

The VTK-m User's Guide

VTK-m version 1.4.0-651-gbe03d1c2

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ABOUT THE COVER

The cover image is a visualization of the temperature field computed by the Nek5000 thermal hydraulics simulator. In the simulation twin inlets pump air into a box with a temperature difference between the 2 inlets. The visualization is provided by Matthew Larsen at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

The interior cover image represents seismic wave propagation through the Earth. The visualization is provided by Matthew Larsen at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

The cover design was done by Steve Jordan.

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CONTENTS

I Getting Started	1
1 Introduction	3
1.1 How to Use This Guide	3
1.2 Conventions Used in This Guide	4
2 Build and Install VTK-m	7
2.1 Getting VTK-m	7
2.2 Configure VTK-m	7
2.3 Building VTK-m	10
2.4 Linking to VTK-m	11
3 Quick Start	15
3.1 Initialize	15
3.2 Reading a File	15
3.3 Running a Filter	16
3.4 Rendering an Image	16
3.5 The Full Example	17
3.6 Build Configuration	18
II Using VTK-m	19
4 Base Types	21
4.1 Floating Point Types	21
4.2 Integer Types	22
4.3 Vector Types	22
5 VTK-m Version	25

6 Initialization	27
7 Data Sets	29
7.1 Building Data Sets	29
7.1.1 Creating Uniform Grids	30
7.1.2 Creating Rectilinear Grids	30
7.1.3 Creating Explicit Meshes	31
7.1.4 Add Fields	35
7.2 Cell Sets	36
7.2.1 Structured Cell Sets	36
7.2.2 Explicit Cell Sets	37
7.2.3 Cell Set Permutations	38
7.2.4 Cell Set Extrude	40
7.3 Fields	40
7.4 Coordinate Systems	41
7.5 Partitioned Data Sets	41
8 File I/O	45
8.1 Readers	45
8.1.1 Legacy VTK File Reader	45
8.2 Writers	46
8.2.1 Legacy VTK File Writer	46
9 Running Filters	47
9.1 Provided Filters	48
9.1.1 Cell Average	48
9.1.2 Clean Grid	49
9.1.3 Clip with Field	50
9.1.4 Clip with Implicit Function	51
9.1.5 Connected Components	52
Cell Connectivity	52
Image Field	52
9.1.6 Coordinate System Transforms	53
Cylindrical Coordinate System Transform	53
Spherical Coordinate System Transform	54
9.1.7 Contour	54
9.1.8 Cross Product	55
9.1.9 Dot Product	56

9.1.10	External Faces	57
9.1.11	Extract Structured	57
9.1.12	Field to Colors	58
9.1.13	Ghost Cell Classification	60
9.1.14	Ghost Cell Removal	60
9.1.15	Gradients	61
9.1.16	Histogram	62
9.1.17	Lagrangian Coherent Structures	62
9.1.18	Mesh Quality Metrics	63
9.1.19	Point Average	65
9.1.20	Point Elevation	66
9.1.21	Point Transform	67
9.1.22	Stream Tracing	68
	Streamlines	68
	Stream Surface	69
	Pathlines	69
9.1.23	Surface Normals	70
9.1.24	Threshold	72
9.1.25	Tube	72
9.1.26	Vector Magnitude	73
9.1.27	Vertex Clustering	73
9.1.28	Warp Scalar	74
9.1.29	Warp Vector	75
9.1.30	ZFP Compression	75
9.2	Advanced Field Management	76
9.2.1	Input Fields	76
9.2.2	Passing Fields from Input to Output	77
10	Rendering	79
10.1	Scenes and Actors	79
10.2	Canvas	80
10.3	Mappers	80
10.4	Views	81
10.5	Changing Rendering Modes	82
10.6	Manipulating the Camera	83
10.6.1	2D Camera Mode	83
	View Range	83

Pan	84
Zoom	84
10.6.2 3D Camera Mode	84
Position and Orientation	85
Movement	86
Pan	87
Zoom	87
Reset	87
10.7 Interactive Rendering	88
10.7.1 Rendering Into a GUI	88
10.7.2 Camera Movement	89
Rotate	89
Pan	90
Zoom	91
10.8 Color Tables	91
11 Error Handling	93
11.1 Runtime Error Exceptions	93
11.2 Asserting Conditions	94
11.3 Compile Time Checks	94
12 Managing Devices	97
12.1 Device Adapter Tag	97
12.2 Device Adapter Id	98
12.3 Runtime Device Tracker	99
13 Timers	101
14 Implicit Functions	103
14.1 Provided Implicit Functions	103
14.1.1 Plane	103
14.1.2 Sphere	103
14.1.3 Cylinder	104
14.1.4 Box	105
14.1.5 Frustum	105
14.2 Implicit Function Handles	105

III Developing Algorithms	107
15 General Approach	109
15.1 Package Structure	110
15.2 Function and Method Environment Modifiers	111
16 Basic Array Handles	113
16.1 Creating Array Handles	114
16.2 Deep Array Copies	115
16.3 The Hidden Second Template Parameter	116
17 Simple Worklets	117
17.1 Control Signature	118
17.2 Execution Signature	118
17.3 Input Domain	119
17.4 Worklet Operator	119
17.5 Invoking a Worklet	119
17.6 Preview of More Complex Worklets	120
18 Basic Filter Implementation	121
IV Advanced Development	125
19 Advanced Types	127
19.1 Single Number Types	127
19.2 Vector Types	127
19.3 Pair	131
19.4 Range	131
19.5 Bounds	132
19.6 Traits	133
19.6.1 Type Traits	133
19.6.2 Vector Traits	134
19.7 List Tags	137
19.7.1 Building List Tags	137
19.7.2 Type Lists	138
19.7.3 Operating on Lists	139
20 Logging	141
20.1 Initializing Logging	141

20.2 Logging Levels	141
20.3 Log Entries	143
20.3.1 Basic Log Entries	143
20.3.2 Conditional Log Entries	144
20.3.3 Scoped Log Entries	144
20.3.4 Error Context	145
20.4 Helper Functions	145
21 Worklet Type Reference	147
21.1 Field Map	148
21.2 Topology Map	150
21.2.1 Visit Cells with Points	150
21.2.2 Visit Points with Cells	153
21.2.3 General Topology Maps	156
21.3 Point Neighborhood	158
21.3.1 Neighborhood Information	160
21.3.2 Convolving Small Kernels	161
21.4 Reduce by Key	162
22 Filter Type Reference	169
22.1 Field Filters	169
22.1.1 Using Cell Connectivity	172
22.2 Data Set Filters	174
22.3 Data Set with Field Filters	177
22.4 Applying Policies	180
22.4.1 Getting Field Data	181
22.4.2 Getting Cell Sets	181
23 Worklet Error Handling	183
24 Math	185
24.1 Basic Math	185
24.2 Vector Analysis	188
24.3 Matrices	189
24.4 Newton's Method	190
25 Working with Cells	193
25.1 Cell Shape Tags and Ids	193
25.1.1 Converting Between Tags and Identifiers	193

25.1.2 Cell Traits	195
25.2 Parametric and World Coordinates	196
25.3 Interpolation	197
25.4 Derivatives	197
25.5 Edges and Faces	198
26 Fancy Array Handles	203
26.1 Constant Arrays	203
26.2 ArrayHandleView	204
26.3 Counting Arrays	204
26.4 Cast Arrays	205
26.5 Discard Arrays	206
26.6 Permuted Arrays	206
26.7 Zipped Arrays	208
26.8 Coordinate System Arrays	209
26.9 Composite Vector Arrays	210
26.10 Extract Component Arrays	211
26.11 Swizzle Arrays	212
26.12 Grouped Vector Arrays	213
26.13 Virtual Arrays	214
26.13.1 Virtual Coordinates	217
27 Accessing and Allocating Array Handles	219
27.1 Array Portals	219
27.2 Allocating and Populating Array Handles	222
27.3 Compute Array Range	223
27.4 Interface to Execution Environment	223
28 Global Arrays and Topology	225
28.1 Whole Arrays	225
28.2 Atomic Arrays	227
28.3 Whole Cell Sets	229
29 Execution Objects	233
30 Locators	235
30.1 Cell Locators	235
30.1.1 Building a Cell Locator	236
30.1.2 Using Cell Locators in a Worklet	236

30.2 Point Locators	238
30.2.1 Building Point Locators	238
30.2.2 Using Point Locators in a Worklet	239
31 Worklet Input Output Semantics	241
31.1 Scatter	241
32 Generating Cell Sets	247
32.1 Single Cell Type	247
32.2 Combining Like Elements	250
32.3 Faster Combining Like Elements with Hashes	255
32.4 Variable Cell Types	262
33 Variant Array Handles	267
33.1 Querying and Casting	267
33.2 Casting to Unknown Types	269
33.3 Specifying Cast Lists	270
34 Device Algorithms	273
34.1 Copy	273
34.2 CopyIf	274
34.3 CopySubRange	274
34.4 LowerBounds	275
34.5 Reduce	275
34.6 ReduceByKey	276
34.7 ScanExclusive	276
34.8 ScanExclusiveByKey	277
34.9 ScanInclusive	277
34.10 ScanInclusiveByKey	278
34.11 Schedule	278
34.12 Sort	279
34.13 SortByKey	279
34.14 Synchronize	279
34.15 Unique	280
34.16 UpperBounds	280
34.17 Specifying the Device Adapter	281
34.18 Predicates and Operators	281
34.18.1 Unary Predicates	282

34.18.2 Binary Predicates	282
34.18.3 Binary Operators	283
34.18.4 Creating Custom Comparators	284
35 Virtual Objects	285
36 Custom Array Storage	289
36.1 Basic Storage	290
36.2 Implementing Fancy Arrays	290
36.2.1 Implicit Array Handles	290
36.2.2 Transformed Arrays	292
36.2.3 Derived Storage	294
36.3 Adapting Data Structures	301
V Core Development	309
37 Try Execute	311
38 Implementing Device Adapters	313
38.1 Tag	313
38.2 Runtime Detector	314
38.3 Array Manager Execution	315
38.3.1 <code>ArrayManagerExecution</code>	315
38.3.2 <code>ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic</code>	317
38.3.3 <code>ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic</code>	318
38.4 Virtual Object Transfer	320
38.5 Atomic Interface Execution	322
38.6 Algorithms	322
38.7 Timer Implementation	327
39 Function Interface Objects	329
39.1 Declaring and Creating	329
39.2 Parameters	330
39.3 Invoking	331
39.4 Modifying Parameters	333
39.5 Transformations	334
39.6 For Each	337
40 Worklet Arguments	339

40.1	Type Checks	339
40.2	Transport	341
40.3	Fetch	344
40.4	Creating New <code>ControlSignature</code> Tags	347
40.5	Creating New <code>ExecutionSignature</code> Tags	348
41	New Worklet Types	351
41.1	Motivating Example	351
41.2	Thread Indices	354
41.3	Signature Tags	357
41.4	Worklet Superclass	359
41.5	Dispatcher	361
41.6	Using the Worklet	366
41.6.1	Quadratic Type 2 Curve	366
41.6.2	Tree Fractal	367
41.6.3	Dragon Fractal	369
41.6.4	Hilbert Curve	371
VI	Appendix	375
Index		377

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1 Comparison of Marching Cubes implementations.	4
2.1 The CMake GUI configuring the VTK-m project.	8
7.1 Basic Cell Shapes	32
7.2 An example explicit mesh.	33
7.3 The relationship between a cell shape and its topological elements (points, edges, and faces).	36
7.4 The arrangement of points and cells in a 3D structured grid.	37
7.5 Basic Cell Shapes in a <code>CellSetExplicit</code>	38
7.6 Example of cells in a <code>CellSetExplicit</code> and the arrays that define them.	39
7.7 An example of an extruded wedge from XZ-plane coordinates. Six wedges are extracted from three XZ-plane points.	40
10.1 Example output of VTK-m's rendering system.	82
10.2 Alternate rendering modes.	83
10.3 The view range bounds to give a <code>Camera</code>	84
10.4 The position and orientation parameters for a <code>Camera</code>	85
10.5 <code>Camera</code> movement functions relative to position and orientation.	86
14.1 Visual Representation of an Implicit Plane. The red dot and arrow represent the origin and normal of the plane, respectively. For demonstrative purposes the plane as shown with limited area, but in actuality the plane extends infinitely.	104
14.2 Visual Representation of an Implicit Sphere. The red dot represents the center of the sphere. The radius is the length of any line (like the blue one shown here) that extends from the center in any direction to the surface.	104
14.3 Visual Representation of an Implicit Cylinder. The red dot represents the center value, and the red arrow represents the vector that points in the direction of the axis. The radius is the length of any line (like the blue one shown here) that extends perpendicular from the axis to the surface.	104
14.4 Visual Representation of an Implicit Box. The red dots represent the minimum and maximum points. . .	105

14.5 Visual Representation of an Implicit Frustum. The red dots and arrows represent the points and normals defining each enclosing plane. The blue dots represent the 8 vertices, which can also be used to define the frustum.	106
15.1 Diagram of the VTK-m framework.	110
15.2 VTK-m package hierarchy.	111
21.1 The collection of values for a reduce by key worklet.	163
25.1 Basic Cell Shapes	194
25.2 The constituent elements (points, edges, and faces) of cells.	198
28.1 The angles incident around a point in a mesh.	230
32.1 Duplicate lines from extracted edges.	251
36.1 Array handles, storage objects, and the underlying data source.	289
41.1 Basic shape for the Koch Snowflake.	352
41.2 The Koch Snowflake after multiple iterations.	352
41.3 Parametric coordinates for the Koch Snowflake shape.	352
41.4 Applying the line fractal transform for the Koch Snowflake.	353
41.5 The quadratic type 2 curve fractal.	366
41.6 The tree fractal.	368
41.7 The first four iterations of the dragon fractal.	369
41.8 The dragon fractal after 12 iterations.	370
41.9 Hilbert curve fractal.	372

LIST OF EXAMPLES

2.1	Running CMake on a cloned VTK-m repository (Unix commands).	8
2.2	Using <code>make</code> to build VTK-m.	10
2.3	Loading VTK-m configuration from an external CMake project.	11
2.4	Linking VTK-m code into an external program.	11
2.5	Using an optional component of VTK-m.	13
3.1	Initializing VTK-m.	15
3.2	Reading data from a VTK legacy file.	16
3.3	Running a filter.	16
3.4	Rendering data.	17
3.5	Simple example of using VTK-m.	17
3.6	<code>CMakeLists.txt</code> to build a program using VTK-m.	18
4.1	Simple use of <code>Vec</code> objects.	22
6.1	Calling <code>Initialize</code>	28
7.1	Creating a uniform grid.	30
7.2	Creating a uniform grid with custom origin and spacing.	30
7.3	Creating a rectilinear grid.	31
7.4	Creating an explicit mesh with <code>DataSetBuilderExplicit</code>	32
7.5	Creating an explicit mesh with <code>DataSetBuilderExplicitIterative</code>	34
7.6	Adding fields to a <code>DataSet</code>	35
7.7	Subsampling a data set with <code>CellSetPermutation</code>	39
7.8	Creating a <code>PartitionedDataSet</code>	42
7.9	Queries on a <code>PartitionedDataSet</code>	42
7.10	Applying a filter to multi block data.	43
8.1	Reading a legacy VTK file.	45
8.2	Writing a legacy VTK file.	46
9.1	Using <code>PointElevation</code> , which is a field filter.	47

9.2	Using <code>ClipWithField</code>	50
9.3	Using <code>ClipWithImplicitFunction</code>	51
9.4	Using <code>Contour</code> , which is a data set with field filter.	55
9.5	Using <code>Streamline</code> , which is a data set with field filter.	68
9.6	Using <code>StreamSurface</code> , which is a data set with field filter.	69
9.7	Using <code>Pathline</code> , which is a data set with field filter.	70
9.8	Using <code>Tube</code> , which is a data set with field filter.	73
9.9	Using <code>VertexClustering</code>	74
9.10	Setting a field's active filter with an association.	77
9.11	Turning off the passing of all fields when executing a filter.	77
9.12	Setting one field to pass by name.	78
9.13	Using a list of fields for a filter to pass.	78
9.14	Excluding a list of fields for a filter to pass.	78
9.15	Using <code>vtkm::filter::FieldSelection</code>	78
9.16	Selecting one field and its association for a filter to pass.	78
9.17	Selecting a list of fields and their associations for a filter to pass.	78
10.1	Creating an <code>Actor</code> and adding it to a <code>Scene</code>	79
10.2	Creating a canvas for rendering.	80
10.3	Constructing a <code>View</code>	81
10.4	Changing the background and foreground colors of a <code>View</code>	81
10.5	Using <code>Canvas::Paint</code> in a display callback.	81
10.6	Saving the result of a render as an image file.	82
10.7	Creating a mapper for a wireframe representation.	82
10.8	Creating a mapper for point representation.	82
10.9	Panning the camera.	84
10.10	Zooming the camera.	84
10.11	Directly setting <code>vtkm::rendering::Camera</code> position and orientation.	86
10.12	Moving the camera around the look at point.	86
10.13	Panning the camera.	87
10.14	Zooming the camera.	87
10.15	Resetting a <code>Camera</code> to view geometry.	88
10.16	Resetting a <code>Camera</code> to be axis aligned.	88
10.17	Rendering a <code>View</code> and pasting the result to an active OpenGL context.	89
10.18	Interactive rotations through mouse dragging with <code>Camera::TrackballRotate</code>	90
10.19	Pan the view based on mouse movements.	90
10.20	Zoom the view based on mouse movements.	91
10.21	Specifying a <code>ColorTable</code> for an <code>Actor</code>	91

11.1	Simple error reporting.	93
11.2	Using <code>VTKM_ASSERT</code>	94
11.3	Using <code>VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT</code>	95
12.1	Specifying a device using a device adapter tag.	97
12.2	Restricting which devices VTK-m uses per thread.	100
12.3	Disabling a device with <code>RuntimeDeviceTracker</code>	100
13.1	Using <code>vtkm::cont::Timer</code>	101
14.1	Using <code>ImplicitFunctionHandle</code>	105
15.1	Usage of an environment modifier macro on a function.	112
15.2	Suppressing warnings about functions from mixed environments.	112
16.1	Creating an <code>ArrayHandle</code> for output data.	114
16.2	Creating an <code>ArrayHandle</code> that points to a provided C array.	114
16.3	Creating an <code>ArrayHandle</code> that points to a provided <code>std::vector</code>	114
16.4	Invalidate an <code>ArrayHandle</code> by letting the source <code>std::vector</code> leave scope.	115
16.5	Using <code>ArrayCopy</code>	115
16.6	Declaration of the <code>vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle</code> templated class.	116
16.7	Templating a function on an <code>ArrayHandle</code> 's parameters	116
16.8	A template parameter that should be an <code>ArrayHandle</code>	116
17.1	A simple worklet.	117
17.2	A <code>ControlSignature</code>	118
17.3	An <code>ExecutionSignature</code>	118
17.4	An <code>InputDomain</code> declaration.	119
17.5	An overloaded parenthesis operator of a worklet.	119
17.6	Invoking a worklet.	119
17.7	A more complex worklet.	120
18.1	Header declaration for a simple filter.	121
18.2	Constructor for a simple filter.	122
18.3	Implementation of <code>DoExecute</code> for a simple filter.	122
19.1	Creating vector types.	127
19.2	Vector operations.	128
19.3	Repurposing a <code>vtkm::Vec</code>	129
19.4	Using <code>vtkm::VecCConst</code> with a constant array.	129
19.5	Using <code>vtkm::VecVariable</code>	130
19.6	Using <code>vtkm::Range</code>	131
19.7	Using <code>vtkm::Bounds</code>	132
19.8	Definition of <code>vtkm::TypeTraits <vtkm::Float32 ></code>	133
19.9	Using <code>TypeTraits</code> for a generic remainder.	133

19.10	Definition of <code>vtkm::VecTraits<vtkm::Id3></code>	135
19.11	Using <code>VecTraits</code> for less functors.	136
19.12	Creating list tags.	137
19.13	Defining new type lists.	139
19.14	Converting dynamic types to static types with <code>ListForEach</code>	140
20.1	Initializing logging.	143
20.2	Basic logging.	143
20.3	Conditional logging.	144
20.4	Scoped logging.	144
20.5	Scoped logging in a function.	145
20.6	Providing an error context for logging.	145
20.7	Helper log functions.	145
21.1	Implementation and use of a field map worklet.	149
21.2	Leveraging field maps and field maps for general processing.	150
21.3	Implementation and use of a visit cells with points worklet.	153
21.4	Implementation and use of a visit points with cells worklet.	155
21.5	Retrieve neighborhood field value.	160
21.6	Iterating over the valid portion of a neighborhood.	161
21.7	Implementation and use of a point neighborhood worklet.	161
21.8	A helper class to manage histogram bins.	164
21.9	A simple map worklet to identify histogram bins, which will be used as keys.	165
21.10	Creating a <code>vtkm::worklet::Keys</code> object.	165
21.11	A reduce by key worklet to write histogram bin counts.	166
21.12	A worklet that averages all values with a common key.	166
21.13	Using a reduce by key worklet to average values falling into the same bin.	166
22.1	Header declaration for a field filter.	170
22.2	Implementation of a field filter.	171
22.3	Header declaration for a field filter using cell topology.	172
22.4	Implementation of a field filter using cell topology.	173
22.5	Header declaration for a data set filter.	175
22.6	Implementation of the <code>DoExecute</code> method of a data set filter.	176
22.7	Implementation of the <code>DoMapField</code> method of a data set filter.	176
22.8	Header declaration for a data set with field filter.	178
22.9	Implementation of the <code>DoExecute</code> method of a data set with field filter.	179
22.10	Implementation of the <code>DoMapField</code> method of a data set with field filter.	180
22.11	Using a policy to get the <code>ArrayHandle</code> out of a <code>Field</code>	181
22.12	Using a policy to get the <code>CellSet</code> from a <code>DataSet</code>	182

22.13	Using a policy to get on structured cell sets.	182
23.1	Raising an error in the execution environment.	183
24.1	Creating a <code>Matrix</code>	189
24.2	Using <code>NewtonsMethod</code> to solve a small system of nonlinear equations.	191
25.1	Using <code>CellShapeIdToTag</code>	194
25.2	Using <code>CellTraits</code> to implement a polygon normal estimator.	195
25.3	Interpolating field values to a cell's center.	197
25.4	Computing the derivative of the field at cell centers.	198
25.5	Using cell edge functions.	199
25.6	Using cell face functions.	200
26.1	Using <code>ArrayHandleConstant</code>	203
26.2	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleConstant</code>	204
26.3	Using <code>ArrayHandleView</code>	204
26.4	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleView</code>	204
26.5	Using <code>ArrayHandleIndex</code>	204
26.6	Using <code>ArrayHandleCounting</code>	205
26.7	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleCounting</code>	205
26.8	Counting backwards with <code>ArrayHandleCounting</code>	205
26.9	Using <code>ArrayHandleCounting</code> with <code>vtkm::Vec</code> objects.	205
26.10	Using <code>ArrayHandleCast</code>	206
26.11	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleCast</code>	206
26.12	Using <code>ArrayHandleDiscard</code>	206
26.13	Using <code>ArrayHandlePermutation</code>	207
26.14	Using <code>make_ArrayHandlePermutation</code>	207
26.15	Using <code>ArrayHandleZip</code>	208
26.16	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleZip</code>	208
26.17	Using <code>ArrayHandleUniformPointCoordinates</code>	209
26.18	Using a <code>ArrayHandleCartesianProduct</code>	209
26.19	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleCartesianProduct</code>	210
26.20	Using <code>ArrayHandleCompositeVector</code>	210
26.21	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleCompositeVector</code>	211
26.22	Extracting components of <code>Vecs</code> in an array with <code>ArrayHandleExtractComponent</code>	211
26.23	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleExtractComponent</code>	212
26.24	Swizzling components of <code>Vecs</code> in an array with <code>ArrayHandleSwizzle</code>	212
26.25	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleSwizzle</code>	212
26.26	Using <code>ArrayHandleGroupVec</code>	213
26.27	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleGroupVec</code>	213

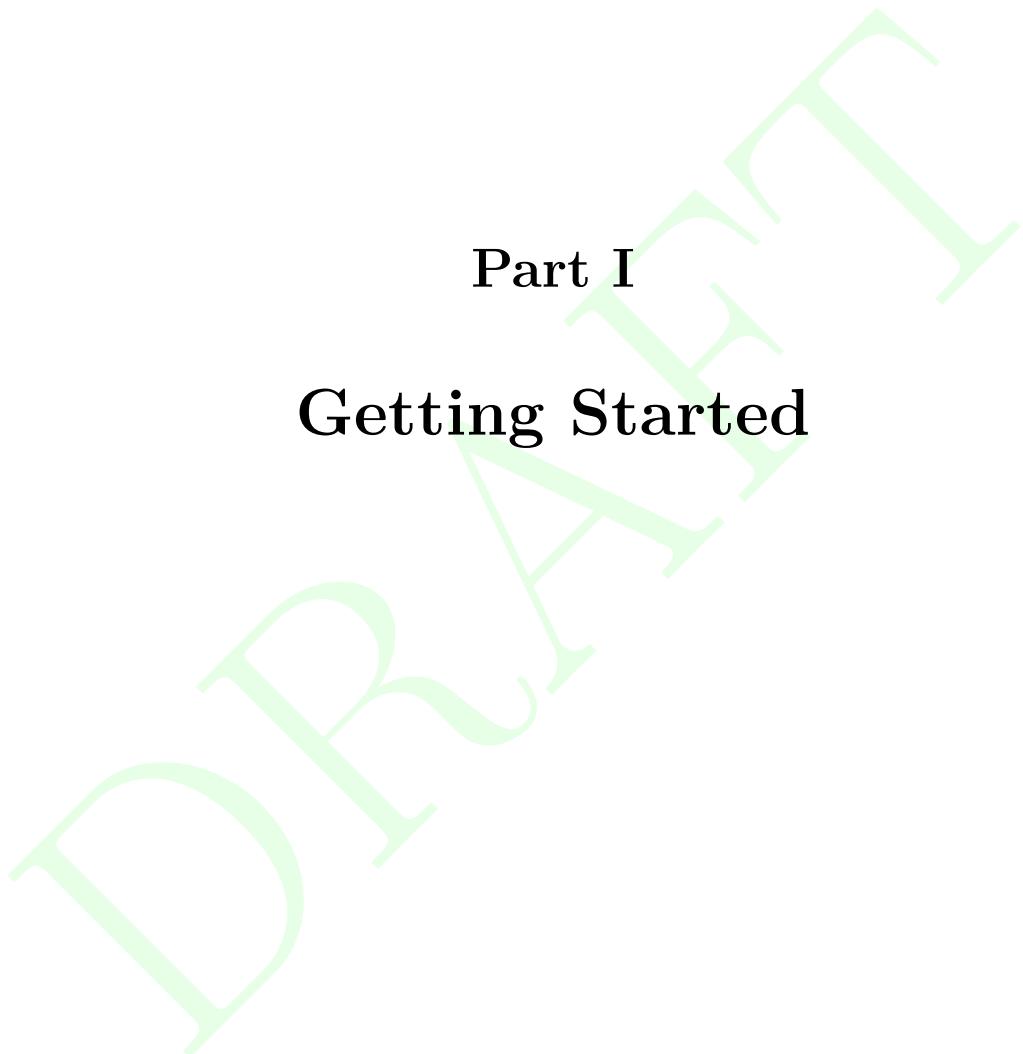
26.28	Using <code>ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable</code> .	213
26.29	Using <code>MakeArrayHandleGroupVecVariable</code> .	214
26.30	Using templates for generic array handles.	215
26.31	A problem that can occur when an array handle type is not known.	215
26.32	Using an <code>ArrayHandleVirtual</code> .	215
26.33	Casting a <code>ArrayHandleVirtual</code> to a known type.	216
26.34	Using <code>ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates</code> .	217
26.35	Bad Cast <code>ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates</code> .	218
27.1	A simple array portal implementation.	219
27.2	Using <code>ArrayPortalToIterators</code> .	220
27.3	Using <code>ArrayPortalToIteratorBegin</code> and <code>ArrayPortalToIteratorEnd</code> .	221
27.4	Using portals from an <code>ArrayHandle</code> .	221
27.5	Allocating an <code>ArrayHandle</code> .	222
27.6	Populating a newly allocated <code>ArrayHandle</code> .	222
27.7	Using <code>ArrayRangeCompute</code> .	223
28.1	Using <code>WholeArrayIn</code> to access a lookup table in a worklet.	226
28.2	Using <code>AtomicArrayInOut</code> to count histogram bins in a worklet.	228
28.3	Using <code>WholeCellSetIn</code> to sum the angles around each point.	230
29.1	Using <code>ExecObject</code> to access a lookup table in a worklet.	233
30.1	Constructing a <code>CellLocator</code> .	236
30.2	Using a <code>CellLocator</code> in a worklet.	237
30.3	Constructing a <code>PointLocator</code> .	238
30.4	Using a <code>PointLocator</code> in a worklet.	239
31.1	Declaration of a scatter type in a worklet.	242
31.2	Invoking with a custom scatter.	242
31.3	Using <code>ScatterUniform</code> .	243
31.4	Using <code>ScatterCounting</code> .	243
31.5	Using <code>ScatterPermutation</code> .	244
32.1	A simple worklet to count the number of edges on each cell.	247
32.2	A worklet to generate indices for line cells.	248
32.3	Invoking worklets to extract edges from a cell set.	249
32.4	Converting cell fields using a simple permutation.	250
32.5	A simple worklet to count the number of edges on each cell.	250
32.6	Worklet generating canonical edge identifiers.	251
32.7	A worklet to generate indices for line cells from combined edges.	252
32.8	Invoking worklets to extract unique edges from a cell set.	253
32.9	Converting cell fields that average collected values.	254

32.10 A simple worklet to count the number of edges on each cell.	255
32.11 Worklet generating hash values.	256
32.12 Worklet to resolve hash collisions occurring on edge identifiers.	256
32.13 A worklet to generate indices for line cells from combined edges and potential collisions.	258
32.14 Invoking worklets to extract unique edges from a cell set using hash values.	259
32.15 A worklet to average values with the same key, resolving for collisions.	260
32.16 Invoking the worklet to process cell fields, resolving for collisions.	261
32.17 A worklet to count the points in the final cells of extracted faces	262
32.18 Converting counts of connectivity groups to offsets for <code>ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable</code>	263
32.19 A worklet to generate indices for polygon cells of different sizes from combined edges and potential collisions.	264
32.20 Invoking worklets to extract unique faces from a cell set.	265
33.1 Creating a <code>VariantArrayHandle</code>	267
33.2 Non type-specific queries on <code>VariantArrayHandle</code>	268
33.3 Using <code>NewInstance</code>	268
33.4 Querying the component and storage types of a <code>VariantArrayHandle</code>	268
33.5 Casting a <code>VariantArrayHandle</code> to a virtual <code>ArrayHandle</code>	269
33.6 Casting a <code>VariantArrayHandle</code> to a concrete <code>ArrayHandle</code>	269
33.7 Operating on <code>VariantArrayHandle</code> with <code>CastAndCall</code>	269
33.8 Trying all component types in a <code>VariantArrayHandle</code>	270
33.9 Specifying a single component type in a <code>VariantArrayHandle</code>	271
33.10 Using <code>VariantArrayHandleBase</code> to accept generic variant array handles.	271
34.1 Using the <code>Copy</code> algorithm.	273
34.2 Using the <code>CopyIf</code> algorithm.	274
34.3 Using the <code>CopySubRange</code> algorithm.	274
34.4 Using the <code>LowerBounds</code> algorithm.	275
34.5 Using the <code>Reduce</code> algorithm.	275
34.6 Using the <code>ReduceByKey</code> algorithm.	276
34.7 Using the <code>ScanExclusive</code> algorithm.	276
34.8 Using <code>ScanExclusiveByKey</code> algorithm.	277
34.9 Using the <code>ScanInclusive</code> algorithm.	277
34.10 Using the <code>ScanInclusiveByKey</code> algorithm.	278
34.11 Using the <code>Sort</code> algorithm.	279
34.12 Using the <code>SortByKey</code> algorithm.	279
34.13 Using the <code>Unique</code> algorithm.	280
34.14 Using the <code>UpperBounds</code> algorithm.	280
34.15 Using the <code>DeviceAdapter</code> with <code>vtkm::cont::Algorithm</code>	281
34.16 Basic Unary Predicate.	282

34.17	Basic Binary Predicate.	282
34.18	Basic Binary Operator.	283
34.19	Custom Unary Predicate Implementation.	284
34.20	Custom Unary Predicate Usage.	284
35.1	Using <code>VirtualObjectBase</code> .	285
35.2	Using <code>VirtualObjectBase</code> .	286
35.3	Using <code>VirtualObjects</code> .	287
36.1	Declaration of the <code>vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle</code> templated class (again).	290
36.2	Specifying the storage type for an <code>ArrayHandle</code> .	290
36.3	Functor that doubles an index.	291
36.4	Declaring a <code>ArrayHandleImplicit</code> .	291
36.5	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleImplicit</code> .	291
36.6	Custom implicit array handle for even numbers.	291
36.7	Functor to scale and bias a value.	292
36.8	Using <code>make_ArrayHandleTransform</code> .	293
36.9	Custom transform array handle for scale and bias.	293
36.10	Derived array portal for concatenated arrays.	294
36.11	<code>Storage</code> for derived container of concatenated arrays.	295
36.12	Prototype for <code>vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayTransfer</code> .	297
36.13	Prototype for <code>ArrayTransfer</code> constructor.	298
36.14	<code>ArrayTransfer</code> for derived storage of concatenated arrays.	299
36.15	<code>ArrayHandle</code> for derived storage of concatenated arrays.	301
36.16	Fictitious field storage used in custom array storage examples.	302
36.17	Array portal to adapt a third-party container to VTK-m.	302
36.18	Prototype for <code>vtkm::cont::internal::Storage</code> .	303
36.19	Storage to adapt a third-party container to VTK-m.	304
36.20	Array handle to adapt a third-party container to VTK-m.	305
36.21	Using an <code>ArrayHandle</code> with custom container.	306
36.22	Redefining the default array handle storage.	306
37.1	A function to find the average value of an array in parallel.	311
37.2	Using <code>TryExecute</code> .	311
38.1	Contents of the base header for a device adapter.	313
38.2	Implementation of a device adapter tag.	314
38.3	Prototype for <code>DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector</code> .	314
38.4	Implementation of <code>DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector</code> specialization.	314
38.5	Prototype for <code>vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayManagerExecution</code> .	315
38.6	Specialization of <code>ArrayManagerExecution</code> .	316

38.7	Prototype for <code>vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic</code>	317
38.8	Specialization of <code>ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic</code>	318
38.9	Prototype for <code>vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic</code>	318
38.10	Specialization of <code>ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic</code>	319
38.11	Prototype for <code>vtkm::cont::internal::VirtualObjectTransfer</code>	320
38.12	Specialization of <code>VirtualObjectTransfer</code>	321
38.13	Specialization of <code>AtomicInterfaceExecution</code>	322
38.14	Minimal specialization of <code>DeviceAdapterAlgorithm</code>	323
38.15	Specialization of <code>DeviceAdapterTimerImplementation</code>	327
39.1	Declaring <code>vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface</code>	329
39.2	Using <code>vtkm::internal::make_FunctionInterface</code>	329
39.3	Getting the arity of a <code>FunctionInterface</code>	330
39.4	Using <code>FunctionInterface::GetParameter()</code>	330
39.5	Using <code>FunctionInterface::SetParameter()</code>	330
39.6	Invoking a <code>FunctionInterface</code>	331
39.7	Invoking a <code>FunctionInterface</code> with a transform	331
39.8	Getting return value from <code>FunctionInterface</code> safely	332
39.9	Appending parameters to a <code>FunctionInterface</code>	333
39.10	Replacing parameters in a <code>FunctionInterface</code>	333
39.11	Chaining <code>Replace</code> and <code>Append</code> with a <code>FunctionInterface</code>	333
39.12	Using a static transform of function interface class	334
39.13	Using a dynamic transform of a function interface	335
39.14	Using <code>DynamicTransform</code> to cast dynamic arrays in a function interface	336
39.15	Using the <code>ForEach</code> feature of <code>FunctionInterface</code>	337
40.1	Behavior of <code>vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheck</code>	340
40.2	Defining a custom <code>TypeCheck</code>	340
40.3	Behavior of <code>vtkm::cont::arg::Transport</code>	343
40.4	Defining a custom <code>Transport</code>	343
40.5	Defining a custom <code>Fetch</code>	345
40.6	Defining a custom <code>Aspect</code>	347
40.7	Defining a new <code>ControlSignature</code> tag	348
40.8	Using a custom <code>ControlSignature</code> tag	348
40.9	Defining a new <code>ExecutionSignature</code> tag	349
40.10	Using a custom <code>ExecutionSignature</code> tag	349
41.1	A support class for a line fractal worklet	352
41.2	Demonstration of how we want to use the line fractal worklet	354
41.3	Implementation of <code>GetThreadIndices</code> in a worklet superclass	355

41.4	Implementation of a thread indices class.	356
41.5	Custom <code>ControlSignature</code> tag for the input domain of our example worklet type.	357
41.6	A <code>Fetch</code> for an aspect that does not depend on any control argument.	357
41.7	Custom <code>ExecutionSignature</code> tag that only relies on input domain information in the thread indices. . .	358
41.8	Output <code>ControlSignature</code> tag for our motivating example.	358
41.9	Implementation of <code>Transport</code> for the output in our motivating example.	358
41.10	Implementing a <code>FieldIn</code> tag.	359
41.11	Superclass for a new type of worklet.	360
41.12	Standard template arguments for a dispatcher class.	362
41.13	Subclassing <code>DispatcherBase</code>	362
41.14	Typical constructor for a dispatcher.	363
41.15	Declaration of <code>DoInvoke</code> of a dispatcher.	363
41.16	Checking the input domain tag and type.	364
41.17	Calling <code>BasicInvoke</code> from a dispatcher's <code>DoInvoke</code>	364
41.18	Implementation of a dispatcher for a new type of worklet.	364
41.19	A worklet to generate a quadratic type 2 curve fractal.	366
41.20	A worklet to generate a tree fractal.	367
41.21	A worklet to generate the dragon fractal.	370
41.22	A worklet to generate the Hilbert curve.	372



INTRODUCTION

High-performance computing relies on ever finer threading. Advances in processor technology include ever greater numbers of cores, hyperthreading, accelerators with integrated blocks of cores, and special vectorized instructions, all of which require more software parallelism to achieve peak performance. Traditional visualization solutions cannot support this extreme level of concurrency. Extreme scale systems require a new programming model and a fundamental change in how we design algorithms. To address these issues we created VTK-m: the visualization toolkit for multi-/many-core architectures.

VTK-m supports a number of algorithms and the ability to design further algorithms through a top-down design with an emphasis on extreme parallelism. VTK-m also provides support for finding and building links across topologies, making it possible to perform operations that determine manifold surfaces, interpolate generated values, and find adjacencies. Although VTK-m provides a simplified high-level interface for programming, its template-based code removes the overhead of abstraction.

VTK-m simplifies the development of parallel scientific visualization algorithms by providing a framework of supporting functionality that allows developers to focus on visualization operations. Consider the listings in Figure 1.1 that compares the size of the implementation for the Marching Cubes algorithm in VTK-m with the equivalent reference implementation in the CUDA software development kit. Because VTK-m internally manages the parallel distribution of work and data, the VTK-m implementation is shorter and easier to maintain. Additionally, VTK-m provides data abstractions not provided by other libraries that make code written in VTK-m more versatile.

1.1 How to Use This Guide

This user's guide is organized into 5 parts to help guide novice to advanced users and to provide a convenient reference. Part I, Getting Started, provides a brief overview of using VTK-m. This part provides instructions on building VTK-m and some simple examples of using VTK-m. Users new to VTK-m are well served to read through Part I first to become acquainted with the basic concepts.

The remaining parts, which provide detailed documentation of increasing complexity, have chapters that do not need to be read in detail. Readers will likely find it useful to skip to specific topics of interest.

Part II, Using VTK-m, dives deeper into the VTK-m library. It provides much more detail on the concepts introduced in Part I and introduces new topics helpful to people who use VTK-m's existing algorithms.

Part III, Developing Algorithms, documents how to use VTK-m's framework to develop new or custom visualization algorithms. In this part we dive into the inner workings of filters and introduce the concept of a *worklet*, which is the base unit used to write a device-portable algorithm in VTK-m. Part III also documents many supporting functions that are helpful in implementing visualization algorithms.

