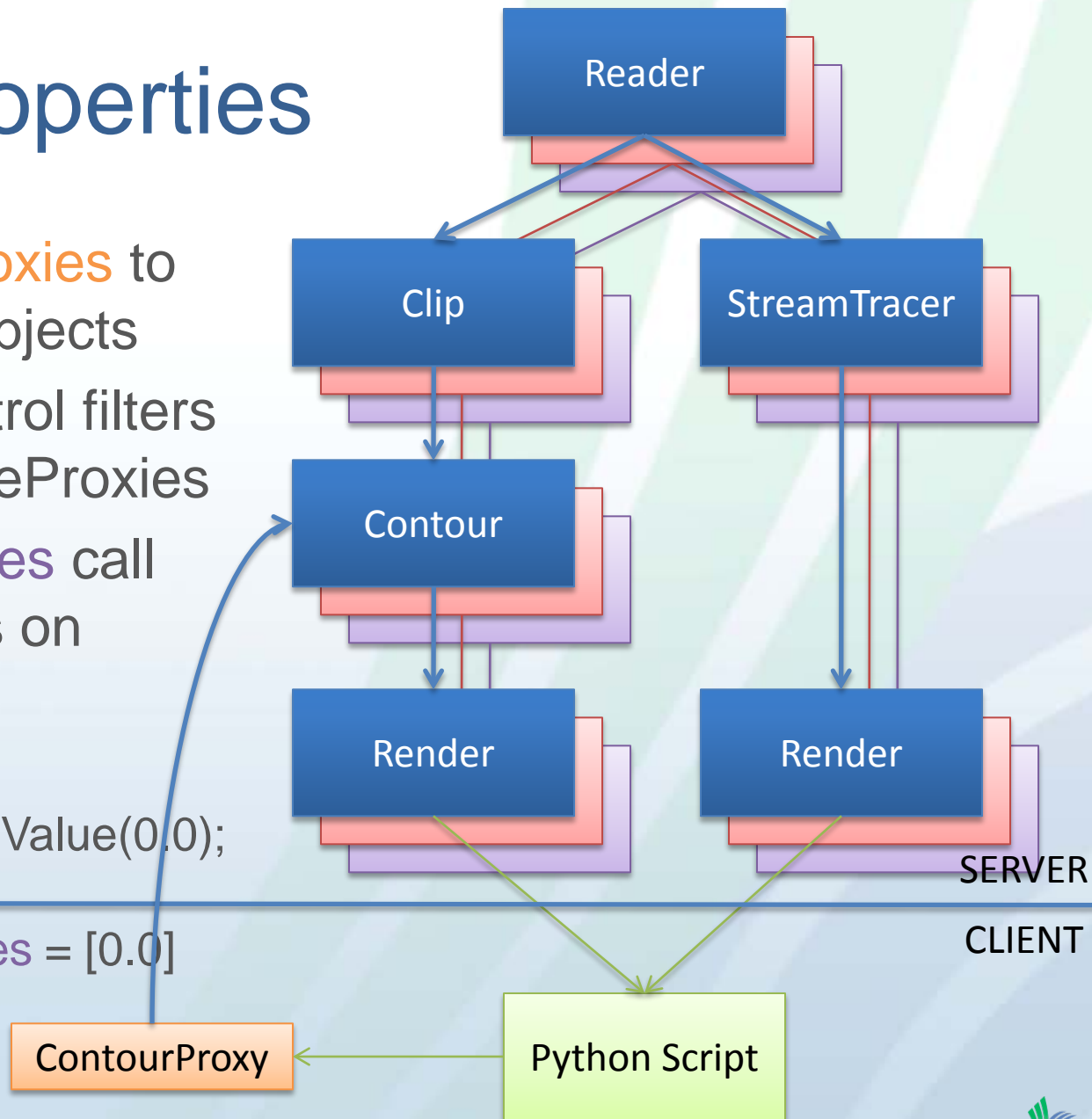


Proxies, Properties

- Client makes **Proxies** to control remote objects
- Proxies that control filters are called SourceProxies
- Proxies' **Properties** call specific methods on those objects

```
aVtkContourFilter->SetValue(0,0);
```

```
aContour.ContourValues = [0.0]
```



