VIS 2019

Post-Hoc Analysis with TTK

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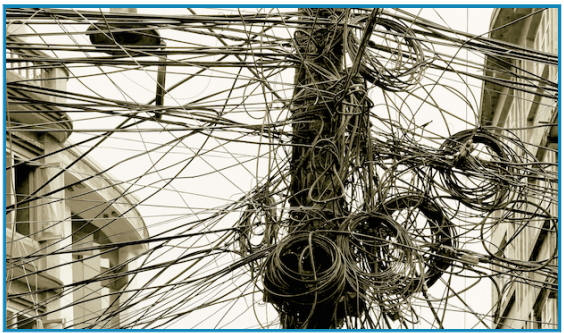
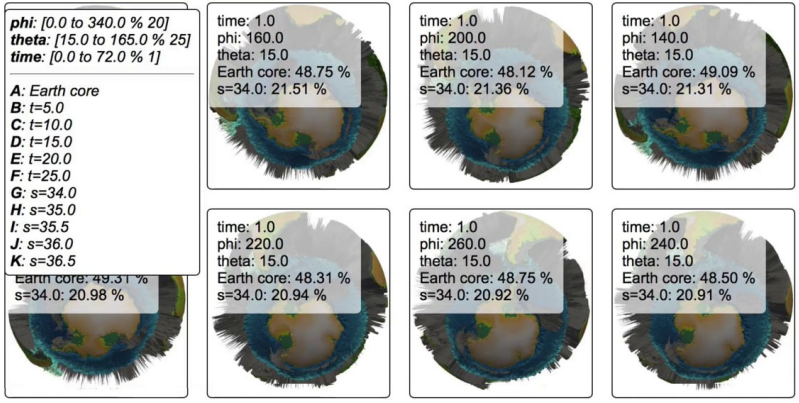
Motivation

- To explore massive datasets, it is necessary to intelligently store, query, analyze, and visualize their data products.
- Such products can be images, meshes, tabular data, tracking graphs, volume data, persistence diagrams, and so forth.



Approach

- Cinema Databases associate data products with parameters.
- Originally conceptualized for image products[1].



[1] Ahrens et al., "An image-based approach to extreme scale in situ visualization and analysis". Proceedings of the International Conference for High Performance Computing, Networking, Storage and Analysis. IEEE Press, 2014.

Cinema Database Concept[2]

Data Product Representation: products can be of any kind, but VTK is strongly recommended.

Data Product Organization: all products are organized by one table that is stored as a CSV file.

Database Interaction: database viewers enable users to specify how database content needs to be interpreted.

[2] D. Rogers et al., ”Cinema Dietrich Specification”. Technical Report, LANL, 2018.

Cinema Database Example

```
.../Meshes.cdb/
    data.csv
    data/
        A_00.vtu
        A_01.vtu
        B_50.vtu
        B_51.vtu
        B_54.vtu
```

(a) File System

Sim,	Time,	FILE
A,	00,	data/A_00.vtu
A,	01,	data/A_01.vtu
B,	50,	data/B_50.vtu
B,	51,	data/B_51.vtu
B,	54,	data/B_54.vtu

(b) data.csv

New TTK Cinema Filters

General Filters:

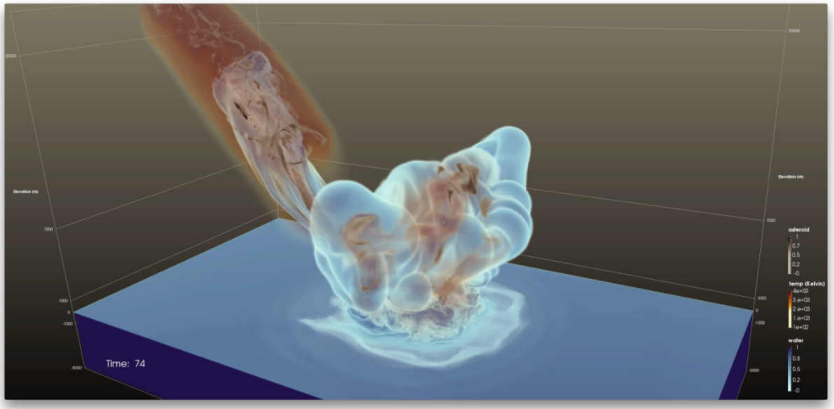
- **CinemaReader** - read database manifest
- **CinemaQuery** - find specific products
- **CinemaProductReader** - read referenced products
- **CinemaWriter** - store products in database