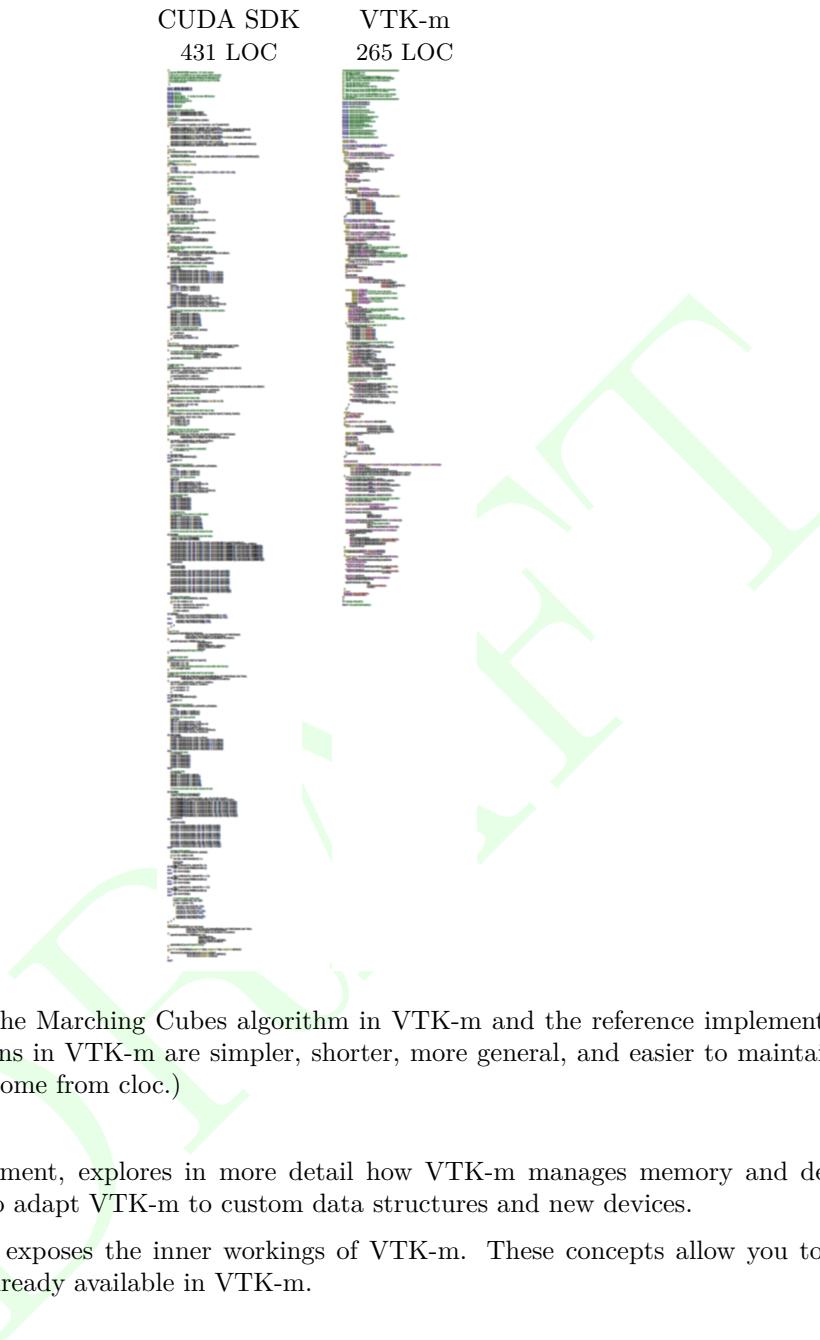


Figure 1.1: Comparison of the Marching Cubes algorithm in VTK-m and the reference implementation in the CUDA SDK. Implementations in VTK-m are simpler, shorter, more general, and easier to maintain. (Lines of code (LOC) measurements come from `cloc`.)

Part IV, Advanced Development, explores in more detail how VTK-m manages memory and devices. This information describes how to adapt VTK-m to custom data structures and new devices.

Part V, Core Development, exposes the inner workings of VTK-m. These concepts allow you to design new algorithmic structures not already available in VTK-m.

1.2 Conventions Used in This Guide

When documenting the VTK-m API, the following conventions are used.

- Filenames are printed in a **sans serif font**.
- C++ code is printed in a **monospace font**.
- Macros and namespaces from VTK-m are printed in **red**.

- Identifiers from VTK-m are printed in **blue**.
- Signatures, described in Chapter 17, and the tags used in them are printed in **green**.

This guide provides actual code samples throughout its discussions to demonstrate their use. These examples are all valid code that can be compiled and used although it is often the case that code snippets are provided. In such cases, the code must be placed in a larger context.



Did you know?

In this guide we periodically use these **Did you know?** boxes to provide additional information related to the topic at hand.



Common Errors

Common Errors blocks are used to highlight some of the common problems or complications you might encounter when dealing with the topic of discussion.

BUILD AND INSTALL VTK-M

Before we begin describing how to develop with VTK-m, we have a brief overview of how to build VTK-m, optionally install it on your system, and start your own programs that use VTK-m.

2.1 Getting VTK-m

VTK-m is an open source software product where the code is made freely available. To get the latest released version of VTK-m, go to the VTK-m releases page:

http://m.vtk.org/index.php/VTK-m_Releases

From there with your favorite browser you may download the source code from any of the recent VTK-m releases in a variety of different archive files such as zip or tar gzip.

For access to the most recent work, the VTK-m development team provides public anonymous read access to their main source code repository. The main VTK-m repository on a GitLab instance hosted at Kitware, Inc. The repository can be browsed from its project web page:

<https://gitlab.kitware.com/vtk/vtk-m>

We leave access to the githosted repository as an exercise for the user. Those interested in git access for the purpose of contributing to VTK-m should consult the **CONTRIBUTING** guidelines documented in the source code.¹

2.2 Configure VTK-m

VTK-m uses a cross-platform configuration tool named CMake to simplify the configuration and building across many supported platforms. CMake is available from many package distribution systems and can also be downloaded for many platforms from <http://cmake.org>.

Most distributions of CMake come with a convenient GUI application (`cmake-gui`) that allows you to browse all of the available configuration variables and run the configuration. Many distributions also come with an alternative terminal-based version (`ccmake`), which is helpful when accessing remote systems where creating GUI windows is difficult.

¹<https://gitlab.kitware.com/vtk/vtk-m/blob/master/CONTRIBUTING.md>

2.2. Configure VTK-m

One helpful feature of CMake is that it allows you to establish a build directory separate from the source directory, and the VTK-m project requires that separation. Thus, when you run CMake for the first time, you want to set the build directory to a new empty directory and the source to the downloaded or cloned files. The following example shows the steps for the case where the VTK-m source is cloned from the git repository. (If you extracted files from an archive downloaded from the VTK-m web page, the instructions are the same from the second line down.)

Example 2.1: Running CMake on a cloned VTK-m repository (Unix commands).

```
1 | tar xvzf ~/Downloads/vtk-m-v1.4.0-651-gbe03d1c2.0.tar.gz
2 | mkdir vtkm-build
3 | cd vtkm-build
4 | cmake -gui ..../vtk-m-v1.4.0-651-gbe03d1c2.0
```

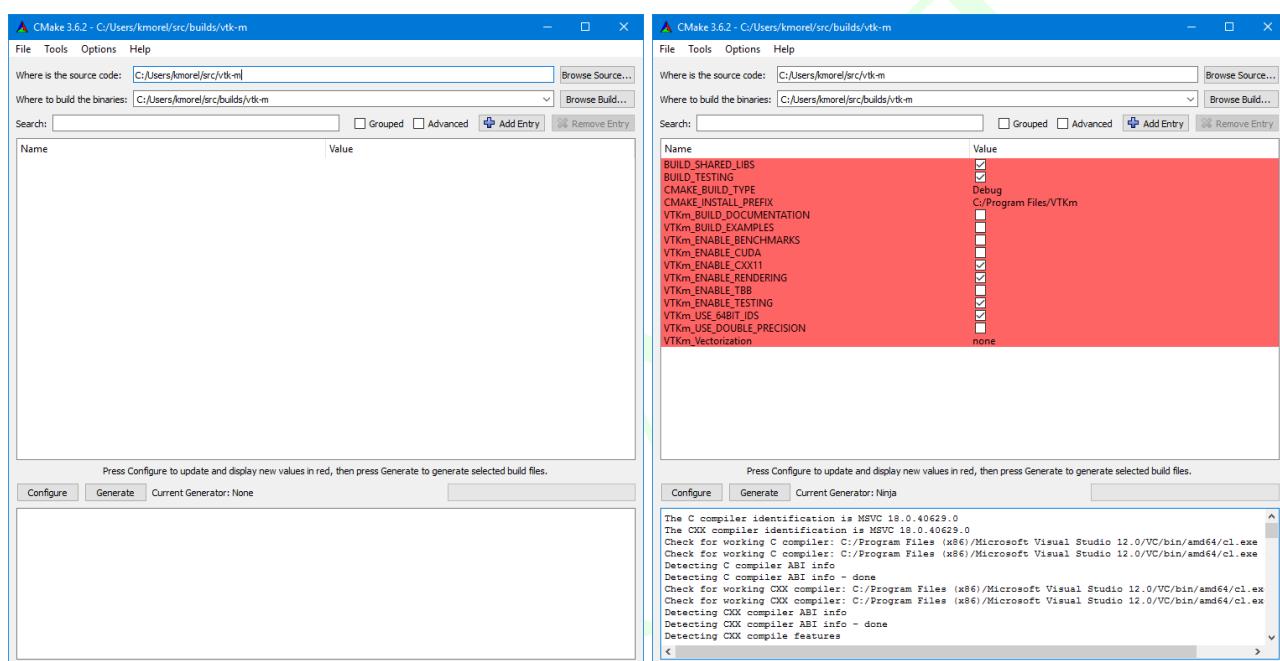


Figure 2.1: The CMake GUI configuring the VTK-m project. At left is the initial blank configuration. At right is the state after a configure pass.

The first time the CMake GUI runs, it initially comes up blank as shown at left in Figure 2.1. Verify that the source and build directories are correct (located at the top of the GUI) and then click the “Configure” button near the bottom. The first time you run configure, CMake brings up a dialog box asking what generator you want for the project. This allows you to select what build system or IDE to use (e.g. make, ninja, Visual Studio). Once you click “Finish,” CMake will perform its first configuration. Don’t worry if CMake gives an error about an error in this first configuration process.



Common Errors

Most options in CMake can be reconfigured at any time, but not the compiler and build system used. These must be set the first time configure is run and cannot be subsequently changed. If you want to change the compiler or the project file types, you will need to delete everything in the build directory and start over.

After the first configuration, the CMake GUI will provide several configuration options as shown in Figure 2.1 on the right. You now have a chance to modify the configuration of VTK-m, which allows you to modify both the behavior of the compiled VTK-m code as well as find components on your system. Using the CMake GUI is usually an iterative process where you set configuration options and re-run “Configure.” Each time you configure, CMake might find new options, which are shown in red in the GUI.

It is often the case during this iterative configuration process that configuration errors occur. This can occur after a new option is enabled but CMake does not automatically find the necessary libraries to make that feature possible. For example, to enable TBB support, you may have to first enable building TBB, configure for TBB support, and then tell CMake where the TBB include directories and libraries are.

Once you have set all desired configuration variables and resolved any CMake errors, click the “Generate” button. This will create the build files (such as makefiles or project files depending on the generator chosen at the beginning). You can then close the CMake GUI.

There are a great number of configuration parameters available when running CMake on VTK-m. The following list contains the most common configuration parameters.

BUILD_SHARED_LIBS Determines whether static or shared libraries are built.

CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE Selects groups of compiler options from categories like Debug and Release. Debug builds are, obviously, easier to debug, but they run *much* slower than Release builds. Use Release builds whenever releasing production software or doing performance tests.

CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX The root directory to place files when building the install target.

VTKm_ENABLE_EXAMPLES The VTK-m repository comes with an `examples` directory. This macro determines whether they are built.

VTKm_ENABLE_BENCHMARKS If on, the VTK-m build includes several benchmark programs. The benchmarks are regression tests for performance.

VTKm_ENABLE_CUDA Determines whether VTK-m is built to run on CUDA GPU devices.

VTKm_CUDA_Architecture Specifies what GPU architecture(s) to build CUDA for. The options include native, fermi, kepler, maxwell, pascal, and volta.

VTKm_ENABLE_OPENMP Determines whether VTK-m is built to run on multi-core devices using OpenMP pragmas provided by the C++ compiler.

VTKm_ENABLE_RENDERING Determines whether to build the rendering library.

VTKm_ENABLE_TBB Determines whether VTK-m is built to run on multi-core x86 devices using the Intel Threading Building Blocks library.

VTKm_ENABLE_LOGGING If on, the VTK-m library will output log messages to std-out/std-err. This can be particularly useful when debugging your source code or understanding what is going on in VTK-m.

VTKm_ENABLE_TESTING If on, the VTK-m build includes building many test programs. The VTK-m source includes hundreds of regression tests to ensure quality during development.

VTKm_USE_64BIT_IDS If on, then VTK-m will be compiled to use 64-bit integers to index arrays and other lists. If off, then VTK-m will use 32-bit integers. 32-bit integers take less memory but could cause failures on larger data.

VTKm_USE_DOUBLE_PRECISION If on, then VTK-m will use double precision (64-bit) floating point numbers for calculations where the precision type is not otherwise specified. If off, then single precision (32-bit) floating point numbers are used. Regardless of this setting, VTK-m’s templates will accept either type.

2.3 Building VTK-m

Once CMake successfully configures VTK-m and generates the files for the build system, you are ready to build VTK-m. As stated earlier, CMake supports generating configuration files for several different types of build tools. Make and ninja are common build tools, but CMake also supports building project files for several different types of integrated development environments such as Microsoft Visual Studio and Apple XCode.

The VTK-m libraries and test files are compiled when the default build is invoked. For example, if `Makefiles` were generated, the build is invoked by calling `make` in the build directory. Expanding on Example 2.1

Example 2.2: Using `make` to build VTK-m.

```
1 | tar xvzf ~/Downloads/vtk-m-v1.4.0-651-gbe03d1c2.0.tar.gz
2 | mkdir vtkm-build
3 | cd vtkm-build
4 | cmake-gui ../vtk-m-v1.4.0-651-gbe03d1c2.0
5 | make -j
6 | make install
```

Did you know?

 The `Makefiles` and other project files generated by CMake support parallel builds, which run multiple compile steps simultaneously. On computers that have multiple processing cores (as do almost all modern computers), this can significantly speed up the overall compile. Some build systems require a special flag to engage parallel compiles. For example, `make` requires the `-j` flag to start parallel builds as demonstrated in Example 2.2.

Did you know?

 Example 2.2 assumes that a `make` build system was generated, which is the default on most system. However, CMake supports many more build systems, which use different commands to run the build. If you are not sure what the appropriate build command is, you can run `cmake --build` to allow CMake to start the build using whatever build system is being used.

Common Errors

 CMake allows you to switch between several types of builds including `default`, `Debug`, and `Release`. Programs and libraries compiled as `release` builds can run much faster than those from other types of builds. Thus, it is important to perform `Release` builds of all software released for production or where runtime is a concern. Some integrated development environments such as Microsoft Visual Studio allow you to specify the different build types within the build system. But for other build programs, like `make`, you have to specify the build type in the `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE` CMake configuration variable, which is described in Section 2.2.

CMake creates several build “targets” that specify the group of things to build. The default target builds all of VTK-m’s libraries as well as tests, examples, and benchmarks if enabled. The `test` target executes each of the VTK-m regression tests and verifies they complete successfully on the system. The `install` target copies the subset of files required to use VTK-m to a common installation directory. The `install` target may need to be run as an administrator user if the installation directory is a system directory.

Did you know?

VTK-m contains a significant amount of regression tests. If you are not concerned with testing a build on a given system, you can turn off building the testing, benchmarks, and examples using the CMake configuration variables described in Section 2.2. This can shorten the VTK-m compile time.

2.4 Linking to VTK-m

Ultimately, the value of VTK-m is the ability to link it into external projects that you write. The header files and libraries installed with VTK-m are typical, and thus you can link VTK-m into a software project using any type of build system. However, VTK-m comes with several CMake configuration files that simplify linking VTK-m into another project that is also managed by CMake. Thus, the documentation in this section is specifically for finding and configuring VTK-m for CMake projects.

VTK-m can be configured from an external project using the `find_package` CMake function. The behavior and use of this function is well described in the CMake documentation. The first argument to `find_package` is the name of the package, which in this case is `VTKm`. CMake configures this package by looking for a file named `VTKmConfig.cmake`, which will be located in the `lib/cmake/vtkm-1.4.0-651-gbe03d1c2` directory of the install or build of VTK-m. The configurable CMake variable `CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH` can be set to the build or install directory, or `VTKm_DIR` can be set to the directory that contains this file.

Example 2.3: Loading VTK-m configuration from an external CMake project.

```
1 | find_package(VTKm REQUIRED)
```

Did you know?

The CMake `find_package` function also supports several features not discussed here including specifying a minimum or exact version of VTK-m and turning off some of the status messages. See the CMake documentation for more details.

When you load the VTK-m package in CMake, several libraries are defined. Projects building with VTK-m components should link against one or more of these libraries as appropriate, typically with the `target_link_libraries` command.

Example 2.4: Linking VTK-m code into an external program.

```
1 | find_package(VTKm REQUIRED)
2 |
3 | add_executable(myprog myprog.cxx)
4 | target_link_libraries(myprog vtm_filter)
```

Several library targets are provided, but most projects will need to link in one or more of the following.

vtkm_cont Contains the base objects used to control VTK-m. This library should always be linked in.

vtkm_filter Contains VTK-m's pre-built filters including but not limited to CellAverage, CleanGrid, Contour, ExternalFaces, and PointAverage. Applications that are looking to use VTK-m filters will need to link to this library.

vtkm_rendering Contains VTK-m's rendering components. This library is only available if `VTKm_ENABLE_RENDERING` is set to true.

vtkm_source Contains VTK-m's pre-built dataset generators including but not limited to Wavelet, Tangle, and Oscillator. Most applications will not need to link to this library.

Did you know?

The “libraries” made available in the VTK-m do more than add a library to the linker line. These libraries are actually defined as external targets that establish several compiler flags, like include file directories. Many CMake packages require you to set up other target options to compile correctly, but for VTK-m it is sufficient to simply link against the library.

Common Errors

Because the VTK-m CMake libraries do more than set the link line, correcting the link libraries can do more than fix link problems. For example, if you are getting compile errors about not finding VTK-m header files, then you probably need to link to one of VTK-m's libraries to fix the problem rather than try to add the include directories yourself.

The following is a list of all the CMake variables defined when the `find_package` function completes.

VTKm_FOUND Set to true if the VTK-m CMake package is successfully loaded. If `find_package` was not called with the `REQUIRED` option, then this variable should be checked before attempting to use VTK-m.

VTKm_VERSION The version number of the loaded VTK-m package. The package also sets `VTKm_VERSION_MAJOR`, `VTKm_VERSION_MINOR`, and `VTKm_VERSION_PATCH` to get the individual components of the version. There is also a `VTKm_VERSION_FULL` that is augmented with a partial git SHA to identify snapshots in between releases.

VTKm_ENABLE_CUDA Set to true if VTK-m was compiled for CUDA.

VTKm_ENABLE_OPENMP Set to true if VTK-m was compiled for OpenMP.

VTKm_ENABLE_TBB Set to true if VTK-m was compiled for TBB.

VTKm_ENABLE_RENDERING Set to true if the VTK-m rendering library was compiled.

VTKm_ENABLE_MPI Set to true if VTK-m was compiled with MPI support.

These package variables can be used to query whether optional components are supported before they are used in your CMake configuration.

Example 2.5: Using an optional component of VTK-m.

```
1 find_package(VTKm REQUIRED)
2 if (NOT VTKm_ENABLE_RENDERING)
3   message(SEND_ERROR "VTK-m must be built with rendering on.")
4 endif()
5
6 add_executable(myprog myprog.cxx)
7 target_link_libraries(myprog vtkm_cont vtkm_rendering)
```



QUICK START

In this chapter we go through the steps to create a simple program that uses VTK-m. This “hello world” example presents only the bare minimum of features available. The remainder of this book documents dives into much greater detail.

We will call the example program we are building `VTKmQuickStart`. It will demonstrate reading data from a file, processing the data with a filter, and rendering an image of the data. Readers who are less interested in an explanation and are more interested in browsing some code can skip to Section 3.5 on page 17.

3.1 Initialize

The first step to using VTK-m is to initialize the library. Although initializing VTK-m is *optional*, it is recommended to allow VTK-m to configure devices and logging. Initialization is done by calling the `vtkm::cont::Initialize` function. The `Initialize` function is defined in the `vtkm/cont/Initialize.h` header file.

`Initialize` takes the `argc` and `argv` arguments that are passed to the `main` function of your program, find any command line arguments relevant to VTK-m, and remove them from the list to make further command line argument processing easier.

Example 3.1: Initializing VTK-m.

```
1 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
2 {
3     vtkm::cont::Initialize(argc, argv);
```

`Initialize` has many options to customize command line argument processing. See Chapter 6 for more details.

 Did you know?

 Don't have access to `argc` and `argv`? No problem. You can call `vtkm::cont::Initialize` with no arguments.

3.2 Reading a File

VTK-m comes with a simple I/O library that can read and write files in VTK legacy format. These files have a “.vtk” extension.

VTK legacy files can be read using the `vtkm::io::reader::VTKDataSetReader` object, which is declared in the `vtkm/io/reader/VTKDataSetReader.h` header file. The object is constructed with a string specifying the filename (which for this example we will get from the command line). The data is then read in by calling the `VTKDataSetReader::ReadDataSet` method.

Example 3.2: Reading data from a VTK legacy file.

```
1 |  vtkm::io::reader::VTKDataSetReader reader(argv[1]);
2 |  vtkm::cont::DataSet inData = reader.ReadDataSet();
```

The `ReadDataSet` method returns the data in a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object. The structure and features of a `DataSet` object is described in Chapter 7. For the purposes of this quick start, we will treat `DataSet` as a mostly opaque object that gets passed to and from operations in VTK-m.

More information about VTK-m's file readers and writers can be found in Chapter 8.

3.3 Running a Filter

Algorithms in VTK-m are encapsulated in units called *filters*. A filter takes in a `DataSet`, processes it, and returns a new `DataSet`. The returned `DataSet` often, but not always, contains data inherited from the source data.

VTK-m comes with many filters, which are documented in Chapter 9. [WHEN AVAILABLE, I THINK WE SHOULD SWITCH TO USING CELL METRICS TO COMPUTE AREA OR VOLUME.] For this example, we will demonstrate the use of the `vtkm::filter::PointElevation` filter, which is defined in the `vtkm/filter/PointElevation.h` header file. The `PointElevation` filter finds the distance each vector in a field is away from a base plane. In this example, we will find the elevation of the point coordinates, which represent the position and shape of the data in physical space.

Like all filters, `PointElevation` contains an `Execute` method that takes an input `DataSet` and produces an output `DataSet`. It also has several methods used to set up the parameters of the execution. Section 9.1.20 provides details on all the options of `PointElevation`. Suffice it to say that in this example we instruct the filter to find the elevation of the coordinate system (physical position in space) and to write the output to a field named “elevation.”

Example 3.3: Running a filter.

```
1 |  vtkm::filter::PointElevation elevation;
2 |  elevation.SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField(true);
3 |  elevation.SetOutputFieldName("elevation");
4 |  vtkm::cont::DataSet outData = elevation.Execute(inData);
```

3.4 Rendering an Image

Although it is possible to leverage external rendering systems, VTK-m comes with its own self-contained image rendering algorithms. These rendering classes are completely implemented with the parallel features provided by VTK-m, so using rendering in VTK-m does not require any complex library dependencies.

Even a simple rendering scene requires setting up several parameters to establish what is to be featured in the image including what data should be rendered, how that data should be represented, where objects should be placed in space, and the qualities of the image to generate. Consequently, setting up rendering in VTK-m involves many steps. Chapter 10 goes into much detail on the ways in which a rendering scene is specified. For now, we just briefly present some boilerplate to achieve a simple rendering.

Example 3.4: Rendering data.

```

1  vtkm::rendering::Actor actor(outData.GetCellSet(),
2                               outData.GetCoordinateSystem(),
3                               outData.GetField("elevation"));
4
5  vtkm::rendering::Scene scene;
6  scene.AddActor(actor);
7
8  vtkm::rendering::MapperRayTracer mapper;
9
10 vtkm::rendering::CanvasRayTracer canvas(1280, 1024);
11
12 vtkm::rendering::View3D view(scene, mapper, canvas);
13 view.Initialize();
14
15 view.Paint();
16
17 view.SaveAs("image.ppm");

```

The first step in setting up a render is to create a *scene*. A scene comprises some number of *actors*, which represent some data to be rendered in some location in space. In our case we only have one **DataSet** to render, so we simply create a single actor and add it to a scene as shown in lines 1–6.

The second step in setting up a render is to create a *view*. The view comprises the aforementioned scene, a *mapper*, which describes how the data are to be rendered, and a *canvas*, which holds the image buffer and other rendering context. The view is created in line 12. Before it is used, the view must be initialized (line 13).

Once this set up is complete, the image generation can finally be performed by calling **Paint** on the view object (line 15). However, the rendering done by VTK-m’s rendering classes is performed offscreen, which means that the result does not appear on your computer’s monitor. The easiest way to see the image is to save it to an image file using the **SaveAs** method (line 17).

3.5 The Full Example

Putting together the examples from Sections 3.1 to 3.4, here is a complete program for reading, processing, and rendering data with VTK-m.

Example 3.5: Simple example of using VTK-m.

```

1 #include <vtkm/cont/Initialize.h>
2
3 #include <vtkm/io/reader/VTKDataSetReader.h>
4
5 #include <vtkm/filter/PointElevation.h>
6
7 #include <vtkm/rendering/Actor.h>
8 #include <vtkm/rendering/CanvasRayTracer.h>
9 #include <vtkm/rendering/MapperRayTracer.h>
10 #include <vtkm/rendering/Scene.h>
11 #include <vtkm/rendering/View3D.h>
12
13 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
14 {
15   vtkm::cont::Initialize(argc, argv);
16
17   if (argc != 2)
18   {
19     std::cerr << "USAGE: " << argv[0] << " <file.vtk>" << std::endl;
20     return 1;
21 }

```

```

22 // Read in a file specified in the first command line argument.
23 vtkm::io::reader::VTKDataSetReader reader(argv[1]);
24 vtkm::cont::DataSet inData = reader.ReadDataSet();
25
26 // Run the data through the elevation filter.
27 vtkm::filter::PointElevation elevation;
28 elevation.SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField(true);
29 elevation.SetOutputFieldName("elevation");
30 vtkm::cont::DataSet outData = elevation.Execute(inData);
31
32 // Render an image and write it out to a file.
33 vtkm::rendering::Actor actor(outData.GetCellSet(),
34                               outData.GetCoordinateSystem(),
35                               outData.GetField("elevation"));
36
37 vtkm::rendering::Scene scene;
38 scene.AddActor(actor);
39
40 vtkm::rendering::MapperRayTracer mapper;
41
42 vtkm::rendering::CanvasRayTracer canvas(1280, 1024);
43
44 vtkm::rendering::View3D view(scene, mapper, canvas);
45 view.Initialize();
46
47 view.Paint();
48
49 view.SaveAs("image.ppm");
50
51 return 0;
52 }
```

3.6 Build Configuration

Now that we have the program listed in Example 3.5, we still need to compile it with the appropriate compilers and flags. By far the easiest way to compile VTK-m code is to use CMake. CMake command that can be used to link code to VTK-m is discussed in Section 2.4. The following example provides a minimal `CMakeLists.txt` required to build this program.

Example 3.6: `CMakeLists.txt` to build a program using VTK-m.

```

1 cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
2 project(VTKmQuickStart CXX)
3
4 find_package(VTKm REQUIRED)
5
6 add_executable(VTKmQuickStart VTKmQuickStart.cxx)
7 target_link_libraries(VTKmQuickStart vtkm_filter vtkm_rendering)
```

The first two lines contain boilerplate for any `CMakeLists.txt` file. They all should declare the minimum CMake version required (for backward compatibility) and have a `project` command to declare which languages are used.

The remainder of the commands find the VTK-m library, declare the program begin compiled, and link the program to the VTK-m library. These steps are described in detail in Section 2.4.

DR

Part II

Using VTK-m

BASE TYPES

It is common for a framework to define its own types. Even the C++ standard template library defines its own base types like `std::size_t` and `std::pair`. VTK-m is no exception.

In fact VTK-m provides a great many base types. It is the general coding standard of VTK-m to not directly use the base C types like `int` and `float` and instead to use types declared in VTK-m. The rational is to precisely declare the representation of each variable to prevent future troubles.

Consider that you are programming something and you need to declare an integer variable. You would declare this variable as `int`, right? Well, maybe. In C++, the declaration `int` does not simply mean “an integer.” `int` means something much more specific than that. If you were to look up the C++11 standard, you would find that `int` is an integer represented in 32 bits with a two’s complement signed representation. In fact, a C++ compiler has no less than 8 standard integer types.¹

So, `int` is nowhere near as general as the code might make it seem, and treating it as such could lead to trouble. For example, consider the MPI standard, which, back in the 1990’s, implicitly selected `int` for its indexing needs. Fast forward to today where there is a need to reference buffers with more than 2 billion elements, but the standard is stuck with a data type that cannot represent sizes that big.²

Consequently, we feel that with VTK-m it is best to declare the intention of a variable with its declaration, which should help both prevent errors and future proof code. All the types presented in this chapter are declared in `vtkm/Types.h`, which is typically included either directly or indirectly by all source using VTK-m.

4.1 Floating Point Types

VTK-m declares 2 types to hold floating point numbers: `vtkm::Float32` and `vtkm::Float64`. These, of course, represent floating point numbers with 32-bits and 64-bits of precision, respectively. These should be used when the precision of a floating point number is predetermined.

When the precision of a floating point number is not predetermined, operations usually have to be overloaded or templated to work with multiple precisions. In cases where a precision must be set, but no particular precision is specified, `vtkm::FloatDefault` should be used. `vtkm::FloatDefault` will be set to either `vtkm::Float32` or `vtkm::Float64` depending on whether the CMake option `VTKM_USE_DOUBLE_PRECISION` was set when VTK-m was compiled, as discussed in Section 2.2. Using `vtkm::FloatDefault` makes it easier for users to trade off precision and speed.

¹I intentionally use the phrase “no less than” for our pedantic readers. One could argue that `char` and `bool` are treated distinctly by the compiler even if their representations match either `signed char` or `unsigned char`. Furthermore, many modern C++ compilers have extensions for less universally accepted types like 128-bit integers.

²To be fair, it is *possible* to represent buffers this large in MPI, but it is extraordinarily awkward to do so.

4.2 Integer Types

The most common use of an integer in VTK-m is to index arrays and other like storage mechanisms. For most indexing purposes, the `vtkm::Id` type should be used. (The width of `vtkm::Id` is determined by the `VTKM_USE_64BIT_IDS` CMake option.)

VTK-m also has a secondary index type named `vtkm::IdComponent`, which is smaller and typically used for indexing groups of components within a thread. For example, if you had an array of 3D points, you would use `vtkm::Id` to reference each point, and you would use `vtkm::IdComponent` to reference the respective x , y , and z components.

Did you know?

The VTK-m index types, `vtkm::Id` and `vtkm::IdComponent` use signed integers. This breaks with the convention of other common index types like the C++ standard template library `std::size_t`, which use unsigned integers. Unsigned integers make sense for indices as a valid index is always 0 or greater. However, doing things like iterating in a for loop backward, representing relative indices, and representing invalid values is much easier with signed integers. Thus, VTK-m chooses to use a signed integer for indexing.

VTK-m also has types to declare an integer of a specific width and sign. The types `vtkm::Int8`, `vtkm::Int16`, `vtkm::Int32`, and `vtkm::Int64` specify signed integers of 1, 2, 4, and 8 bits, respectively. Likewise, the types `vtkm::UInt8`, `vtkm::UInt16`, `vtkm::UInt32`, and `vtkm::UInt64` specify unsigned integers of 1, 2, 4, and 8 bits, respectively.

4.3 Vector Types

Visualization algorithms also often require operations on short vectors. Arrays indexed in up to three dimensions are common. Data are often defined in 2-space and 3-space, and transformations are typically done in homogeneous coordinates of length 4. To simplify these types of operations, VTK-m provides a collection of base types to represent these short vectors, which are collectively referred to as `Vec` types.

`vtkm::Vec2f`, `vtkm::Vec3f`, and `vtkm::Vec4f` specify floating point `Vecs` of 2, 3, and 4 components, respectively. The precision of the floating point numbers follows that of `vtkm::FloatDefault` (which, from what is said in Section 4.1, is specified by the `VTKM_USE_DOUBLE_PRECISION` compile option). Components of these and other `Vec` types can be references through the `[]` operator, much like a C array. `Vecs` also support basic arithmetic operators so that they can be used much like their scalar-value counterparts.

Example 4.1: Simple use of `Vec` objects.

```

1 | vtkm::Vec2f A(1);           // A is (1, 1)
2 | A[1] = 3;                  // A is (1, 3) now
3 | vtkm::Vec2f B = { 4, 5 }; // B is (4, 5)
4 | vtkm::Vec2f C = A + B;   // C is (5, 8)
5 | vtkm::FloatDefault manhattanDistance = C[0] + C[1];
```

You can also specify the precision for each of these vector types by appending the bit size of each component. For example, `vtkm::Vec3f_32` and `vtkm::Vec3f_64` represent 3-component floating point vectors with each component being 32 bits and 64 bits respectively. Note that the precision number refers to the precision of each component, not the vector as a whole. So `vtkm::Vec3f_32` contains 3 32-bit (4-byte) floating point components, which means the entire `vtkm::Vec3f_32` requires 96 bits (12 bytes).

To help with indexing 2-, 3-, and 4- dimensional arrays, VTK-m provides the types `vtkm::Id2`, `vtkm::Id3`, and `vtkm::Id4`, which are `Vecs` of type `vtkm::Id`. Likewise, VTK-m provides `vtkm::IdComponent2`, `vtkm::IdComponent3`, and `vtkm::IdComponent4`.

VTK-m also provides types for `Vecs` of integers of all varieties described in Section 4.2. `vtkm::Vec2i`, `vtkm::Vec3i`, and `vtkm::Vec4i` are vectors of signed integers whereas `vtkm::Vec2ui`, `vtkm::Vec3ui`, and `vtkm::Vec4ui` are vectors of unsigned integers. All of these sport components of a width equal to `vtkm::Id`. The width can be specified by appending the desired number of bits in the same way as the floating point `Vecs`. For example, `vtkm::Vec4ui_8` is a `Vec` of 4 unsigned bytes.

These types really just scratch the surface of the `Vec` types available in VTK-m and the things that can be done with them. See Chapter 19 for more information on `Vec` types and what can be done with them.



VTK-M VERSION

As the VTK-m code evolves, changes to the interface and behavior will inevitably happen. Consequently, code that links into VTK-m might need a specific version of VTK-m or changes its behavior based on what version of VTK-m it is using. To facilitate this, VTK-m software is managed with a versioning system and advertises its version in multiple ways. As with many software products, VTK-m has three version numbers: major, minor, and patch. The major version represents significant changes in the VTK-m implementation and interface. Changes in the major version include backward incompatible changes. The minor version represents added functionality. Generally, changes in the minor version do not introduce changes to the API (although the early 1.X versions of VTK-m violate this). The patch version represents fixes provided after a release occurs. Patch versions represent minimal change and do not add features.

If you are writing a software package that is managed by CMake and load VTK-m with the `find_package` command as described in Section 2.4, then you can query the VTK-m version directly in the CMake configuration. When you load VTK-m with `find_package`, CMake sets the variables `VTKm_VERSION_MAJOR`, `VTKm_VERSION_MINOR`, and `VTKm_VERSION_PATCH` to the major, minor, and patch versions, respectively. Additionally, `VTKm_VERSION` is set to the “major.minor” version number and `VTKm_VERSION_FULL` is set to the “major.minor.patch” version number. If the current version of VTK-m is actually a development version that is in between releases of VTK-m, then an abbreviated SHA of the git commit is also included as part of `VTKm_VERSION_FULL`.

Did you know?

 If you have a specific version of VTK-m required for your software, you can also use the `version` option to the `find_package` CMake command. The `find_package` command takes an optional `version` argument that causes the command to fail if the wrong version of the package is found.

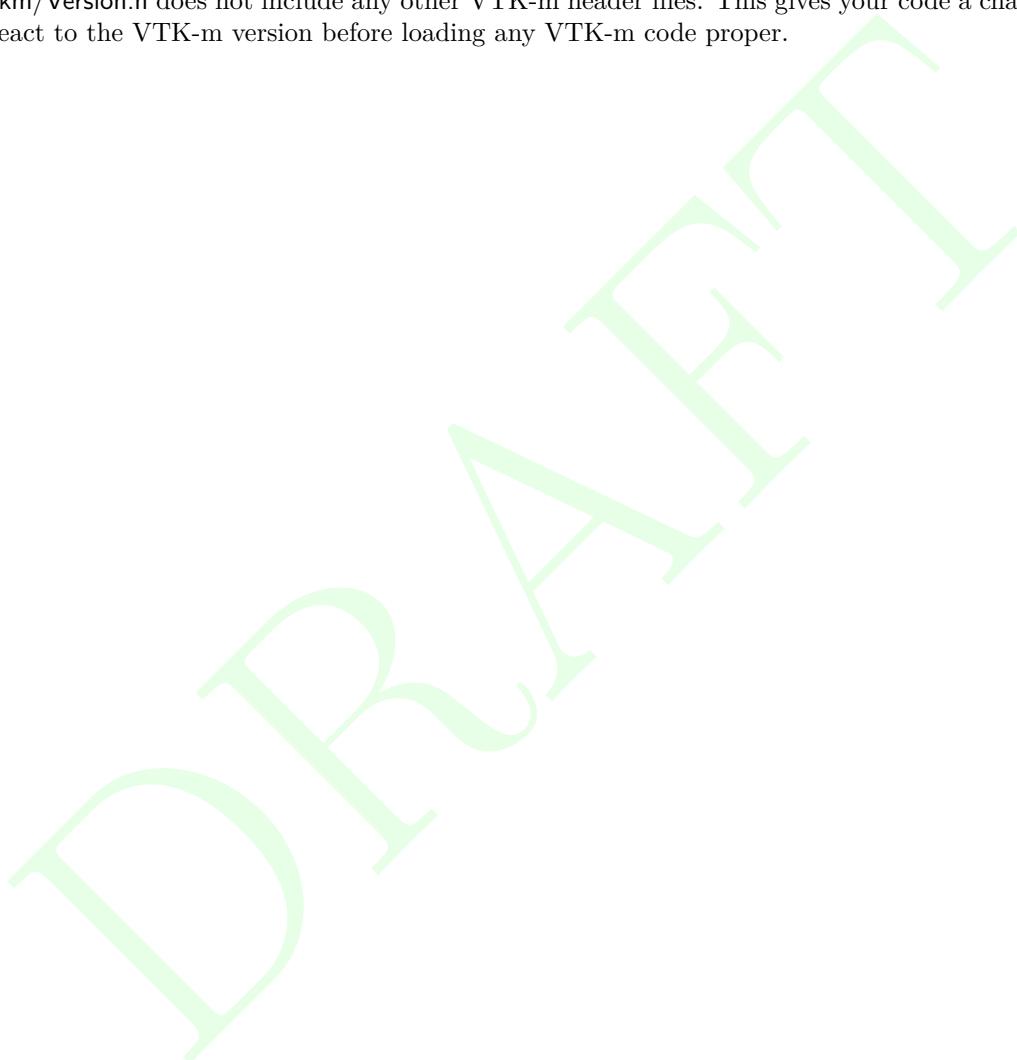
It is also possible to query the VTK-m version directly in your code through preprocessor macros. The `vtkm/Version.h` header file defines the following preprocessor macros to identify the VTK-m version. `VTKM_VERSION_MAJOR`, `VTKM_VERSION_MINOR`, and `VTKM_VERSION_PATCH` are set to integer numbers representing the major, minor, and patch versions, respectively. Additionally, `VTKM_VERSION` is set to the “major.minor” version number as a string and `VTKM_VERSION_FULL` is set to the “major.minor.patch” version number (also as a string). If the current version of VTK-m is actually a development version that is in between releases of VTK-m, then an abbreviated SHA of the git commit is also included as part of `VTKM_VERSION_FULL`.



Common Errors

Note that the CMake variables all begin with `VTKm_` (lowercase “`m`”) whereas the preprocessor macros begin with `VTKM_` (all uppercase). This follows the respective conventions of CMake variables and preprocessor macros.

Note that `vtkm/Version.h` does not include any other VTK-m header files. This gives your code a chance to load, query, and react to the VTK-m version before loading any VTK-m code proper.



INITIALIZATION

When it comes to running VTK-m code, there are a few ways in which various facilities, such as logging and device connections, can be initialized. The preferred method of initializing these features is to run the `vtkm::cont::Initialize` function. Although it is not strictly necessary to call `Initialize`, it is recommended to set up state and check for available devices.

`Initialize` can be called without any arguments, in which case VTK-m will be initialized with defaults. But it can also optionally take the `argc` and `argv` arguments to the `main` function to parse some options that control the state of VTK-m. VTK-m accepts arguments that, for example, configure the compute device to use or establish logging levels. Any arguments that are handled by VTK-m are removed from the `argc/argv` list so that your program can then respond to the remaining arguments.

`Initialize` takes an optional third argument that specifies some options on the behavior of the argument parsing. The options are specified as a bit-wise “or” of fields specified in the `vtkm::cont::InitializeOptions` enum. The available initialize options are

`None` Placeholder used when no options are enabled. This is the value used when the third argument to `Initialize` is not provided.