How it Works

- Python wrapping of VTK
 - All public methods* of concrete classes callable
 - Unfortunately, can only call them on objects that live on client
- Python wrapping of ServerManager (SM)
 - vtkServerManager library is what allows client to control remote VTKSMSOURCEPROXY, VTKSMPROPERTY, etc
 - At this level you can control things on server
- Layered modules on top of wrapping simplify life
 - >>> import paraview (deprecated, PV <= 3.2)
 - >>> from paraview import servermanager (deprecated, PV <= 3.4)
 - >>> from paraview.simple import * (New and Improved! PV >= 3.6)

* That do not take pointer arguments, are not within //BTX ... //ETX, and are not in manually excluded files

WARNING!

- ParaView evolves quickly
 - 3.6.2 Trace
 - create python scripts that track GUI actions
 - then look at the script to see how to do X
 - most of this talk is lower level than you need
 - But it helps you understand the scripts

How to Use it

- Shell within GUI
 - Tools->Python Shell
 - Fixed to same server that GUI is connected to
- Any python interpreter
 - Set PATHS to include ParaView libraries (bin and Utilities/VTKPythonWrapping)
- pvpython
 - python interpreter that comes with ParaView
 - Paths are set automatically
- pvbatch
 - MPI pvpython
 - Made to run on supercomputer
 - Can not interact with it, must give it filename of a script to run
 - Can not change server (no TCP) it actually runs inside the server
- All: Start script with “>>> from paraview.simple import *”

WARNING! None have event loop -> No mouse, just good old
command line

Using External Interpreter

- Mac/Linux

```
% set PVBUILD=/Builds/ParaView/devel/build
```

```
% export PATH=${PATH}:${PVBUILD}/bin
```

```
% export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}:${PVBUILD}/bin
```

```
% export PYTHONPATH=${PVBUILD}/bin:
```

```
% export PYTHONPATH=${PYTHONPATH}:${PVBUILD}/Utilities/VTKPythonWrapping
```

- Windows

Start->Control Panel->Performance and Maintenance ->

System->Advanced->Environment Variables

Add new user variable **PVBUILD** C:\Builds\ParaView\devel\build

Add/Edit user variable **PATH** %PVBUILD%\Debug\bin

Add/Edit user variable **PYTHONPATH** %PVBUILD%\Debug\bin;

Edit user variable **PYTHONPATH** %PVBUILD%\Utilities\VTKPythonWrapping

Where to Start?

- build a pipeline by creating SourceProxies*
- Use properties to inspect and change the filter's settings
- Properties are often assigned at instantiation

```
>>> myCone = Cone()
```

```
>>> print myCone.Center
```

```
>>> myCone.Center = [10,10,10]
```

```
>>> aDuplicateCone =  
    Cone(Center=[10,10,10])
```

* SourceProxy – ParaView term for any reader, procedural generator, filter, or writer

Getting Help

- `help(paraview.simple)`
lists all functions that `paraview.simple` gives you
Includes names and descriptions of all `SourceProxies`
- `help(Cone)`
gives top level information about `Cones` (the class)
- `help(myCone)`
gives more details (ex properties you can access) when you give it a particular `Cone` (the object)
- `dir(myCone)` compact and sometimes more complete alternative
- `print(myCone)` sometimes gives more details about member values

About Properties

- Properties are python-esque
- VTK and ParaView are lazily evaluated. You don't see results until you tell Pipeline to run

```
>>> myCone.Center = [0,0,0]
>>> myCone.Center[0] = [1]
>>> myCone.Center[2:3] = [2,3]
```

```
>>> myCone.Radius = 2.0
>>> Show(myCone)
>>> Render()
>>> myCone.Radius = 0.1
```

```
>>> #!? Why no change?
```

```
>>> Render()
```

Building a Pipeline

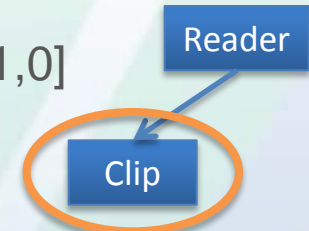
- Like in GUI, build on top of the “Active” source

```
>>>aReader =  
XMLStructuredGridReader(  
    FileName="multicomb_0.vts")
```