Filters that focus on Image Products:

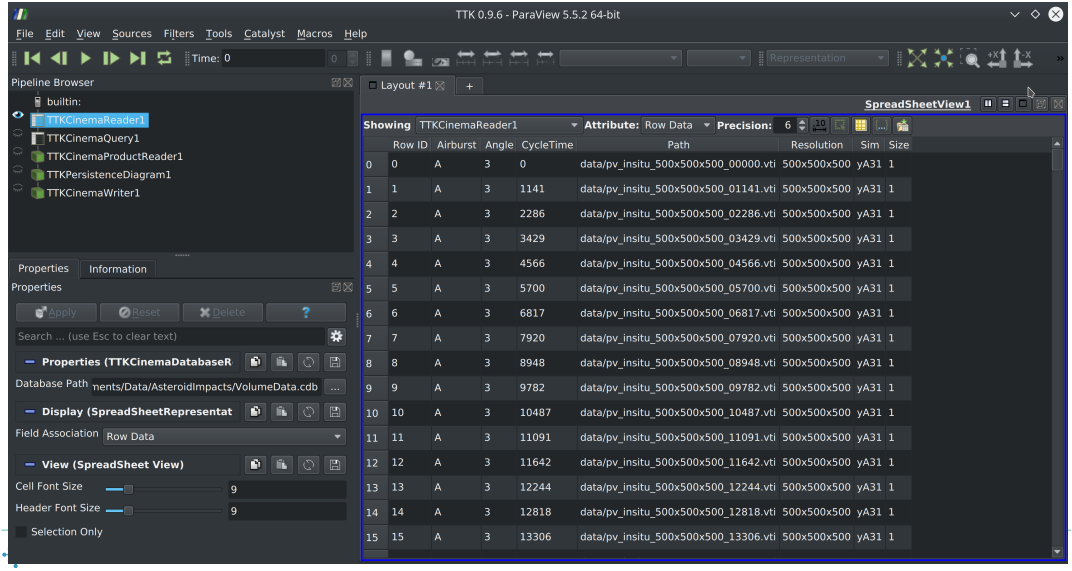
- **CinemaImaging** - create value and depth images of an object
- **CinemaShading** - create color images based on value and depth images

Asteroid Ocean Impacts

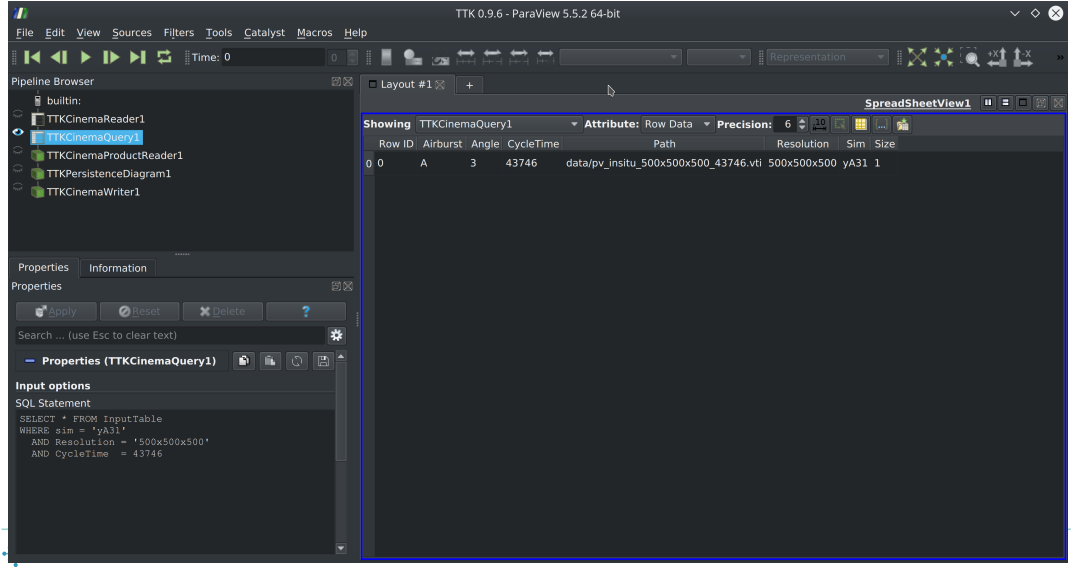
- `https://sciviscontest2018.org/`
- 27 different simulation scenarios
- 11 Scalar Fields
- 500^3 cells over 500 timesteps