`RequireDevice` Issue an error if the device argument is not specified.

`DefaultAnyDevice` If no device is specified, treat it as if the user gave “`--device=Any`”. This means that `DeviceAdapterTagUndefined` will never be return in the result.

`AddHelp` Add a help option. If “`-h`” or “`--help`” is provided, prints a usage statement. Of course, the usage statement will only print out arguments processed by VTK-m, which is why help is not given by default. A string with usage help is returned from `Initialize` so that the calling program can provide VTK-m’s help in its own usage statement.

`ErrorOnBadOption` If an unknown option is encountered, the program terminates with an error. If this option is not provided, any unknown options are returned in `argv`. If this option is used, it is a good idea to use `AddHelp` as well.

`ErrorOnBadArgument` If an extra argument is encountered, the program terminates with an error. If this option is not provided, any unknown arguments are returned in `argv`.

`Strict` If supplied, `Initialize` treats its own arguments as the only ones supported by the application and provides an error if not followed exactly. This is a convenience option that is a combination of `ErrorOnBadOption`, `ErrorOnBadArgument`, and `AddHelp`.

As stated earlier, `vtkm::cont::Initialize` removes parsed options from the `argc/argv` passed to it so that the calling program can further respond to command line arguments. Additionally, `Initialize` returns an `vtkm::cont::InitializeResult` object that contains the following information.

Device A `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterId` that represents the device specified by the command line arguments. (See Chapter 12 for details on how VTK-m represents devices.) If no device is specified in the command line options, `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagUndefined` is returned (unless the `DefaultAnyDevice` option is given, in which case `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagAny` is returned).

Example 6.1: Calling `Initialize`.

```
1 #include <vtkm/cont/Initialize.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char** argv)
4 {
5     vtkm::cont::InitializeOptions options =
6         vtkm::cont::InitializeOptions::ErrorOnBadArgument |
7         vtkm::cont::InitializeOptions::DefaultAnyDevice;
8     vtkm::cont::InitializeResult config = vtkm::cont::Initialize(argc, argv, options);
9
10    if (argc != 2)
11    {
12        std::cerr << "USAGE: " << argv[0] << " [options] filename" << std::endl;
13        std::cerr << "Available options are:" << std::endl;
14        std::cerr << config.Usage << std::endl;
15        return 1;
16    }
17    std::string filename = argv[1];
18
19    // Do something cool with VTK-m
20    // ...
21
22    return 0;
23 }
```



DATA SETS

A *data set*, implemented with the `vtkm::cont::DataSet` class, contains and manages the geometric data structures that VTK-m operates on. A data set comprises the following 3 data structures.

Cell Set A cell set describes topological connections. A cell set defines some number of points in space and how they connect to form cells, filled regions of space. A data set has exactly one cell set.

Field A field describes numerical data associated with the topological elements in a cell set. The field is represented as an array, and each entry in the field array corresponds to a topological element (point, edge, face, or cell). Together the cell set topology and discrete data values in the field provide an interpolated function throughout the volume of space covered by the data set. A cell set can have any number of fields.

Coordinate System A coordinate system is a special field that describes the physical location of the points in a data set. Although it is most common for a data set to contain a single coordinate system, VTK-m supports data sets with no coordinate system such as abstract data structures like graphs that might not have positions in a space. `DataSet` also supports multiple coordinate systems for data that have multiple representations for position. For example, geospatial data could simultaneously have coordinate systems defined by 3D position, latitude-longitude, and any number of 2D projections.

In addition to the base `vtkm::cont::DataSet`, VTK-m provides `vtkm::cont::PartitionedDataSet` to represent data partitioned into multiple domains. A `PartitionedDataSet` is implemented as a collection of `DataSet` objects. Partitioned data sets are described later in Section 7.5.

7.1 Building Data Sets

Before we go into detail on the cell sets, fields, and coordinate systems that make up a data set in VTK-m, let us first discuss how to build a data set. One simple way to build a data set is to load data from a file using the `vtkm::io` module. Reading files is discussed in detail in Chapter 8.

This section describes building data sets of different types using a set of classes named `DataSetBuilder*`, which provide a convenience layer on top of `vtkm::cont::DataSet` to make it easier to create data sets.

Did you know?

 To simplify the introduction of `DataSets`, this section uses the simplest mechanisms. In many cases this involves loading data in a `std::vector` and passing that to VTK-m, which usually causes the data to be copied. This is not the most efficient method to load data into VTK-m. Although it is sufficient for small

 data or data that come from a “slow” source, such as a file, it might be a bottleneck for large data generated by another library. It is possible to adapt VTK-m’s `DataSet` to externally defined data. This is done by wrapping existing data into what is called `ArrayHandle`, but this is a more advanced topic that will not be addressed in this chapter. `ArrayHandles` are introduced in Chapter 16 and more adaptive techniques are described in later chapters.

7.1.1 Creating Uniform Grids

Uniform grids are meshes that have a regular array structure with points uniformly spaced parallel to the axes. Uniform grids are also sometimes called regular grids or images.

The `vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderUniform` class can be used to easily create 2- or 3-dimensional uniform grids. `DataSetBuilderUniform` has several versions of a method named `Create` that takes the number of points in each dimension, the origin, and the spacing. The origin is the location of the first point of the data (in the lower left corner), and the spacing is the distance between points in the x, y, and z directions. The `Create` methods also take an optional name for the coordinate system and an optional name for the cell set.

The following example creates a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` containing a uniform grid of $101 \times 101 \times 26$ points.

Example 7.1: Creating a uniform grid.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderUniform dataSetBuilder;
2 |
3 | vtkm::cont::DataSet dataSet = dataSetBuilder.Create(vtkm::Id3(101, 101, 26));
```

If not specified, the origin will be at the coordinates $(0,0,0)$ and the spacing will be 1 in each direction. Thus, in the previous example the width, height, and depth of the mesh in physical space will be 100, 100, and 25, respectively, and the mesh will be centered at $(50,50,12.5)$. Let us say we actually want a mesh of the same dimensions, but we want the z direction to be stretched out so that the mesh will be the same size in each direction, and we want the mesh centered at the origin.

Example 7.2: Creating a uniform grid with custom origin and spacing.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderUniform dataSetBuilder;
2 |
3 | vtkm::cont::DataSet dataSet =
4 |   dataSetBuilder.Create(vtkm::Id3(101, 101, 26),
5 |                         vtkm::Vec3f(-50.0, -50.0, -50.0),
6 |                         vtkm::Vec3f(1.0, 1.0, 4.0));
```

7.1.2 Creating Rectilinear Grids

A rectilinear grid is similar to a uniform grid except that a rectilinear grid can adjust the spacing between adjacent grid points. This allows the rectilinear grid to have tighter sampling in some areas of space, but the points are still constrained to be aligned with the axes and each other. The irregular spacing of a rectilinear grid is specified by providing a separate array each for the x, y, and z coordinates.

The `vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderRectilinear` class can be used to easily create 2- or 3-dimensional rectilinear grids. `DataSetBuilderRectilinear` has several versions of a method named `Create` that takes these coordinate arrays and builds a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` out of them. The arrays can be supplied as either standard C arrays or as `std::vector` objects, in which case the data in the arrays are copied into the `DataSet`. These arrays can also be passed as `ArrayHandle` objects (introduced later in this book), in which case the data are shallow copied.

The following example creates a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` containing a rectilinear grid with $201 \times 201 \times 101$ points with different irregular spacing along each axis.

Example 7.3: Creating a rectilinear grid.

```

1 // Make x coordinates range from -4 to 4 with tighter spacing near 0.
2 std::vector<vtkm::Float32> xCoordinates;
3 for (vtkm::Float32 x = -2.0f; x <= 2.0f; x += 0.02f)
4 {
5     xCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::CopySign(x * x, x));
6 }
7
8 // Make y coordinates range from 0 to 2 with tighter spacing near 2.
9 std::vector<vtkm::Float32> yCoordinates;
10 for (vtkm::Float32 y = 0.0f; y <= 4.0f; y += 0.02f)
11 {
12     yCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::Sqrt(y));
13 }
14
15 // Make z coordinates range from -1 to 1 with even spacing.
16 std::vector<vtkm::Float32> zCoordinates;
17 for (vtkm::Float32 z = -1.0f; z <= 1.0f; z += 0.02f)
18 {
19     zCoordinates.push_back(z);
20 }
21
22 vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderRectilinear dataSetBuilder;
23
24 vtkm::cont::DataSet dataSet =
25     dataSetBuilder.Create(xCoordinates, yCoordinates, zCoordinates);

```

7.1.3 Creating Explicit Meshes

An explicit mesh is an arbitrary collection of cells with arbitrary connections. It can have multiple different types of cells. Explicit meshes are also known as unstructured grids. Explicit meshes can contain cells of different shapes. The shapes that VTK-m currently supports are listed in Figure 7.1.

The cells of an explicit mesh are defined with the following 3 arrays, which are depicted graphically in Figure 7.2.

Shapes An array of ids identifying the shape of the cell. Each value is a `vtkm::UInt8` and should be set to one of the `vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_*` constants. The shapes and their identifiers are shown in Figure 7.1. The size of this array is equal to the number of cells in the set.

Connectivity An array that lists all the points that comprise each cell. Each entry in the array is a `vtkm::Id` giving the point id associated with a vertex of a cell. The points for each cell are given in a prescribed order for each shape, which is also shown in Figure 7.1. The point indices are stored consecutively from the first cell to the last.

Offsets An array of `vtkm::Id`s pointing to the index in the connectivity array where the points for a particular cell starts. The size of this array is equal to the number of cells in the set plus 1. The first entry is expected to be 0 (since the connectivity of the first cell is at the start of the connectivity array). The last entry, which does not correspond to any cell, should be the size of the connectivity array.

One important item that is missing from this list of arrays is a count of the number of indices associated with each cell. This is not explicitly represented in VTK-m's mesh structure because it can be implicitly derived from the offsets array by subtracting consecutive entries. However, it is usually the case when building an explicit

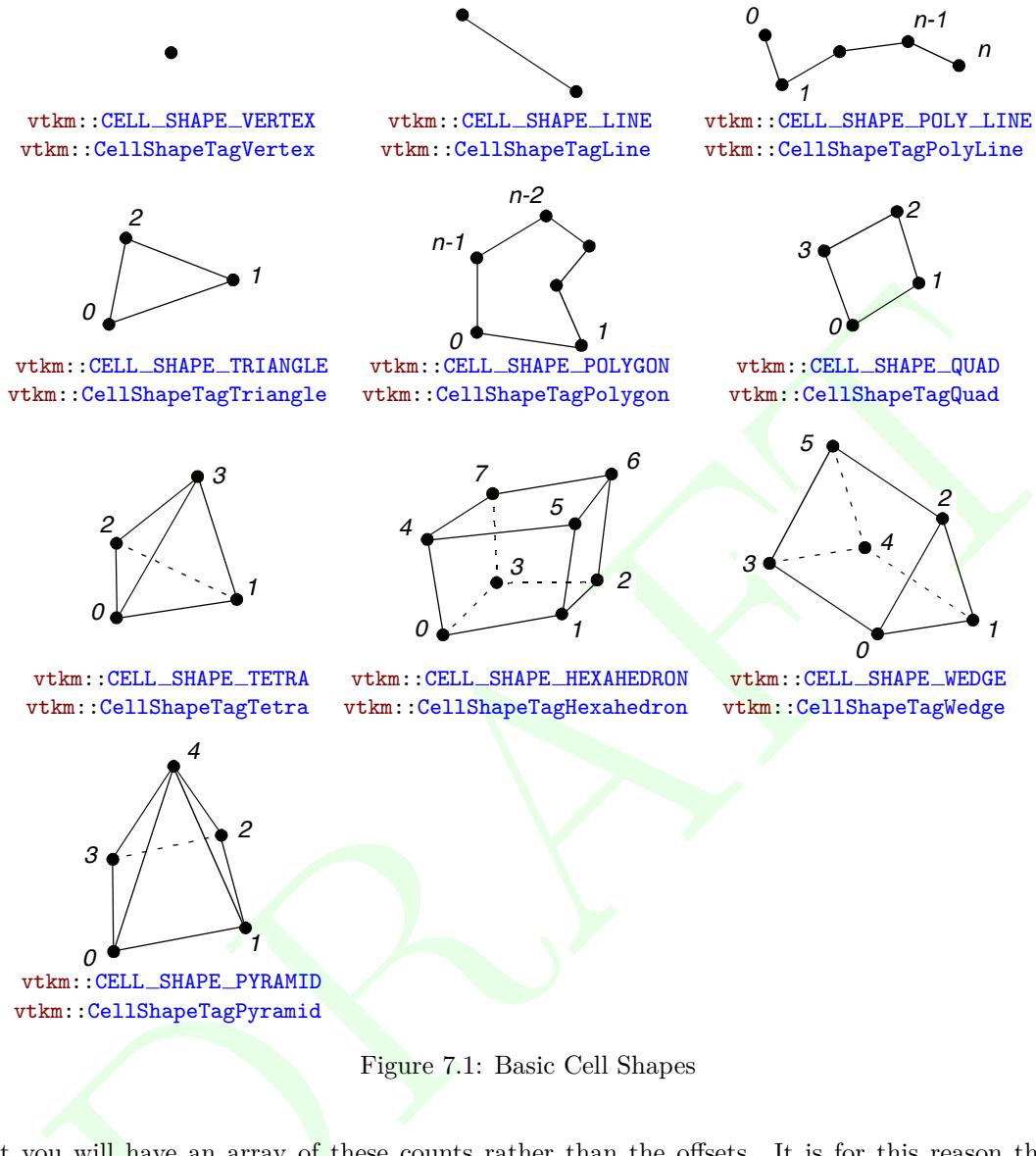


Figure 7.1: Basic Cell Shapes

mesh that you will have an array of these counts rather than the offsets. It is for this reason that VTK-m contains mechanisms to build an explicit data set with a “num indices” arrays rather than an offsets array.

The `vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderExplicit` class can be used to create data sets with explicit meshes. `DataSetBuilderExplicit` has several versions of a method named `Create`. Generally, these methods take the shapes, number of indices, and connectivity arrays as well as an array of point coordinates. These arrays can be given in `std::vector` objects, and the data are copied into the `DataSet` created.

The following example creates a mesh like the one shown in Figure 7.2.

Example 7.4: Creating an explicit mesh with `DataSetBuilderExplicit`.

```

1 // Array of point coordinates.
2 std::vector<vtkm::Vec3f_32> pointCoordinates;
3 pointCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::Vec3f_32(1.1f, 0.0f, 0.0f));
4 pointCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::Vec3f_32(0.2f, 0.4f, 0.0f));
5 pointCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::Vec3f_32(0.9f, 0.6f, 0.0f));
6 pointCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::Vec3f_32(1.4f, 0.5f, 0.0f));

```

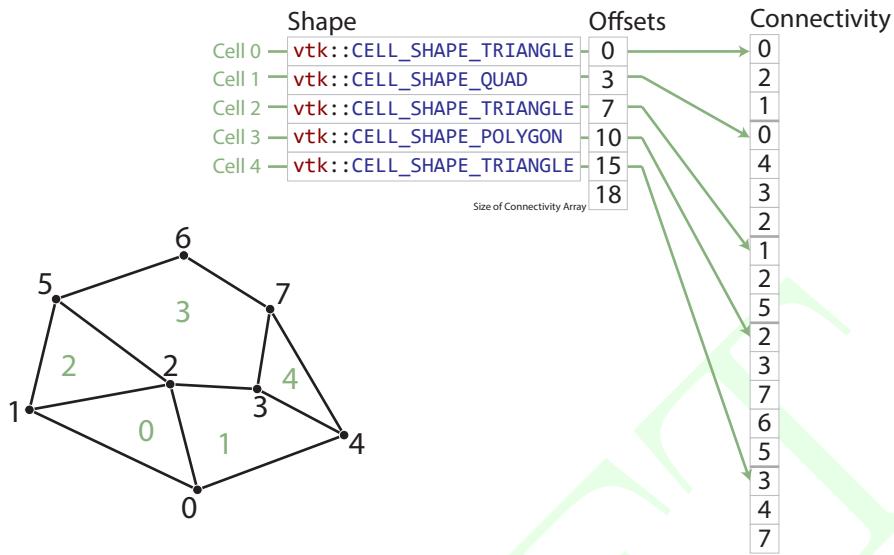


Figure 7.2: An example explicit mesh.

```

7   pointCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::Vec3f_32(1.8f, 0.3f, 0.0f));
8   pointCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::Vec3f_32(0.4f, 1.0f, 0.0f));
9   pointCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::Vec3f_32(1.0f, 1.2f, 0.0f));
10  pointCoordinates.push_back(vtkm::Vec3f_32(1.5f, 0.9f, 0.0f));
11
12 // Array of shapes.
13 std::vector<vtkm::UInt8> shapes;
14 shapes.push_back(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE);
15 shapes.push_back(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_QUAD);
16 shapes.push_back(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE);
17 shapes.push_back(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_POLYGON);
18 shapes.push_back(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE);
19
20 // Array of number of indices per cell.
21 std::vector<vtkm::IdComponent> numIndices;
22 numIndices.push_back(3);
23 numIndices.push_back(4);
24 numIndices.push_back(3);
25 numIndices.push_back(5);
26 numIndices.push_back(3);
27
28 // Connectivity array.
29 std::vector<vtkm::Id> connectivity;
30 connectivity.push_back(0); // Cell 0
31 connectivity.push_back(2);
32 connectivity.push_back(1);
33 connectivity.push_back(0); // Cell 1
34 connectivity.push_back(4);
35 connectivity.push_back(3);
36 connectivity.push_back(2);
37 connectivity.push_back(1); // Cell 2
38 connectivity.push_back(2);
39 connectivity.push_back(5);
40 connectivity.push_back(2); // Cell 3
41 connectivity.push_back(3);
42 connectivity.push_back(7);
43 connectivity.push_back(6);

```

```
44    connectivity.push_back(5);
45    connectivity.push_back(3); // Cell 4
46    connectivity.push_back(4);
47    connectivity.push_back(7);
48
49    // Copy these arrays into a DataSet.
50    vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderExplicit dataSetBuilder;
51
52    vtkm::cont::DataSet dataSet =
53        dataSetBuilder.Create(pointCoordinates, shapes, numIndices, connectivity);
```

Often it is awkward to build your own arrays and then pass them to `DataSetBuilderExplicit`. There also exists an alternate builder class named `vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderExplicitIterative` that allows you to specify each cell and point one at a time rather than all at once. This is done by calling one of the versions of `AddPoint` and one of the versions of `AddCell` for each point and cell, respectively. The next example also builds the mesh shown in Figure 7.2 except this time using `DataSetBuilderExplicitIterative`.

Example 7.5: Creating an explicit mesh with `DataSetBuilderExplicitIterative`.

```
1    vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderExplicitIterative dataSetBuilder;
2
3    dataSetBuilder.AddPoint(1.1, 0.0, 0.0);
4    dataSetBuilder.AddPoint(0.2, 0.4, 0.0);
5    dataSetBuilder.AddPoint(0.9, 0.6, 0.0);
6    dataSetBuilder.AddPoint(1.4, 0.5, 0.0);
7    dataSetBuilder.AddPoint(1.8, 0.3, 0.0);
8    dataSetBuilder.AddPoint(0.4, 1.0, 0.0);
9    dataSetBuilder.AddPoint(1.0, 1.2, 0.0);
10   dataSetBuilder.AddPoint(1.5, 0.9, 0.0);
11
12   dataSetBuilder.AddCell(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE);
13   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(0);
14   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(2);
15   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(1);
16
17   dataSetBuilder.AddCell(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_QUAD);
18   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(0);
19   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(4);
20   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(3);
21   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(2);
22
23   dataSetBuilder.AddCell(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE);
24   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(1);
25   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(2);
26   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(5);
27
28   dataSetBuilder.AddCell(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_POLYGON);
29   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(2);
30   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(3);
31   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(7);
32   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(6);
33   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(5);
34
35   dataSetBuilder.AddCell(vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE);
36   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(3);
37   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(4);
38   dataSetBuilder.AddCellPoint(7);
39
40   vtkm::cont::DataSet dataSet = dataSetBuilder.Create();
```

7.1.4 Add Fields

In addition to creating the geometric structure of a data set, it is usually important to add fields to the data. Fields describe numerical data associated with the topological elements in a cell. They often represent a physical quantity (such as temperature, mass, or volume fraction) but can also represent other information (such as indices or classifications).

The easiest way to define fields in a data set is to use the `vtkm::cont::DataSetFieldAdd` class. This class works on `DataSets` of any type. It has methods named `AddPointField` and `AddCellField` that define a field for either points or cells. Every field must have an associated field name.

Both `AddPointField` and `AddCellField` are overloaded to accept arrays of data in different structures. Field arrays can be passed as standard C arrays or as `std::vectors`, in which case the data are copied. Field arrays can also be passed in a `ArrayHandle` (introduced later in this book), in which case the data are not copied.

The following (somewhat contrived) example defines fields for a uniform grid that identify which points and cells are on the boundary of the mesh.

Example 7.6: Adding fields to a `DataSet`.

```

1 // Make a simple structured data set.
2 const vtkm::Id3 pointDimensions(20, 20, 10);
3 const vtkm::Id3 cellDimensions = pointDimensions - vtkm::Id3(1, 1, 1);
4 vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderUniform dataSetBuilder;
5 vtkm::cont::DataSet dataSet = dataSetBuilder.Create(pointDimensions);
6
7 // This is the helper object to add fields to a data set.
8 vtkm::cont::DataSetFieldAdd dataSetFieldAdd;
9
10 // Create a field that identifies points on the boundary.
11 std::vector<vtkm::UInt8> boundaryPoints;
12 for (vtkm::Id zIndex = 0; zIndex < pointDimensions[2]; zIndex++)
13 {
14     for (vtkm::Id yIndex = 0; yIndex < pointDimensions[1]; yIndex++)
15     {
16         for (vtkm::Id xIndex = 0; xIndex < pointDimensions[0]; xIndex++)
17         {
18             if ((xIndex == 0) || (xIndex == pointDimensions[0] - 1) || (yIndex == 0) ||
19                 (yIndex == pointDimensions[1] - 1) || (zIndex == 0) ||
20                 (zIndex == pointDimensions[2] - 1))
21             {
22                 boundaryPoints.push_back(1);
23             }
24             else
25             {
26                 boundaryPoints.push_back(0);
27             }
28         }
29     }
30 }
31
32 dataSetFieldAdd.AddPointField(dataSet, "boundary_points", boundaryPoints);
33
34 // Create a field that identifies cells on the boundary.
35 std::vector<vtkm::UInt8> boundaryCells;
36 for (vtkm::Id zIndex = 0; zIndex < cellDimensions[2]; zIndex++)
37 {
38     for (vtkm::Id yIndex = 0; yIndex < cellDimensions[1]; yIndex++)
39     {
40         for (vtkm::Id xIndex = 0; xIndex < cellDimensions[0]; xIndex++)
41         {
42             if ((xIndex == 0) || (xIndex == cellDimensions[0] - 1) || (yIndex == 0) ||
43                 (yIndex == cellDimensions[1] - 1) || (zIndex == 0) ||
44                 (zIndex == cellDimensions[2] - 1))
45             {
46                 boundaryCells.push_back(1);
47             }
48         }
49     }
50 }
```

```

44         (zIndex == cellDimensions[2] - 1))
45     {
46         boundaryCells.push_back(1);
47     }
48     else
49     {
50         boundaryCells.push_back(0);
51     }
52 }
53 }
54 }
55 }
56 dataSetFieldAdd.AddCellField(dataSet, "boundary_cells", boundaryCells);

```

7.2 Cell Sets

A cell set determines the topological structure of the data in a data set. Fundamentally, any cell set is a collection of cells, which typically (but not always) represent some region in space. 3D cells are made up of points, edges, and faces. (2D cells have only points and edges, and 1D cells have only points.) Figure 7.3 shows the relationship between a cell's shape and these topological elements. The arrangement of these points, edges, and faces is defined by the *shape* of the cell, which prescribes a specific ordering of each. The basic cell shapes provided by VTK-m are discussed in detail in Section 25.1 starting on page 193.



Figure 7.3: The relationship between a cell shape and its topological elements (points, edges, and faces).

There are multiple ways to express the connections of a cell set, each with different benefits and restrictions. These different cell set types are managed by different cell set classes in VTK-m. All VTK-m cell set classes inherit from `vtkm::cont::CellSet`. The two basic types of cell sets are structured and explicit, and there are several variations of these types.

7.2.1 Structured Cell Sets

A `vtkm::cont::CellSetStructured` defines a 1-, 2-, or 3-dimensional grid of points with lines, quadrilaterals, or hexahedra, respectively, connecting them. The topology of a `CellSetStructured` is specified by simply providing the dimensions, which is the number of points in the i , j , and k directions of the grid of points. The number of points is implicitly $i \times j \times k$ and the number of cells is implicitly $(i-1) \times (j-1) \times (k-1)$ (for 3D grids). Figure 7.4 demonstrates this arrangement.

The big advantage of using `vtkm::cont::CellSetStructured` to define a cell set is that it is very space efficient because the entire topology can be defined by the three integers specifying the dimensions. Also algorithms can be optimized for `CellSetStructured`'s regular nature. However, `CellSetStructured`'s strictly regular grid structure also limits its applicability. A structured cell set can only be a dense grid of lines, quadrilaterals, or hexahedra. It cannot represent irregular data well.

Many data models in other software packages, such as the one for VTK, make a distinction between uniform, rectilinear, and curvilinear grids. VTK-m's cell sets do not. All three of these grid types are represented by `CellSetStructured`. This is because in a VTK-m data set the cell set and the coordinate system are defined

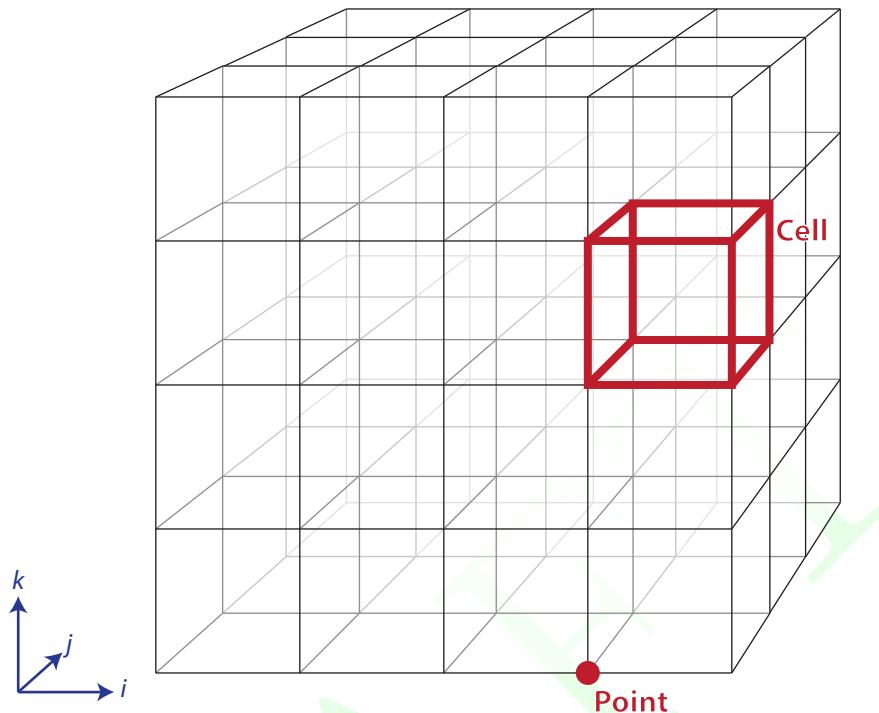


Figure 7.4: The arrangement of points and cells in a 3D structured grid.

independently and used interchangeably. A structured cell set with uniform point coordinates makes a uniform grid. A structured cell set with point coordinates defined irregularly along coordinate axes makes a rectilinear grid. And a structured cell set with arbitrary point coordinates makes a curvilinear grid. The point coordinates are defined by the data set's coordinate system, which is discussed in Section 7.4 starting on page 41.

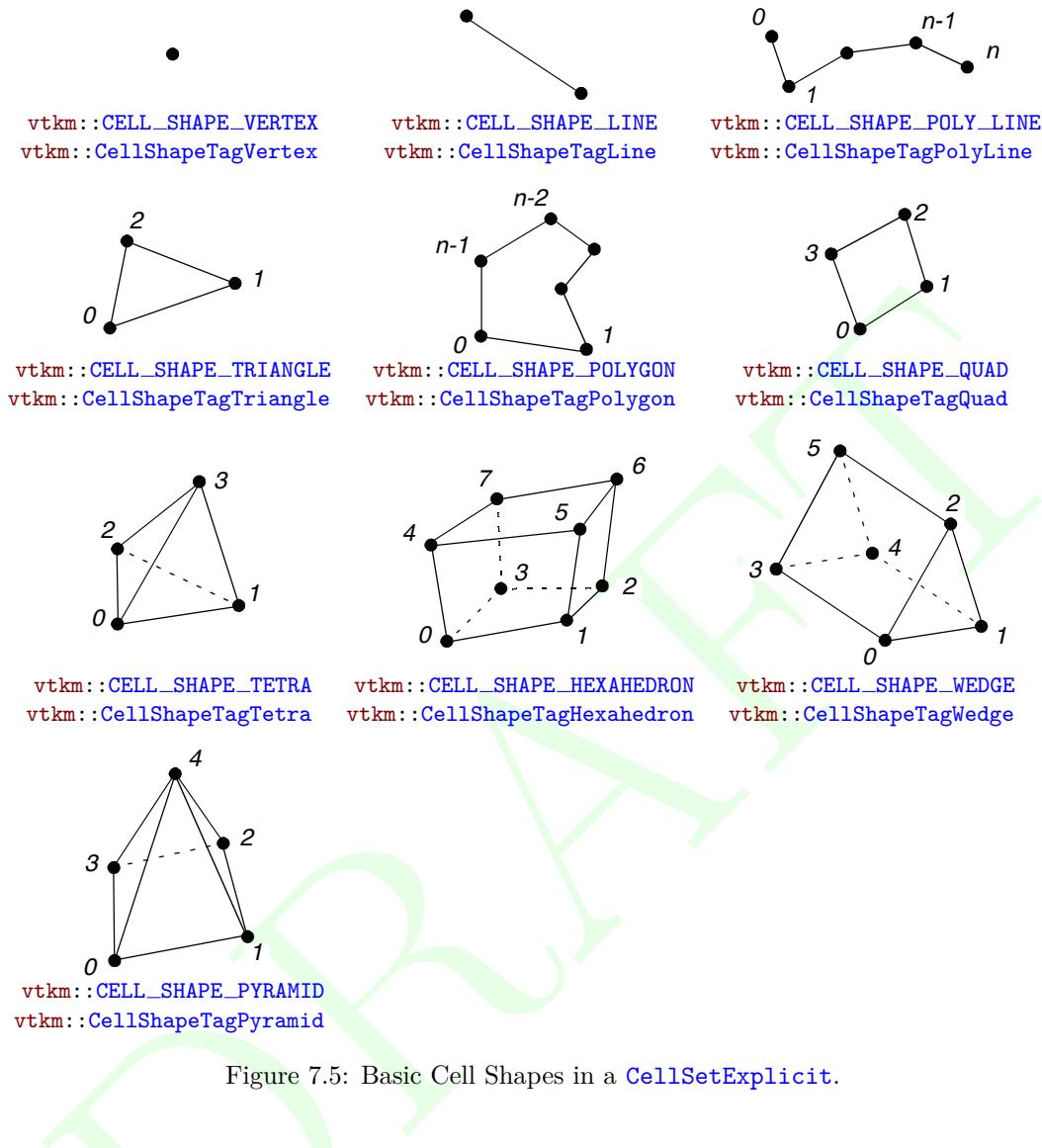
7.2.2 Explicit Cell Sets

A `vtkm::cont::CellSetExplicit` defines an irregular collection of cells. The cells can be of different types and connected in arbitrary ways. The types of cell sets are listed in Figure 7.5. This is done by explicitly providing for each cell a sequence of points that defines the cell.

An explicit cell set is defined with a minimum of three arrays. The first array identifies the shape of each cell. (Identifiers for cell shapes are shown in Figure 7.5.) The second array has a sequence of point indices that make up each cell. The third array identifies an offset into the second array where the point indices for each cell is found plus an extra entry at the end set to the size of the second array. Figure 7.6 shows a simple example of an explicit cell set.

An explicit cell set can also identify the number of indices defined for each cell by subtracting consecutive entries in the offsets array. It is often the case when creating a `CellSetExplicit` that you have an array containing the number of indices rather than the offsets. Such an array can be converted to an offsets array that can be used with `CellSetExplicit` by using the `vtkm::cont::ConvertNumIndicesToOffsets` convenience function.

`vtkm::cont::ExplicitCellSet` is a powerful representation for a cell set because it can represent an arbitrary collection of cells. However, because all connections must be explicitly defined, `ExplicitCellSet` requires a significant amount of memory to represent the topology.

Figure 7.5: Basic Cell Shapes in a `CellSetExplicit`.

An important specialization of an explicit cell set is `vtkm::cont::CellSetSingleType`. `CellSetSingleType` is an explicit cell set constrained to contain cells that all have the same shape and all have the same number of points. So for example if you are creating a surface that you know will contain only triangles, `CellSetSingleType` is a good representation for these data.

Using `CellSetSingleType` saves memory because the array of cell shapes and the array of point counts no longer need to be stored. `CellSetSingleType` also allows VTK-m to skip some processing and other storage required for general explicit cell sets.

7.2.3 Cell Set Permutations

A `vtkm::cont::CellSetPermutation` rearranges the cells of one cell set to create another cell set. This restructuring of cells is not done by copying data to a new structure. Rather, `CellSetPermutation` establishes a look-up from one cell structure to another. Cells are permuted on the fly while algorithms are run.

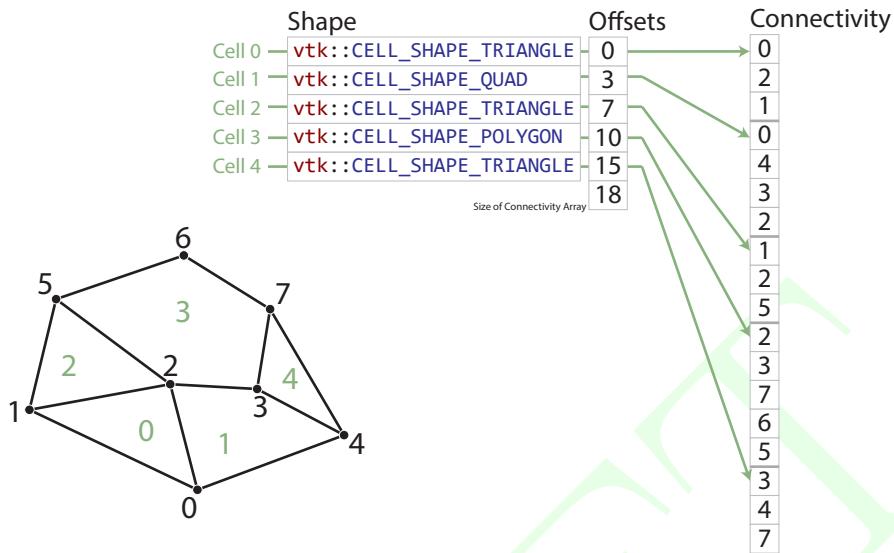


Figure 7.6: Example of cells in a `CellSetExplicit` and the arrays that define them.

A `CellSetPermutation` is established by providing a mapping array that for every cell index provides the equivalent cell index in the cell set being permuted. `CellSetPermutation` is most often used to mask out cells in a data set so that algorithms will skip over those cells when running.

Did you know?

Although `CellSetPermutation` can mask cells, it cannot mask points. All points from the original cell set are available in the permuted cell set regardless of whether they are used.

The following example uses `vtkm::cont::CellSetPermutation` with a counting array to expose every tenth cell. This provides a simple way to subsample a data set.

Example 7.7: Subsampling a data set with `CellSetPermutation`.

```

1 // Create a simple data set.
2 vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderUniform dataSetBuilder;
3 vtkm::cont::DataSet originalDataSet = dataSetBuilder.Create(vtkm::Id3(33, 33, 26));
4 vtkm::cont::CellSetStructured<3> originalCellSet;
5 originalDataSet.GetCellSet().CopyTo(originalCellSet);
6
7 // Create a permutation array for the cells. Each value in the array refers
8 // to a cell in the original cell set. This particular array selects every
9 // 10th cell.
10 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Id> permutationArray(0, 10, 2560);
11
12 // Create a permutation of that cell set containing only every 10th cell.
13 vtkm::cont::CellSetPermutation<vtkm::cont::CellSetStructured<3>,
14                                     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Id>>
15     permutedCellSet(permutationArray, originalCellSet);

```

7.2.4 Cell Set Extrude

A `vtkm::cont::CellSetExtrude` defines a 3-dimensional extruded mesh representation from 2-dimensional coordinates in the XZ-plane. This is done by providing 2-dimensional coordinates, the number of planes to extrude along the Y-axis, and whether the resulting wedge cellset representation should be a torus or a cylinder.

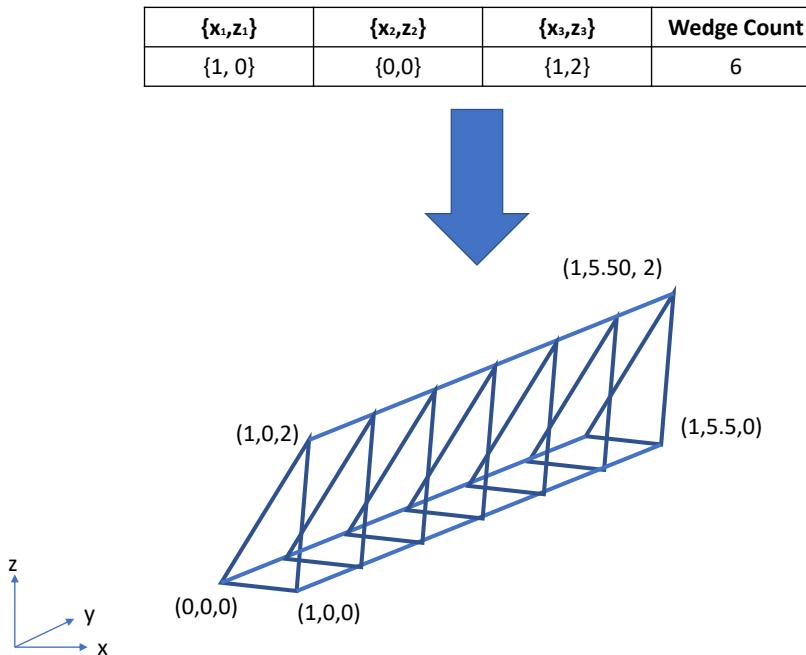


Figure 7.7: An example of an extruded wedge from XZ-plane coordinates. Six wedges are extracted from three XZ-plane points.

The extruded mesh is advantageous because it is represented on-the-fly as required, so no additional memory is required. In contrast other forms of cell sets, such as `vtkm::cont::CellSetExplicit`, need to be explicitly constructed by replicating the vertices and cells. Figure 7.7 shows an example of six wedges extruded from three 2-dimensional coordinates.

[THERE IS A REMOVED SECTION ON DYNAMIC CELL SETS HERE. THIS WAS AT BEST IN THE WRONG PLACE. ASSUMING WE MOVE TO MULTIPLEXER CONTAINERS, WE MAY BE ABLE TO GET BY WITHOUT GOING INTO ANY DETAILS.]

7.3 Fields

A field on a data set provides a value on every point in space on the mesh. Fields are often used to describe physical properties such as pressure, temperature, mass, velocity, and much more. Fields are represented in a VTK-m data set as an array where each value is associated with a particular element type of a mesh (such as points or cells). This association of field values to mesh elements and the structure of the cell set determines how the field is interpolated throughout the space of the mesh.

Fields are managed by the `vtkm::cont::Field` class. The `Field` object internally holds a reference to an array

in a type-agnostic way. Filters and other VTK-m units will determine the type of the array and pull it out of the [Field](#).

[Field](#) has a convenience method named [GetRange](#) that finds the range of values stored in the field array. The returned value of [GetRange](#) is an [ArrayHandle](#) containing [vtkm::Range](#) values. The [ArrayHandle](#) will have as many values as components in the field. So, for example, calling [GetRange](#) on a scalar field will return an [ArrayHandle](#) with exactly 1 entry in it. Calling [GetRange](#) on a field of 3D vectors will return an [ArrayHandle](#) with exactly 3 entries corresponding to each of the components in the range. Details on how to get data from an [ArrayHandle](#) them is given in Chapter 27.

7.4 Coordinate Systems

A coordinate system determines the location of a mesh's elements in space. The spatial location is described by providing a 3D vector at each point that gives the coordinates there. The point coordinates can then be interpolated throughout the mesh.

Coordinate systems are managed by the [vtkm::cont::CoordinateSystem](#) class. In actuality, a coordinate system is just a field with a special meaning, and so the [CoordinateSystem](#) class inherits from the [Field](#) class. [CoordinateSystem](#) constrains the field to be associated with points and typically has 3D floating point vectors for values.