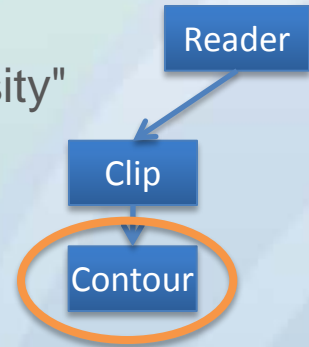


- Set Properties as you go, like editing Property Tab in GUI's ObjectInspector

```
>>> aClip = Clip()  
>>> aClip.ClipType.Normal = [0,-1,0]
```



```
>>> aContour = Contour()  
>>> aContour.ContourBy = "Density"  
>>> aContour.Isosurfaces = [0.5]
```



Building a Pipeline

- Branch by changing the active source, like choosing in GUI's PipelineBrowser
- Unlike in GUI, displays are not automatically made or refreshed

```
>>> SetActiveSource(aReader)
```

```
>>> aST = StreamTracer()
```

```
>>> aST.Vectors = "Momentum"
```

```
>>> aST.SeedType.Center = [3,2,28]
```

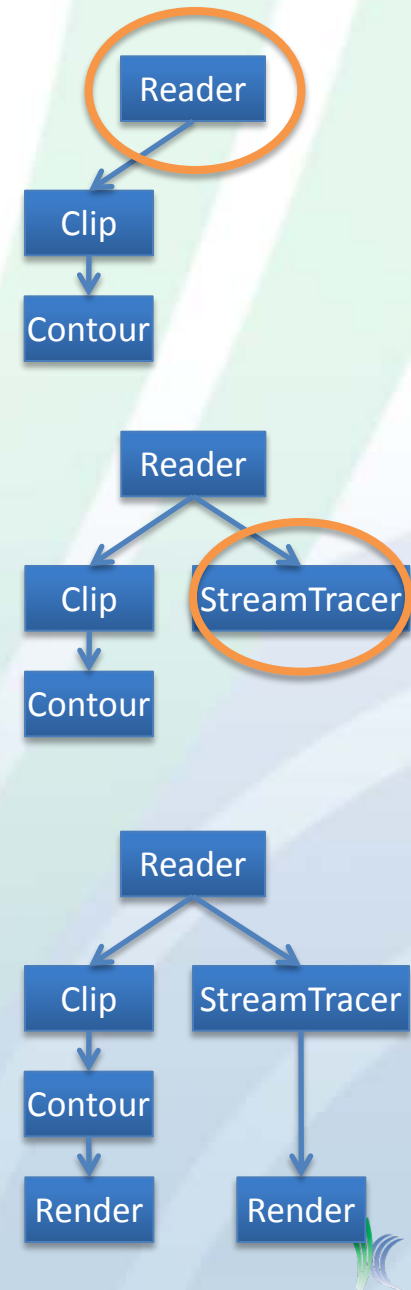
```
>>> aST.SeedType.Radius = 2
```

```
>>> aST.SeedType.NumberOfPoints  
= 100
```

```
>>> Show(aContour)
```

```
>>> Show(aStreamTracer)
```

```
>>> Render()
```



Navigating the Pipeline

- Don't have to use active source to branch, can assign at creation

```
>>> aST = StreamTracer(Input=aReader)
```
- Can change after the fact

```
>>> aST = StreamTracer()  
>>> aST.Input = aReader  
>>> aST.Input = aClip
```
- Can inspect ActiveSource

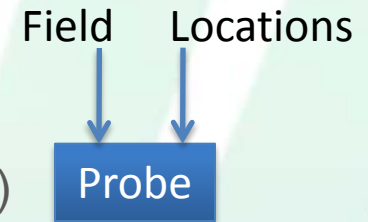
```
>>> aSource = GetActiveSource()
```
- Can get a hold of all or any particular SourceProxy

```
>>> GetSources()  
>>> someSource = FindSource("Contour1")
```