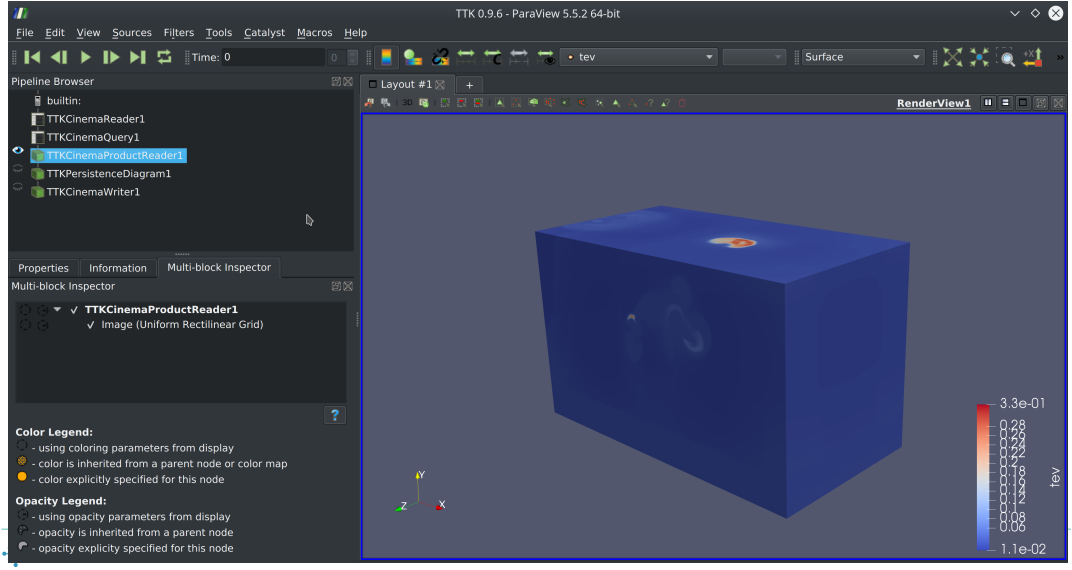
Reading a Cinema Database



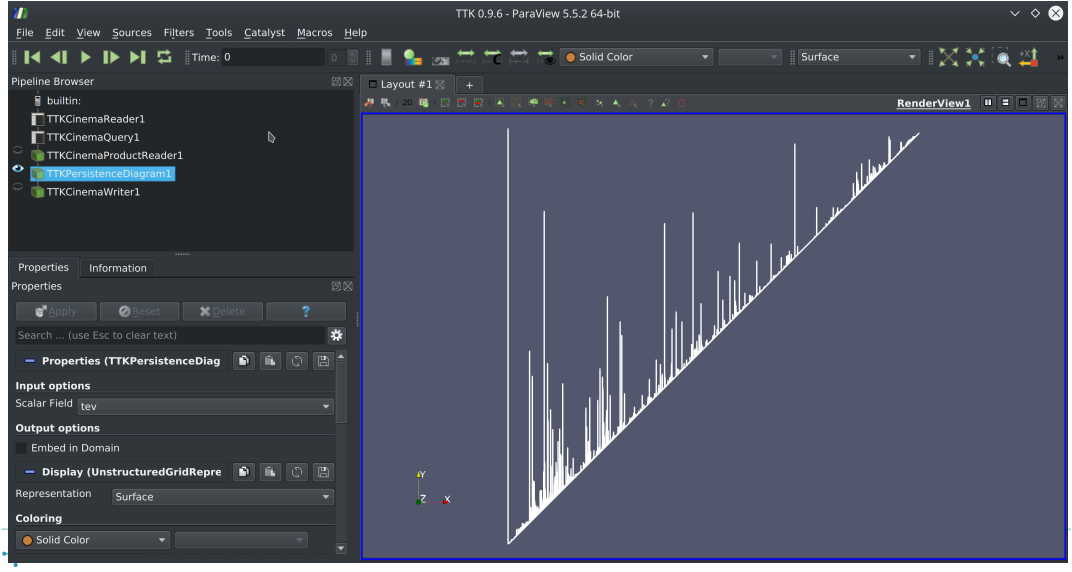
Performing a Query



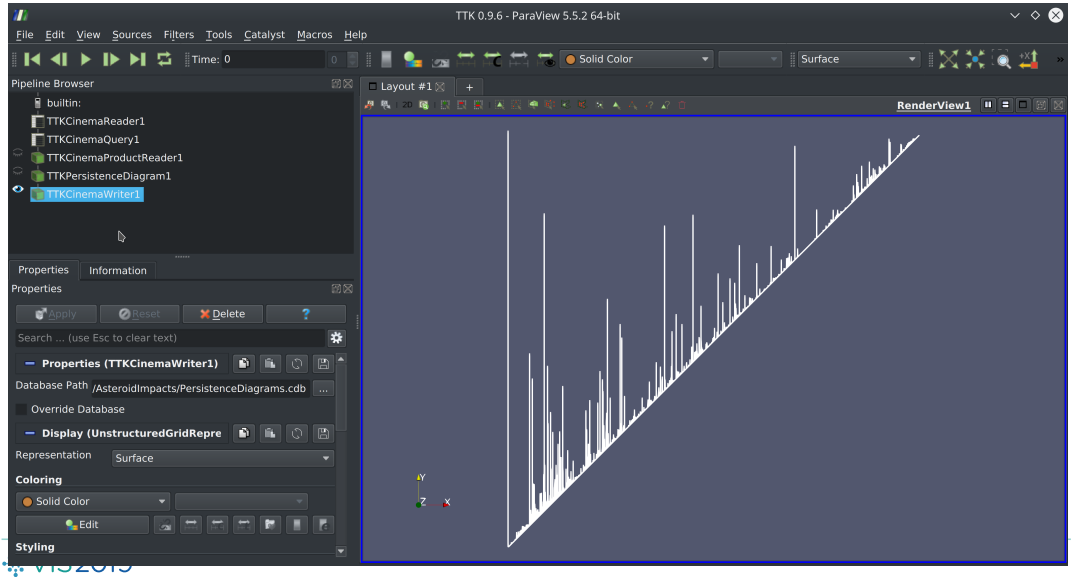
Reading the corresponding Data Products



Perform any Analysis



Store new Data Products



C++ Script

```cpp
int main(int argc, char **argv){

    auto cinemaReader = vtkSmartPointer<ttkCinemaReader>::New();
    cinemaReader->SetDatabasePath( "home/lukasczyk/test.cdb" );

    auto cinemaQuery = vtkSmartPointer<ttkCinemaQuery>::New();
    cinemaQuery->SetInputConnection(0, cinemaReader->GetOutputPort(0));
    cinemaQuery->SetQueryString(
        " SELECT * FROM vtkTable0       "
        " WHERE Sim='yA31' and Time=101 "
        " ORDER BY Time                 "
    );

    auto cinemaProductReader = vtkSmartPointer<ttkCinemaProductReader>::New();
    cinemaProductReader->SetInputConnection(0, cinemaQuery->GetOutputPort(0));

    auto persistenceDiagram = vtkSmartPointer<ttkPersistenceDiagram>::New();
    persistenceDiagram->SetInputConnection(0, cinemaProductReader->GetOutputPort(0));

    auto cinemaWriter = vtkSmartPointer<ttkCinemaWriter>::New();
    cinemaWriter->SetDatabasePath( "home/lukasczyk/test2.cdb" );
    cinemaWriter->SetInputConnection(0, persistenceDiagram->GetOutputPort(0));

    return 0;
}
```

Conclusion

- Cinema integration in TTK
- Data analysis and visualization made easy
- Systematic approach to batch processing and post-hoc analysis
- Trivial to get c++/pyhton scripts running on a cluster (no need for ParaView)

Thank You