In addition to all the methods provided by the [Field](#) superclass, the [CoordinateSystem](#) also provides a [GetBounds](#) convenience method that returns a [vtkm::Bounds](#) object giving the spatial bounds of the coordinate system.

It is typical for a [DataSet](#) to have one coordinate system defined, but it is possible to define multiple coordinate systems. This is helpful when there are multiple ways to express coordinates. For example, positions in geographic may be expressed as Cartesian coordinates or as latitude-longitude coordinates. Both are valid and useful in different ways.

It is also valid to have a [DataSet](#) with no coordinate system. This is useful when the structure is not rooted in physical space. For example, if the cell set is representing a graph structure, there might not be any physical space that has meaning for the graph.

7.5 Partitioned Data Sets

A partitioned data set, implemented with [vtkm::cont::PartitionedDataSet](#), comprises a set of [vtkm::cont::DataSet](#) objects. The [PartitionedDataSet](#) interface allows for adding, replacing, and querying [DataSets](#) in its list with the following methods.

[GetNumberOfPartitions](#) Returns the number of partitions stored in the [PartitionedDataSet](#).

[GetPartition](#) Returns the [DataSet](#) at a given index.

[GetPartitions](#) Returns all of the [DataSets](#) stored in the [PartitionedDataSet](#) in a `std::vector`.

[AppendPartition](#) Adds a given [DataSet](#) to the end of the list of partitions.

[AppendPartitions](#) Given a list of [DataSet](#) objects, appends this list to the end of the list of partitions. This list can be given as a `std::vector` or it can be an initializer list (declared in { } curly braces).

[InsertPartition](#) Given an index and a [DataSet](#), places the [DataSet](#) at the given index and pushes the remaining partitions after it.

ReplacePartition Given an index and a **DataSet**, replaces the partition at that index with the new **DataSet**.

GetField Retrieves a **vtkm::cont::Field** object from the **DataSet** at a given index.

The following example creates a **vtkm::cont::PartitionedDataSet** containing two uniform grid data sets.

Example 7.8: Creating a **PartitionedDataSet**.

```
1 // Create two uniform data sets
2 vtkm::cont::DataSetBuilderUniform dataSetBuilder;
3
4 vtkm::cont::DataSet dataSet1 = dataSetBuilder.Create(vtkm::Id3(10, 10, 10));
5 vtkm::cont::DataSet dataSet2 = dataSetBuilder.Create(vtkm::Id3(30, 30, 30));
6
7 // Add the datasets to a multi block
8 vtkm::cont::PartitionedDataSet partitionedData;
9 partitionedData.AppendPartitions({ dataSet1, dataSet2 });
```

It is always possible to retrieve the independent blocks in a **PartitionedDataSet**, from which you can iterate and get information about the data. However, VTK-m provides several helper functions to collect metadata information about the collection as a whole.

vtkm::cont::BoundsCompute Queries the bounds of all the **DataSets** contained in the given **PartitionedDataSet** and returns a **vtkm::Bounds** object encompassing the conglomerate data.

vtkm::cont::BoundsGlobalCompute An MPI version of **BoundsCompute** that also finds the bounds around the conglomerate data across all processes. All MPI processes must call this method.

vtkm::cont::FieldRangeCompute Given a **PartitionedDataSet**, the name of a field, and (optionally) an association of the field, returns the minimum and maximum value of that field over all the contained blocks. The result is returned in a **ArrayHandle** of **vtkm::Range** objects in the same manner as the **vtkm::cont::Field::GetRange** method (see Section 7.3).

vtkm::cont::FieldRangeGlobalCompute An MPI version of **FieldRangeCompute** that also finds the field ranges over all blocks on all processes. All MPI processes must call this method.

The following example illustrates a spatial bounds query and a field range query on a **vtkm::cont::PartitionedDataSet**.

Example 7.9: Queries on a **PartitionedDataSet**.

```
1 // Get the bounds of a multi-block data set
2 vtkm::Bounds bounds = vtkm::cont::BoundsCompute(partitionedData);
3
4 // Get the overall min/max of a field named "cellvar"
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Range> cellvarRanges =
6   vtkm::cont::FieldRangeCompute(partitionedData, "cellvar");
7
8 // Assuming the "cellvar" field has scalar values, then cellvarRanges has one entry
9 vtkm::Range cellvarRange = cellvarRanges.GetPortalConstControl().Get(0);
```

Did you know?

 The aforementioned functions for querying a **PartitionedDataSet** object also work on **DataSet** objects. This is particularly useful with the **BoundsGlobalCompute** and **FieldRangeGlobalCompute** to manage distributed parallel objects.

Filters can be executed on `PartitionedDataSet` objects in a similar way they are executed on `DataSet` objects. In both cases, the `Execute` method is called on the filter giving data object as an argument.

Example 7.10: Applying a filter to multi block data.

```
1 | vtkm::filter::CellAverage cellAverage;
2 | cellAverage.SetActiveField("pointvar", vtkm::cont::Field::Association::POINTS);
3 |
4 | vtkm::cont::PartitionedDataSet results = cellAverage.Execute(partitionedData);
```



FILE I/O

Before VTK-m can be used to process data, data need to be loaded into the system. VTK-m comes with a basic file I/O package to get started developing very quickly. All the file I/O classes are declared under the `vtkm::io` namespace.

Did you know?

 Files are just one of many ways to get data in and out of VTK-m. In later chapters we explore ways to define VTK-m data structures of increasing power and complexity. In particular, Section 7.1 describes how to build VTK-m data set objects and Section 36.3 documents how to adapt data structures defined in other libraries to be used directly in VTK-m.

8.1 Readers

All reader classes provided by VTK-m are located in the `vtkm::io::reader` namespace. The general interface for each reader class is to accept a filename in the constructor and to provide a `ReadDataSet` method to load the data from disk.

The data in the file are returned in a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object as described in Chapter 7, but it is sufficient to know that a `DataSet` can be passed around readers, writers, filters, and rendering units.

8.1.1 Legacy VTK File Reader

Legacy VTK files are a simple open format for storing visualization data. These files typically have a `.vtk` extension. Legacy VTK files are popular because they are simple to create and read and are consequently supported by a large number of tools. The format of legacy VTK files is well documented in *The VTK User's Guide*.¹ Legacy VTK files can also be read and written with tools like ParaView and VisIt.

Legacy VTK files can be read using the `vtkm::io::reader::VTKDataSetReader` class. The constructor for this class takes a string containing the filename. The `ReadDataSet` method reads the data from the previously indicated file and returns a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object, which can be used with filters and rendering.

Example 8.1: Reading a legacy VTK file.

¹A free excerpt describing the file format is available at <http://www.vtk.org/Wiki/File:VTK-File-Formats.pdf>.

```
1 #include <vtkm/io/reader/VTKDataSetReader.h>
2
3 vtkm::cont::DataSet OpenDataFromVTKFile()
4 {
5     vtkm::io::reader::VTKDataSetReader reader("data.vtk");
6
7     return reader.ReadDataSet();
8 }
```

8.2 Writers

All writer classes provided by VTK-m are located in the `vtkm::io::writer` namespace. The general interface for each writer class is to accept a filename in the constructor and to provide a `WriteDataSet` method to save data to the disk. The `WriteDataSet` method takes a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object as an argument, which contains the data to write to the file.

8.2.1 Legacy VTK File Writer

Legacy VTK files can be written using the `vtkm::io::writer::VTKDataSetWriter` class. The constructor for this class takes a string containing the filename. The `WriteDataSet` method takes a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object and writes its data to the previously indicated file.

Example 8.2: Writing a legacy VTK file.

```
1 #include <vtkm/io/writer/VTKDataSetWriter.h>
2
3 void SaveDataAsVTKFile(vtkm::cont::DataSet data)
4 {
5     vtkm::io::writer::VTKDataSetWriter writer("data.vtk");
6
7     writer.WriteDataSet(data);
8 }
```

RUNNING FILTERS

Filters are functional units that take data as input and write new data as output. Filters operate on `vtkm::cont::DataSet` objects, which are described in Chapter 7.

 **Did you know?**

 The structure of filters in VTK-m is significantly simpler than their counterparts in VTK. VTK filters are arranged in a dataflow network (a.k.a. a visualization pipeline) and execution management is handled automatically. In contrast, VTK-m filters are simple imperative units, which are simply called with input data and return output data.

VTK-m comes with several filters ready for use, and in this chapter we will give a brief overview of these filters. All VTK-m filters are currently defined in the `vtkm::filter` namespace. We group filters based on the type of operation that they do and the shared interfaces that they have. Later Part III describes the necessary steps in creating new filters in VTK-m.

Different filters will be used in different ways, but the basic operation of all filters is to instantiate the filter class, set the state parameters on the filter object, and then call the filter's `Execute` method. The `Execute` method takes a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` and returns a new `DataSet`, which contains the modified data. The `Execute` method can alternately take a `vtkm::cont::PartitionedDataSet` object, which is a composite of `DataSet` objects. In this case `Execute` will return another `PartitionedDataSet` object.

The following example provides a simple demonstration of using a filter. It specifically uses the point elevation filter to estimate the air pressure at each point based on its elevation.

Example 9.1: Using `PointElevation`, which is a field filter.

```
1 VTKM_CONT
2 vtkm::cont::DataSet ComputeAirPressure(vtkm::cont::DataSet dataSet)
3 {
4     vtkm::filter::PointElevation elevationFilter;
5
6     // Use the elevation filter to estimate atmospheric pressure based on the
7     // height of the point coordinates. Atmospheric pressure is 101325 Pa at
8     // sea level and drops about 12 Pa per meter.
9     elevationFilter.SetLowPoint(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
10    elevationFilter.SetHighPoint(0.0, 0.0, 2000.0);
11    elevationFilter.SetRange(101325.0, 77325.0);
12
13    elevationFilter.SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField(true);
14
15    elevationFilter.SetOutputFieldName("pressure");
```

```
16 |     vtkm::cont::DataSet result = elevationFilter.Execute(dataSet);
17 | 
18 |     return result;
19 | }
20 | }
```

We see that this example follows the previously described procedure of constructing the filter (line 4), setting the state parameters (lines 9–15), and finally executing the filter on a `DataSet` (line 17).

Every `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object contains a list of *fields*, which describe some numerical value associated with different parts of the data set in space. Fields often represent physical properties such as temperature, pressure, or velocity. Fields are identified with string names. There are also special fields called coordinate systems that describe the location of points in space. Field are mentioned here because they are often used as input data to the filter's operation and filters often generate new fields in the output. This is the case in Example 9.1. In line 13 the coordinate system is set as the input field and in line 15 the name to use for the generated output field is selected.

9.1 Provided Filters

VTK-m comes with the implementation of many filters.

9.1.1 Cell Average

`vtkm::filter::CellAverage` is the cell average filter. It will take a data set with a collection of cells and a field defined on the points of the data set and create a new field defined on the cells. The values of this new derived field are computed by averaging the values of the input field at all the incident points. This is a simple way to convert a point field to a cell field.

The default name for the output cell field is the same name as the input point field. The name can be overridden as always using the `SetOutputFieldName` method.

`CellAverage` provides the following methods.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.2 Clean Grid

`vtkm::filter::CleanGrid` is a filter that converts a cell set to an explicit representation and potentially removes redundant or unused data. It does this by iterating over all cells in the data set, and for each one creating the explicit cell representation that is stored in the output. (Explicit cell sets are described in Section 7.2.2.) One benefit of using `CleanGrid` is that it can optionally remove unused points and combine coincident points. Another benefit is that the resulting cell set will be of a known specific type.



Common Errors

The result of `vtkm::filter::CleanGrid` is not necessarily smaller, memory-wise, than its input. For example, “cleaning” a data set with a structured topology will actually result in a data set that requires much more memory to store an explicit topology.

`CleanGrid` provides the following methods.

SetCompactPointFields/GetCompactPointFields Sets a Boolean flag that determines whether unused points are removed from the output. If true (the default), then the output data set will have a new coordinate system containing only those points being used by the cell set, and the indices of the cells will be adjusted to the new ordering of points.

SetMergePoints/GetMergePoints Sets a Boolean flag that determines whether points coincident in space are merged into a single point. If true (the default), then the output data set will have a new coordinate system containing only points that are unique in space, and the indices of the cells will be adjusted to the new set of points. The tolerance parameters control the proximity used for points to be considered coincident.

SetTolerance/GetTolerance Defines the tolerance used when determining whether two points are considered coincident. Because floating point parameters have limited precision, point coordinates that are essentially the same might not be bit-wise exactly the same. Thus, the `CleanGrid` filter has the ability to find and merge points that are close but perhaps not exact. The default tolerance is 10^{-6} .

SetToleranceIsAbsolute/GetToleranceIsAbsolute Sets a Boolean flag that determines whether the tolerance parameter should be considered relative to the size of the data set. If false (the default), then the tolerance is multiplied by the length of the diagonal of the bounds of the data being processed. If true, then the tolerance value is used as is.

SetRemoveDegenerateCells/GetRemoveDegenerateCells Sets a Boolean flag that determines whether degenerate cells should be removed. If true (the default), then the `CleanGrid` filter will look for repeated points in cells and, if the repeated points cause the cell to drop dimensionality, the cell is removed. This is particularly useful when point merging is on as this operation can create degenerate cells.

SetFastMerge/GetFastMerge Sets a Boolean flag that determines whether to use a faster but less accurate method for finding coincident points. If true (the default), some corners are cut when computing coincident points. This will make the point merge step go faster but the tolerance will not be strictly followed. If false, then extra steps will be taken to ensure that all points within tolerance are merged and that only points within tolerance are merged. This flag has no effect if point merging is off.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.3 Clip with Field

Clipping is an operation that removes regions from the data set based on a user-provided value or function. The `vtkm::filter::ClipWithField` filter takes a clip value as an argument and removes regions where a named scalar field is below (or above) that value. (A companion filter that discards a region of the data based on an implicit function is described in Section 9.1.4.)

The result of `ClipWithField` is a volume. If a cell has field values at its vertices that are all below the specified value, then it will be discarded entirely. Likewise, if a cell has field values at its vertices that are all above the specified value, then it will be retained in its entirety. If a cell has some vertices with field values below the specified value and some above, then the cell will be split into the portions above the value (which will be retained) and the portions below the value (which will be discarded).

This operation is sometimes called an *isovolume* because it extracts the volume of a mesh that is inside the iso-region of a scalar. This is in contrast to an *isosurface* (also known as a *contour*), which extracts only the surface of that iso-value. (See Section 9.1.7 for extracting an isosurface.) `ClipWithField` is also similar to a threshold operation, which extracts cells based on the value of field. The difference is that threshold will either keep or remove entire cells based on the field values whereas clip with carve cells that straddle the valid regions. (See section 9.1.24 for threshold extraction.)

`ClipWithField` provides the following methods.

SetClipValue/GetClipValue Specifies the field value for the clip operation. Regions where the active field is less than this value are clipped away from each input cell.

SetInvertClip Specifies if the result for the clip filter should be inverted. If set to false (the default), regions where the active field is less than the specified clip value are removed. If set to true, regions where the active field is more than the specified clip value are removed.

SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

Example 9.2: Using `ClipWithField`.

```
1 // Create an instance of a clip filter that discards all regions with scalar
2 // value less than 25.
3 vtkm::filter::ClipWithField clip;
```

```

4 |     clip.SetClipValue(25.0);
5 |     clip.SetActiveField("pointvar");
6 |
7 | // Execute the clip filter
8 | vtkm::cont::DataSet outData = clip.Execute(inData);

```

9.1.4 Clip with Implicit Function

Clipping is an operation that removes regions from the data set based on a user-provided value or function. The `vtkm::filter::ClipWithImplicitFunction` takes an implicit function as an argument. See Chapter 14 for more detail. `ClipWithImplicitFunction` discards regions of the original data set according to the values of the implicit function. (A companion filter that discards a region of the data based on the value of a scalar field is described in Section 9.1.3.)

The result of `ClipWithImplicitFunction` is a volume. If a cell has its vertices positioned all outside the implicit function, then it will be discarded entirely. Likewise, if a cell its vertices all inside the implicit function, then it will be retained in its entirety. If a cell has some vertices inside the implicit function and some outside, then the cell will be split into the portions inside (which will be retained) and the portions outside (which will be discarded).

`ClipWithImplicitFunction` provides the following methods.

`SetImplicitFunction/GetImplicitFunction` Specifies the implicit function to be used to perform the clip operation. The filter does not directly take a `vtkm::ImplicitFunction` but rather an `ImplicitFunction` wrapped inside of a `vtkm::cont::ImplicitFunctionHandle`. The `ImplicitFunctionHandle` manages the use of the virtual methods in `ImplicitFunction` on different devices, which may be using different memory spaces or require different processor instructions. An `ImplicitFunctionHandle` is easily created with the `vtkm::cont::make_ImplicitFunctionHandle` function.

`SetInvertClip` Specifies whether the result of the clip filter should be inverted. If set to false (the default), all regions where the implicit function is negative will be removed. If set to true, all regions where the implicit function is positive will be removed.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

In the example provided below the `vtkm::Sphere` implicit function is used. This function evaluates to a negative value if points from the original dataset occur within the sphere, evaluates to 0 if the points occur on the surface of the sphere, and evaluates to a positive value if the points occur outside the sphere.

Example 9.3: Using `ClipWithImplicitFunction`.

```

1 | // Parameters needed for implicit function
2 | vtkm::Sphere implicitFunction(vtkm::make_Vec(1, 0, 1), 0.5);
3 |
4 | // Create an instance of a clip filter with this implicit function.
5 | vtkm::filter::ClipWithImplicitFunction clip;
6 | clip.SetImplicitFunction(
7 |     vtkm::cont::make_ImplicitFunctionHandle(implicitFunction));

```

```
8 // By default, ClipWithImplicitFunction will remove everything inside the sphere.
9 // Set the invert clip flag to keep the inside of the sphere and remove everything
10 // else.
11 clip.SetInvertClip(true);
12
13
14 // Execute the clip filter
15 vtkm::cont::DataSet outData = clip.Execute(inData);
```

9.1.5 Connected Components

Connected components in a mesh are groups of mesh elements that are connected together in some way. For example, if two cells are neighbors, then they are in the same component. Likewise, a cell is also in the same component as its neighbor's neighbors as well as their neighbors and so on. Connected components help identify when features in a simulation fragment or meld.

VTK-m provides two types of connected components filters. The first filter follows topological connections to find cells that are literally connected together. The second filter takes a structured cell set and a field that classifies each cell and finds connected components where all the cells have the same field value.

Cell Connectivity

The **vtkm::filter::CellSetConnectivity** filter finds groups of cells that are connected together through their topology. Two cells are considered connected if they share an edge. **CellSetConnectivity** identifies some number of components and assigns each component a unique integer.

The result of the filter is a cell field of type **vtkm::Id**. Each entry in the cell field will be a number that identifies to which component the cell belongs. By default, this output cell field is named “component”. Although an input field can be specified, it is ignored.

CellSetConnectivity provides the following methods.

SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Specifies the name of the output field generated.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

Image Field

The **vtkm::filter::ImageConnectivity** filter finds groups of points that have the same field value and are connected together through their topology. Any point is considered to be connected to its Moore neighborhood:

8 neighboring points for 2D and 27 neighboring points for 3D. As the name implies, [ImageConnectivity](#) only works on data with a structured cell set. You will get an error if you use any other type of cell set.

The active field passed to the filter must be associated with the points.

The result of the filter is a point field of type `vtkm::Id`. Each entry in the point field will be a number that identifies to which component the cell belongs. By default, this output point field is named “component”.

[ImageConnectivity](#) provides the following methods.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.6 Coordinate System Transforms

VTK-m provides multiple filters to translate between different coordinate systems.

Cylindrical Coordinate System Transform

`vtkm::filter::CylindricalCoordinateSystemTransform` is a coordinate system transformation filter. The filter will take a data set and transform the points of the coordinate system. By default, the filter will transform the coordinates from a cartesian coordinate system to a cylindrical coordinate system. The order for cylindrical coordinates is (R, θ, Z)

The default name for the output field is “cylindricalCoordinateSystemTransform”, but that can be overridden as always using the `SetOutputFieldName` method.

In addition to the standard `SetOutputFieldName` and `Execute` methods, [CylindricalCoordinateSystemTransform](#) provides the following methods.

`SetCartesianToCylindrical` This method specifies a transformation from cartesian to cylindrical coordinates.

`SetCylindricalToCartesian` This method specifies a transformation from cylindrical to cartesian coordinates.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

Spherical Coordinate System Transform

`vtkm::filter::SphericalCoordinateSystemTransform` is a coordinate system transformation filter. The filter will take a data set and transform the points of the coordinate system. By default, the filter will transform the coordinates from a cartesian coordinate system to a spherical coordinate system. The order for spherical coordinates is (R, θ, ϕ)

The default name for the output field is “`sphericalCoordinateSystemTransform`”, but that can be overridden as always using the `SetOutputFieldName` method.

In addition the standard `SetOutputFieldName` and `Execute` methods, `CylindricalCoordinateSystemTransform` provides the following methods.

`SetCartesianToSpherical` This method specifies a transformation from cartesian to spherical coordinates.

`SetSphericalToCartesian` This method specifies a transformation from spherical to cartesian coordinates.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.7 Contour

Contouring is one of the most fundamental filters in scientific visualization. A contour is the locus where a field is equal to a particular value. A topographic map showing curves of various elevations often used when hiking in hilly regions is an example of contours of an elevation field in 2 dimensions. Extended to 3 dimensions, a contour gives a surface. Thus, a contour is often called an *isosurface*. The contouring/isosurface algorithm is implemented by `vtkm::filter::Contour`.

`Contour` provides the following methods.

`SetIsoValue/GetIsoValue` Specifies the value on which to extract the contour. The contour will be the surface where the field (provided to `Execute`) is equal to this value.

SetMergeDuplicatePoints/GetMergeDuplicatePoints Specifies whether coincident points in the data set should be merged. Because the contour filter (like all filters in VTK-m) runs in parallel, parallel threads can (and often do) create duplicate versions of points. When this flag is set to true, a secondary operation will find all duplicated points and combine them together.

SetGenerateNormals/GetGenerateNormals Specifies whether to generate normal vectors for the surface. Normals are used in shading calculations during rendering and can make the surface appear more smooth. By default, the generated normals are based on the gradient of the field being contoured and can be quite expensive to compute. A faster method is available that computes the normals based on the faces of the isosurface mesh, but the normals do not look as good as the gradient based normals. Fast normals can be enabled using the flags described below.

SetComputeFastNormalsForStructured/GetComputeFastNormalsForStructured Specifies whether to use the fast method of normals computation for Structured data sets. This is only valid if the generate normals flag is set.

SetComputeFastNormalsForUnstructured/GetComputeFastNormalsForUnstructured Specifies whether to use the fast method of normals computation for unstructured data sets. This is only valid if the generate normals flag is set.

SetNormalArrayName/GetNormalArrayName Specifies the name used for the normals field if it is being created.

SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

Example 9.4: Using `Contour`, which is a data set with field filter.

```

1 | vtkm::filter::Contour contour;
2 |
3 | contour.SetActiveField("pointvar");
4 | contour.SetIsoValue(10.0);
5 |
6 | vtkm::cont::DataSet isosurface = contour.Execute(inData);

```

9.1.8 Cross Product

vtkm::filter::CrossProduct computes the cross product of two vector fields for every element in the input data set. The cross product filter computes $(\text{PrimaryField} \times \text{SecondaryField})$, where both the primary and secondary field are specified using methods on the `CrossProduct` class. The cross product computation works for both point and cell centered vector fields.

`CrossProduct` provides the following methods.

`SetPrimaryField/GetPrimaryFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input for the primary (first) value of the cross product.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the primary input field. Set to false by default. When true, the name for the primary field is ignored.

`SetPrimaryCoordinateSystem/GetPrimaryCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the primary input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetSecondaryField/GetSecondaryFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input for the secondary (second) value of the cross product.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the secondary input field. Set to false by default. When true, the name for the secondary field is ignored.

`SetSecondaryCoordinateSystem/GetSecondaryCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the secondary input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.9 Dot Product

`vtkm::filter::DotProduct` computes the dot product of two vector fields for every element in the input data set. The dot product filter computes $(\text{PrimaryField} \cdot \text{SecondaryField})$, where both the primary and secondary field are specified using methods on the `DotProduct` class. The dot product computation works for both point and cell centered vector fields.

`DotProduct` provides the following methods.

`SetPrimaryField/GetPrimaryFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input for the primary (first) value of the dot product.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the primary input field. Set to false by default. When true, the name for the primary field is ignored.

`SetPrimaryCoordinateSystem/GetPrimaryCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the primary input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetSecondaryField/GetSecondaryFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input for the secondary (second) value of the dot product.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the secondary input field. Set to false by default. When true, the name for the secondary field is ignored.

SetSecondaryCoordinateSystem/GetSecondaryCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the secondary input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Specifies the name of the output field generated.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.10 External Faces

vtkm::filter::ExternalFaces is a filter that extracts all the external faces from a polyhedral data set. An external face is any face that is on the boundary of a mesh. Thus, if there is a hole in a volume, the boundary of that hole will be considered external. More formally, an external face is one that belongs to only one cell in a mesh.

ExternalFaces provides the following methods.

SetCompactPoints/GetCompactPoints Specifies whether point fields should be compacted. If on, the filter will remove from the output all points that are not used in the resulting surface. If off (the default), unused points will remain listed in the topology, but point fields and coordinate systems will be shallow-copied to the output.

SetPassPolyData/GetPassPolyData Specifies how polygonal data (polygons, lines, and vertices) will be handled. If on (the default), these cells will be passed to the output. If off, these cells will be removed from the output. (Because they have less than 3 topological dimensions, they are not considered to have any “faces.”)

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.11 Extract Structured

vtkm::filter::ExtractStructured is a filter that extracts a volume of interest (VOI) from a structured data set. In addition the filter is able to subsample the VOI while doing the extraction.

The output of this filter is a structured dataset. The filter treats input data of any topological dimension (i.e., point, line, plane, or volume) and can generate output data of any topological dimension.

Typical applications of this filter are to extract a slice from a volume for image processing, subsampling large volumes to reduce data size, or extracting regions of a volume with interesting data.

ExtractStructured provides the following methods.

`SetVOI/GetVOI` Specifies what volume of interest (VOI) should be extracted by the filter. By default the VOI is the entire input.

`SetSampleRate/GetSampleRate` Specifies the sample rate of the VOI. Supports sub-sampling on a per dimension basis.

`SetIncludeBoundary/GetIncludeBoundary` Specifies if the VOI is inclusive or exclusive on the boundary of the VOI.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.12 Field to Colors

`vtkm::filter::FieldToColors` takes a field in a data set, looks up each value in a color table, and writes the resulting colors to a new field. The color to be used for each field value is specified using a `vtkm::cont::ColorTable` object. `ColorTable` objects are also used with VTK-m's rendering module and are described in Section 10.8.

`FieldToColors` has three modes it can use to select how it should treat the input field.

`FieldToColors::SCALAR` Treat the field as a scalar field. It is an error to a field of any type that cannot be directly converted to a basic floating point number (such as a vector).

`FieldToColors::MAGNITUDE` Given a vector field, take the magnitude of each field value before looking it up in the color table.

`FieldToColors::COMPONENT` Select a particular component of the vectors in a field to map to colors.

Additionally, `FieldToColors` has different modes in which it can represent colors in its output.

`FieldToColors::RGB` Output colors are represented as RGB values with each component represented by an unsigned byte. Specifically, these are `vtkm::Vec3ui_8` values.

`FieldToColors::RGBA` Output colors are represented as RGBA values with each component represented by an unsigned byte. Specifically, these are `vtkm::Vec4ui_8` values.

`FieldToColors` provides the following methods.

`SetColorTable/GetColorTable` Specifies the `vtkm::cont::ColorTable` object to use to map field values to colors.

`SetMappingMode/GetMappingMode` Specifies the input mapping mode. The value is one of the `FieldToColors::SCALAR`, `FieldToColors::MAGNITUDE`, or `FieldToColors::COMPONENT` selectors described previously.

`SetMappingToScalar` Sets the input mapping mode to scalar. Shortcut for `SetMappingMode(vtkm::filter::FieldToColors::SCALAR)`.

SetMappingToMagnitude Sets the input mapping mode to vector. Shortcut for `SetMappingMode(vtkm::filter::FieldToColors::MAGNITUDE)`.

SetMappingToComponent Sets the input mapping mode to component. Shortcut for `SetMappingMode(vtkm::filter::FieldToColors::COMPONENT)`.

IsMappingScalar Returns true if the input mapping mode is scalar (`FieldToColors::SCALAR`).

IsMappingMagnitude Returns true if the input mapping mode is magnitude (`FieldToColors::MAGNITUDE`).

IsMappingComponent Returns true if the input mapping mode is component (`FieldToColors::COMPONENT`).

SetMappingComponent/GetMappingComponent Specifies the component of the vector to use in the mapping. This only has an effect if the input mapping mode is set to `FieldToColors::COMPONENT`.

SetOutputMode/GetOutputMode Specifies the output representation of colors. The value is one of the `FieldToColors::RGB` or `FieldToColors::RGBA` selectors described previously.

SetOutputToRGB Sets the output representation to 8-bit RGB. Shortcut for `SetOutputMode(vtkm::filter::FieldToColors::RGB)`.

SetOutputToRGBA Sets the output representation to 8-bit RGBA. Shortcut for `SetOutputMode(vtkm::filter::FieldToColors::RGBA)`.

IsOutputRGB Returns true if the output representation is 8-bit RGB (`FieldToColors::RGB`).

IsOutputRGBA Returns true if the output representation is 8-bit RGBA (`FieldToColors::RGBA`).

SetNumberOfSamplingPoints/GetNumberOfSamplingPoints Specifies how many samples to use when looking up color values. The implementation of `FieldToColors` first builds an array of color samples to quickly look up colors for particular values. The size of this lookup array can be adjusted with this parameter. By default, an array of 256 colors is used.

SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Specifies the name of the output field generated.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.13 Ghost Cell Classification

`vtkm::filter::GhostCellClassify` adds a cell centered field to the input data set that marks each cell as either `vtkm::CellClassification::NORMAL` or `vtkm::CellClassification::GHOST`. The outer layer of cells are marked as `GHOST`, and the remainder are marked as `*CellClassificationNORMAL`. This filter only supports uniform and rectilinear data sets. The default field is “`vtkmGhostCells`”.

`GhostCellClassify` provides the following methods.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.14 Ghost Cell Removal

`vtkm::filter::GhostCellRemove` is a filter that is used to remove cells from a data set according to a cell centered field that is provided to the filter. The default field used for removal is “`vtkmGhostCells`”. The field is of type `vtkm::UInt8`, and represents a bit-field to classify each cell. By default, if the input is a structured data set the filter will attempt to output a structured data set. If this is not possible, an explicit data set is produced. The field specified for cell removal is not passed to the output.

`GhostCellRemove` provides the following methods.

`RemoveAllGhost` Remove all cells where the value is a ghost cell (i.e. `vtkm::CellClassification::GHOST`).

`RemoveByType` Remove cells specified by the `vtkm::UInt8` using a bitwise “and” operation with the type field. The values in `vtkm::CellClassification` can be combined with a logical “or” operation to specify the type. Current values of `vtkm::CellClassification` include: `NORMAL`, `GHOST`, and `INVALID`.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.15 Gradients

`vtkm::filter::Gradients` computes the gradient of a point based input field for every element in the input data set. The gradient computation can either generate cell center based gradients, which are fast but less accurate, or more accurate but slower point based gradients. The default for the filter is output as cell centered gradients, but can be changed by using the `SetComputePointGradient` method. The default name for the output fields is “Gradients”, but that can be overridden as always using the `SetOutputFieldName` method.

`Gradients` provides the following methods.

`SetComputePointGradient/GetComputePointGradient` Specifies whether we are computing point or cell based gradients. The output field(s) of this filter will be point based if this is enabled.

`SetComputeDivergence/GetComputeDivergence` Specifies whether the divergence field will be generated. By default the name of the array will be “Divergence” but can be changed by using `SetDivergenceName`. The field will be a cell field unless `ComputePointGradient` is enabled. The input array must have 3 components in order to compute this. The default is off.

`SetComputeVorticity/GetComputeVorticity` Specifies whether the vorticity field will be generated. By default the name of the array will be “Vorticity” but can be changed by using `SetVorticityName`. The field will be a cell field unless `ComputePointGradient` is enabled. The input array must have 3 components in order to compute this. The default is off.

`SetComputeQCriterion/GetComputeQCriterion` Specifies whether the Q-Criterion field will be generated. By default the name of the array will be “QCriterion” but can be changed by using `SetQCriterionName`. The field will be a cell field unless `ComputePointGradient` is enabled. The input array must have 3 components in order to compute this. The default is off.

`SetComputeGradient/GetComputeGradient` Specifies whether the actual gradient field is written to the output. When processing fields that have 3 components it is desirable to compute information such as Divergence, Vorticity, or Q-Criterion without incurring the cost of also having to write out the 3x3 gradient result. The default is on.

`SetColumnMajorOrdering/SetRowMajorOrdering` When processing input fields that have 3 components, the output will be a 3x3 gradient. By default VTK-m outputs all matrix like arrays in Row Major ordering (C-Ordering). The ordering can be changed when integrating with libraries like VTK or with FORTRAN codes that use Column Major ordering. The default is Row Major. This setting is only relevant for 3 component input fields when `SetComputeGradient` is enabled.

`SetDivergenceName/GetDivergenceName` Specifies the output cell normals field name. The default is “Divergence”.

`SetVorticityName/GetVorticityName` Specifies the output Vorticity field name. The default is “Vorticity”

`SetQCriterionName/GetQCriterionName` Specifies the output Q-Criterion field name. The default is “QCriterion”.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Specifies the name of the output field generated.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.16 Histogram

vtkm::filter::Histogram computes a histogram of a given field.

The default number of bins in the output histogram is 10, but that can be overridden using the **SetNumberOfBins** method.

The default name for the output fields is “histogram”. The name can be overridden as always using the **SetOutputFieldName** method.

Histogram provides the following methods.

SetRange/GetRange Specifies an explicit range to use to generate the histogram. If no range is set the fields global range is used.

GetBinDelta Get the size of each bin from the last computed field.

GetComputedRange Get the computed local range of the histogram from the last computed field.

SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Specifies the name of the output field generated.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.17 Lagrangian Coherent Structures

Lagrangian coherent structures (LCS) are distinct structures present in a flow field that have a major influence over nearby trajectories over some interval of time. Some of these structures may be sources, sinks, saddles, or vortices in the flow field. Identifying Lagrangian coherent structures is part of advanced flow analysis and is an important part of studying flow fields. These structures can be studied by calculating the finite time Lyapunov exponent (FTLE) for a flow field at various locations, usually over a regular grid encompassing the entire flow field. If the provided input dataset is structured, then by default the points in this dataset will be used as seeds for advection.

The **vtkm::filter::LagrangianStructures** filter is used to compute the FTLE of a flow field. **LagrangianStructures** has the following methods.

SetStepSize/GetStepSize Set or retrieve the step size for a single advection step for the particles used to calculate the FTLE.

SetNumberOfSteps/GetNumberOfSteps Set or retrieve the maximum number of steps a particle is allowed to traverse while calculating the FTLE field.

SetAdvectionTime/GetAdvectionTime Set or retrieve the time interval of advection. The FTLE field is calculated over some finite time, and the advection time determines that interval of time used.

SetUseAuxiliaryGrid/GetUseAuxiliaryGrid Set or retrieve the flag to use auxiliary grids. When this flag is off (the default), then the points of the mesh representing the vector field are advected and used for computing the FTLE. However, if the mesh is too coarse, the FTLE will likely be inaccurate. Or if the mesh is unstructured the FTLE may be less efficient to compute. When this flag is on, an auxiliary grid of uniformly spaced points is used for the FTLE computation.

SetAuxiliaryGridDimensions/GetAuxiliaryGridDimensions Set or retrieve the dimensions of the auxiliary grid for FTLE calculation. Seeds for advection will be placed along the points of this auxiliary grid. This option has no effect unless the UseAuxiliaryGrid option is on.

SetUseFlowMapOutput/GetUseFlowMapOutput Set or retrieve the flag to use flow maps instead of advection. If the start and end points for FTLE calculation are known already, advection is an unnecessary step. This flag allows users to bypass advection, and instead use a precalculated flow map. By default this option is off.

SetFlowMapOutput/GetFlowMapOutput Set or retrieve the array representing the flow map output to be used for FTLE calculation.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Set or retrieve the name of the output field in the dataset returned by the [LagrangianStructures](#) filter. By default, the field will be named “FTLE”.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.18 Mesh Quality Metrics

vtkm::filter::MeshQuality is a filter that can calculate various metrics for evaluating mesh quality. It generates a new field as output, based on the cells of an input data set. The metrics for this filter come from the Verdict library, and full mathematical descriptions for each metric can be found in the Verdict documentation.¹

The following table lists the supported mesh quality metrics. The constructor for **vtkm::filter::MeshQuality** takes an argument from the enum **vtkm::filter::CellMetric**, which specifies the desired metric to calculate. The possible values for the **CellMetric** enum are listed in the following table. Also listed in the table is the default name for the field being created, which can be overridden using the **SetOutputFieldName** method. Also, because most metrics only work on select types of cells, the table specifies on which cell types each metric works using the abbreviations “Tri” for triangles, “Quad” for quadrilaterals, “Tet” for tetrahedrons, “Pyr” for pyramids, “Wed” for wedges, and “Hex” for hexahedrons.

¹<https://www.csimsoft.com/download?file=Documents/sand20071751.pdf>

Constructor Argument	Default Output Name	Supported Cell Types	Brief Description
<code>CellMetric::AREA</code>	area	Tri, Quad	Area of a 2D cell
<code>CellMetric::ASPECT_GAMMA</code>	aspectGamma	Tet	Compare root-mean-square edge length to volume
<code>CellMetric::ASPECT_RATIO</code>	aspectRatio	Tri, Quad, Tet, Hex	Ratio involving longest edge and circumradius
<code>CellMetric::CONDITION</code>	condition	Tri, Quad, Tet, Hex	Condition number of weighted Jacobian matrix
<code>CellMetric::DIAGONAL_RATIO</code>	diagonalRatio	Quad, Hex	Ratio of minimum and maximum diagonals
<code>CellMetric::DIMENSION</code>	dimension	Hex	Designed specifically for Sandia's Pronto code
<code>CellMetric::JACOBIAN</code>	jacobian	Quad, Tet, Hex	Minimum determinant of Jacobian matrix, over corners and cell center
<code>CellMetric::MAX_ANGLE</code>	maxAngle	Tri, Quad	Maximum angle within cell, in degrees
<code>CellMetric::MAX_DIAGONAL</code>	maxDiagonal	Hex	Length of maximum diagonal in cell
<code>CellMetric::MIN_ANGLE</code>	minAngle	Tri, Quad	Minimum angle within cell, in degrees
<code>CellMetric::MIN_DIAGONAL</code>	minDiagonal	Hex	Length of minimum diagonal in cell
<code>CellMetric::ODDY</code>	oddy	Quad, Hex	Maximum deviation of a metric tensor from an identity matrix, over all corners and cell center
<code>CellMetric::-RELATIVE_SIZE_SQUARED</code>	relativeSizeSquared	Tri, Quad, Tet, Hex	The ratio of the area/volume of this cell compared to mesh average
<code>CellMetric::SCALED_JACOBIAN</code>	scaledJacobian	Tri, Quad, Tet, Hex	Derived from the Jacobian metric, with normalization involving edge length

Constructor Argument	Default Output Name	Supported Cell Types	Brief Description
<code>CellMetric::SHAPE</code>	shape	Tri, Quad, Tet, Hex	Varies by shape type, including incorporating Jacobian or Condition Consult Verdict manual
<code>CellMetric::SHAPE_AND_SIZE</code>	shapeAndSize	Tri, Quad, Tet, Hex	Shape metric multiplied by relative size squared metric
<code>CellMetric::SHEAR</code>	shear	Quad, Hex	Min. value of Jacobian at each corner, divided by length of adjacent edges
<code>CellMetric::SKEW</code>	skew	Quad, Hex	Maximum angle between principle axes
<code>CellMetric::STRETCH</code>	stretch	Quad, Hex	Ratio of minimum edges and maximum diagonal, normalized for unit cube
<code>CellMetric::TAPER</code>	taper	Quad	Maximum ratio of cross-derivative with associated principal axis
<code>CellMetric::VOLUME</code>	volume	Tet, Pyr, Wed, Hex	Volume of a 3D cell
<code>CellMetric::WARPAGE</code>	warpage	Quad	Captures angles between diagonals

Finally, `MeshQuality` provides the following methods.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.19 Point Average

`vtkm::filter::PointAverage` is the point average filter. It will take a data set with a collection of cells and a field defined on the cells of the data set and create a new field defined on the points. The values of this new derived field are computed by averaging the values of the input field at all the incident cells. This is a simple way to convert a cell field to a point field.

The default name for the output cell field is the same name as the input point field. The name can be overridden as always using the `SetOutputFieldName` method.