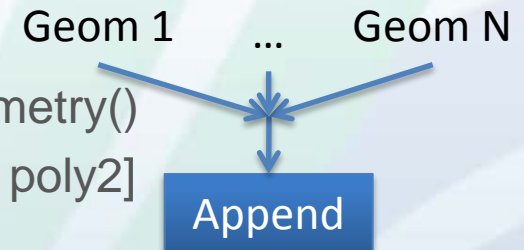
Merging and Multiplicity

- Some SourceProxies require multiple inputs, usually named “Input” and “Source”, but not always
- Some SourceProxies have inputs that are repeatable, use array notation to assign them
- A few SourceProxies produce multiple outputs, use array notation to retrieve them

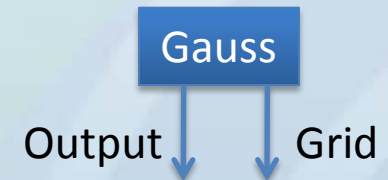
```
>>> probe = ProbeLocation()
>>> probe.Input = Mandebrot()
>>> probe.ProbeType = Sphere()
```



```
>>> append = AppendGeometry()
>>> append.Input = [poly1, poly2]
```

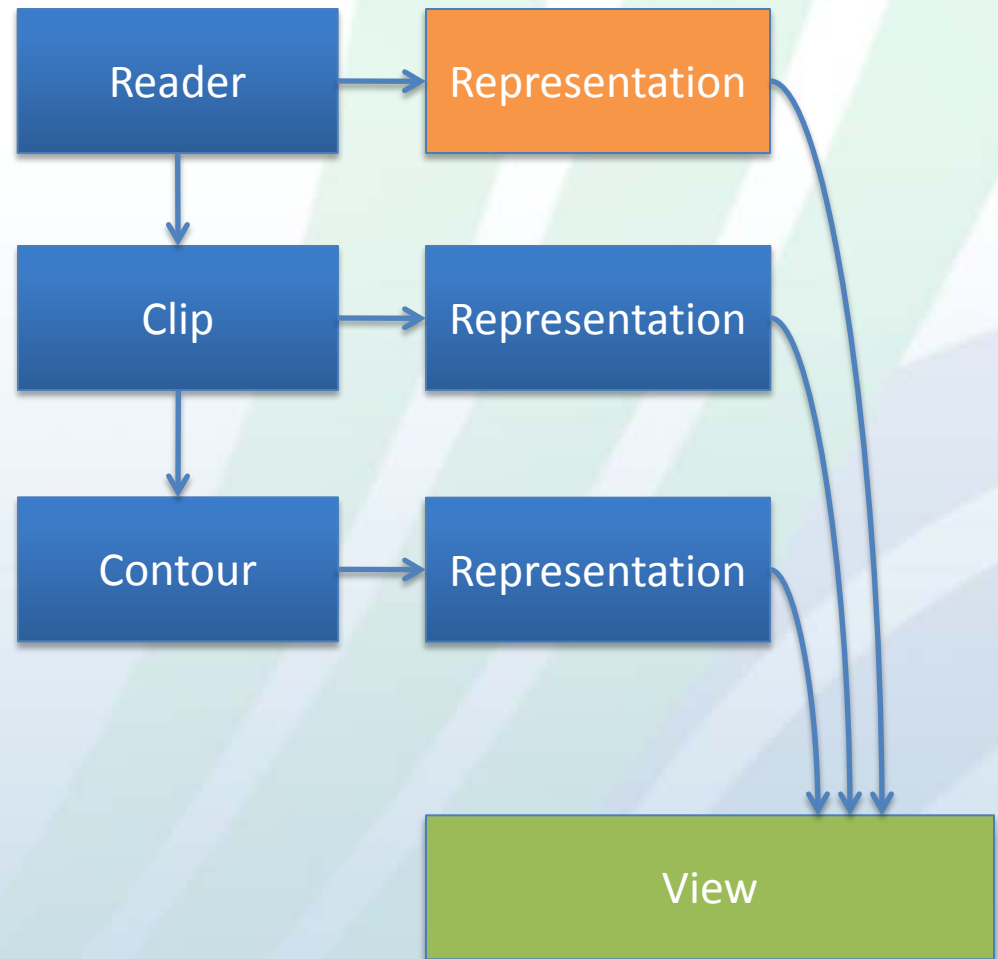


```
>>> reader =
    GaussianCubeReader(filename="my.cube")
>>> shrink=Shrink()
>>> shrink.Input=reader[1]
```