`PointAverage` provides the following methods.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Specifies the name of the output field generated.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.20 Point Elevation

vtkm::filter::PointElevation computes the “elevation” of a field of point coordinates in space. The filter will take a data set and a field of 3 dimensional vectors and compute the distance along a line defined by a low point and a high point. Any point in the plane touching the low point and perpendicular to the line is set to the minimum range value in the elevation whereas any point in the plane touching the high point and perpendicular to the line is set to the maximum range value. All other values are interpolated linearly between these two planes. This filter is commonly used to compute the elevation of points in some direction, but can be repurposed for a variety of measures. Example 9.1 gives a demonstration of the elevation filter.

The default name for the output field is “elevation”, but that can be overridden as always using the **SetOutputFieldName** method.

PointElevation provides the following methods.

SetLowPoint/SetHighPoint This pair of methods is used to set the low and high points, respectively, of the elevation. Each method takes three floating point numbers specifying the x , y , and z components of the low or high point.

SetRange Sets the range of values to use for the output field. This method takes two floating point numbers specifying the low and high values, respectively.

SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Specifies the name of the output field generated.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.21 Point Transform

`vtkm::filter::PointTransform` is the point transform filter. The filter will take a data set and a field of 3 dimensional vectors and perform the specified point transform operation. Multiple point transformations can be accomplished by subsequent calls to the filter and specifying the result of the previous transform as the input field.

The default name for the output field is “transform”, but that can be overridden as always using the `SetOutputFieldName` method. By default, produced field replaces the coordinate system.

`PointTransform` provides the following methods.

SetTranslation This method translates, or moves, each point in the input field by a given direction. This method takes either a three component vector of floats, or the x , y , z translation values separately.

SetRotation This method is used to rotate the input field about a given axis. This method takes a single floating point number to specify the degrees of rotation and either a vector representing the rotation axis, or the x , y , z axis components separately.

SetRotationX This method is used to rotate the input field about the x axis. This method takes a single floating point number to specify the degrees of rotation.

SetRotationY This method is used to rotate the input field about the y axis. This method takes a single floating point number to specify the degrees of rotation.

SetRotationZ This method is used to rotate the input field about the z_0 axis. This method takes a single floating point number to specify the degrees of rotation.

SetScale This method is used to scale the input field. This method takes either a single float to scale each vector component of the field equally, or the x , y , z scaling values as separate floats, or a three component vector.

SetTransform This is a generic transform method. This method takes a 4×4 matrix and applies this to the input field.

SetChangeCoordinateSystem/GetChangeCoordinateSystem When this flag is on, the default, the coordinate system in the output `DataSet` is replaced with the transformed point coordinates .

SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Specifies the name of the output field generated.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.22 Stream Tracing

Stream tracing is a visualization technique used to characterize the structure of flow. The flow itself is defined by a vector field of velocities. Stream tracing works by following the path taken by the flow. There are multiple ways in which to represent flow in this manner, and consequently VTK-m contains several filters that trace streams in different ways.

Streamlines

Streamlines are a powerful technique for the visualization of flow fields. A streamline is a curve that is parallel to the velocity vector of the flow field. Individual streamlines are computed from an initial point location (seed) using a numerical method to integrate the point through the flow field.

`vtkm::filter::Streamline` provides the following methods.

`SetSeeds` Specifies the seed locations for the streamlines. Each seed is advected in the vector field to generate one streamline for each seed.

`SetStepSize` Specifies the step size used for the numerical integrator (4th order Runge-Kutta method) to integrate the seed locations through the flow field.

`SetNumberOfSteps` Specifies the number of integration steps to be performed on each streamline.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

Example 9.5: Using `Streamline`, which is a data set with field filter.

```

1  vtkm::filter::Streamline streamlines;
2
3  // Specify the seeds.
4  vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec3f> seedArray;
5  seedArray.Allocate(2);
6  seedArray.GetPortalControl().Set(0, vtkm::Vec3f(0, 0, 0));
7  seedArray.GetPortalControl().Set(1, vtkm::Vec3f(1, 1, 1));
8
9  streamlines.SetActiveField("vectorvar");
10 streamlines.SetStepSize(0.1f);
11 streamlines.SetNumberOfSteps(100);
12 streamlines.SetSeeds(seedArray);
13
14 vtkm::cont::DataSet output = streamlines.Execute(inData);
```

Stream Surface

A *stream surface* is defined as a continuous surface that is everywhere tangent to a specified vector field. `vtkm::filter::StreamSurface` computes a stream surface from a set of input points and the vector field of the input data set. The stream surface is created by creating streamlines from each input point and then connecting adjacent streamlines with a series of triangles.

`vtkm::filter::StreamSurface` provides the following methods.

`SetSeeds` Specifies the seed locations for the edge of the stream surface.

`SetStepSize` Specifies the step size used for the numerical integrator (4th order Runge-Kutta method) to integrate the seed locations through the flow field.

`SetNumberOfSteps` Specifies the number of integration steps to be performed on each seed.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

Example 9.6: Using `StreamSurface`, which is a data set with field filter.

```

1  vtkm::filter::StreamSurface streamSurface;
2
3  // Specify the seeds.
4  vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec3f> seedArray;
5  seedArray.Allocate(2);
6  seedArray.GetPortalControl().Set(0, vtkm::Vec3f(0, 0, 0));
7  seedArray.GetPortalControl().Set(1, vtkm::Vec3f(1, 1, 1));
8
9  streamSurface.SetActiveField("vectorvar");
10 streamSurface.SetStepSize(0.1f);
11 streamSurface.SetNumberOfSteps(100);
12 streamSurface.SetSeeds(seedArray);
13
14 vtkm::cont::DataSet output = streamSurface.Execute(inData);
```

Pathlines

Pathlines are the analog to Streamlines for time varying vector fields. Individual pathlines are computed from an initial point location (seed) using a numerical method to integrate the point through the flow field. This filter requires two data sets as input. The data set passed into the filter is termed “Previous” and the “Next” data set is specified to the filter using a method.

`vtkm::filter::Pathline` provides the following methods.

`SetPreviousTime` Specifies time value for the input data set.

`SetNextTime` Specifies time value for the next data set.

`SetNextDataSet` Specifies the data set for the next time step.

`SetSeeds` Specifies the seed locations for the pathlines. Each seed is advected in the vector field to generate one streamline for each seed.

`SetStepSize` Specifies the step size used for the numerical integrator (4th order Runge-Kutta method) to integrate the seed locations through the flow field.

`SetNumberOfSteps` Specifies the number of integration steps to be performed on each pathline.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

Example 9.7: Using `Pathline`, which is a data set with field filter.

```
1  vtkm::filter::Pathline pathlines;
2
3  // Specify the seeds.
4  vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec3f> seedArray;
5  seedArray.Allocate(2);
6  seedArray.GetPortalControl().Set(0, vtkm::Vec3f(0, 0, 0));
7  seedArray.GetPortalControl().Set(1, vtkm::Vec3f(1, 1, 1));
8
9  pathlines.SetActiveField("vectorvar");
10 pathlines.SetStepSize(0.1f);
11 pathlines.SetNumberOfSteps(100);
12 pathlines.SetSeeds(seedArray);
13 pathlines.SetPreviousTime(0.0f);
14 pathlines.SetNextTime(1.0f);
15 pathlines.SetNextDataSet(inData2);
16
17 vtkm::cont::DataSet pathlineCurves = pathlines.Execute(inData1);
```

9.1.23 Surface Normals

`vtkm::filter::SurfaceNormals` computes the surface normals of a polygonal data set at its points and/or cells. The filter takes a data set as input and by default, uses the active coordinate system to compute the normals. Optionally, a coordinate system or a point field of 3d vectors can be explicitly provided to the `Execute` method. The point and cell normals may be oriented to a point outside of the manifold surface by setting the auto orient normals option (`SetAutoOrientNormals`), or they may point inward by also setting flip normals (`SetFlipNormals`) to true. Triangle vertices will be wound counter-clockwise around the cell normals when the

consistency option (`SetConsistency`) is enabled. For non-polygonal cells, a zeroed vector is assigned. The point normals are computed by averaging the cell normals of the incident cells of each point.

The default name for the output fields is “Normals”, but that can be overridden using the `SetCellNormalsName` and `SetPointNormalsName` methods. The filter will also respect the name in `SetOutputFieldName` if neither of the others are set.

`SurfaceNormals` provides the following methods.

`SetGenerateCellNormals/GetGenerateCellNormals` Specifies whether the cell normals should be generated. This is off by default.

`SetGeneratePointNormals/GetGeneratePointNormals` Specifies whether the point normals should be generated. This is on by default.

`SetNormalizeCellNormals/GetNormalizeCellNormals` Specifies whether cell normals should be normalized (made unit length). This is on by default. The intended use case of this flag is for faster, approximate point normals generation by skipping the normalization of the face normals. Note that when set to false, the result cell normals will not be unit length normals and the point normals will be different.

`SetAutoOrientNormals/GetAutoOrientNormals` If true, any generated point and/or cell normals will be oriented to point outwards from the surface. This requires a closed manifold surface or else the behavior is undefined. This is off by default.

`SetFlipNormals/GetFlipNormals` When AutoOrientNormals is true, this option will reverse the point and cell normals to point inward. This is off by default.

`SetConsistency/GetConsistency` When GenerateCellNormals is true, this option will ensure that the triangle vertices in the output dataset are wound counter-clockwise around the generated cell normal. This only affects triangles. This is on by default.

`SetCellNormalsName/GetCellNormalsName` Specifies the output cell normals field name. If no cell or point normal name is specified, “Normals” is used.

`SetPointNormalsName/GetPointNormalsName` Specifies the output point normals field name. If no cell or point normal name is specified, “Normals” is used.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.24 Threshold

A threshold operation removes topology elements from a data set that do not meet a specified criterion. The `vtkm::filter::Threshold` filter removes all cells where the field (provided to `Execute`) is not between a range of values.

Note that `Threshold` either passes an entire cell or discards an entire cell. This can consequently lead to jagged surfaces at the interface of the threshold caused by the shape of cells that jut inside or outside the removed region. See Section 9.1.3 for a clipping filter that will clip off a smooth region of the mesh.

`Threshold` provides the following methods.

`SetLowerThreshold/GetLowerThreshold` Specifies the lower scalar value. Any cells where the scalar field is less than this value are removed.

`SetUpperThreshold/GetUpperThreshold` Specifies the upper scalar value. Any cells where the scalar field is more than this value are removed.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.25 Tube

`vtkm::filter::Tube` generates a tube around each line and polyline in the input data set. The radius, number of sides, and end capping can be specified for each tube. The orientation of the geometry of the tube are computed automatically using a heuristic to minimize the twisting along the input data set.

`Tube` provides the following methods.

`SetRadius` Specifies the radius of the tube.

`SetNumberOfSides` Specifies the number of sides for the tube geometry.

`SetCapping` Specifies if the ends of the tube should be capped.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

Example 9.8: Using `Tube`, which is a data set with field filter.

```

1 | vtkm::filter::Tube tubeFilter;
2 |
3 | tubeFilter.SetRadius(0.5f);
4 | tubeFilter.SetNumberOfSides(7);
5 | tubeFilter.SetCapping(true);
6 |
7 | vtkm::cont::DataSet output = tubeFilter.Execute(inData);

```

9.1.26 Vector Magnitude

`vtkm::filter::VectorMagnitude` takes a field comprising vectors and computes the magnitude for each vector. The vector field is selected as usual with the `SetActiveField` method. The default name for the output field is “magnitude”, but that can be overridden as always using the `SetOutputFieldName` method.

`VectorMagnitude` provides the following methods.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.27 Vertex Clustering

`vtkm::filter::VertexClustering` is a filter that simplifies a polygonal mesh. It does so by dividing space into a uniform grid of bin and then merges together all points located in the same bin. The smaller the dimensions of this binning grid, the fewer polygons will be in the output cells and the coarser the representation. This surface simplification is an important operation to support level of detail (LOD) rendering in visualization applications.

`VertexClustering` provides the following methods.

`SetNumberOfDivisions/GetNumberOfDimensions` Specifies the dimensions of the uniform grid that establishes the bins used for clustering. Setting smaller numbers of dimensions produces a smaller output, but with a coarser representation of the surface. The dimensions are provided as a `vtkm::Id3`.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as when computing spatial locations in the mesh. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

Example 9.9: Using [VertexClustering](#).

```
1 | vtkm::filter::VertexClustering vertexClustering;
2 |
3 | vertexClustering.SetNumberOfDivisions(vtkm::Id3(128, 128, 128));
4 |
5 | vtkm::cont::DataSet simplifiedSurface = vertexClustering.Execute(originalSurface);
```

9.1.28 Warp Scalar

vtkm::filter::WarpScalar is a specialized point transformation filter. The filter transforms points by moving them based on a scalar field and a constant scale factor. This filter is useful for creating carpet plots.

The [WarpScalar](#) filter will take a data set, a normal field, a scalar field, and a constant scale factor. The coordinates will be scaled based on the scalar field and the scale factor. If no explicit normal field is provided the filter will search for a field named “normal”. If no explicit scalar field is provided the filter will search for a field named “scalarfactor”.

The default name for the output field is “warpscalar”, but that can be overridden as always using the [SetOutputFieldName](#) method.

In addition to the standard [SetOutputFieldName](#) and [Execute](#) methods, [WarpScalar](#) provides the following methods.

SetNormalField This method allows the user to select the name of the normal field. The normal field is the B field in the warp equation of $A + B \times scaleAmount \times scalarFactor$ (where A is the original position of the point).

SetScalarFactorField This method allows the user to select the name of the scale factor field. The scale factor field is the $scalarFactor$ field in the warp equation of $A + B \times scaleAmount \times scalarFactor$ (where A is the original position of the point).

SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName Specifies the name of the output field generated.

Execute Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.29 Warp Vector

`vtkm::filter::WarpVector` is a specialized point transformation filter. The filter transforms points by moving them based on a vector field and a constant scale factor. This filter can be used to highlight interesting features such as flow or deformations.

The `WarpScalar` filter will take a data set, a vector field, and a constant scale factor. The coordinates will be scaled based on the vector field and the scale factor. If no explicit vector field is provided the filter will search for a field named “normal”.

The default name for the output field is “warpvector”, but that can be overridden as always using the `SetOutputFieldName` method.

In addition the standard `SetOutputFieldName` and `Execute` methods, `WarpVector` provides the following methods.

`SetVectorField` This method allows the user to select the name of the vector field. The vector field is the B field in the warp equation of $A + B$ (where A is the original position of the point).

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.1.30 ZFP Compression

`vtkm::filter::ZFPCompressor` takes a 1D, 2D, or 3D field and compresses the values using the compression algorithm ZFP. The field is selected as usual with the `SetActiveField` method. The rate of compression is set using `SetRate`. The default name for the output field is “compressed”

`ZFPCompressor` provides the following methods:

`SetRate/GetRate` Specifies the rate of compression.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

`vtkm::filter::ZFPDecompressor` takes a field of compressed values and decompresses into scalar values using the compression algorithm ZFP. The field is selected as usual with the `SetActiveField` method. The rate of compression is set using `SetRate`. The default name for the output field is “decompressed”

`ZFPDecompressor` provides the following methods:

`SetRate` Specifies the rate of compression.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetActiveField/GetActiveFieldName` Specifies the name of the field to use as input.

`SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField/GetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` Specifies a Boolean flag that determines whether to use point coordinates as the input field. Set to false by default. When true, the values for the active field are ignored.

`SetActiveCoordinateSystem/GetActiveCoordinateSystemIndex` Specifies the index of which coordinate system to use as the input field. The default index is 0, which is the first coordinate system.

`SetOutputFieldName/GetOutputFieldName` Specifies the name of the output field generated.

`Execute` Takes a data set, executes the filter on a device, and returns a data set that contains the result.

`SetFieldsToPass/GetFieldsToPass` Specifies which fields to pass from input to output. By default all fields are passed. See Section 9.2.2 for more details.

9.2 Advanced Field Management

Most filters work with fields as inputs and outputs to their algorithms. Although in the previous discussions of the filters we have seen examples of specifying fields, these examples have been kept brief in the interest of clarity. In this section we revisit how filters manage fields and provide more detailed documentation of the controls.

Note that not all of the discussion in this section applies to all the aforementioned filters. For example, not all filters have a specified input field. But where possible, the interface to the filter objects is kept consistent.

9.2.1 Input Fields

Many of VTK-m’s filters have a method named `SetActiveField`, which selects a field in the input data to use as the data for the filter’s algorithm. We have already seen how `SetActiveField` takes the name of the field as an argument. However, `SetActiveField` also takes an optional second argument that specifies which topological elements the field is associated with (such as points or cells). If specified, this argument is one of the following.

`vtkm::cont::Field::ASSOC_ANY` Any field regardless of the association. (This is the default if no association is given.)

`vtkm::cont::Field::ASSOC_POINTS` A field that applies to points. There is a separate field value attached to each point. Point fields usually represent samples of continuous data that can be reinterpolated through cells. Physical properties such as temperature, pressure, density, velocity, etc. are usually best represented in point fields. Data that deals with the points of the topology, such as displacement vectors, are also appropriate for point data.

`vtkm::cont::Field::ASSOC_CELL_SET` A field that applies to cells. There is a separate field value attached to each cell in a cell set. Cell fields usually represent values from an integration over the finite cells of the mesh. Integrated values like mass or volume are best represented in cell fields. Statistics about each cell like strain or cell quality are also appropriate for cell data.

`vtkm::cont::Field::ASSOC_WHOLE_MESH` A “global” field that applies to the whole mesh. These often contain summary or annotation information. An example of a whole mesh field could be the volume that the mesh covers.

Example 9.10: Setting a field’s active filter with an association.

```
1 | filter.SetActiveField("pointvar", vtkm::cont::Field::Association::POINTS);
```



Common Errors

It is possible to have two fields with the same name that are only differentiable by the association. That is, you could have a point field and a cell field with different data but the same name. Thus, it is best practice to specify the field association when possible. Likewise, it is poor practice to have two fields with the same name, particularly if the data are not equivalent in some way. It is often the case that fields are selected without an association.

It is also possible to set the active scalar field as a coordinate system of the data. A coordinate system essentially provides the spatial location of the points of the data and they have a special place in the `vtkm::cont::DataSet` structure. (See Section 7.4 for details on coordinate systems.) You can use a coordinate system as the active scalars by calling the `SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField` method with a true flag. Since a `DataSet` can have multiple coordinate systems, you can select the desired coordinate system with `SetActiveCoordinateSystem`. (By default, the first coordinate system will be used.)

[EXAMPLE OF SETTING THE ACTIVE COORDINATE SYSTEM.]

9.2.2 Passing Fields from Input to Output

After a filter successfully executes and returns a new data set, fields are mapped from input to output. Depending on what operation the filter does, this could be a simple shallow copy of an array, or it could be a computed operation. By default, the filter will automatically pass all fields from input to output (performing whatever transformations are necessary). You can control which fields are passed (and equivalently which are not) with the `SetFieldsToPass` methods of `vtkm::filter::Filter`.

There are multiple ways to use `Filter::SetFieldsToPass` to control what fields are passed. If you want to turn off all fields so that none are passed, call `SetFieldsToPass` with `vtkm::filter::FieldSelection::MODE_NONE`.

Example 9.11: Turning off the passing of all fields when executing a filter.

```
1 | filter.SetFieldsToPass(vtkm::filter::FieldSelection::MODE_NONE);
```

If you want to pass one specific field, you can pass that field's name to `SetFieldsToPass`.

Example 9.12: Setting one field to pass by name.

```
1 | filter.SetFieldsToPass("pointvar");
```

Or you can provide a list of fields to pass by giving `SetFieldsToPass` an initializer list of names.

Example 9.13: Using a list of fields for a filter to pass.

```
1 | filter.SetFieldsToPass({ "pointvar", "cellvar" });
```

If you want to instead select a list of fields to *not* pass, you can add `vtkm::filter::FieldSelection::MODE_EXCLUDE` as an argument to `SetFieldsToPass`.

Example 9.14: Excluding a list of fields for a filter to pass.

```
1 | filter.SetFieldsToPass({ "pointvar", "cellvar" },
2 |                         vtkm::filter::FieldSelection::MODE_EXCLUDE);
```

Ultimately, `Filter::SetFieldsToPass` takes a `vtkm::filter::FieldSelection` object. You can create one directly to select (or exclude) specific fields and their associations.

Example 9.15: Using `vtkm::filter::FieldSelection`.

```
1 | vtkm::filter::FieldSelection fieldSelection;
2 | fieldSelection.AddField("scalars");
3 | fieldSelection.AddField("cellvar", vtkm::cont::Field::Association::CELL_SET);
4 |
5 | filter.SetFieldsToPass(fieldSelection);
```

It is also possible to specify field attributions directly to `Filter::SetFieldsToPass`. If you only have one field, you can just specify both the name and attribution. If you have multiple fields, you can provide an initializer list of `std::pair` or `vtkm::Pair` containing a `std::string` and a `vtkm::cont::Field::AssociationEnum`. In either case, you can add an optional last argument of `vtkm::filter::FieldSelection::MODE_EXCLUDE` to exclude the specified filters instead of selecting them.

Example 9.16: Selecting one field and its association for a filter to pass.

```
1 | filter.SetFieldsToPass("pointvar", vtkm::cont::Field::Association::POINTS);
```

Example 9.17: Selecting a list of fields and their associations for a filter to pass.

```
1 | filter.SetFieldsToPass(
2 |   { vtkm::make_Pair("pointvar", vtkm::cont::Field::Association::POINTS),
3 |     vtkm::make_Pair("cellvar", vtkm::cont::Field::Association::CELL_SET),
4 |     vtkm::make_Pair("scalars", vtkm::cont::Field::Association::ANY) });
```

RENDERING

Rendering, the generation of images from data, is a key component to visualization. To assist with rendering, VTK-m provides a rendering package to produce imagery from data, which is located in the `vtkm::rendering` namespace.

The rendering package in VTK-m is not intended to be a fully featured rendering system or library. Rather, it is a lightweight rendering package with two primary use cases:

1. New users getting started with VTK-m need a “quick and dirty” render method to see their visualization results.
2. In situ visualization that integrates VTK-m with a simulation or other data-generation system might need a lightweight rendering method.

Both of these use cases require just a basic rendering platform. Because VTK-m is designed to be integrated into larger systems, it does not aspire to have a fully featured rendering system.

Did you know?

VTK-m’s big sister toolkit VTK is already integrated with VTK-m and has its own fully featured rendering system. If you need more rendering capabilities than what VTK-m provides, you can leverage VTK instead.

10.1 Scenes and Actors

The primary intent of the rendering package in VTK-m is to visually display the data that is loaded and processed. Data are represented in VTK-m by `vtkm::cont::DataSet` objects, which are described in Chapter 7. They are also the unit created from I/O operations (Chapter 8) and filters (Chapter 9).

To render a `DataSet`, the data are wrapped in a `vtkm::rendering::Actor` class. The `Actor` holds the components of the `DataSet` to render (a cell set, a coordinate system, and a field). A color table can also be optionally specified, but a default color table will be specified otherwise.

`Actors` are collected together in an object called `vtkm::rendering::Scene`. An `Actor` is added to a `Scene` with the `AddActor` method. The following example demonstrates creating a `Scene` with one `Actor`.

Example 10.1: Creating an `Actor` and adding it to a `Scene`.

```

1 | vtkm::rendering::Actor actor(surfaceData.GetCellSet(),
2 |                               surfaceData.GetCoordinateSystem(),
3 |                               surfaceData.GetField("RandomPointScalars"));
4 |
5 | vtkm::rendering::Scene scene;
6 | scene.AddActor(actor);

```

10.2 Canvas

A *canvas* is a unit that represents the image space that is the target of the rendering. The canvas' primary function is to manage the buffers that hold the working image data during the rendering. The canvas also manages the context and state of the rendering subsystem.

`vtkm::rendering::Canvas` is the base class of all canvas objects. Each type of rendering system has its own canvas subclass, but currently the only rendering system provided by VTK-m is the internal ray tracer. [MAKE SURE THIS BECOMES TRUE.] The canvas for the ray tracer is `vtkm::rendering::CanvasRayTracer`. `CanvasRayTracer` is typically constructed by giving the width and height of the image to render.

Example 10.2: Creating a canvas for rendering.

```
1 | vtkm::rendering::CanvasRayTracer canvas(1920, 1080);
```

10.3 Mappers

A *mapper* is a unit that converts data (managed by an `Actor`) and issues commands to the rendering subsystem to generate images. All mappers in VTK-m are a subclass of `vtkm::rendering::Mapper`. Different rendering systems (as established by the `Canvas`) often require different mappers. Also, different mappers could render different types of data in different ways. For example, one mapper might render polygonal surfaces whereas another might render polyhedra as a translucent volume. Thus, a mapper should be picked to match both the rendering system of the `Canvas` and the data in the `Actor`.

The following mappers are provided by VTK-m.

`vtkm::rendering::MapperRayTracer` Uses VTK-m's built in ray tracing system to render the visible surface of a mesh. `MapperRayTracer` only works in conjunction with `CanvasRayTracer`.

`vtkm::rendering::MapperCylinder` Uses VTK-m's built in ray tracing system to render cylinders as lines of a mesh. `MapperCylinder` only works in conjunction with `CanvasRayTracer`.

`vtkm::rendering::MapperPoint` Uses VTK-m's built in ray tracing system to render the visible points/vertices of a mesh. `MapperPoint` only works in conjunction with `CanvasRayTracer`.

`vtkm::rendering::MapperQuad` Uses VTK-m's built in ray tracing system to render the visible quadrilaterals of a mesh. `MapperQuad` only works in conjunction with `CanvasRayTracer`.

`vtkm::rendering::MapperVolume` Uses VTK-m's built in ray tracing system to render polyhedra as a translucent volume. `MapperVolume` only works in conjunction with `CanvasRayTracer`.

`vtkm::rendering::MapperWireframer` Uses VTK-m's built in ray tracing system to render the cell edges (i.e. the "wireframe") of a mesh. `MapperWireframer` only works in conjunction with `CanvasRayTracer`.

10.4 Views

A **view** is a unit that collects all the structures needed to perform rendering. It contains everything needed to take a **Scene** (Section 10.1) and use a **Mapper** (Section 10.3) to render it onto a **Canvas** (Section 10.2). The view also annotates the image with spatial and scalar properties.

The base class for all views is `vtkm::rendering::View`. **View** is an abstract class, and you must choose one of the three provided subclasses, `vtkm::rendering::View3D`, `vtkm::rendering::View2D`, and `vtkm::rendering::View3D`, depending on the type of data being presented. All three view classes take a **Scene**, a **Mapper**, and a **Canvas** as arguments to their constructor.

Example 10.3: Constructing a **View**.

```

1 | vtkm::rendering::Actor actor(surfaceData.GetCellSet(),
2 |                               surfaceData.GetCoordinateSystem(),
3 |                               surfaceData.GetField("RandomPointScalars"));
4 |
5 | vtkm::rendering::Scene scene;
6 | scene.AddActor(actor);
7 |
8 | vtkm::rendering::MapperRayTracer mapper;
9 | vtkm::rendering::CanvasRayTracer canvas(1920, 1080);
10 |
11| vtkm::rendering::View3D view(scene, mapper, canvas);
12| view.Initialize();

```

Once the **View** is created but before it is used to render, the `Initialize` method should be called. This is demonstrated in Example 10.3.

The **View** also maintains a *background color* (the color used in areas where nothing is drawn) and a *foreground color* (the color used for annotation elements). By default, the **View** has a black background and a white foreground. These can be set in the view's constructor, but it is a bit more readable to set them using the `View::SetBackgroundColor` and `View::SetForegroundColor` methods. In either case, the colors are specified using the `vtkm::rendering::Color` helper class, which manages the red, green, and blue color channels as well as an optional alpha channel. These channel values are given as floating point values between 0 and 1.

Example 10.4: Changing the background and foreground colors of a **View**.

```

1 | view.SetBackgroundColor(vtkm::rendering::Color(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f));
2 | view.SetForegroundColor(vtkm::rendering::Color(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f));

```



Common Errors

Although the background and foreground colors are set independently, it will be difficult or impossible to see the annotation if there is not enough contrast between the background and foreground colors. Thus, when changing a **View**'s background color, it is always good practice to also change the foreground color.

Once the **View** is constructed, initialized, and set up, it is ready to render. This is done by calling the `View::Paint` method.

Example 10.5: Using `Canvas::Paint` in a display callback.

```
1 | view.Paint();
```

Putting together Examples 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5, the final render of a view looks like that in Figure 10.1.

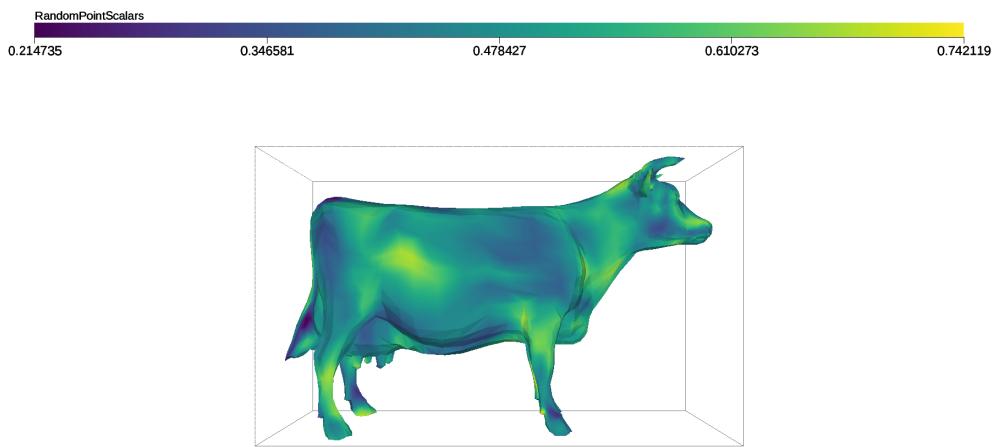


Figure 10.1: Example output of VTK-m’s rendering system.

Of course, the `vtkm::rendering::CanvasRayTracer` created in 10.3 is an offscreen rendering buffer, so you cannot immediately see the image. When doing batch visualization, an easy way to output the image to a file for later viewing is with the `View::SaveAs` method. This method saves the file in the portable pixelmap (PPM) format.

Example 10.6: Saving the result of a render as an image file.

```
1 | view.SaveAs("BasicRendering.ppm");
```

We visit doing interactive rendering in a GUI later in Section 10.7.

10.5 Changing Rendering Modes

Example 10.3 constructs the default mapper for ray tracing, which renders the data as an opaque solid. However, you can change the rendering mode by using one of the other mappers listed in Section 10.3. For example, say you just wanted to see a wireframe representation of your data. You can achieve this by using `vtkm::rendering::MapperWireframe`.

Example 10.7: Creating a mapper for a wireframe representation.

```
1 | vtkm::rendering::MapperWireframe mapper;
2 | vtkm::rendering::View3D view(scene, mapper, canvas);
```

Alternatively, perhaps you wish to render just the points of mesh. `vtkm::rendering::MapperPoint` renders the points as spheres and also optionally can scale the spheres based on field values.

Example 10.8: Creating a mapper for point representation.

```
1 | vtkm::rendering::MapperPoint mapper;
2 | mapper.UseVariableRadius(true);
3 | mapper.SetRadiusDelta(10.0f);
4 |
5 | vtkm::rendering::View3D view(scene, mapper, canvas);
```

These mappers respectively render the images shown in Figure 10.2. Other mappers, such as those that can render translucent volumes, are also available.

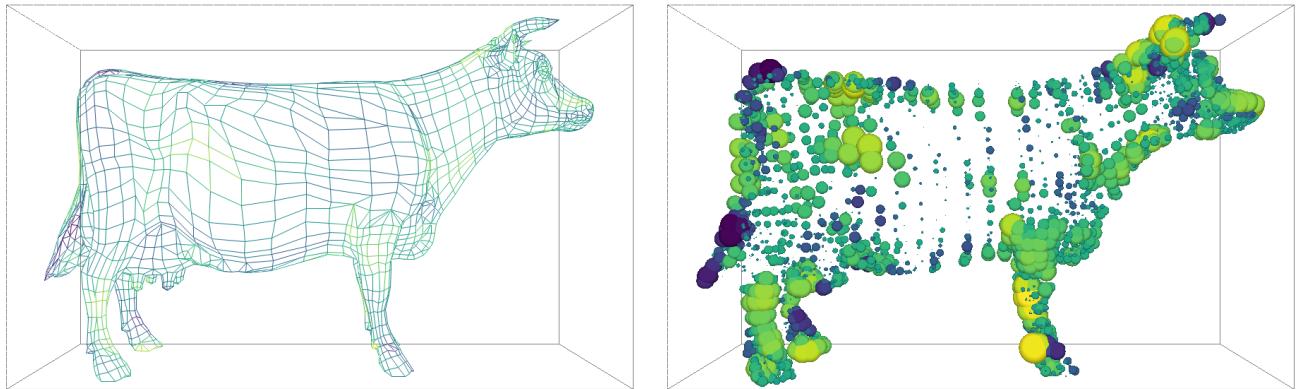


Figure 10.2: Examples of alternate rendering modes using different mappers. The left image is rendered with [MapperWireframer](#). The right image is rendered with [MapperPoint](#).

10.6 Manipulating the Camera

The `vtkm::rendering::View` uses an object called `vtkm::rendering::Camera` to describe the vantage point from which to draw the geometry. The camera can be retrieved from the `View::GetCamera` method. That retrieved camera can be directly manipulated or a new camera can be provided by calling `View::SetCamera`. In this section we discuss camera setups typical during view set up. Camera movement during interactive rendering is revisited in Section 10.7.2.

A `Camera` operates in one of two major modes: 2D mode or 3D mode. 2D mode is designed for looking at flat geometry (or close to flat geometry) that is parallel to the x-y plane. 3D mode provides the freedom to place the camera anywhere in 3D space. The different modes can be set with `SetModeTo2D` and `SetModeTo3D`, respectively. The interaction with the camera in these two modes is very different.

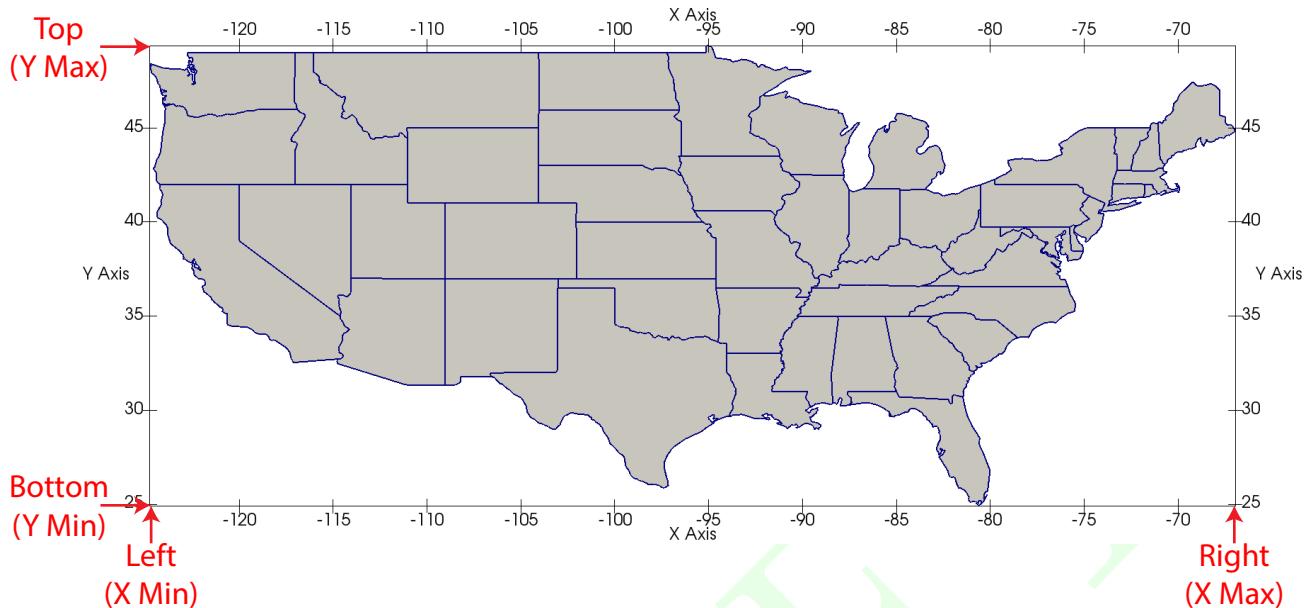
10.6.1 2D Camera Mode

The 2D camera is restricted to looking at some region of the x-y plane.

View Range

The vantage point of a 2D camera can be specified by simply giving the region in the x-y plane to look at. This region is specified by calling `Camera::SetViewRange2D`. This method takes the left, right, bottom, and top of the region to view. Typically these are set to the range of the geometry in world space as shown in Figure 10.3.

There are 3 overloaded versions of the `SetViewRange2D` method. The first version takes the 4 range values, left, right, bottom, and top, as separate arguments in that order. The second version takes two `vtkm::Range` objects specifying the range in the x and y directions, respectively. The third version takes a single `vtkm::Bounds` object, which completely specifies the spatial range. (The range in z is ignored.) The `Range` and `Bounds` objects are documented later in Sections 19.4 and 19.5, respectively.

Figure 10.3: The view range bounds to give a [Camera](#).

Pan

A camera pan moves the viewpoint left, right, up, or down. A camera pan is performed by calling the [Camera::Pan](#) method. Pan takes two arguments: the amount to pan in x and the amount to pan in y.

The pan is given with respect to the projected space. So a pan of 1 in the x direction moves the camera to focus on the right edge of the image whereas a pan of -1 in the x direction moves the camera to focus on the left edge of the image.

Example 10.9: Panning the camera.

```
1 | view.GetCamera().Pan(deltaX, deltaY);
```

Zoom

A camera zoom draws the geometry larger or smaller. A camera zoom is performed by calling the [Camera::Zoom](#) method. Zoom takes a single argument specifying the zoom factor. A positive number draws the geometry larger (zoom in), and larger zoom factor results in larger geometry. Likewise, a negative number draws the geometry smaller (zoom out). A zoom factor of 0 has no effect.

Example 10.10: Zooming the camera.

```
1 | view.GetCamera().Zoom(zoomFactor);
```

10.6.2 3D Camera Mode

The 3D camera is a free-form camera that can be placed anywhere in 3D space and can look in any direction. The projection of the 3D camera is based on the pinhole camera model in which all viewing rays intersect a single point. This single point is the camera's position.

Position and Orientation

The position of the camera, which is the point where the observer is viewing the scene, can be set with the `Camera::SetPosition` method. The direction the camera is facing is specified by giving a position to focus on. This is called either the “look at” point or the focal point and is specified with the `Camera::SetLookAt` method. Figure 10.4 shows the relationship between the position and look at points.

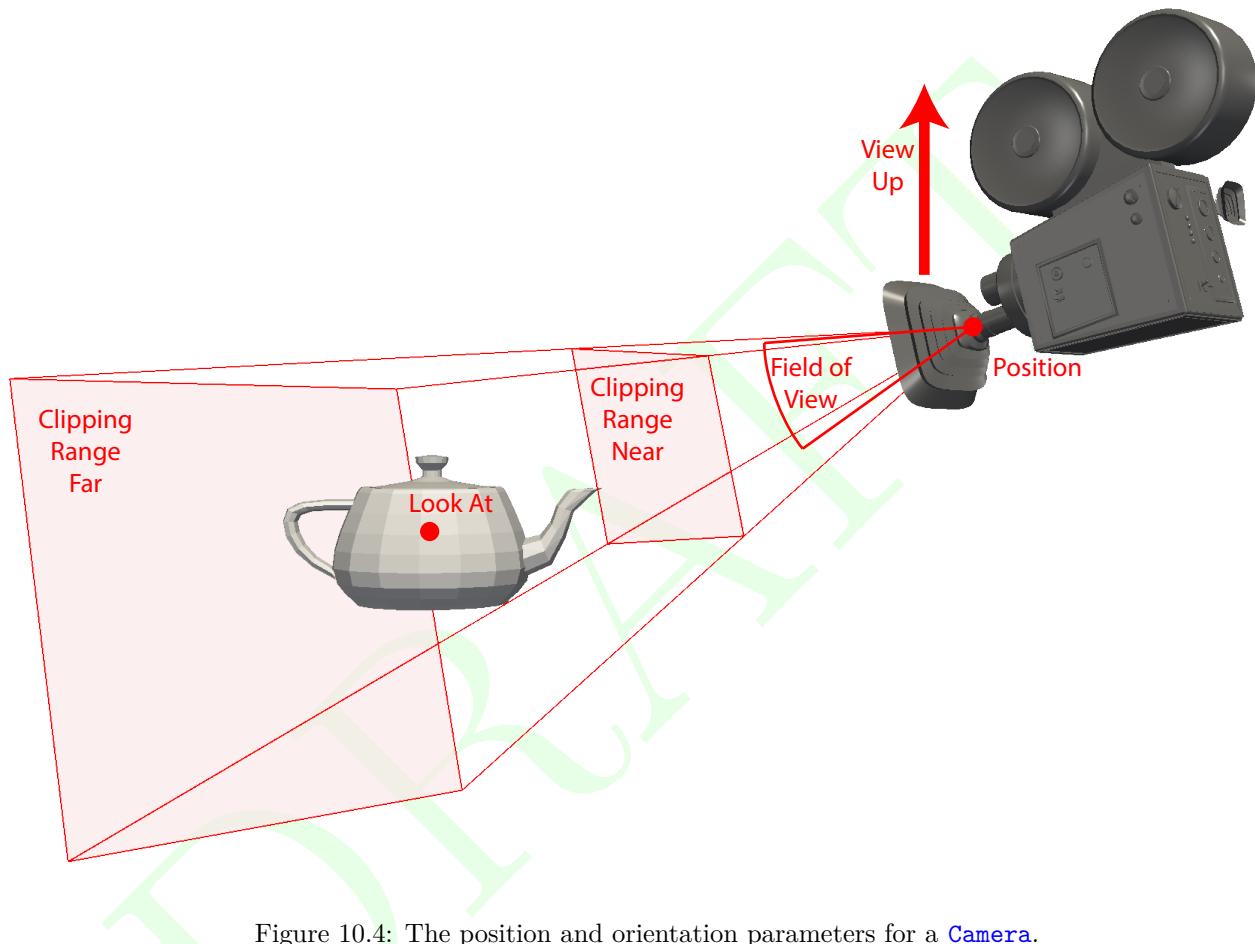


Figure 10.4: The position and orientation parameters for a `Camera`.