Displaying Results

- Parallel Flexible Display Pipeline complexity encapsulated by “Representations” in “Views”
- **Representation** – visual qualities of an output
≈ Mapper + Actor + parallel transport
Show() returns a Representation
- **View** - Visual qualities of a window
≈ Renderer + Camera + Lights + RenderWindow
Render() returns a View
- To make it easier to build, commands default to working with the **Active Representation** and **Active View**



Controlling Display

- Change Properties of View and Representation Proxies to affect display
>>> aView = GetActiveView()
>>> help(aView)
>>> aView.Background = [0.0,0.0,0.0]
- Don't forget lazy evaluation
>>> Render()
- Visibility is particularly important, since all pipeline stages can be shown
>>> aRep = GetRepresentation()
>>> help(aRep)
>>> Show(aRep)
>>> Hide(aRep)
Show() and Hide() shortcuts set Visibility property

Controlling Display

- Many methods take `ActiveRepresentation` and `ActiveView` as default arguments
- But can get hold of and then control any `View` and `Representation`

```
>>> clipFiltersRepInMyView =  
    GetDisplayProperties(aClip, myView)  
>>> clipFiltersRep =  
    GetDisplayProperties(aClip)  
>>> activeSourcesRep =  
    GetDisplayProperties()
```

```
>>> GetRenderViews()  
>>> view0 = GetRenderViews()[0]  
>>> allReps = view0.Representations()  
>>> rep0_0 = allReps[0]
```

Camera

- RenderViews (not PlotViews etc) have Cameras
- View has properties to manipulate them

```
>>> view0.CameraPosition
>>> view0.CameraPosition = [16,0,51]
>>> view0.CameraFocalPoint
>>> view0.CameraFocalPoint = [0,0,0]
>>> view0.CameraViewUp
>>> view0.CameraViewUp = [0,1,0]
>>> view0.CameraAngle
>>> view0.CameraAngle = 20
```

Rendering Modes

- A Representation's *Representation** property controls rendering mode:

Bounding Box

Points

Wireframe

Polygons (surface)

Volume Render

etc

```
>>> aRep = Show(aClip)
>>> aRep.GetProperty("Representation").
    Available
>>> aRep.Representation = 'Outline'
>>> Render()
>>> aRep.Representation = 'Points'
>>> Render()
>>> aRep.Representation = 'Wireframe'
>>> Render()
>>> aRep.Representation = 'Surface With
    Edges'
>>> Render()
>>> aRep.Representation = 'Surface'
>>> Render()
```

* Yes terminology is confusing, so top level is often called "Display Property" or "Display Pipeline"

Color Mapping

- Representations have LookupTables that assign colors to values
- MakeBlueToRedLT(min,max) is a convenient way to make one

```
>>> aRep.ColorArrayName = 'Density'  
>>> aRep.LookupTable=  
    MakeBlueToRedLT(0,1)  
>>> Render()
```

- You can design your own if you need to:

Pick an array to color with

Pick the value ranges

Pick the colors

```
>>> aRep.ColorAttributeType='POINT_DATA'  
>>> aRep.ColorArrayName="Density"  
>>> lut = servermanager.rendering.  
    PVLookupTable()  
>>> aRep.LookupTable = lut  
>>> #           value,   R,G,B  
>>> lut.RGBPoints = [ 0.0,   0.0, 0.0, 1.0,  
                    0.1,   0.5, 0.0, 0.5  
                    1.0,   1.0, 0.0, 0.0]
```


Getting information

- ParaView has a client server architecture, and is lazily evaluated (designed for large data)
- You have to ask ParaView politely when you need results back from server (other than display)
- Three ways ways to get quantitative results back
 - Information properties
 - DataInformation
 - Fetch