In addition to specifying the direction to point the camera, the camera must also know which direction is considered “up.” This is specified with the view up vector using the `Camera::SetViewUp` method. The view up vector points from the camera position (in the center of the image) to the top of the image. The view up vector in relation to the camera position and orientation is shown in Figure 10.4.

Another important parameter for the camera is its field of view. The field of view specifies how wide of a region the camera can see. It is specified by giving the angle in degrees of the cone of visible region emanating from the pinhole of the camera to the `Camera::SetFieldOfView` method. The field of view angle in relation to the camera orientation is shown in Figure 10.4. A field of view angle of 60° usually works well.

Finally, the camera must specify a clipping region that defines the valid range of depths for the object. This is a pair of planes parallel to the image that all visible data must lie in. Each of these planes is defined simply by their distance to the camera position. The near clip plane is closer to the camera and must be in front of all geometry. The far clip plane is further from the camera and must be behind all geometry. The distance to

both the near and far planes are specified with the `Camera::SetClippingRange` method. Figure 10.4 shows the clipping planes in relationship to the camera position and orientation.

Example 10.11: Directly setting `vtkm::rendering::Camera` position and orientation.

```
1 | camera.SetPosition(vtkm::make_Vec(10.0, 6.0, 6.0));
2 | camera.SetLookAt(vtkm::make_Vec(0.0, 0.0, 0.0));
3 | camera.SetViewUp(vtkm::make_Vec(0.0, 1.0, 0.0));
4 | camera.SetFieldOfView(60.0);
5 | camera.SetClippingRange(0.1, 100.0);
```

Movement

In addition to specifically setting the position and orientation of the camera, `vtkm::rendering::Camera` contains several convenience methods that move the camera relative to its position and look at point.

Two such methods are elevation and azimuth, which move the camera around the sphere centered at the look at point. `Camera::Elevation` raises or lowers the camera. Positive values raise the camera up (in the direction of the view up vector) whereas negative values lower the camera down. `Camera::Azimuth` moves the camera around the look at point to the left or right. Positive values move the camera to the right whereas negative values move the camera to the left. Both `Elevation` and `Azimuth` specify the amount of rotation in terms of degrees. Figure 10.5 shows the relative movements of `Elevation` and `Azimuth`.

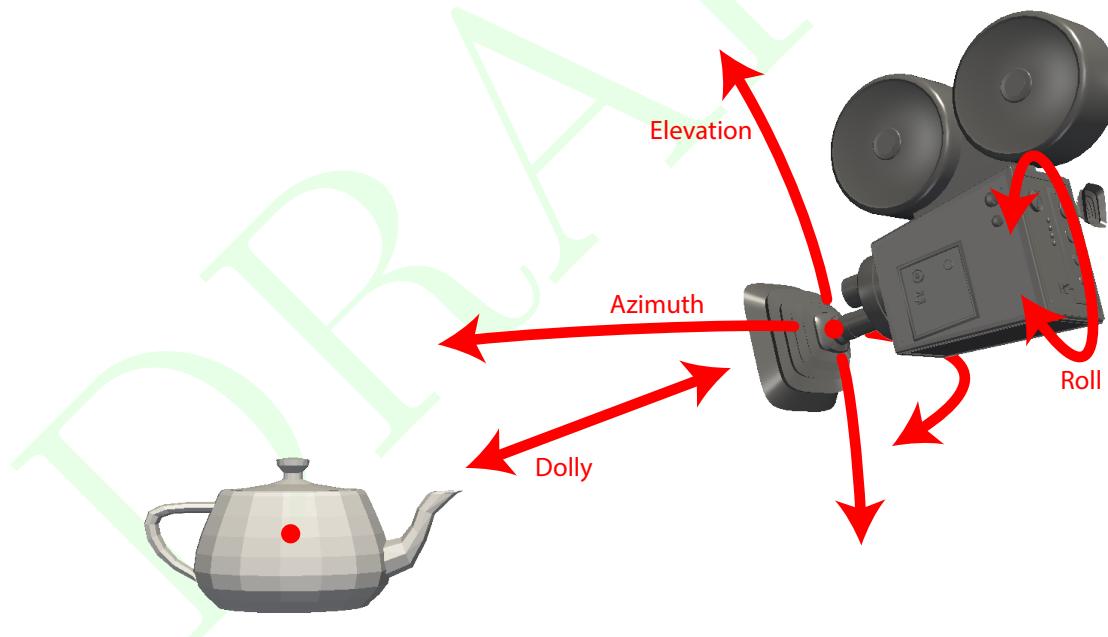


Figure 10.5: `Camera` movement functions relative to position and orientation.

Example 10.12: Moving the camera around the look at point.

```
1 | view.GetCamera().Azimuth(45.0);
2 | view.GetCamera().Elevation(45.0);
```



Common Errors

The `Camera::Elevation` and `Camera::Azimuth` methods change the position of the camera, but not the view up vector. This can cause some wild camera orientation changes when the direction of the camera view is near parallel to the view up vector, which often happens when the elevation is raised or lowered by about 90 degrees.

In addition to rotating the camera around the look at point, you can move the camera closer or further from the look at point. This is done with the `Camera::Dolly` method. The `Dolly` method takes a single value that is the factor to scale the distance between camera and look at point. Values greater than one move the camera away, values less than one move the camera closer. The direction of dolly movement is shown in Figure 10.5.

Finally, the `Camera::Roll` method rotates the camera around the viewing direction. It has the effect of rotating the rendered image. The `Roll` method takes a single value that is the angle to rotate in degrees. The direction of roll movement is shown in Figure 10.5.

Pan

A camera pan moves the viewpoint left, right, up, or down. A camera pan is performed by calling the `Camera::Pan` method. `Pan` takes two arguments: the amount to pan in x and the amount to pan in y.

The pan is given with respect to the projected space. So a pan of 1 in the x direction moves the camera to focus on the right edge of the image whereas a pan of -1 in the x direction moves the camera to focus on the left edge of the image.

Example 10.13: Panning the camera.

```
1 | view.GetCamera().Pan(deltaX, deltaY);
```

Zoom

A camera zoom draws the geometry larger or smaller. A camera zoom is performed by calling the `Camera::Zoom` method. `Zoom` takes a single argument specifying the zoom factor. A positive number draws the geometry larger (zoom in), and larger zoom factor results in larger geometry. Likewise, a negative number draws the geometry smaller (zoom out). A zoom factor of 0 has no effect.

Example 10.14: Zooming the camera.

```
1 | view.GetCamera().Zoom(zoomFactor);
```

Reset

Setting a specific camera position and orientation can be frustrating, particularly when the size, shape, and location of the geometry is not known a priori. Typically this involves querying the data and finding a good camera orientation.

To make this process simpler, `vtkm::rendering::Camera` has a convenience method named `Camera::ResetToBounds` that automatically positions the camera based on the spatial bounds of the geometry. The most expedient method to find the spatial bounds of the geometry being rendered is to get the `vtkm::rendering::Scene` object and call `GetSpatialBounds`. The `Scene` object can be retrieved from the `vtkm::rendering::View`, which, as described in Section 10.4, is the central object for managing rendering.

Example 10.15: Resetting a `Camera` to view geometry.

```

1 void ResetCamera(vtkm::rendering::View& view)
2 {
3     vtkm::Bounds bounds = view.GetScene().GetSpatialBounds();
4     view.GetCamera().ResetToBounds(bounds);
5 }
```

The `ResetToBounds` method operates by placing the look at point in the center of the bounds and then placing the position of the camera relative to that look at point. The position is such that the view direction is the same as before the call to `ResetToBounds` and the distance between the camera position and look at point has the bounds roughly fill the rendered image. This behavior is a convenient way to update the camera to make the geometry most visible while still preserving the viewing position. If you want to reset the camera to a new viewing angle, it is best to set the camera to be pointing in the right direction and then calling `ResetToBounds` to adjust the position.

Example 10.16: Resetting a `Camera` to be axis aligned.

```

1 view.GetCamera().SetPosition(vtkm::make_Vec(0.0, 0.0, 0.0));
2 view.GetCamera().SetLookAt(vtkm::make_Vec(0.0, 0.0, -1.0));
3 view.GetCamera().SetViewUp(vtkm::make_Vec(0.0, 1.0, 0.0));
4 vtkm::Bounds bounds = view.GetScene().GetSpatialBounds();
5 view.GetCamera().ResetToBounds(bounds);
```

10.7 Interactive Rendering

So far in our description of VTK-m's rendering capabilities we have talked about doing rendering of fixed scenes. However, an important use case of scientific visualization is to provide an interactive rendering system to explore data. In this case, you want to render into a GUI application that lets the user interact manipulate the view. The full design of a 3D visualization application is well outside the scope of this book, but we discuss in general terms what you need to plug VTK-m's rendering into such a system.

In this section we discuss two important concepts regarding interactive rendering. First, we need to write images into a GUI while they are being rendered. Second, we want to translate user interaction to camera movement.

10.7.1 Rendering Into a GUI

Before being able to show rendering to a user, we need a system rendering context in which to push the images. In this section we demonstrate the display of images using the OpenGL rendering system, which is common for scientific visualization applications. That said, you could also use other rendering systems like DirectX or even paste images into a blank widget.

Creating an OpenGL context varies depending on the OS platform you are using. If you do not already have an application you want to integrate with VTK-m's rendering, you may wish to start with graphics utility API such as GLUT or GLFW. The process of initializing an OpenGL context is not discussed here.

The process of rendering into an OpenGL context is straightforward. First call `Paint` on the `View` object to do the actual rendering. Second, get the image color data out of the `View`'s `Canvas` object. This is done by calling `Canvas::GetColorBuffer`. This will return a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` object containing the image's pixel color data. (`ArrayHandles` are discussed in detail in Chapter 16 and subsequent chapters.) A raw pointer can be pulled out of this `ArrayHandle` by calling `GetStorage().GetBasePointer()`. Third, the pixel color data are pasted into the OpenGL render context. There are multiple ways to do so, but the most straightforward way is to use the `glDrawPixels` function provided by OpenGL. Fourth, swap the OpenGL buffers. The method to

swap OpenGL buffers varies by OS platform. The aforementioned graphics libraries GLUT and GLFW each provide a function for doing so.

Example 10.17: Rendering a [View](#) and pasting the result to an active OpenGL context.

```

1 view.Paint();
2
3 // Get the color buffer containing the rendered image.
4 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec4f_32> colorBuffer =
5   view.GetCanvas().GetColorBuffer();
6
7 // Pull the C array out of the arrayhandle.
8 void* colorArray = colorBuffer.GetStorage().GetBasePointer();
9
10 // Write the C array to an OpenGL buffer.
11 glDrawPixels((GLint)view.GetCanvas().GetWidth(),
12               (GLint)view.GetCanvas().GetHeight(),
13               GL_RGBA,
14               GL_FLOAT,
15               colorArray);
16
17 // Swap the OpenGL buffers (system dependent).

```

10.7.2 Camera Movement

When interactively manipulating the camera in a windowing system, the camera is usually moved in response to mouse movements. Typically, mouse movements are detected through callbacks from the windowing system back to your application. Once again, the details on how this works depend on your windowing system. The assumption made in this section is that through the windowing system you will be able to track the x-y pixel location of the mouse cursor at the beginning of the movement and the end of the movement. Using these two pixel coordinates, as well as the current width and height of the render space, we can make several typical camera movements.



Common Errors

Pixel coordinates in VTK-m's rendering system originate in the lower-left corner of the image. However, windowing systems generally report mouse coordinates with the origin in the upper-left corner. The upshot is that the y coordinates will have to be reversed when translating mouse coordinates to VTK-m image coordinates. This inverting is present in all the following examples.

Rotate

A common and important mode of interaction with 3D views is to allow the user to rotate the object under inspection by dragging the mouse. To facilitate this type of interactive rotation, `vtkm::rendering::Camera` provides a convenience method named `TrackballRotate`. The `TrackballRotate` method takes a start and end position of the mouse on the image and rotates viewpoint as if the user grabbed a point on a sphere centered in the image at the start position and moved under the end position.

The `TrackballRotate` method is typically called from within a mouse movement callback. The callback must record the pixel position from the last event and the new pixel position of the mouse. Those pixel positions must be normalized to the range -1 to 1 where the position (-1,-1) refers to the lower left of the image and (1,1) refers

to the upper right of the image. The following example demonstrates the typical operations used to establish rotations when dragging the mouse.

Example 10.18: Interactive rotations through mouse dragging with `Camera::TrackballRotate`.

```
1 void DoMouseRotate(vtkm::rendering::View& view,
2                     vtkm::Id mouseStartX,
3                     vtkm::Id mouseStartY,
4                     vtkm::Id mouseEndX,
5                     vtkm::Id mouseEndY)
6 {
7     vtkm::Id screenWidth = view.GetCanvas().GetWidth();
8     vtkm::Id screenHeight = view.GetCanvas().GetHeight();
9
10    // Convert the mouse position coordinates, given in pixels from 0 to
11    // width/height, to normalized screen coordinates from -1 to 1. Note that y
12    // screen coordinates are usually given from the top down whereas our
13    // geometry transforms are given from bottom up, so you have to reverse the y
14    // coordinates.
15    vtkm::Float32 startX = (2.0f * mouseStartX) / screenWidth - 1.0f;
16    vtkm::Float32 startY = -((2.0f * mouseStartY) / screenHeight - 1.0f);
17    vtkm::Float32 endX = (2.0f * mouseEndX) / screenWidth - 1.0f;
18    vtkm::Float32 endY = -((2.0f * mouseEndY) / screenHeight - 1.0f);
19
20    view.GetCamera().TrackballRotate(startX, startY, endX, endY);
21 }
```

Pan

Panning can be performed by calling `Camera::Pan` with the translation relative to the width and height of the canvas. For the translation to track the movement of the mouse cursor, simply scale the pixels the mouse has traveled by the width and height of the image.

Example 10.19: Pan the view based on mouse movements.

```
1 void DoMousePan(vtkm::rendering::View& view,
2                  vtkm::Id mouseStartX,
3                  vtkm::Id mouseStartY,
4                  vtkm::Id mouseEndX,
5                  vtkm::Id mouseEndY)
6 {
7     vtkm::Id screenWidth = view.GetCanvas().GetWidth();
8     vtkm::Id screenHeight = view.GetCanvas().GetHeight();
9
10    // Convert the mouse position coordinates, given in pixels from 0 to
11    // width/height, to normalized screen coordinates from -1 to 1. Note that y
12    // screen coordinates are usually given from the top down whereas our
13    // geometry transforms are given from bottom up, so you have to reverse the y
14    // coordinates.
15    vtkm::Float32 startX = (2.0f * mouseStartX) / screenWidth - 1.0f;
16    vtkm::Float32 startY = -((2.0f * mouseStartY) / screenHeight - 1.0f);
17    vtkm::Float32 endX = (2.0f * mouseEndX) / screenWidth - 1.0f;
18    vtkm::Float32 endY = -((2.0f * mouseEndY) / screenHeight - 1.0f);
19
20    vtkm::Float32 deltaX = endX - startX;
21    vtkm::Float32 deltaY = endY - startY;
22
23    view.GetCamera().Pan(deltaX, deltaY);
24 }
```

Zoom

Zooming can be performed by calling `Camera::Zoom` with a positive or negative zoom factor. When using `Zoom` to respond to mouse movements, a natural zoom will divide the distance traveled by the mouse pointer by the width or height of the screen as demonstrated in the following example.

Example 10.20: Zoom the view based on mouse movements.

```

1 void DoMouseZoom(vtkm::rendering::View& view,
2                     vtkm::Id mouseStartY,
3                     vtkm::Id mouseEndY)
4 {
5     vtkm::Id screenHeight = view.GetCanvas().GetHeight();
6
7     // Convert the mouse position coordinates, given in pixels from 0 to height,
8     // to normalized screen coordinates from -1 to 1. Note that y screen
9     // coordinates are usually given from the top down whereas our geometry
10    // transforms are given from bottom up, so you have to reverse the y
11    // coordinates.
12    vtkm::Float32 startY = -((2.0f * mouseStartY) / screenHeight - 1.0f);
13    vtkm::Float32 endY = -((2.0f * mouseEndY) / screenHeight - 1.0f);
14
15    vtkm::Float32 zoomFactor = endY - startY;
16
17    view.GetCamera().Zoom(zoomFactor);
18 }
```

10.8 Color Tables

An important feature of VTK-m's rendering units is the ability to pseudocolor objects based on scalar data. This technique maps each scalar to a potentially unique color. This mapping from scalars to colors is defined by a `vtkm::cont::ColorTable` object. A `ColorTable` can be specified as an optional argument when constructing a `vtkm::rendering::Actor`. (Use of `Actors` is discussed in Section 10.1.)

Example 10.21: Specifying a `ColorTable` for an `Actor`.

```

1 vtkm::rendering::Actor actor(surfaceData.GetCellSet(),
2                             surfaceData.GetCoordinateSystem(),
3                             surfaceData.GetField("RandomPointScalars"),
4                             vtkm::cont::ColorTable("inferno"));
```

The easiest way to create a `ColorTable` is to provide the name of one of the many predefined sets of color provided by VTK-m. A list of all available predefined color tables is provided below.



Viridis

Matplotlib Viridis, which is designed to have perceptual uniformity, accessibility to color blind viewers, and good conversion to black and white. This is the default color map.



Cool to Warm

A color table designed to be perceptually even, to work well on shaded 3D surfaces, and to generally perform well across many uses.



Cool to Warm Extended

This colormap is an expansion on cool to warm that moves through a wider range of hue and saturation. Useful if you are looking for a greater level of detail, but the darker colors at the end might interfere with 3D surfaces.



Inferno

Matplotlib Inferno, which is designed to have perceptual uniformity, accessibility to color blind viewers, and good conversion to black and white.



Plasma

Matplotlib Plasma, which is designed to have perceptual uniformity, accessibility to color blind viewers, and good conversion to black and white.



Black-Body Radiation

The colors are inspired by the wavelengths of light from black body radiation. The actual colors used are designed to be perceptually uniform.



X Ray

Greyscale colormap useful for making volume renderings similar to what you would expect in an x-ray.



Green

A sequential color map of green varied by saturation.



Black - Blue - White

A sequential color map from black to blue to white.



Blue to Orange

A double-ended (diverging) color table that goes from dark blues to a neutral white and then a dark orange at the other end.



Gray to Red

A double-ended (diverging) color table with black/gray at the low end and orange/red at the high end.



Cold and Hot

A double-ended color map with a black middle color and diverging values to either side. Colors go from red to yellow on the positive side and through blue on the negative side.



Blue - Green - Orange

A three-part color map with blue at the low end, green in the middle, and orange at the high end.



Yellow - Gray - Blue

A three-part color map with yellow at the low end, gray in the middle, and blue at the high end.



Rainbow Uniform

A color table that spans the hues of a rainbow. There have been many scientific perceptual studies on the effectiveness of rainbow colors, and they uniformly found them to be ineffective. This color table modifies the hues to make them more perceptually uniform, which should improve the effectiveness of the colors. However, we still recommend the other color tables over this one.



Jet

A rainbow color table that adds some darkness for greater perceptual resolution. The ends of the jet color table might be too dark for 3D surfaces.



Rainbow Desaturated

All the badness of the rainbow color table with periodic dark points added, which can help identify rate of change.

[THERE IS MORE FUNCTIONALITY TO DOCUMENT IN [ColorTable](#). IN PARTICULAR, BUILDING COLOR TABLES BY ADDING CONTROL POINTS. HOWEVER, I AM NOT BOTHERING TO DOCUMENT THAT RIGHT NOW BECAUSE (1) I DON'T THINK MANY PEOPLE WILL USE IT AND (2) IT IS PRETTY CLEAR FROM THE DOXYGEN.]

ERROR HANDLING

VTK-m contains several mechanisms for checking and reporting error conditions.

11.1 Runtime Error Exceptions

VTK-m uses exceptions to report errors. All exceptions thrown by VTK-m will be a subclass of `vtkm::cont::Error`. For simple error reporting, it is possible to simply catch a `vtkm::cont::Error` and report the error message string reported by the `Error::GetMessage` method.

Example 11.1: Simple error reporting.

```
1 int main(int argc, char** argv)
2 {
3     try
4     {
5         // Do something cool with VTK-m
6         // ...
7     }
8     catch (const vtkm::cont::Error& error)
9     {
10        std::cout << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
11        return 1;
12    }
13    return 0;
14 }
```

There are several subclasses to `vtkm::cont::Error`. The specific subclass gives an indication of the type of error that occurred when the exception was thrown. Catching one of these subclasses may help a program better recover from errors.

`vtkm::cont::ErrorBadAllocation` Thrown when there is a problem accessing or manipulating memory. Often this is thrown when an allocation fails because there is insufficient memory, but other memory access errors can cause this to be thrown as well.

`vtkm::cont::ErrorBadType` Thrown when VTK-m attempts to perform an operation on an object that is of an incompatible type.

`vtkm::cont::ErrorBadValue` Thrown when a VTK-m function or method encounters an invalid value that inhibits progress.

`vtkm::cont::ErrorExecution` Throw when an error is signaled in the execution environment for example when a worklet is being executed.

vtkm::cont::ErrorInternal Thrown when VTK-m detects an internal state that should never be reached. This error usually indicates a bug in VTK-m or, at best, VTK-m failed to detect an invalid input it should have.

vtkm::io::ErrorIO Thrown by a reader or writer when a file error is encountered.

11.2 Asserting Conditions

In addition to the aforementioned error signaling, the `vtkm/Assert.h` header file defines a macro named **VTKM_ASSERT**. This macro behaves the same as the POSIX `assert` macro. It takes a single argument that is a condition that is expected to be true. If it is not true, the program is halted and a message is printed. Asserts are useful debugging tools to ensure that software is behaving and being used as expected.

Example 11.2: Using **VTKM_ASSERT**.

```
1 | template<typename T>
2 | VTKM_CONT T GetArrayValue(vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T> arrayHandle, vtkm::Id index)
3 | {
4 |     VTKM_ASSERT(index >= 0);
5 |     VTKM_ASSERT(index < arrayHandle.GetNumberOfValues());
```

Did you know?

Like the POSIX `assert`, if the `NDEBUG` macro is defined, then **VTKM_ASSERT** will become an empty expression. Typically `NDEBUG` is defined with a compiler flag (like `-DNDEBUG`) for release builds to better optimize the code. CMake will automatically add this flag for release builds.

Common Errors

A helpful warning provided by many compilers alerts you of unused variables. (This warning is commonly enabled on VTK-m regression test nightly builds.) If a function argument is used only in a **VTKM_ASSERT**, then it will be required for debug builds and be unused in release builds. To get around this problem, add a statement to the function of the form `(void)variableName;`. This statement will have no effect on the code generated but will suppress the warning for release builds.

11.3 Compile Time Checks

Because VTK-m makes heavy use of C++ templates, it is possible that these templates could be used with inappropriate types in the arguments. Using an unexpected type in a template can lead to very confusing errors, so it is better to catch such problems as early as possible. The **VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT** macro, defined in `vtkm/-StaticAssert.h` makes this possible. This macro takes a constant expression that can be evaluated at compile time and verifies that the result is true.

In the following example, **VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT** and its sister macro **VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT_MSG**, which allows you to give a descriptive message for the failure, are used to implement checks on a templated function that is designed to work on any scalar type that is represented by 32 or more bits.

Example 11.3: Using `VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT`.

```

1 | template<typename T>
2 | VTKM_EXEC_CONT void MyMathFunction(T& value)
3 | {
4 |     VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT((std::is_same<typename vtkm::TypeTraits<T>::DimensionalityTag,
5 |                           vtkm::TypeTraitsScalarTag>::value));
6 |
7 |     VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT_MSG(sizeof(T) >= 4,
8 |                           "MyMathFunction needs types with at least 32 bits.");

```



Did you know?

In addition to the several trait template classes provided by VTK-m to introspect C++ types, the C++ standard `type_traits` header file contains several helpful templates for general queries on types. Example 11.3 demonstrates the use of one such template: `std::is_same`.



Common Errors

Many templates used to introspect types resolve to the tags `std::true_type` and `std::false_type` rather than the constant values `true` and `false` that `VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT` expects. The `std::true_type` and `std::false_type` tags can be converted to the Boolean literal by adding `::value` to the end of them. Failing to do so will cause `VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT` to behave incorrectly. Example 11.3 demonstrates getting the Boolean literal from the result of `std::is_same`.

MANAGING DEVICES

Multiple vendors vie to provide accelerator-type processors. VTK-m endeavors to support as many such architectures as possible. Each device and device technology requires some level of code specialization, and that specialization is encapsulated in a unit called a *device adapter*.

So far in Part II we have been writing code that runs on a local serial CPU. In those examples where we run a filter, VTK-m is launching parallel execution in the execution environment. Internally VTK-m uses a device adapter to manage this execution.

A build of VTK-m generally supports multiple device adapters. In this chapter we describe how to represent and manage devices.

12.1 Device Adapter Tag

A device adapter is identified by a *device adapter tag*. This tag, which is simply an empty struct type, is used as the template parameter for several classes in the VTK-m control environment and causes these classes to direct their work to a particular device. The following device adapter tags are available in VTK-m.

`vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagSerial` Performs all computation on the same single thread as the control environment. This device is useful for debugging. This device is always available. This tag is defined in `vtkm/cont/DeviceAdapterSerial.h`.

`vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCuda` Uses a CUDA capable GPU device. For this device to work, VTK-m must be configured to use CUDA and the code must be compiled by the CUDA `nvcc` compiler. This tag is defined in `vtkm/cont/cuda/DeviceAdapterCuda.h`.

`vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagOpenMP` Uses OpenMP compiler extensions to run algorithms on multiple threads. For this device to work, VTK-m must be configured to use OpenMP and the code must be compiled with a compiler that supports OpenMP pragmas. This tag is defined in `vtkm/cont/openmp/DeviceAdapterOpenMP.h`.

`vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagTBB` Uses the Intel Threading Building Blocks library to run algorithms on multiple threads. For this device to work, VTK-m must be configured to use TBB and the executable must be linked to the TBB library. This tag is defined in `vtkm/cont/tbb/DeviceAdapterTBB.h`.

The following example uses the tag for the Intel Threading Building blocks device adapter to specify a specific device for VTK-m to use. (Details on specifying devices in VTK-m is provided in Section 12.3.)

Example 12.1: Specifying a device using a device adapter tag.

```
1 |   vtkm::cont::ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker(vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagTBB{});
```

For classes and methods that have a template argument that is expected to be a device adapter tag, the tag type can be checked with the `VTKM_IS_DEVICE_ADAPTER_TAG` macro to verify the type is a valid device adapter tag. It is good practice to check unknown types with this macro to prevent further unexpected errors.

12.2 Device Adapter Id

Using a device adapter tag directly means that the type of device needs to be known at compile time. To store a device adapter type at run time, one can instead use `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterId`. `DeviceAdapterId` is a superclass to all the device adapter tags, and any device adapter tag can be “stored” in a `DeviceAdapterId`. Thus, it is more common for functions and classes to use `DeviceAdapterId` than to try to track a specific device with templated code.

In addition to the provided device adapter tags listed previously, a `DeviceAdapterId` can store some special device adapter tags that do not directly specify a specific device.

`vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagAny` Used to specify that any device may be used for an operation. In practice this is limited to devices that are currently available.

`vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagUndefined` Used to avoid specifying a device. Useful as a placeholder when a device can be specified but none is given.

Did you know?

 Any device adapter tag can be used where a device adapter id is expected. Thus, you can use a device adapter tag whenever you want to specify a particular device and pass that to any method expecting a device id. Likewise, it is usually more convenient for classes and methods to manage device adapter ids rather than device adapter tag.

`DeviceAdapterId` contains several helpful methods to get runtime information about a particular device.

`GetName` A static method that returns a string description for the device adapter. The string is stored in a type named `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterNameType`, which is currently aliased to `std::string`. The device adapter name is useful for printing information about a device being used.

`GetId` A static method taking no arguments that returns a unique integer identifier for the device adapter as a `vtkm::Int8`.

`IsValid` A static const bool that is true if the implementation of the integer returned from `GetId` corresponds to a concrete device. So, for example, the `IsValid` flag for a `DeviceAdapterTagSerial` is true whereas the `IsValid` flag for a `DeviceAdapterTagAny` is false.

Did you know?

 As a cheat, all device adapter tags actually inherit from the `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterId` class. Thus, all of these methods can be called directly on a device adapter tag.



Common Errors

Just because the `DeviceAdapterId::IsValid` returns true that does not necessarily mean that this device is available to be run on. It simply means that the device is implemented in VTK-m. However, that device might not be compiled, or that device might not be available on the current running system, or that device might not be enabled. Use the device runtime tracker described in Section 12.3 to determine if a particular device can actually be used.

12.3 Runtime Device Tracker

It is often the case that you are agnostic about what device VTK-m algorithms run so long as they complete correctly and as fast as possible. Thus, rather than directly specify a device adapter, you would like VTK-m to try using the best available device, and if that does not work try a different device. Because of this, there are many features in VTK-m that behave this way. For example, you may have noticed that running filters, as in the examples of Chapter 9, you do not need to specify a device; they choose a device for you.

However, even though we often would like VTK-m to choose a device for us, we still need a way to manage device preferences. VTK-m also needs a mechanism to record runtime information about what devices are available so that it does not have to continually try (and fail) to use devices that are not available at runtime. These needs are met with the `vtkm::cont::RuntimeDeviceTracker` class. `RuntimeDeviceTracker` maintains information about which devices can and should be run on. VTK-m maintains a `RuntimeDeviceTracker` for each thread your code is operating on. To get the runtime device for the current thread, use the `vtkm::cont::GetRuntimeDeviceTracker` method.

`RuntimeDeviceTracker` has the following methods.

`CanRunOn` Takes a device adapter tag and returns true if VTK-m was configured for the device and it has not yet been marked as disabled.

`DisableDevice` Takes a device adapter tag and marks that device to not be used. Future calls to `CanRunOn` for this device will return false until that device is reset.

`ResetDevice` Takes a `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTag` and resets the state for that device to its default value. Each device defaults to on as long as VTK-m is configured to use that device and a basic runtime check finds a viable device.

`Reset` Resets all devices. This equivocally calls `ResetDevice` for all devices supported by VTK-m.

`ForceDevice` Takes a device adapter tag and enables that device. All other devices are disabled. This method throws a `vtkm::cont::ErrorBadValue` if the requested device cannot be enabled.

`ReportAllocationFailure` A device might have less working memory available than the main CPU. If this is the case, memory allocation errors are more likely to happen. This method is used to report a `vtkm::cont::ErrorBadAllocation` and disables the device for future execution.

`ReportBadDeviceFailure` It is possible that a device may throw a `vtkm::cont::ErrorBadDevice` failure caused by some erroneous device issue. If this occurs, it is possible to catch the `vtkm::cont::ErrorBadDevice` exception and pass it to `ReportBadDeviceFailure` along with the `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterId` to forcefully disable a device.

A `RuntimeDeviceTracker` can be used to specify which devices to consider for a particular operation. However, a better way to specify devices is to use the `vtkm::cont::ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker` class. When a `ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker` is constructed, it specifies a new set of devices for VTK-m to use. When the `ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker` is destroyed as it leaves scope, it restores VTK-m's devices to those that existed when it was created.

The following example demonstrates how the `ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker` is used to force the VTK-m operations that happen within a function to operate exclusively with the TBB device.

Example 12.2: Restricting which devices VTK-m uses per thread.

```
1 void ChangeDefaultRuntime()
2 {
3     std::cout << "Checking changing default runtime." << std::endl;
4
5     vtkm::cont::ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker(vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagTBB{});
6
7     // VTK-m operations limited to serial devices here...
8
9     // Devices restored as we leave scope.
10 }
```

In the previous example we forced VTK-m to use the TBB device. This is the default behavior of `ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker`, but the constructor takes an optional second argument that is a value in the `vtkm::cont::RuntimeDeviceTrackerMode` to specify how modify the current device adapter list.

`RuntimeDeviceTrackerMode::Force` Replaces the current list of devices to try with the device specified to the `ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker`. This has the effect of forcing VTK-m to use the provided device. This is the default behavior for the `ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker`.

`RuntimeDeviceTrackerMode::Enable` Adds the provided device adapter to the list of devices to try.

`RuntimeDeviceTrackerMode::Disable` Removes the provided device adapter from the list of devices to try.

As a motivating example, let us say that we want to perform a deep copy of an array (described in Section 16.2). However, we do not want to do the copy on a CUDA device because we happen to know the data is not on that device and we do not want to spend the time to transfer the data to that device. We can use a `vtkm::cont::ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker` to temporarily disable the CUDA device for this operation.

Example 12.3: Disabling a device with `RuntimeDeviceTracker`.

```
1 vtkm::cont::ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker tracker(
2     vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCuda(),
3     vtkm::cont::RuntimeDeviceTrackerMode::Disable);
4
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayCopy(srcArray, destArray);
```

TIMERS

It is often the case that you need to measure the time it takes for an operation to happen. This could be for performing measurements for algorithm study or it could be to dynamically adjust scheduling.

Performing timing in a multi-threaded environment can be tricky because operations happen asynchronously. To ensure that accurate timings can be made, VTK-m provides a `vtkm::cont::Timer` class to provide an accurate measurement of operations that happen on devices that VTK-m can use. By default, `Timer` will time operations on all possible devices.

The timer is started by calling the `Timer::Start` method. The timer can subsequently be stopped by calling `Timer::Stop`. The time elapsed between calls to `Start` and `Stop` (or the current time if `Stop` was not called) can be retrieved with a call to the `Timer::GetElapsedTime` method. Subsequently calling `Start` again will restart the timer.

Example 13.1: Using `vtkm::cont::Timer`.

```
1  vtkm::filter::PointElevation elevationFilter;
2  elevationFilter.SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField(true);
3  elevationFilter.SetOutputFieldName("elevation");
4
5  vtkm::cont::Timer timer;
6
7  timer.Start();
8
9  vtkm::cont::DataSet result = elevationFilter.Execute(dataSet);
10
11 // This code makes sure data is pulled back to the host in a host/device
12 // architecture.
13 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64> outArray;
14 result.GetField("elevation").GetData().CopyTo(outArray);
15 outArray.GetPortalConstControl();
16
17 timer.Stop();
18
19 vtkm::Float64 elapsedTime = timer.GetElapsedTime();
20
21 std::cout << "Time to run: " << elapsedTime << std::endl;
```



Common Errors

Some device require data to be copied between the host CPU and the device. In this case you might want

 to measure the time to copy data back to the host. This can be done by “touching” the data on the host by getting a control portal.

The VTK-m [Timer](#) does its best to capture the time it takes for all parallel operations run between calls to `Start` and `Stop` to complete. It does so by synchronizing to concurrent execution on devices that might be in use.



Common Errors

Because [Timer](#) synchronizes with devices (essentially waiting for the device to finish executing), that can have an effect on how your program runs. Be aware that using a [Timer](#) can itself change the performance of your code. In particular, starting and stopping the timer many times to measure the parts of a sequence of operations can potentially make the whole operation run slower.

By default, [Timer](#) will synchronize with all active devices. However, if you want to measure the time for a specific device, then you can pass the device adapter tag or id to `vtkm::cont::Timer`'s constructor. You can also change the device being used by passing a device adapter tag or id to the `Timer::Reset` method. A device can also be specified through an optional argument to the `Timer::GetElapsedTime` method.

The following methods are provided by `vtkm::cont::Timer`.

Start Causes the [Timer](#) to begin timing. The elapsed time will record an interval beginning when this method is called.

Started Returns true if `Start` has been called. It is invalid to try to get the elapsed time if `Started` is not true.

Stop Causes the [Timer](#) to finish timing. The elapsed time will record an interval ending when this method is called. It is invalid to stop the timer if `Started` is not true.

Stopped Returns true if `Stop` has been called. If `Stopped` is true, then the elapsed time will no longer increase. If `Stopped` is false and `Started` is true, then the timer is still running.

Ready Returns true if the timer has finished the synchronization required to get the timing result from the device.

GetElapsedTime Returns the amount of time that has elapsed between calling `Start` and `Stop`. If `Stop` was not called, then the amount of time between calling `Start` and `GetElapsedTime` is returned. `GetElapsedTime` can optionally take a device adapter tag or id to specify for which device to return the elapsed time.

Reset Restores the initial state of the [Timer](#). All previous recorded time is erased. `Reset` optionally takes a device adapter tag or id that specifies on which device to time and synchronize.

GetDevice Returns the id of the device adapter for which this timer is synchronized. If the device adapter has the same id as `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagAny` (the default), then the timer will synchronize on all devices.

IMPLICIT FUNCTIONS

VTK-m's implicit Functions are objects that are constructed with values representing 3D spatial coordinates that often describe a shape. Each implicit function is typically defined by the surface formed where the value of the function is equal to 0. All `vtkm::ImplicitFunction` implement `Value` and `Gradient` methods that describe the orientation of a provided point with respect to the `vtkm::ImplicitFunction`'s shape.

Value The `Value` method for a `vtkm::ImplicitFunction` takes a `vtkm::Vec3f` and returns a `vtkm::FloatDefault` representing the orientation of the point with respect to the `vtkm::ImplicitFunction`'s shape. Negative scalar values represent vector points inside of the `vtkm::ImplicitFunction`'s shape. Positive scalar values represent vector points outside the `vtkm::ImplicitFunction`'s shape. Zero values represent vector points that lie on the surface of the `vtkm::ImplicitFunction`.

Gradient The `Gradient` method for a `vtkm::ImplicitFunction` takes a `vtkm::Vec3f` and returns a `vtkm::Vec3f` representing the pointing direction from the `vtkm::ImplicitFunction`'s shape. Gradient calculations are more object shape specific. It is advised to look at the individual shape implementations for specific implicit functions.

Implicit functions are useful when trying to clip regions from a dataset. For example, it is possible to use `vtkm::filter::ClipWithImplicitFunction` to remove a region in a provided dataset according to the shape of an implicit function. See Section 9.1.4 for more information on clipping with implicit functions.

14.1 Provided Implicit Functions

VTK-m has implementations of various implicit functions provided by the following sublcasses.

14.1.1 Plane

`vtkm::Plane` defines an infinite plane. The plane is defined by a pair of `vtkm::Vec3f` values that represent the origin, which is any point on the plane, and a normal, which is a vector that is tangent to the plane. These are set with the `SetOrigin` and `SetNormal` methods, respectively. Planes extend infinitely from the origin point in the direction perpendicular form the Normal. An example `vtkm::Plane` is shown in Figure 14.1.

14.1.2 Sphere

`vtkm::Sphere` defines a sphere. The `Sphere` is defined by a center location and a radius, which are set with the `SetCenter` and `SetRadius` methods, respectively. An example `vtkm::Sphere` is shown in Figure 14.2.

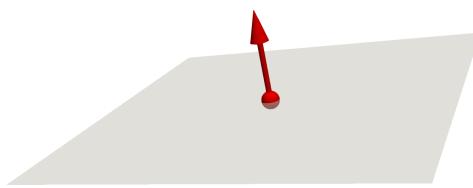


Figure 14.1: Visual Representation of an Implicit Plane. The red dot and arrow represent the origin and normal of the plane, respectively. For demonstrative purposes the plane is shown with limited area, but in actuality the plane extends infinitely.

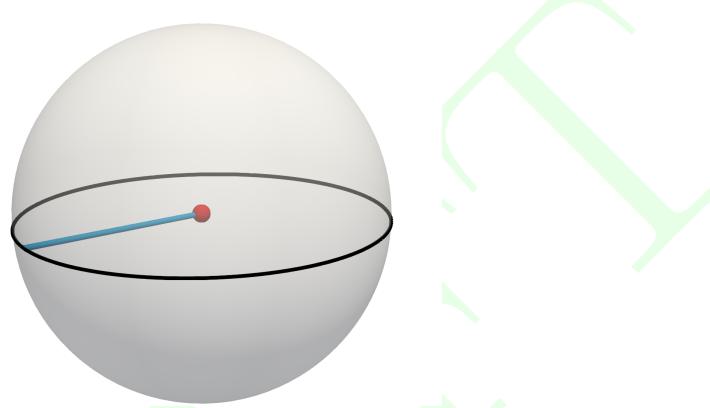


Figure 14.2: Visual Representation of an Implicit Sphere. The red dot represents the center of the sphere. The radius is the length of any line (like the blue one shown here) that extends from the center in any direction to the surface.

14.1.3 Cylinder

`vtkm::Cylinder` defines a cylinder that extends infinitely along its axis. The cylinder is defined with a center point, a direction of the center axis, and a radius, which are set with `SetCenter`, `SetAxis`, and `SetRadius`, respectively. An example `vtkm::Cylinder` is shown in Figure 14.3 with set origin, radius, and axis values.

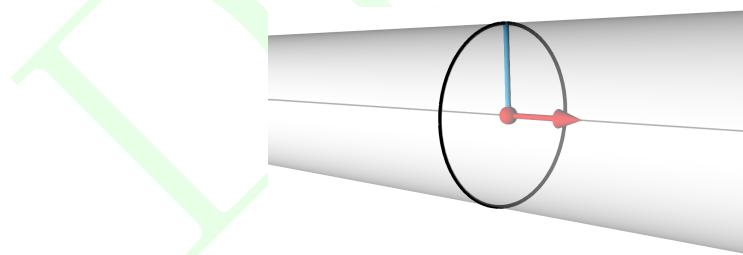


Figure 14.3: Visual Representation of an Implicit Cylinder. The red dot represents the center value, and the red arrow represents the vector that points in the direction of the axis. The radius is the length of any line (like the blue one shown here) that extends perpendicular from the axis to the surface.

14.1.4 Box

`vtkm::Box` defines an axis-aligned box. The box is defined with a pair of `vtkm::Vec3f` values that represent the minimum point coordinates and maximum point coordinates, which are set with `SetMinPoint` and `SetMaxPoint`, respectively. The `Box` is the shape enclosed by intersecting axis-parallel lines drawn from each point. Alternately, the `Box` can be specified with a `vtkm::Bounds` object using the `SetBounds` method. An example `vtkm::Box` is shown in Figure 14.4.

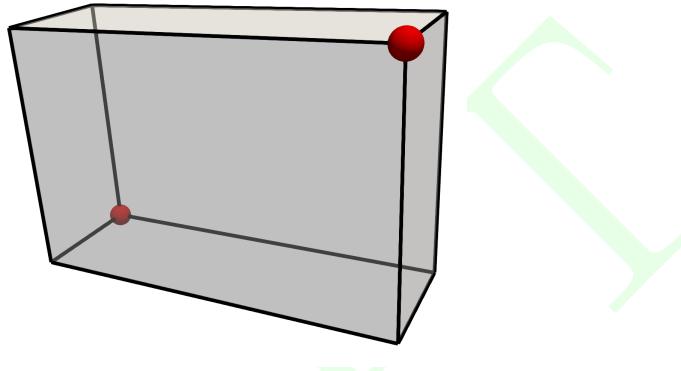


Figure 14.4: Visual Representation of an Implicit Box. The red dots represent the minimum and maximum points.

14.1.5 Frustum

`vtkm::Frustum` defines a hexahedral region with potentially oblique faces. A `Frustum` is typically used to define the tapered region of space visible in a perspective camera projection. The frustum is defined by the 6 planes that make up its 6 faces. Each plane is defined by a point and a normal vector, which are set with `SetPlane` and `SetNormal`, respectively. Parameters for all 6 planes can be set at once using the `SetPlanes` and `SetNormals` methods. Alternately, the `Frustum` can be defined by the 8 points at the vertices of the enclosing hexahedron using the `CreateFromPoints` method. The points given to `CreateFromPoints` must be in hex-cell order where the first four points are assumed to be a plane, and the last four points are assumed to be a plane. An example `vtkm::Frustum` is shown in Figure 14.5.

14.2 Implicit Function Handles

To support VTK-m's device agnostic execution environment, VTK-m also provides a `vtkm::cont::ImplicitFunctionHandle`. `vtkm::cont::ImplicitFunctionHandle` should be used when executing on a device. See Chapter 15 for more information on VTK-m's execution environment. VTK-m also provides some convenience functions for easily creating `vtkm::cont::ImplicitFunctionHandle`. The following example demonstrates how to create a `vtkm::cont::ImplicitFunctionHandle` and apply it over a series of points.

Example 14.1: Using `ImplicitFunctionHandle`.

```

1 auto coordinates =
2   vtkm::cont::make_CoordinateSystem("coordinates", data, 16, vtkm::CopyFlag::On);
3 auto handle = vtkm::cont::make_ImplicitFunctionHandle(
4   vtkm::Sphere({ 2.0f, 2.0f, -2.0f }, 2.0f));
5
6 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec3f> internalPoints;

```

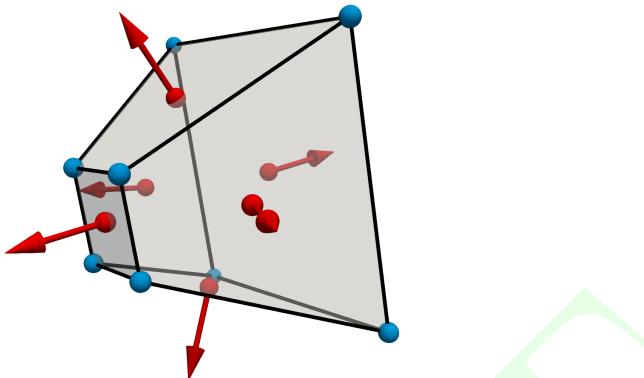


Figure 14.5: Visual Representation of an Implicit Frustum. The red dots and arrows represent the points and normals defining each enclosing plane. The blue dots represent the 8 vertices, which can also be used to define the frustum.

```
7 |     CutImplicitFunction func(
8 |         handle.PrepareForExecution(vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagSerial()));
9 |
10|     vtkm::worklet::DispatcherMapField<CutImplicitFunction> dispatcher(func);
11|     dispatcher.Invoke(coordinates, internalPoints);
```

Part III

Developing Algorithms

DRAFT

GENERAL APPROACH

VTK-m is designed to provide a *pervasive parallelism* throughout all its visualization algorithms, meaning that the algorithm is designed to operate with independent concurrency at the finest possible level throughout. VTK-m provides this pervasive parallelism by providing a programming construct called a *worklet*, which operates on a very fine granularity of data. The worklets are designed as serial components, and VTK-m handles whatever layers of concurrency are necessary, thereby removing the onus from the visualization algorithm developer. Worklet operation is then wrapped into *filters*, which provide a simplified interface to end users.

A worklet is essentially a functor or kernel designed to operate on a small element of data. (The name “worklet” means a small amount of the work. We mean small in this sense to be the amount of data, not necessarily the amount of instructions performed.) The worklet is constrained to contain a serial and stateless function. These constraints form three critical purposes. First, the constraints on the worklets allow VTK-m to schedule worklet invocations on a great many independent concurrent threads and thereby making the algorithm pervasively parallel. Second, the constraints allow VTK-m to provide thread safety. By controlling the memory access the toolkit can insure that no worklet will have any memory collisions, false sharing, or other parallel programming pitfalls. Third, the constraints encourage good programming practices. The worklet model provides a natural approach to visualization algorithm design that also has good general performance characteristics.

VTK-m allows developers to design algorithms that are run on massive amounts of threads. However, VTK-m also allows developers to interface to applications, define data, and invoke algorithms that they have written or are provided otherwise. These two modes represent significantly different operations on the data. The operating code of an algorithm in a worklet is constrained to access only a small portion of data that is provided by the framework. Conversely, code that is building the data structures needs to manage the data in its entirety, but has little reason to perform computations on any particular element.

Consequently, VTK-m is divided into two *environments* that handle each of these use cases. Each environment has its own API, and direct interaction between the environments is disallowed. The environments are as follows.

Execution Environment This is the environment in which the computational portion of algorithms are executed. The API for this environment provides work for one element with convenient access to information such as connectivity and neighborhood as needed by typical visualization algorithms. Code for the execution environment is designed to always execute on a very large number of threads.

Control Environment This is the environment that is used to interface with applications, interface with I/O devices, and schedule parallel execution of the algorithms. The associated API is designed for users that want to use VTK-m to analyze their data using provided or supplied filters. Code for the control environment is designed to run on a single thread (or one single thread per process in an MPI job).

These dual programming environments are partially a convenience to isolate the application from the execution of the worklets and are partially a necessity to support GPU languages with host and device environments. The

control and execution environments are logically equivalent to the host and device environments, respectively, in CUDA and other associated GPU languages.

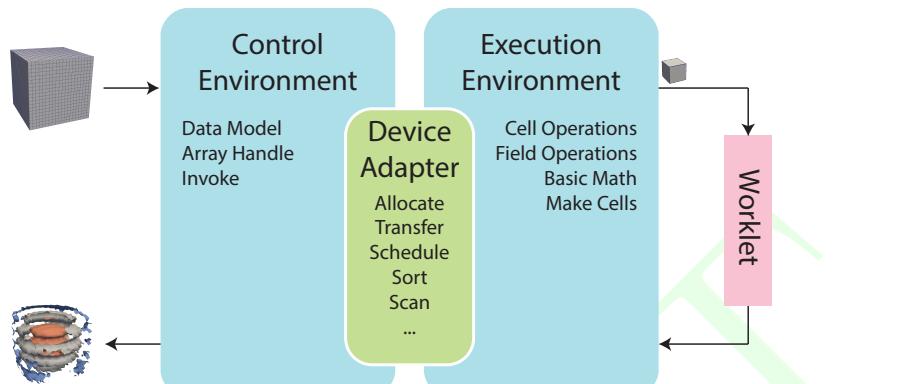


Figure 15.1: Diagram of the VTK-m framework.

Figure 15.1 displays the relationship between the control and execution environment. The typical workflow when using VTK-m is that first the control thread establishes a data set in the control environment and then invokes a parallel operation on the data using a filter. From there the data is logically divided into its constituent elements, which are sent to independent invocations of a worklet. The worklet invocations, being independent, are run on as many concurrent threads as are supported by the device. On completion the results of the worklet invocations are collected to a single data structure and a handle is returned back to the control environment.

Did you know?

Are you only planning to use filters in VTK-m that already exist? If so, then everything you work with will be in the control environment. The execution environment is only used when implementing algorithms for filters.

15.1 Package Structure

VTK-m is organized in a hierarchy of nested packages. VTK-m places definitions in *namespaces* that correspond to the package (with the exception that one package may specialize a template defined in a different namespace).

The base package is named `vtkm`. All classes within VTK-m are placed either directly in the `vtkm` package or in a package beneath it. This helps prevent name collisions between VTK-m and any other library.

As described at the beginning of this chapter, the VTK-m API is divided into two distinct environments: the control environment and the execution environment. The API for these two environments are located in the `vtkm::cont` and `vtkm::exec` packages, respectively. Items located in the base `vtkm` namespace are available in both environments.

Although it is conventional to spell out names in identifiers,¹ there is an exception to abbreviate control and execution to `cont` and `exec`, respectively. This is because it is also part of the coding convention to declare the entire namespace when using an identifier that is part of the corresponding package. The shorter names

¹VTK-m coding conventions are outlined in the doc/CodingConventions.md file in the VTK-m source code and at <https://gitlab.kitware.com/vtk/vtk-m/blob/master/docs/CodingConventions.md>

make the identifiers easier to read, faster to type, and more feasible to pack lines in 80 column displays. These abbreviations are also used instead of more common abbreviations (e.g. `ctrl` for control) because, as part of actual English words, they are easier to type.

Further functionality in VTK-m is built on top of the base `vtkm`, `vtkm::cont`, and `vtkm::exec` packages. Support classes for building worklets, introduced in Chapter 17, are contained in the `vtkm::worklet` package. Other facilities in VTK-m are provided in their own packages such as `vtkm::io`, `vtkm::filter`, and `vtkm::rendering`. These packages are described in Part II.

VTK-m contains code that uses specialized compiler features, such as those with CUDA, or libraries, such as Intel Threading Building Blocks, that will not be available on all machines. Code for these features are encapsulated in their own packages under the `vtkm::cont` namespace: `vtkm::cont::cuda` and `vtkm::cont::tbb`.

VTK-m contains OpenGL interoperability that allows data generated with VTK-m to be efficiently transferred to OpenGL objects. This feature is encapsulated in the `vtkm::opengl` package.

Figure 15.2 provides a diagram of the VTK-m package hierarchy.

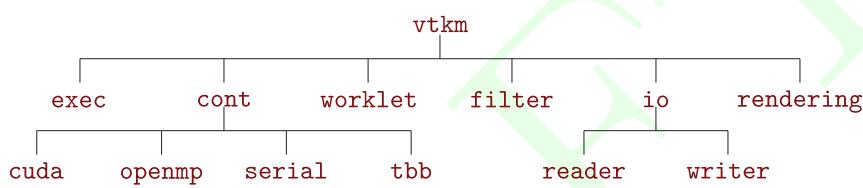


Figure 15.2: VTK-m package hierarchy.

By convention all classes will be defined in a file with the same name as the class name (with a `.h` extension) located in a directory corresponding to the package name. For example, the `vtkm::cont::DataSet` class is found in the `vtkm/cont/DataSet.h` header. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. Some smaller classes and types are grouped together for convenience. These exceptions will be noted as necessary.

Within each namespace there may also be `internal` and `detail` sub-namespaces. The `internal` namespaces contain features that are used internally and may change without notice. The `detail` namespaces contain features that are used by a particular class but must be declared outside of that class. Users should generally ignore classes in these namespaces.

15.2 Function and Method Environment Modifiers

Any function or method defined by VTK-m must come with a modifier that determines in which environments the function may be run. These modifiers are C macros that VTK-m uses to instruct the compiler for which architectures to compile each method. Most user code outside of VTK-m need not use these macros with the important exception of any classes passed to VTK-m. This occurs when defining new worklets, array storage, and device adapters.

VTK-m provides three modifier macros, `VTKM_CONT`, `VTKM_EXEC`, and `VTKM_EXEC_CONT`, which are used to declare functions and methods that can run in the control environment, execution environment, and both environments, respectively. These macros get defined by including just about any VTK-m header file, but including `vtkm/-Types.h` will ensure they are defined.

The modifier macro is placed after the template declaration, if there is one, and before the return type for the function. Here is a simple example of a function that will square a value. Since most types you would use this function on have operators in both the control and execution environments, the function is declared for both places.

Example 15.1: Usage of an environment modifier macro on a function.

```
1 | template<typename ValueType>
2 | VTKM_EXEC_CONT ValueType Square(const ValueType& inValue)
3 | {
4 |     return inValue * inValue;
5 | }
```

The primary function of the modifier macros is to inject compiler-specific keywords that specify what architecture to compile code for. For example, when compiling with CUDA, the control modifiers have `__host__` in them and execution modifiers have `__device__` in them.

It is sometimes the case that a function declared as `VTKM_EXEC_CONT` has to call a method declared as `VTKM_EXEC` or `VTKM_CONT`. Generally functions should not call other functions with incompatible control/execution modifiers, but sometimes a generic `VTKM_EXEC_CONT` function calls another function determined by the template parameters, and the valid environments of this subfunction may be inconsistent. For cases like this, you can use the `VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS` to tell the compiler to ignore the inconsistency when resolving the template. When applied to a templated function or method, `VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS` is placed before the `template` keyword. When applied to a non-templated method in a templated class, `VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS` is placed before the environment modifier macro.

Example 15.2: Suppressing warnings about functions from mixed environments.

```
1 | VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
2 | template<typename Functor>
3 | VTKM_EXEC_CONT void OverlyComplicatedForLoop(Functor& functor,
4 |                                         vtkm::Id numIterations)
5 | {
6 |     for (vtkm::Id index = 0; index < numIterations; index++)
7 |     {
8 |         functor();
9 |     }
10 | }
```

BASIC ARRAY HANDLES

Chapter 7 describes the basic data sets used by VTK-m. This chapter dives deeper into how VTK-m represents data. Ultimately, data structures like `vtkm::cont::DataSet` can be broken down into arrays of numbers. Arrays in VTK-m are managed by a unit called an *array handle*.

An array handle, which is implemented with the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` class, manages an array of data that can be accessed or manipulated by VTK-m algorithms. It is typical to construct an array handle in the control environment to pass data to an algorithm running in the execution environment. It is also typical for an algorithm running in the execution environment to populate an array handle, which can then be read back in the control environment. It is also possible for an array handle to manage data created by one VTK-m algorithm and passed to another, remaining in the execution environment the whole time and never copied to the control environment.

Did you know?

The array handle may have up to two copies of the array, one for the control environment and one for the execution environment. However, depending on the device and how the array is being used, the array handle will only have one copy when possible. Copies between the environments are implicit and lazy. They are copied only when an operation needs data in an environment where the data is not.

`vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` behaves like a shared smart pointer in that when the C++ object is copied, each copy holds a reference to the same array. These copies are reference counted so that when all copies of the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` are destroyed, any allocated memory is released.

An `ArrayHandle` defines the following methods. Note, however, that the brief overview of this chapter will not cover the use of most of these methods. Further descriptions are given in later chapters that explore even further the features of `ArrayHandles`.

`GetNumberOfValues` Returns the number of entries in the array.

`Allocate` Resizes the array to include the number of entries given. Any previously stored data might be discarded.

`Shrink` Resizes the array to the number of entries given. Any data stored in the array is preserved. The number of entries must be less than those given in the last call to `Allocate`.

`ReleaseResourcesExecution` If the `ArrayHandle` is holding any data on a device (such as a GPU), that memory is released to be used elsewhere. No data is lost from this call. Any data on the released resources is copied to the control environment (the local CPU) before the memory is released.

`ReleaseResources` Releases all memory managed by this `ArrayHandle`. Any data in this memory is lost.

`SyncControlArray` Makes sure any data in the execution environment is also available in the control environment. This method is useful when timing parallel algorithms and you want to include the time to transfer data between parallel devices and their hosts.

`GetPortalControl` Returns an array portal that can be used to access the data in the array handle in the control environment. Array portals are described in Section 27.1.

`GetPortalConstControl` Like `ArrayHandle::GetPortalControl` but returns a read-only array portal rather than a read/write array portal.

`PrepareForInput` Readies the data as input to a parallel algorithm. See Section 27.4 for more details.

`PrepareForOutput` Readies the data as output to a parallel algorithm. See Section 27.4 for more details.

`PrepareForInPlace` Readies the data as input and output to a parallel algorithm. See Section 27.4 for more details.

`GetDeviceAdapterId` Returns a `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterId` describing on which device adapter, if any, the array handle's data is available. Device adapter ids are described in Section 12.2.

`GetStorage` Returns the `vtkm::cont::Storage` object that manages the data. The type of the storage object is defined by the storage tag template parameter of the `ArrayHandle`. Storage objects are described in detail in Chapter 36.

16.1 Creating Array Handles

`vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` is templated on the type of values being stored in the array. There are multiple ways to create and populate an array handle. The default `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` constructor will create an empty array with nothing allocated in either the control or execution environment. This is convenient for creating arrays used as the output for algorithms.

Example 16.1: Creating an `ArrayHandle` for output data.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> outputArray;
```

Constructing an `ArrayHandle` that points to a provided C array or `std::vector` is straightforward with the `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle` functions. These functions will make an array handle that points to the array data that you provide.

Example 16.2: Creating an `ArrayHandle` that points to a provided C array.

```
1 | vtkm::Float32 dataBuffer[50];
2 | // Populate dataBuffer with meaningful data. Perhaps read data from a file.
3 |
4 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> inputArray =
5 |   vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(dataBuffer, 50);
```

Example 16.3: Creating an `ArrayHandle` that points to a provided `std::vector`.

```
1 | std::vector<vtkm::Float32> dataBuffer;
2 | // Populate dataBuffer with meaningful data. Perhaps read data from a file.
3 |
4 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> inputArray =
5 |   vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(dataBuffer);
```

[WILL THIS DEFAULT BEHAVIOR CHANGE?] Be aware that `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle` by default makes a shallow pointer copy. This means that if you change or delete the data provided, the internal state of `ArrayHandle` becomes invalid and undefined behavior can ensue. The most common manifestation of this error happens when a `std::vector` goes out of scope. This subtle interaction will cause the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` to point to an unallocated portion of the memory heap. For example, if the code in Example 16.3 were to be placed within a callable function or method, it could cause the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` to become invalid.

Example 16.4: Invalidating an `ArrayHandle` by letting the source `std::vector` leave scope.

```

1 VTKM_CONT
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> BadDataLoad()
3 {
4     std::vector<vtkm::Float32> dataBuffer;
5     // Populate dataBuffer with meaningful data. Perhaps read data from a file.
6
7     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> inputArray =
8         vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(dataBuffer);
9
10    return inputArray;
11    // THIS IS WRONG! At this point dataBuffer goes out of scope and deletes its
12    // memory. However, inputArray has a pointer to that memory, which becomes an
13    // invalid pointer in the returned object. Bad things will happen when the
14    // ArrayHandle is used.
15 }
16
17 VTKM_CONT
18 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> SafeDataLoad()
19 {
20     std::vector<vtkm::Float32> dataBuffer;
21     // Populate dataBuffer with meaningful data. Perhaps read data from a file.
22
23     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> inputArray =
24         vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(dataBuffer, vtkm::CopyFlag::On);
25
26     return inputArray;
27     // This is safe.
28 }
```

An easy way around the problem of having an `ArrayHandle`'s data going out of scope is to copy the data into the `ArrayHandle`. To make this easy, the `make_ArrayHandle` function takes an optional second argument of type `vtkm::CopyFlag`. If the second argument is `CopyFlag::Off` (the default), then the data is only shallow copied and errors will happen if the memory gets deallocated. However, if the second argument is `CopyFlag::On`, then the data are copied into the `ArrayHandle`. This solution is shown on line 24 of Example 16.4.

16.2 Deep Array Copies

As stated previously, an `ArrayHandle` object behaves as a smart pointer that copies references to the data without copying the data itself. This is clearly faster and more memory efficient than making copies of the data itself and usually the behavior desired. However, it is sometimes the case that you need to make a separate copy of the data.

To simplify copying the data, VTK-m comes with the `vtkm::cont::ArrayCopy` convenience function defined in `vtkm/cont/ArrayCopy.h`. `ArrayCopy` takes the array to copy from (the source) as its first argument and the array to copy to (the destination) as its second argument. The destination array will be properly reallocated to the correct size.

Example 16.5: Using `ArrayCopy`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayCopy(srcArray, destArray);
```

 Did you know?

`ArrayCopy` will copy data in parallel. If desired, you can specify the device as the third argument to `ArrayCopy` using either a device adapter tag or a runtime device tracker. Both the tags and tracker are described in Chapter 12.

16.3 The Hidden Second Template Parameter

We have already seen that `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` is a templated class with the template parameter indicating the type of values stored in the array. However, `ArrayHandle` has a second hidden parameter that indicates the *storage* of the array. We have so far been able to ignore this second template parameter because VTK-m will assign a default storage for us that will store the data in a basic array.

Example 16.6: Declaration of the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` templated class.

```
1 | template<
2 |     typename T,
3 |     typename StorageTag = VTKM_DEFAULT_STORAGE_TAG>
4 | class ArrayHandle;
```

Changing the storage of an `ArrayHandle` lets us do many weird and wonderful things. We will explore these options in later chapters, but for now we can ignore this second storage template parameter. However, there are a couple of things to note concerning the storage.

First, if the compiler gives an error concerning your use of `ArrayHandle`, the compiler will report the `ArrayHandle` type with not one but two template parameters. A second template parameter of `vtkm::cont::StorageTag-Basic` can be ignored.

Second, if you write a function, method, or class that is templated based on an `ArrayHandle` type, it is good practice to accept `ArrayHandles` with non-default storage types. There are two ways to do this. The first way is to template both the value type and the storage type.

Example 16.7: Templating a function on an `ArrayHandle`'s parameters

```
1 | template<typename T, typename Storage>
2 | void Foo(const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, Storage>& array)
3 | {
```

The second way is to template the whole array type rather than the sub types. If you create a template where you expect one of the parameters to be an `ArrayHandle`, you should use the `VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE` macro to verify that the type is indeed an `ArrayHandle`.

Example 16.8: A template parameter that should be an `ArrayHandle`.

```
1 | template<typename ArrayType>
2 | void Bar(const ArrayType& array)
3 | {
4 |     VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(ArrayType);
```

SIMPLE WORKLETS

The simplest way to implement an algorithm in VTK-m is to create a *worklet*. A worklet is fundamentally a functor that operates on an element of data. Thus, it is a **class** or **struct** that has an overloaded parenthesis operator (which must be declared **const** for thread safety). However, worklets are also embedded with a significant amount of metadata on how the data should be managed and how the execution should be structured.

Example 17.1: A simple worklet.

```
1 struct PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterWorklet
2   : vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
3 {
4   using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn psi, FieldOut nsm);
5   using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2);
6   using InputDomain = _1;
7
8   template<typename T>
9   VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const T& psi, T& nsm) const
10  {
11    // 1 psi = 6894.76 N/m^2
12    nsm = T(6894.76f) * psi;
13  }
14 }
```

As can be seen in Example 17.1, a worklet is created by implementing a **class** or **struct** with the following features.

1. The class must publicly inherit from a base worklet class that specifies the type of operation being performed (line 1).
2. The class must contain a functional type named **ControlSignature** (line 4), which specifies what arguments are expected when invoking the class in the control environment.
3. The class must contain a functional type named **ExecutionSignature** (line 5), which specifies how the data gets passed from the arguments in the control environment to the worklet running in the execution environment.
4. The class specifies an **InputDomain** (line 6), which identifies which input parameter defines the input domain of the data.
5. The class must contain an implementation of the parenthesis operator, which is the method that is executed in the execution environment (lines 8–13). The parenthesis operator must be declared **const**.

17.1 Control Signature

The control signature of a worklet is a functional type named `ControlSignature`. The function prototype matches what data are provided when the worklet is invoked (as described in Section 17.5).

Example 17.2: A `ControlSignature`.

```
1 | using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn psi, FieldOut nsm);
```

Did you know?

If the code in Example 17.2 looks strange, you may be unfamiliar with function types. In C++, functions have types just as variables and classes do. A function with a prototype like

```
void functionName(int arg1, float arg2);
```

has the type `void(int, float)`. VTK-m uses function types like this as a signature that defines the structure of a function call.

The return type of the function prototype is always `void`. The parameters of the function prototype are *tags* that identify the type of data that is expected to be passed to invoke. `ControlSignature` tags are defined by the worklet type and the various tags are documented more fully in Chapter 21. In the case of Example 17.2, the two tags `FieldIn` and `FieldOut` represent input and output data, respectively.

By convention, `ControlSignature` tag names start with the base concept (e.g. `Field` or `Topology`) followed by the domain (e.g. `Point` or `Cell`) followed by `In` or `Out`. For example, `FieldPointIn` would specify values for a field on the points of a mesh that are used as input (read only). Although they should be there in most cases, some tag names might leave out the domain or in/out parts if they are obvious or ambiguous.

17.2 Execution Signature

Like the control signature, the execution signature of a worklet is a functional type named `ExecutionSignature`. The function prototype must match the parenthesis operator (described in Section 17.4) in terms of arity and argument semantics.

Example 17.3: An `ExecutionSignature`.

```
1 | using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2);
```

The arguments of the `ExecutionSignature`'s function prototype are tags that define where the data come from. The most common tags are an underscore followed by a number, such as `_1`, `_2`, etc. These numbers refer back to the corresponding argument in the `ControlSignature`. For example, `_1` means data from the first control signature argument, `_2` means data from the second control signature argument, etc.

Unlike the control signature, the execution signature optionally can declare a return type if the parenthesis operator returns a value. If this is the case, the return value should be one of the numeric tags (i.e. `_1`, `_2`, etc.) to refer to one of the data structures of the control signature. If the parenthesis operator does not return a value, then `ExecutionSignature` should declare the return type as `void`.

In addition to the numeric tags, there are other execution signature tags to represent other types of data. For example, the `WorkIndex` tag identifies the instance of the worklet invocation. Each call to the worklet function

will have a unique `WorkIndex`. Other such tags exist and are described in the following section on worklet types where appropriate.

17.3 Input Domain

All worklets represent data parallel operations that are executed over independent elements in some domain. The type of domain is inherent from the worklet type, but the size of the domain is dependent on the data being operated on.

A worklet identifies the argument specifying the domain with a type alias named `InputDomain`. The `InputDomain` must be aliased to one of the execution signature numeric tags (i.e. `_1`, `_2`, etc.). By default, the `InputDomain` points to the first argument, but a worklet can override that to point to any argument.

Example 17.4: An `InputDomain` declaration.

```
1 | using InputDomain = _1;
```

Different types of worklets can have different types of domain. For example a simple field map worklet has a `FieldIn` argument as its input domain, and the size of the input domain is taken from the size of the associated field array. Likewise, a worklet that maps topology has a `CellSetIn` argument as its input domain, and the size of the input domain is taken from the cell set.

Specifying the `InputDomain` is optional. If it is not specified, the first argument is assumed to be the input domain.

17.4 Worklet Operator

A worklet is fundamentally a functor that operates on an element of data. Thus, the algorithm that the worklet represents is contained in or called from the parenthesis operator method.

Example 17.5: An overloaded parenthesis operator of a worklet.

```
1 | template<typename T>
2 | VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const T& psi, T& nsm) const
3 | {
```

There are some constraints on the parenthesis operator. First, it must have the same arity as the `ExecutionSignature`, and the types of the parameters and return must be compatible. Second, because it runs in the execution environment, it must be declared with the `VTKM_EXEC` (or `VTKM_EXEC_CONT`) modifier. Third, the method must be declared `const` to help preserve thread safety.

17.5 Invoking a Worklet

Previously in this chapter we discussed creating a simple worklet. In this section we describe how to run the worklet in parallel.

A worklet is run using the `vtkm::cont::Invoker` class.

Example 17.6: Invoking a worklet.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::FloatDefault> psiArray;
2 | // Fill psiArray with values...
3 |
```

```
4 |     vtkm::cont::Invoker invoke;
5 |
6 |     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::FloatDefault> nsmArray;
7 |     invoke(PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterWorklet{}, psiArray, nsmArray);
```

Using an `Invoker` is simple. First, an `Invoker` can be simply constructed with no arguments (line 4). Next, the `Invoker` is called as if it were a function (line 7).

The first argument to the `invoke` is always an instance of the worklet. The remaining arguments are data that are passed (indirectly) to the worklet. Each of these arguments (after the worklet) match a corresponding argument listed in the `ControlSignature`. So in the invocation on Example 17.6, line 7, the second and third arguments correspond to the two `ControlSignature` arguments given in Example 17.2. `psiArray` corresponds to the `FieldIn` argument and `nsmArray` corresponds to the `FieldOut` argument.

17.6 Preview of More Complex Worklets

This chapter demonstrates the creation of a worklet that performs a very simple math operation in parallel. However, we have just scratched the surface of the kinds of algorithms that can be expressed with VTK-m worklets. There are many more execution patterns and data handling constructs. The following example gives a preview of some of the more advanced features of worklets.

Example 17.7: A more complex worklet.

```
1 | struct EdgesExtract : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2 | {
3 |     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn, FieldOutCell edgeIndices);
4 |     using ExecutionSignature = void(CellShape, PointIndices, VisitIndex, _2);
5 |     using InputDomain = _1;
6 |
7 |     using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
8 |
9 |     template<typename CellShapeTag,
10 |              typename PointIndexVecType,
11 |              typename EdgeIndexVecType>
12 |     VTKM_EXEC void operator()(CellShapeTag cellShape,
13 |                               const PointIndexVecType& globalPointIndicesForCell,
14 |                               vtkm::IdComponent edgeIndex,
15 |                               EdgeIndexVecType& edgeIndices) const
16 |     {
```

We will discuss the many features available in the worklet framework throughout Part IV.

BASIC FILTER IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter 17 introduced the concept of a worklet and demonstrated how to create and one run to execute an algorithm on a device. Although worklets provide a powerful mechanism for designing heavily threaded visualization algorithms, invoking them requires quite a bit of knowledge of the workings of VTK-m. Instead, most users execute algorithms in VTK-m using filters. Thus, to expose algorithms implemented with worklets to general users, we need to implement a filter to encapsulate the worklets. In this chapter we will create a filter that encapsulate the worklet algorithm presented in Chapter 17, which converted the units of a pressure field from pounds per square inch (psi) to Newtons per square meter (N/m^2).

Filters in VTK-m are implemented by deriving one of the filter base classes provided in `vtkm::filter`. There are multiple base filter classes that we can choose from. These different classes are documented later in Chapter 22. For this example we will use the `vtkm::filter::FilterField` base class, which is used to derive one field from another field.

The following example shows the declaration of our pressure unit conversion filter. By convention, this declaration would be placed in a header file with a .h extension.

Example 18.1: Header declaration for a simple filter.

```
1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace filter
4 {
5
6 class PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterFilter
7   : public vtkm::filter::FilterField<
8     PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterFilter>
9 {
10 public:
11   VTKM_CONT PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterFilter();
12
13 template<typename ArrayHandleType, typename Policy>
14 VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet DoExecute(
15   const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inDataSet,
16   const ArrayHandleType& inField,
17   const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMetadata,
18   vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>);
19 };
20
21 }
22 } // namespace vtkm::filter
```

It should be noted that the `FilterField` superclass is actually a templated class that expects to be templated by the concrete subclass (in this case the `PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterFilter` class we are creating). This allows templated methods in the superclass call templated methods in the concrete subclass.

This technique of templating a superclass based on the subclass is known as the Curiously Recurring Template Pattern (CRTP).

It is typical for a filter to have a constructor to set up its initial state. A filter will also implement a `DoExecute` method. Different filter types require different arguments for `DoExecute`, but the `FilterField` version has 4 arguments: the input `DataSet`, an `ArrayHandle` holding the data for the input field, metadata about the input field, and a policy used to pull other information from the input `DataSet`. (We will not need to use the policy in this example as the superclass will give us all the data we need. Policies are demonstrated in Chapter 22.)

Once the filter class is declared in the .h file, the implementation filter is by convention given in a separate .hxx file. Given the definition of our filter in Example 18.1, we will need to provide the implementation for the constructor and the `DoExecute` method. The constructor is quite simple. It initializes the name of the output field name, which is managed by the superclass.

Example 18.2: Constructor for a simple filter.

```
1 VTKM_CONT vtkm::filter::PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterFilter::  
2   PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterFilter()  
3 {  
4     this->SetOutputFieldName("");  
5 }
```

In this case, we are setting the output field name to the empty string. This is not to mean that the default name of the output field should be the empty string, which is not a good idea. Rather, as we will see later, we will use the empty string to flag an output name that should be derived from the input name.

The meat of the filter implementation is located in the `DoExecute` method.

Example 18.3: Implementation of `DoExecute` for a simple filter.

```
1 template<typename ArrayHandleType, typename Policy>  
2 VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet  
3 vtkm::filter::PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterFilter::DoExecute(  
4   const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inDataSet,  
5   const ArrayHandleType& inField,  
6   const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMetadata,  
7   vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>)  
8 {  
9   VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(ArrayHandleType);  
10  
11   using ValueType = typename ArrayHandleType::ValueType;  
12  
13   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<ValueType> outField;  
14  
15   this->Invoke(  
16     PoundsPerSquareInchToNewtonsPerSquareMeterWorklet{}, inField, outField);  
17  
18   std::string outFieldName = this->GetOutputFieldName();  
19   if (outFieldName == "")  
20   {  
21     outFieldName = fieldMetadata.GetName() + "_N/M^2";  
22   }  
23  
24   return vtkm::filter::CreateResult(  
25     inDataSet, outField, outFieldName, fieldMetadata);  
26 }
```

The second argument to `DoExecute` is a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` that contains the data for the input field. This argument is templated because, as described in Chapter 16, `ArrayHandles` are templated classes that can change based on the types of values and how they are stored. The superclass has determined what these types are and has passed a concrete version of the `ArrayHandle` to `DoExecute`. It is good practice to check that the type

we get is in fact an `ArrayHandle` using the `VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE` macro (demonstrated in line 9 of Example 18.3).

The first operation our filter does is to create a new `ArrayHandle` to store the new computed field (line 13). The type of the computed output field is typically derived from the type of the input array.

Once the filter has both the input and output `ArrayHandles`, it is ready to invoke the worklet to compute the output. For convenience, all filter superclasses provide an `Invoke` member that is a `vtkm::cont::Invoker` class. Thus, worklets can be invoked within a filter by calling `this->Invoke` as if it were a method. This is shown starting on line 15. Recall that the worklet created in Chapter 17 takes two parameters: an input array and an output array, which are shown in this invocation.

With the output data created, the filter has to build the output structure to return. All implementations of `DoExecute` must return a `vtkm::cont::DataSet`, and for a simple field filter like this we want to return the same `DataSet` as the input with the output field added. The output field needs a name, and we get the appropriate name from the superclass (line 18). However, we would like a special case where if the user does not specify an output field name we construct one based on the input field name. Recall from Example 18.2 that by default we set the output field name to the empty string. Thus, our filter checks for this empty string, and if it is encountered, it builds a field name by appending “_N/M²” to it.

Finally, our filter constructs the output `DataSet` using the `vtkm::filter::CreateResult` helper function. There are multiple versions of `CreateResult`, but the version we are using is adding our new array as a field as the same type as the input.

This chapter has just provided a brief introduction to creating filters. There are several more filter superclasses to help express algorithms of different types. After some more worklet concepts to implement more complex algorithms are introduced in Part IV, we will see a more complete documentation of the types of filters in Chapter 22.

Part IV

Advanced Development

DRAFT

ADVANCED TYPES

Chapter 4 introduced some of the base data types defined for use in VTK-m. However, for simplicity Chapter 4 just briefly touched the high-level concepts of these types. In this chapter we dive into much greater depth and introduce several more types.

19.1 Single Number Types

As described in Chapter 4, VTK-m provides aliases for all the base C types to ensure the representation matches the variable use. When a specific type width is not required, then the most common types to use are `vtkm::FloatDefault` for floating-point numbers, `vtkm::Id` for array and similar indices, and `vtkm::IdComponent` for shorter-width vector indices.

If a specific type width is desired, then one of the following is used to clearly declare the type and width.

bytes	floating point	signed integer	unsigned integer
1		<code>vtkm::Int8</code>	<code>vtkm::UInt8</code>
2		<code>vtkm::Int16</code>	<code>vtkm::UInt16</code>
4	<code>vtkm::Float32</code>	<code>vtkm::Int32</code>	<code>vtkm::UInt32</code>
8	<code>vtkm::Float64</code>	<code>vtkm::Int64</code>	<code>vtkm::UInt64</code>

These VTK-m-defined types should be preferred over basic C types like `int` or `float`.

19.2 Vector Types

Visualization algorithms also often require operations on short vectors. Arrays indexed in up to three dimensions are common. Data are often defined in 2-space and 3-space, and transformations are typically done in homogeneous coordinates of length 4. To simplify these types of operations, VTK-m provides the `vtkm::Vec <T, Size>` templated type, which is essentially a fixed length array of a given type.

The default constructor of `vtkm::Vec` objects leaves the values uninitialized. All vectors have a constructor with one argument that is used to initialize all components. All `vtkm::Vec` objects also have a constructor that allows you to set the individual components (one per argument). All `vtkm::Vec` objects with a size that is greater than 4 are constructed at run time and support an arbitrary number of initial values. Likewise, there is a `vtkm::make_Vec` convenience function that builds initialized vector types with an arbitrary number of components. Once created, you can use the bracket operator to get and set component values with the same syntax as an array.

Example 19.1: Creating vector types.