Information Properties

- Properties

Most VTK methods on server set parameters

SETFILENAME(),
SETCONTOURS()

```
>>> aReader.FileName = "multicomb_0.vts"  
>>> print aReader.FileName  
foo.ex2  
>>> #does not ask server, just remembers  
>>> #what we set
```

- Information Properties

Some VTK methods return simple results

GETFILENAME(),
GETNUMBEROFPPOINTS()

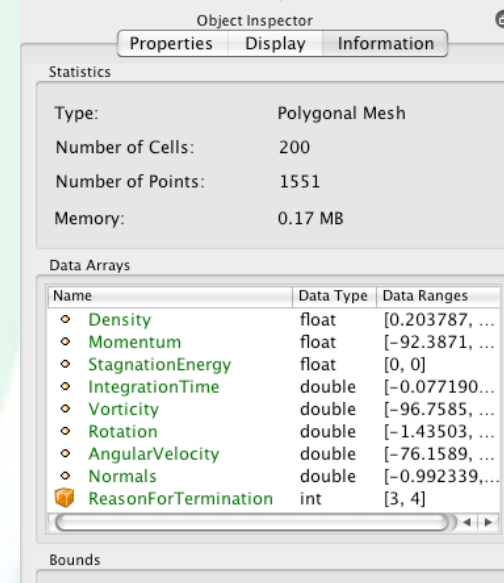
```
>>> aReader.UpdatePropertyInformation()  
>>> print aReader.TimestepValues  
  
>>> aST2 = StreamTracer(Input=aReader)  
>>> aST2.UpdatePipeline()  
>>> aST2.UpdatePropertyInformation()  
>>> aST2.GetProperty("NumberOfPoints")
```

Information Properties let the client read these results

Data Information

- Data Information
 - What GUI shows in Pipeline Browser's Information Tab
 - What GUI uses to assign filter default settings
 - Meta-Information about output of a SourceProxy
CLASSNAME,
MEMORYSIZE,
EXTENT,
NUMCELLS, NUMPOINTS,
ARRAYS, ARRAY NAMES,
ARRAY RANGES
 - Can't get individual values out

```
>>> aReader.UpdatePipeline()
>>> aReader.UpdatePipelineInformation()
>>> dlInfo = aReader.GetDataInformation()
>>> dlInfo.GetDataClassName()
>>> pdInfo =
    dlInfo.GetPointDataArrayInformation()
>>> pdInfo.GetNumberOfArrays()
>>> ai0 = pdInfo.GetArrayInformation(0)
>>> ai0.GetName()
>>> ai0.GetNumberOfComponents()
>>> ai0.GetComponentRange(0)
>>> ai0.GetNumberOfTuples()
```



The screenshot shows the 'Object Inspector' window with three tabs: 'Properties', 'Display', and 'Information'. The 'Information' tab is active, displaying 'Statistics' and 'Data Arrays'.

Statistics

Type:	Polygonal Mesh
Number of Cells:	200
Number of Points:	1551
Memory:	0.17 MB

Data Arrays

Name	Data Type	Data Ranges
◊ Density	float	[0.203787, ...]
◊ Momentum	float	[-92.3871, ...]
◊ StagnationEnergy	float	[0, 0]
◊ IntegrationTime	double	[-0.077190, ...]
◊ Vorticity	double	[-96.7585, ...]
◊ Rotation	double	[-1.43503, ...]
◊ AngularVelocity	double	[-76.1589, ...]
◊ Normals	double	[-0.992339, ...]
📦 ReasonForTermination	int	[3, 4]

Bounds

Fetch

- Copies entire DataSet from server to Client
- Once local, you can manipulate the data with python Wrapped VTK API and access individual data values
- Since data is large, don't often want whole data set on client
- Can also do some simple aggregation of attribute values
Just specify an aggregator function to apply on the way

```
>>> output = servermanager.Fetch(aClip)
```

```
>>> print(output)
```

```
>>> processor1sOutput =  
servermanager.Fetch(aClip,1)
```

```
>>> mm = MinMax()
```

```
>>> mm.Operation = "MIN"
```

```
>>> minResult = servermanager.Fetch(elev, mm,  
mm)
```

```
>>> a0 = minResult.GetPointData().GetArray(1)
```

```
>>> a0.GetName()
```

```
>>> a0.GetValue(0)
```

Now that you know...

- Choosing a server

Disconnect from one server (destroying pipeline there) and connect to another.

```
>>> Connect(host, portnum)
```

```
>>> Help(Connect)
```

- Writers

Save output of any SourceProxy on server's file system

```
>>> writer =XMLUnstructuredGridWriter()
```

```
>>> writer.FileName = "foo.pvtk"
```

```
>>> writer.Input = aClip
```

```
>>> writer.UpdatePipeline()
```

Features I'm skipping

- Screen Shots
 - >>> WriteImage(filename, view==ActiveView, Magnification==0.0)
- Animation
 - Create key frames in tracks and automatically animate through them. Like GUI's Animation View
 - >>> scene = servermanager.animation.AnimationScene()
 - >>> track1 = servermanager.animation.KeyFrameAnimationCue()
 - >>> keyframe1 = servermanager.animation.CompositeKeyFrame()
 - >>> track1.KeyFrames = [keyframe1, keyframe2]
 - >>> scene.Cues = [track1]
- Movies
 - Save as series of screenshots or into a movie file*
 - >>> AnimateReader(reader, view, "myMovie.png")

*Assuming your ParaView has a codec, otherwise limited to numbered screenshots

Even More Features

- State

Save state in GUI, load it in python (and vice-versa)

```
>>> servermanager.LoadState("myteststate.pvsm")
```

```
>>> SetActiveView(GetRenderView())
```

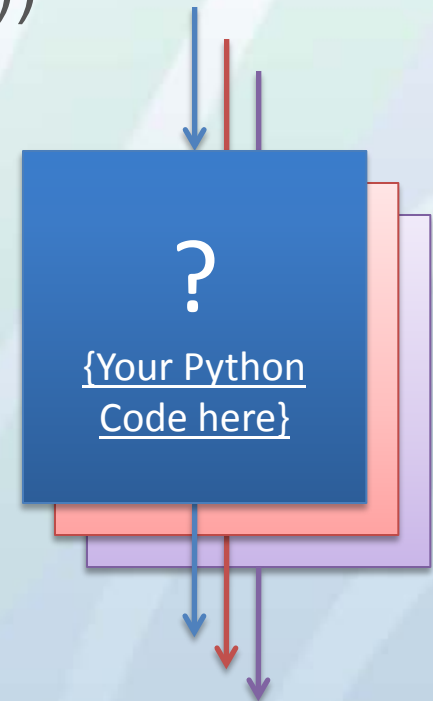
```
>>> Render()
```

- Python Programmable Filter

A white box filter

Arbitrary scripted parallel processing

Numerous examples on wiki



Python Programmable Filter

runs inside a filter's RequestData() on server

python wrapped VTK API

Get hold of input and output DataSet(s)
examine geometry, topology and attributes

Do some arbitrary calculation

```
>>> pfilter = ProgrammableFilter()
>>> pfilter.Script = """
pdi = self.GetPolyDataInput()
pdo = self.GetPolyDataOutput()
newPoints = vtk.vtkPoints()
numPoints = pdi.GetNumberOfPoints()
for i in range(0, numPoints):
    coord = pdi.GetPoint(i)
    x, y, z = coord[:3]
    x = x * 1
    y = y * 1
    z = 1 + z*0.3
    newPoints.InsertPoint(i, x, y, z)
pdo.SetPoints(newPoints)
"""
```


Getting More Help

- **Wiki Page**
 - <http://www.paraview.org/Wiki/ParaView>
- **Source Code Documentation**
 - <http://www.paraview.org/ParaQ/Doc/Nightly/html/annotated.html>
- **Mailing List**
 - Sign up-><http://public.kitware.com/mailman/listinfo/paraview>
 - Search -><http://markmail.org/search/?q=list:paraview>
- **Bug Tracker**
 - http://www.paraview.org/Bug/my_view_page.php
 - Project:-> ParaView3