```

1 | vtkm::Vec3f_32 A{ 1 };                                // A is (1, 1, 1)
2 | A[1] = 2;                                            // A is now (1, 2, 1)
3 | vtkm::Vec3f_32 B{ 1, 2, 3 };                          // B is (1, 2, 3)
4 | vtkm::Vec3f_32 C = vtkm::make_Vec(3, 4, 5); // C is (3, 4, 5)
5 | // Longer Vecs specified with template.
6 | vtkm::Vec<vtkm::Float32, 5> D{ 1 };                // D is (1, 1, 1, 1, 1)
7 | vtkm::Vec<vtkm::Float32, 5> E{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 }; // E is (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
8 | vtkm::Vec<vtkm::Float32, 5> F = { 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 }; // F is (6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
9 | auto G = vtkm::make_Vec(1, 3, 5, 7, 9);          // G is (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)

```

The types `vtkm::Id2`, `vtkm::Id3`, and `vtkm::Id4` are type aliases of `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::Id, 2>`, `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::Id, 3>`, and `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::Id, 4>`. These are used to index arrays of 2, 3, and 4 dimensions, which is common. Likewise, `vtkm::IdComponent2`, `vtkm::IdComponent4`, and `vtkm::IdComponent4` are type aliases of `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::IdComponent, 2>`, `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::IdComponent, 3>`, and `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::IdComponent, 4>`.

Because declaring `vtkm::Vec <T, Size>` with all of its template parameters can be cumbersome, VTK-m provides easy to use aliases for small vectors of base types. As introduced in Section 4.3, the following type aliases are available.

	bytes	size	floating point	signed integer	unsigned integer
default	2		<code>vtkm::Vec2f</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec2i</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec2ui</code>
	3		<code>vtkm::Vec3f</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec3i</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec3ui</code>
	4		<code>vtkm::Vec4f</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec4i</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec4ui</code>
	1	2		<code>vtkm::Vec2i_8</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec2ui_8</code>
		3		<code>vtkm::Vec3i_8</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec3ui_8</code>
		4		<code>vtkm::Vec4i_8</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec4ui_8</code>
	2	2		<code>vtkm::Vec2i_16</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec2ui_16</code>
		3		<code>vtkm::Vec3i_16</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec3ui_16</code>
		4		<code>vtkm::Vec4i_16</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec4ui_16</code>
	4	2	<code>vtkm::Vec2f_32</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec2i_32</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec2ui_32</code>
		3	<code>vtkm::Vec3f_32</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec3i_32</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec3ui_32</code>
		4	<code>vtkm::Vec4f_32</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec4i_32</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec4ui_32</code>
	8	2	<code>vtkm::Vec2f_64</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec2i_64</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec2ui_64</code>
		3	<code>vtkm::Vec3f_64</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec3i_64</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec3ui_64</code>
		4	<code>vtkm::Vec4f_64</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec4i_64</code>	<code>vtkm::Vec4ui_64</code>

`vtkm::Vec` supports component-wise arithmetic using the operators for plus (+), minus (-), multiply (*), and divide (/). It also supports scalar to vector multiplication with the multiply operator. The comparison operators equal (==) is true if every pair of corresponding components are true and not equal (!=) is true otherwise. A special `vtkm::Dot` function is overloaded to provide a dot product for every type of vector.

Example 19.2: Vector operations.

```

1 | vtkm::Vec3f_32 A{ 1, 2, 3 };
2 | vtkm::Vec3f_32 B{ 4, 5, 6.5 };
3 | vtkm::Vec3f_32 C = A + B;                            // C is (5, 7, 9.5)
4 | vtkm::Vec3f_32 D = 2.0f * C;                      // D is (10, 14, 19)
5 | vtkm::Float32 s = vtkm::Dot(A, B);            // s is 33.5
6 | bool b1 = (A == B);                                // b1 is false
7 | bool b2 = (A == vtkm::make_Vec(1, 2, 3)); // b2 is true
8 |
9 | vtkm::Vec<vtkm::Float32, 5> E{ 1, 2.5, 3, 4, 5 }; // E is (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
10 | vtkm::Vec<vtkm::Float32, 5> F{ 6, 7, 8.5, 9, 10.5 }; // F is (6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
11 | vtkm::Vec<vtkm::Float32, 5> G = E + F; // G is (7, 9.5, 11.5, 13, 15.5)
12 | bool b3 = (E == F);                                // b3 is false
13 | bool b4 = (G == vtkm::make_Vec(7.f, 9.5f, 11.5f, 13.f, 15.5f)); // b4 is true

```

These operators, of course, only work if they are also defined for the component type of the `vtkm::Vec`. For example, the multiply operator will work fine on objects of type `vtkm::Vec<char,3>`, but the multiply operator will not work on objects of type `vtkm::Vec<std::string,3>` because you cannot multiply objects of type `std::string`.

In addition to generalizing vector operations and making arbitrarily long vectors, `vtkm::Vec` can be repurposed for creating any sequence of homogeneous objects. Here is a simple example of using `vtkm::Vec` to hold the state of a polygon.

Example 19.3: Repurposing a `vtkm::Vec`.

```
1 | vtkm::Vec<vtkm::Vec2f_32, 3> equilateralTriangle = { { 0.0f, 0.0f },
2 |                                         { 1.0f, 0.0f },
3 |                                         { 0.5f, 0.8660254f } };
```

The `vtkm::Vec` class provides a convenient structure for holding and passing small vectors of data. However, there are times when using `Vec` is inconvenient or inappropriate. For example, the size of `vtkm::Vec` must be known at compile time, but there may be need for a vector whose size is unknown until compile time. Also, the data populating a `vtkm::Vec` might come from a source that makes it inconvenient or less efficient to construct a `vtkm::Vec`. For this reason, VTK-m also provides several `Vec-like` objects that behave much like `vtkm::Vec` but are a different class. These `Vec-like` objects have the same interface as `vtkm::Vec` except that the `NUM_COMPONENTS` constant is not available on those that are sized at run time. `Vec-like` objects also come with a `CopyInto` method that will take their contents and copy them into a standard `Vec` class. (The standard `Vec` class also has a `CopyInto` method for consistency.)

The first `Vec-like` object is `vtkm::VecC`, which exposes a C-type array as a `Vec`. The constructor for `vtkm::VecC` takes a C array and a size of that array. There is also a constant version of `VecC` named `vtkm::VecCConst`, which takes a constant array and cannot be mutated. The `VTKM/Types.h` header defines both `VecC` and `VecCConst` as well as multiple versions of `vtkm::make_VecC` to easily convert a C array to either a `VecC` or `VecCConst`.

The following example demonstrates converting values from a constant table into a `vtkm::VecCConst` for further consumption. The table and associated methods define how 8 points come together to form a hexahedron.

Example 19.4: Using `vtkm::VecCConst` with a constant array.

```
1 VTKM_EXEC
2 vtkm::VecCConst<vtkm::IdComponent> HexagonIndexToIJK(vtkm::IdComponent index)
3 {
4     static const vtkm::IdComponent HexagonIndexToIJKTable[8][3] = {
5         { 0, 0, 0 }, { 1, 0, 0 }, { 1, 1, 0 }, { 0, 1, 0 },
6         { 0, 0, 1 }, { 1, 0, 1 }, { 1, 1, 1 }, { 0, 1, 1 }
7     };
8
9     return vtkm::make_VecC(HexagonIndexToIJKTable[index], 3);
10}
11
12 VTKM_EXEC
13 vtkm::IdComponent HexagonIJKToIndex(vtkm::VecCConst<vtkm::IdComponent> ijk)
14 {
15     static const vtkm::IdComponent HexagonIJKToIndexTable[2][2][2] = {
16         {
17             // i=0
18             { 0, 4 }, // j=0
19             { 3, 7 }, // j=1
20         },
21         {
22             // i=1
23             { 1, 5 }, // j=0
24             { 2, 6 }, // j=1
25         }
26     };
}
```

```

27     return HexagonIJKToIndexTable[ijk[0]][ijk[1]][ijk[2]];
28 }
29 }
```



Common Errors

The `vtkm::VecC` and `vtkm::VecCConst` classes only hold a pointer to a buffer that contains the data. They do not manage the memory holding the data. Thus, if the pointer given to `vtkm::VecC` or `vtkm::VecCConst` becomes invalid, then using the object becomes invalid. Make sure that the scope of the `vtkm::VecC` or `vtkm::VecCConst` does not outlive the scope of the data it points to.

The next `Vec`-like object is `vtkm::VecVariable`, which provides a `Vec`-like object that can be resized at run time to a maximum value. Unlike `VecC`, `VecVariable` holds its own memory, which makes it a bit safer to use. But also unlike `VecC`, you must define the maximum size of `VecVariable` at compile time. Thus, `VecVariable` is really only appropriate to use when there is a predetermined limit to the vector size that is fairly small.

The following example uses a `vtkm::VecVariable` to store the trace of edges within a hexahedron. This example uses the methods defined in Example 19.4.

Example 19.5: Using `vtkm::VecVariable`.

```

1  vtkm::VecVariable<vtkm::IdComponent, 4> HexagonShortestPath(
2    vtkm::IdComponent startPoint,
3    vtkm::IdComponent endPoint)
4 {
5    vtkm::VecCConst<vtkm::IdComponent> startIJK = HexagonIndexToIJK(startPoint);
6    vtkm::VecCConst<vtkm::IdComponent> endIJK = HexagonIndexToIJK(endPoint);
7
8    vtkm::IdComponent3 currentIJK;
9    startIJK.CopyInto(currentIJK);
10
11   vtkm::VecVariable<vtkm::IdComponent, 4> path;
12   path.Append(startPoint);
13   for (vtkm::IdComponent dimension = 0; dimension < 3; dimension++)
14   {
15     if (currentIJK[dimension] != endIJK[dimension])
16     {
17       currentIJK[dimension] = endIJK[dimension];
18       path.Append(HexagonIJKToIndex(currentIJK));
19     }
20   }
21
22   return path;
23 }
```

VTK-m provides further examples of `Vec`-like objects as well. For example, the `vtkm::VecFromPortal` and `vtkm::VecFromPortalPermute` objects allow you to treat a subsection of an arbitrarily large array as a `Vec`. These objects work by attaching to array portals, which are described in Section 27.1. Another example of a `Vec`-like object is `vtkm::VecRectilinearPointCoordinates`, which efficiently represents the point coordinates in an axis-aligned hexahedron. Such shapes are common in structured grids. These and other data sets are described in Chapter 7.

19.3 Pair

VTK-m defines a `vtkm::Pair <T1,T2>` templated object that behaves just like `std::pair` from the standard template library. The difference is that `vtkm::Pair` will work in both the execution and control environment, whereas the STL `std::pair` does not always work in the execution environment.

The VTK-m version of `vtkm::Pair` supports the same types, fields, and operations as the STL version. VTK-m also provides a `vtkm::make_Pair` function for convenience.

19.4 Range

VTK-m provides a convenience structure named `vtkm::Range` to help manage a range of values. The `Range` struct contains two data members, `Min` and `Max`, which represent the ends of the range of numbers. `Min` and `Max` are both of type `vtkm::Float64`. `Min` and `Max` can be directly accessed, but `Range` also comes with the following helper functions to make it easier to build and use ranges. Note that all of these functions treat the minimum and maximum value as inclusive to the range.

`IsNonEmpty` Returns true if the range covers at least one value.

`Contains` Takes a single number and returns true if that number is contained within the range.

`Length` Returns the distance between `Min` and `Max`. Empty ranges return a length of 0. Note that if the range is non-empty and the length is 0, then `Min` and `Max` must be equal, and the range contains exactly one number.

`Center` Returns the number equidistant to `Min` and `Max`. If the range is empty, `Nan` is returned.

`Include` Takes either a single number or another range and modifies this range to include the given number or range. If necessary, the range is grown just enough to encompass the given argument. If the argument is already in the range, nothing changes.

`Union` A nondestructive version of `Include`, which builds a new `Range` that is the union of this range and the argument. The `+` operator is also overloaded to compute the union.

The following example demonstrates the operation of `vtkm::Range`.

Example 19.6: Using `vtkm::Range`.

```

1  vtkm::Range range;           // default constructor is empty range
2  bool b1 = range.IsNonEmpty(); // b1 is false
3
4  range.Include(0.5);         // range now is [0.5 .. 0.5]
5  bool b2 = range.IsNonEmpty(); // b2 is true
6  bool b3 = range.Contains(0.5); // b3 is true
7  bool b4 = range.Contains(0.6); // b4 is false
8
9  range.Include(2.0);         // range is now [0.5 .. 2]
10 bool b5 = range.Contains(0.5); // b5 is true
11 bool b6 = range.Contains(0.6); // b6 is true
12
13 range.Include(vtkm::Range(-1, 1)); // range is now [-1 .. 2]
14
15 range.Include(vtkm::Range(3, 4)); // range is now [-1 .. 4]
16
17 vtkm::Float64 lower = range.Min; // lower is -1
18 vtkm::Float64 upper = range.Max; // upper is 4

```

```

19 |     vtkm::Float64 length = range.Length(); // length is 5
20 |     vtkm::Float64 center = range.Center(); // center is 1.5

```

19.5 Bounds

VTK-m provides a convenience structure named **vtkm::Bounds** to help manage an axis-aligned region in 3D space. Among other things, this structure is often useful for representing a bounding box for geometry. The **Bounds** struct contains three data members, X, Y, and Z, which represent the range of the bounds along each respective axis. All three of these members are of type **vtkm::Range**, which is discussed previously in Section 19.4. X, Y, and Z can be directly accessed, but **Bounds** also comes with the following helper functions to make it easier to build and use ranges.

IsNonEmpty Returns true if the bounds cover at least one value.

Contains Takes a **vtkm::Vec** of size 3 and returns true if those point coordinates are contained within the range.

Center Returns the point at the center of the range as a **vtkm::Vec <vtkm::Float64,3>**.

Include Takes either a **vtkm::Vec** of size 3 or another bounds and modifies this bounds to include the given point or bounds. If necessary, the bounds are grown just enough to encompass the given argument. If the argument is already in the bounds, nothing changes.

Union A nondestructive version of **Include**, which builds a new **Bounds** that is the union of this bounds and the argument. The + operator is also overloaded to compute the union.

The following example demonstrates the operation of **vtkm::Bounds**.

Example 19.7: Using **vtkm::Bounds**.

```

1   vtkm::Bounds bounds;           // default constructor makes empty
2   bool b1 = bounds.IsNonEmpty(); // b1 is false
3
4   bounds.Include(vtkm::make_Vec(0.5, 2.0, 0.0));           // bounds contains only
5                                // the point [0.5, 2, 0]
6   bool b2 = bounds.IsNonEmpty();           // b2 is true
7   bool b3 = bounds.Contains(vtkm::make_Vec(0.5, 2.0, 0.0)); // b3 is true
8   bool b4 = bounds.Contains(vtkm::make_Vec(1, 1, 1));       // b4 is false
9   bool b5 = bounds.Contains(vtkm::make_Vec(0, 0, 0));       // b5 is false
10
11  bounds.Include(vtkm::make_Vec(4, -1, 2)); // bounds is region [0.5 .. 4] in X,
12                                // [-1 .. 2] in Y,
13                                // [0 .. 2] in Z
14  bool b6 = bounds.Contains(vtkm::make_Vec(0.5, 2.0, 0.0)); // b6 is true
15  bool b7 = bounds.Contains(vtkm::make_Vec(1, 1, 1));       // b7 is true
16  bool b8 = bounds.Contains(vtkm::make_Vec(0, 0, 0));       // b8 is false
17
18  vtkm::Bounds otherBounds(vtkm::make_Vec(0, 0, 0), vtkm::make_Vec(3, 3, 3));
19 // otherBounds is region [0 .. 3] in X, Y, and Z
20 bounds.Include(otherBounds); // bounds is now region [0 .. 4] in X,
21                                // [-1 .. 3] in Y,
22                                // [0 .. 3] in Z
23
24  vtkm::Vec3f_64 lower(bounds.X.Min, bounds.Y.Min, bounds.Z.Min);
25 // lower is [0, -1, 0]
26  vtkm::Vec3f_64 upper(bounds.X.Max, bounds.Y.Max, bounds.Z.Max);
27 // upper is [4, 3, 3]
28
29  vtkm::Vec3f_64 center = bounds.Center(); // center is [2, 1, 1.5]

```

19.6 Traits

When using templated types, it is often necessary to get information about the type or specialize code based on general properties of the type. VTK-m uses *traits* classes to publish and retrieve information about types. A traits class is simply a templated structure that provides type aliases for tag structures, empty types used for identification. The traits classes might also contain constant numbers and helpful static functions. See *Effective C++ Third Edition* by Scott Meyers for a description of traits classes and their uses.

19.6.1 Type Traits

The `vtkm::TypeTraits <T>` templated class provides basic information about a core type. These type traits are available for all the basic C++ types as well as the core VTK-m types described in Chapter 4. `vtkm::TypeTraits` contains the following elements.

NumericTag This type is set to either `vtkm::TypeTraitsRealTag` or `vtkm::TypeTraitsIntegerTag` to signal that the type represents either floating point numbers or integers.

DimensionalityTag This type is set to either `vtkm::TypeTraitsScalarTag` or `vtkm::TypeTraitsVectorTag` to signal that the type represents either a single scalar value or a tuple of values.

ZeroInitialization A static member function that takes no arguments and returns 0 (or the closest equivalent to it) cast to the type.

The definition of `vtkm::TypeTraits` for `vtkm::Float32` could like something like this.

Example 19.8: Definition of `vtkm::TypeTraits <vtkm::Float32 >`.

```

1 namespace vtkm {
2
3 template<>
4 struct TypeTraits<vtkm::Float32>
5 {
6     using NumericTag = vtkm::TypeTraitsRealTag;
7     using DimensionalityTag = vtkm::TypeTraitsScalarTag;
8
9     VTKM_EXEC_CONT
10    static vtkm::Float32 ZeroInitialization() { return vtkm::Float32(0); }
11 };
12
13 }
```

Here is a simple example of using `vtkm::TypeTraits` to implement a generic function that behaves like the remainder operator (%) for all types including floating points and vectors.

Example 19.9: Using `TypeTraits` for a generic remainder.

```

1 #include <vtkm/TypeTraits.h>
2
3 #include <vtkm/Math.h>
4
5 template<typename T>
6 T AnyRemainder(const T& numerator, const T& denominator);
7
8 namespace detail
9 {
10
11 template<typename T>
12 T AnyRemainderImpl(const T& numerator,
```

```

13         const T& denominator,
14         vtkm::TypeTraitsIntegerTag,
15         vtkm::TypeTraitsScalarTag)
16 {
17     return numerator % denominator;
18 }
19
20 template<typename T>
21 T AnyRemainderImpl(const T& numerator,
22                     const T& denominator,
23                     vtkm::TypeTraitsRealTag,
24                     vtkm::TypeTraitsScalarTag)
25 {
26     // The VTK-m math library contains a Remainder function that operates on
27     // floating point numbers.
28     return vtkm::Remainder(numerator, denominator);
29 }
30
31 template<typename T, typename NumericTag>
32 T AnyRemainderImpl(const T& numerator,
33                     const T& denominator,
34                     NumericTag,
35                     vtkm::TypeTraitsVectorTag)
36 {
37     T result;
38     for (int componentIndex = 0; componentIndex < T::NUM_COMPONENTS; componentIndex++)
39     {
40         result[componentIndex] =
41             AnyRemainder(numerator[componentIndex], denominator[componentIndex]);
42     }
43     return result;
44 }
45
46 } // namespace detail
47
48 template<typename T>
49 T AnyRemainder(const T& numerator, const T& denominator)
50 {
51     return detail::AnyRemainderImpl(numerator,
52                                     denominator,
53                                     typename vtkm::TypeTraits<T>::NumericTag(),
54                                     typename vtkm::TypeTraits<T>::DimensionalityTag());
55 }
```

19.6.2 Vector Traits

The templated **vtkm::Vec** class contains several items for introspection (such as the component type and its size). However, there are other types that behave similarly to **Vec** objects but have different ways to perform this introspection.

For example, VTK-m contains **Vec**-like objects that essentially behave the same but might have different features. Also, there may be reason to interchangeably use basic scalar values, like an integer or floating point number, with vectors. To provide a consistent interface to access these multiple types that represent vectors, the **vtkm::-VecTraits <T>** templated class provides information and accessors to vector types. It contains the following elements.

ComponentType This type is set to the type for each component in the vector. For example, a **vtkm::Id3** has **ComponentType** defined as **vtkm::Id**.

IsSizeStatic This type is set to either `vtkm::VecTraitsTagSizeStatic` if the vector has a static number of components that can be determined at compile time or set to `vtkm::VecTraitsTagSizeVariable` if the size of the vector is determined at run time. If `IsSizeStatic` is set to `VecTraitsTagSizeVariable`, then `VecTraits` will be missing some information that cannot be determined at compile time.

HasMultipleComponents This type is set to either `vtkm::VecTraitsTagSingleComponent` if the vector length is size 1 or `vtkm::VecTraitsTagMultipleComponents` otherwise. This tag can be useful for creating specialized functions when a vector is really just a scalar. If the vector type is of variable size (that is, `IsSizeStatic` is `VecTraitsTagSizeVariable`), then `HasMultipleComponents` might be `VecTraitsTagMultipleComponents` even when at run time there is only one component.

NUM_COMPONENTS An integer specifying how many components are contained in the vector. `NUM_COMPONENTS` is not available for vector types of variable size (that is, `IsSizeStatic` is `VecTraitsTagSizeVariable`).

GetNumberOfComponents A static method that takes an instance of a vector and returns the number of components the vector contains. The result of `GetNumberOfComponents` is the same value of `NUM_COMPONENTS` for vector types that have a static size (that is, `IsSizeStatic` is `VecTraitsTagSizeStatic`). But unlike `NUM_COMPONENTS`, `GetNumberOfComponents` works for vectors of any type.

GetComponent A static method that takes a vector and returns a particular component.

SetComponent A static method that takes a vector and sets a particular component to a given value.

CopyInto A static method that copies the components of a vector to a `vtkm::Vec`.

The definition of `vtkm::VecTraits` for `vtkm::Id3` could look something like this.

Example 19.10: Definition of `vtkm::VecTraits <vtkm::Id3 >`.

```

1  namespace vtkm {
2
3  template<>
4  struct VecTraits<vtkm::Id3>
5  {
6    using ComponentType = vtkm::Id;
7    static const int NUM_COMPONENTS = 3;
8    using IsSizeStatic = vtkm::VecTraitsTagSizeStatic;
9    using HasMultipleComponents = vtkm::VecTraitsTagMultipleComponents;
10
11   VTKM_EXEC_CONT
12   static vtkm::IdComponent GetNumberOfComponents(const vtkm::Id3&)
13   {
14     return NUM_COMPONENTS;
15   }
16
17   VTKM_EXEC_CONT
18   static const vtkm::Id& GetComponent(const vtkm::Id3& vector, int component)
19   {
20     return vector[component];
21   }
22   VTKM_EXEC_CONT
23   static vtkm::Id& GetComponent(vtkm::Id3& vector, int component)
24   {
25     return vector[component];
26   }
27
28   VTKM_EXEC_CONT
29   static void SetComponent(vtkm::Id3& vector, int component, vtkm::Id value)
30   {
31     vector[component] = value;
32   }

```

```

33
34     template<vtkm::IdComponent DestSize>
35     VTKM_EXEC_CONT static void CopyInto(const vtkm::Id3& src,
36                                         vtkm::Vec<vtkm::Id, DestSize>& dest)
37     {
38         for (vtkm::IdComponent index = 0; (index < NUM_COMPONENTS) && (index < DestSize);
39               index++)
40         {
41             dest[index] = src[index];
42         }
43     }
44 };
45
46 } // namespace vtkm

```

The real power of vector traits is that they simplify creating generic operations on any type that can look like a vector. This includes operations on scalar values as if they were vectors of size one. The following code uses vector traits to simplify the implementation of less functors that define an ordering that can be used for sorting and other operations.

Example 19.11: Using `VecTraits` for less functors.

```

1 #include <vtkm/VecTraits.h>
2
3 // This functor provides a total ordering of vectors. Every compared vector
4 // will be either less, greater, or equal (assuming all the vector components
5 // also have a total ordering).
6 template<typename T>
7 struct LessTotalOrder
8 {
9     VTKM_EXEC_CONT
10    bool operator()(const T& left, const T& right)
11    {
12        for (int index = 0; index < vtkm::VecTraits<T>::NUM_COMPONENTS; index++)
13        {
14            using ComponentType = typename vtkm::VecTraits<T>::ComponentType;
15            const ComponentType& leftValue = vtkm::VecTraits<T>::GetComponent(left, index);
16            const ComponentType& rightValue =
17                vtkm::VecTraits<T>::GetComponent(right, index);
18            if (leftValue < rightValue)
19            {
20                return true;
21            }
22            if (rightValue < leftValue)
23            {
24                return false;
25            }
26        }
27        // If we are here, the vectors are equal (or at least equivalent).
28        return false;
29    }
30 };
31
32 // This functor provides a partial ordering of vectors. It returns true if and
33 // only if all components satisfy the less operation. It is possible for
34 // vectors to be neither less, greater, nor equal, but the transitive closure
35 // is still valid.
36 template<typename T>
37 struct LessPartialOrder
38 {
39     VTKM_EXEC_CONT
40     bool operator()(const T& left, const T& right)
41     {
42         for (int index = 0; index < vtkm::VecTraits<T>::NUM_COMPONENTS; index++)

```

```

43 |     {
44 |         using ComponentType = typename vtkm::VecTraits<T>::ComponentType;
45 |         const ComponentType& leftValue = vtkm::VecTraits<T>::GetComponent(left, index);
46 |         const ComponentType& rightValue =
47 |             vtkm::VecTraits<T>::GetComponent(right, index);
48 |         if (!(leftValue < rightValue))
49 |         {
50 |             return false;
51 |         }
52 |     }
53 |     // If we are here, all components satisfy less than relation.
54 |     return true;
55 | }
56 | };

```

19.7 List Tags

VTK-m internally uses template metaprogramming, which utilizes C++ templates to run source-generating programs, to customize code to various data and compute platforms. One basic structure often used with template metaprogramming is a list of class names (also sometimes called a tuple or vector, although both of those names have different meanings in VTK-m).

Many VTK-m users only need predefined lists, such as the type lists specified in Section 19.7.2. Those users can skip most of the details of this section. However, it is sometimes useful to modify lists, create new lists, or operate on lists, and these usages are documented here.

VTK-m uses a tag-based mechanism for defining lists, which differs significantly from lists in many other template metaprogramming libraries such as with `boost::mpl::vector` or `boost::vector`. Rather than enumerating all list entries as template arguments, the list is referenced by a single tag class with a descriptive name. The intention is to make fully resolved types shorter and more readable. (Anyone experienced with template programming knows how insanely long and unreadable types can get in compiler errors and warnings.)

19.7.1 Building List Tags

List tags are constructed in VTK-m by defining a `struct` that publicly inherits from another list tags. The base list tags are defined in the `vtkm/ListTag.h` header.

The most basic list is defined with `vtkm::ListTagEmpty`. This tag represents an empty list.

`vtkm::ListTagBase <T, ...>` represents a list of the types given as template parameters. `vtkm::ListTagBase` supports a variable number of parameters with the maximum specified by `VTKM_MAX_BASE_LIST`.

Finally, lists can be combined together with `vtkm::ListTagJoin <ListTag1,ListTag2>`, which concatenates two lists together.

The following example demonstrates how to build list tags using these base lists classes. Note first that all the list tags are defined as `struct` rather than `class`. Although these are roughly synonymous in C++, `struct` inheritance is by default public, and public inheritance is important for the list tags to work. Note second that these tags are created by inheritance rather than using a type alias. Although a type alias defined with `using` will work, it will lead to much uglier type names defined by the compiler.

Example 19.12: Creating list tags.

```

1 #include <vtkm/ListTag.h>
2 // Placeholder classes representing things that might be in a template
3

```

```

4 // metaprogram list.
5 class Foo;
6 class Bar;
7 class Baz;
8 class Qux;
9 class Xyzzy;
10
11 // The names of the following tags are indicative of the lists they contain.
12
13 struct FooList : vtkm::ListTagBase<Foo>
14 {
15 };
16
17 struct FooBarList : vtkm::ListTagBase<Foo, Bar>
18 {
19 };
20
21 struct BazQuxXyzzyList : vtkm::ListTagBase<Baz, Qux, Xyzzy>
22 {
23 };
24
25 struct QuxBazBarFooList : vtkm::ListTagBase<Qux, Baz, Bar, Foo>
26 {
27 };
28
29 struct FooBarBazQuxXyzzyList : vtkm::ListTagJoin<FooBarList, BazQuxXyzzyList>
30 {
31 };

```

19.7.2 Type Lists

One of the major use cases for template metaprogramming lists in VTK-m is to identify a set of potential data types for arrays. The `vtkm/TypeListTag.h` header contains predefined lists for known VTK-m types. Although technically all these lists are of C++ types, the types we refer to here are those data types stored in data arrays. The following lists are provided.

`vtkm::TypeListTagId` Contains the single item `vtkm::Id`.

`vtkm::TypeListTagId2` Contains the single item `vtkm::Id2`.

`vtkm::TypeListTagId3` Contains the single item `vtkm::Id3`.

`vtkm::TypeListTagIndex` A list of all types used to index arrays. Contains `vtkm::Id`, `vtkm::Id2`, and `vtkm::Id3`.

`vtkm::TypeListTagFieldScalar` A list containing types used for scalar fields. Specifically, it contains floating point numbers of different widths (i.e. `vtkm::Float32` and `vtkm::Float64`).

`vtkm::TypeListTagFieldVec2` A list containing types for values of fields with 2 dimensional vectors. All these vectors use floating point numbers.

`vtkm::TypeListTagFieldVec3` A list containing types for values of fields with 3 dimensional vectors. All these vectors use floating point numbers.

`vtkm::TypeListTagFieldVec4` A list containing types for values of fields with 4 dimensional vectors. All these vectors use floating point numbers.

`vtkm::TypeListTagField` A list containing all the types generally used for fields. It is the combination of `vtkm::TypeListTagFieldScalar`, `vtkm::TypeListTagFieldVec2`, `vtkm::TypeListTagFieldVec3`, and `vtkm::TypeListTagFieldVec4`.

`vtkm::TypeListTagScalarAll` A list of all scalar types. It contains signed and unsigned integers of widths from 8 to 64 bits. It also contains floats of 32 and 64 bit widths.

`vtkm::TypeListTagVecCommon` A list of the most common vector types. It contains all `vtkm::Vec` class of size 2 through 4 containing components of unsigned bytes, signed 32-bit integers, signed 64-bit integers, 32-bit floats, or 64-bit floats.

`vtkm::TypeListTagVecAll` A list of all `vtkm::Vec` classes with standard integers or floating points as components and lengths between 2 and 4.

`vtkm::TypeListTagAll` A list of all types included in `vtkm/Types.h` with `vtkm::Vec`s with up to 4 components.

`vtkm::TypeListTagCommon` A list containing only the most used types in visualization. This includes signed integers and floats that are 32 or 64 bit. It also includes 3 dimensional vectors of floats. This is the default list used when resolving the type in variant arrays (described in Chapter 33).

If these lists are not sufficient, it is possible to build new type lists using the existing type lists and the list bases from Section 19.7.1 as demonstrated in the following example.

Example 19.13: Defining new type lists.

```

1 #define VTKM_DEFAULT_TYPE_LIST_TAG MyCommonTypes
2
3 #include <vtkm/ListTag.h>
4 #include <vtkm/TypeListTag.h>
5
6 // A list of 2D vector types.
7 struct Vec2List : vtkm::ListTagBase<vtkm::Id2, vtkm::Vec2f_32, vtkm::Vec2f_64>
8 {
9 };
10
11 // An application that uses 2D geometry might commonly encounter this list of
12 // types.
13 struct MyCommonTypes : vtkm::ListTagJoin<Vec2List, vtkm::TypeListTagCommon>
14 {
15 };

```

The `vtkm/TypeListTag.h` header also defines a macro named `VTKM_DEFAULT_TYPE_LIST_TAG` that defines a default list of types to use in classes like `vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle` (Chapter 33). This list can be overridden by defining the `VTKM_DEFAULT_TYPE_LIST_TAG` macro *before* any VTK-m headers are included. If included after a VTK-m header, the list is not likely to take effect. Do not ignore compiler warnings about the macro being redefined, which you will not get if defined correctly. Example 19.13 also contains an example of overriding the `VTKM_DEFAULT_TYPE_LIST_TAG` macro.

19.7.3 Operating on Lists

VTK-m template metaprogramming lists are typically just passed to VTK-m methods that internally operate on the lists. Although not typically used outside of the VTK-m library, these operations are also available.

The `vtkm/ListTag.h` header comes with a `vtkm::ListForEach` function that takes a functor object and a list tag. It then calls the functor object with the default object of each type in the list. This is most typically used with C++ run-time type information to convert a run-time polymorphic object to a statically typed (and possibly inlined) call.

The following example shows a rudimentary version of converting a dynamically-typed array to a statically-typed array similar to what is done in VTK-m classes like `vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle` (which is documented in Chapter 33).

Example 19.14: Converting dynamic types to static types with `ListForEach`.

```
1 struct MyArrayBase
2 {
3     // A virtual destructor makes sure C++ RTTI will be generated. It also helps
4     // ensure subclass destructors are called.
5     virtual ~MyArrayBase() {}
6 };
7
8 template<typename T>
9 struct MyArrayImpl : public MyArrayBase
10 {
11     std::vector<T> Array;
12 };
13
14 template<typename T>
15 void PrefixSum(std::vector<T>& array)
16 {
17     T sum(vtkm::VecTraits<T>::ComponentType(0));
18     for (typename std::vector<T>::iterator iter = array.begin(); iter != array.end();
19          iter++)
19     {
20         sum = sum + *iter;
21         *iter = sum;
22     }
23 }
24
25
26 struct PrefixSumFunctor
27 {
28     MyArrayBase* ArrayPointer;
29
30     PrefixSumFunctor(MyArrayBase* arrayPointer)
31         : ArrayPointer(arrayPointer)
32     {
33     }
34
35     template<typename T>
36     void operator()(T)
37     {
38         using ConcreteArrayType = MyArrayImpl<T>;
39         ConcreteArrayType* concreteArray =
40             dynamic_cast<ConcreteArrayType*>(this->ArrayPointer);
41         if (concreteArray != NULL)
42         {
43             PrefixSum(concreteArray->Array);
44         }
45     }
46 };
47
48 void DoPrefixSum(MyArrayBase* array)
49 {
50     PrefixSumFunctor functor = PrefixSumFunctor(array);
51     vtkm::ListForEach(functor, vtkm::TypeListTagCommon());
52 }
```

LOGGING

VTK-m features a logging system that allows status updates and timing. VTK-m uses the loguru project to provide runtime logging facilities.¹ Logging is enabled by setting the CMake variable `VTKm_ENABLE_LOGGING`. When this flag is enabled, any messages logged to the Info, Warn, Error, and Fatal levels are printed to `stderr` by default.

20.1 Initializing Logging

Additional logging features are enabled by calling `vtkm::cont::Initialize` as described in Chapter 6. Although calling `Initialize` is not strictly necessary for output messages, initialization adds the following features.

- Set human-readable names for the log levels in the output.
- Allow the `stderr` logging level to be set at runtime by passing a `-v [level]` argument to the executable (if provided).
- Name the main thread.
- Print a preamble with details of the program's startup (arguments, etc).
- Install signal handlers to automatically print stack traces and error contexts (Linux only) on crashes.

Example 20.1 in the following section provides an example of initializing with additional logging setup.

The logging implementation is thread-safe. When working in a multithreaded environment, each thread may be assigned a human-readable name using `vtkm::cont::SetThreadName` (which can later be retrieved with `vtkm::cont::GetThreadName`). This name will appear in the log output so that per-thread messages can be easily tracked.

20.2 Logging Levels

The logging in VTK-m provides several “levels” of logging. Logging levels are ordered by precedence. When selecting which log message to output, a single logging level is provided. Any logging message with that or a higher precedence is output. For example, if warning messages are on, then error messages are also outputted

¹A sample of the log output can be found at <https://gitlab.kitware.com/snippets/427>.

because errors are a higher precedence than warnings. Likewise, if information messages are on, then error and warning messages are also outputted.



Common Errors

All logging levels are assigned a number, and logging levels with a higher precedence actually have a smaller number.

All logging levels are listed in the `vtkm::cont::LogLevel` enum. The available logging levels, in order of precedence, are as follows.

`LogLevel::Off` A placeholder used to silence all logging.

`LogLevel::Fatal` Fatal errors that should abort execution.

`LogLevel::Error` Important but non-fatal errors, such as device fail-over.

`LogLevel::Warn` Less important user errors, such as out-of-bounds parameters.

`LogLevel::Info` Information messages (detected hardware, etc) and temporary debugging output.

`LogLevel::UserFirst` The first in a range of logging levels reserved for code that uses VTK-m. Internal VTK-m code will not log on these levels but will report these logs.

`LogLevel::UserLast` The last in a range of logging levels reserved for code that uses VTK-m.

`LogLevel::Perf` General timing data and algorithm flow information, such as filter execution, worklet dispatches, and device algorithm calls.

`LogLevel::MemCont` Host-side resource memory allocations and frees such as `ArrayHandle` control buffers.

`LogLevel::MemExec` Device-side resource memory allocations and frees such as `ArrayHandle` device buffers)

`LogLevel::MemTransfer` Transferring of data between a host and device.

`LogLevel::Cast` Report when a dynamic object is (or is not) resolved via a `CastAndCall` or other casting method.

`LogLevel::UserVerboseFirst` The first in a range of logging levels reserved for code that uses VTK-m. Internal VTK-m code will not log on these levels but will report these logs. These are used similarly to those in the `UserFirst` range but are at a lower precedence that also includes more verbose reporting from VTK-m.

`LogLevel::UserVerboseLast` The last in a range of logging levels reserved for code that uses VTK-m.

When VTK-m outputs an entry in its log, it annotates the message with the logging level. VTK-m will automatically provide descriptions for all log levels described in `vtkm::cont::LogLevel`. A custom log level can be described by calling the `vtkm::cont::SetLogLevelName` function. (The log name can likewise be retrieved with `vtkm::cont::GetLogLevelName`.)



Common Errors

The `SetLogLevelName` function must be called before `vtkm::cont::Initialize` to have an effect.



Common Errors

The descriptions for each log level are only set up if `vtkm::cont::Initialize` is called. If it is not, then all log levels will be represented with a numerical value.

If `vtkm::cont::Initialize` is called with `argc/argv`, then the user can control the logging level with the “-v” command line argument. Alternatively, you can control which logging levels are reported with the `vtkm::cont::SetStderrLogLevel`.

Example 20.1: Initializing logging.

```

1 static const vtkm::cont::LogLevel CustomLogLevel = vtkm::cont::LogLevel::UserFirst;
2
3 int main(int argc, char** argv)
4 {
5   vtkm::cont::SetLogLevelName(CustomLogLevel, "custom");
6
7   // For this example we will set the log level manually.
8   // The user can override this with the -v command line flag.
9   vtkm::cont::SetStderrLogLevel(CustomLogLevel);
10
11 vtkm::cont::Initialize(argc, argv);
12
13 // Do interesting stuff...

```

20.3 Log Entries

Log entries are created with a collection of macros provided in `vtkm/cont/Logging.h`. In addition to basic log entries, VTK-m logging can also provide conditional logging, scope levels of logs, and generate special logs on crashes.

20.3.1 Basic Log Entries

The main logging entry points are the macros `VTKM_LOG_S` and `VTKM_LOG_F`, which use C++ stream and printf syntax, respectively. Both macros take a logging level as the first argument. The remaining arguments specify the message printed to the log. `VTKM_LOG_S` takes a single argument with a C++ stream expression (so `<<` operators can exist in the expression). `VTKM_LOG_F` takes a C string as its second argument that has printf-style formatting codes. The remaining arguments fulfill those codes.

Example 20.2: Basic logging.

```

1 VTKM_LOG_F(vtkm::cont::LogLevel::Info,
2             "Base VTK-m version: %d.%d",
3             VTKM_VERSION_MAJOR,
4             VTKM_VERSION_MINOR);

```

```

5 |     VTKM_LOG_S(vtkm::cont::LogLevel::Info,
6 |         "Full VTK-m version: " << VTKM_VERSION_FULL);

```

20.3.2 Conditional Log Entries

The macros `VTKM_LOG_IF_S` `VTKM_LOG_IF_F` behave similarly to `VTKM_LOG_S` and `VTKM_LOG_F`, respectively, except they have an extra argument that contains the condition. If the condition is true, then the log entry is created. If the condition is false, then the statement is ignored and nothing is recorded in the log.

Example 20.3: Conditional logging.

```

1 | for (size_t i = 0; i < 5; i++)
2 | {
3 |     VTKM_LOG_IF_S(
4 |         vtkm::cont::LogLevel::Info, i % 2 == 0, "Found an even number: " << i);
5 |

```

20.3.3 Scoped Log Entries

The logging back end supports the concept of scopes. Scopes allow the nesting of log messages, which allows a complex operation to report when it starts, when it ends, and what log messages happen in the middle. Scoped log entries are also timed so you can get an idea of how long operations take. Scoping can happen to arbitrary depths.



Common Errors

Although the timing reported in scoped log entries can give an idea of the time each operation takes, the reported time should not be considered accurate in regards to timing parallel operations. If a parallel algorithm is invoked inside a log scope, the program may return from that scope before the parallel algorithm is complete. See Chapter 13 for information on more accurate timers.

Scoped log entries follow the same scoping of your C++ code. A scoped log can be created with the `VTKM_LOG_SCOPE` macro. This macro behaves similarly to `VTKM_LOG_F` except that it creates a scoped log that starts when `VTKM_LOG_SCOPE` and ends when the program leaves the given scope.

Example 20.4: Scoped logging.

```

1 | for (vtkm::IdComponent trial = 0; trial < numTrials; ++trial)
2 | {
3 |     VTKM_LOG_SCOPE(CustomLogLevel, "Trial %d", trial);
4 |
5 |     VTKM_LOG_F(CustomLogLevel, "Do thing 1");
6 |
7 |     VTKM_LOG_F(CustomLogLevel, "Do thing 2");
8 |
9 |     //...
10}

```

It is also common, and typically good code structure, to structure scoped concepts around functions or methods. Thus, VTK-m provides `VTKM_LOG_SCOPE_FUNCTION`. When placed at the beginning of a function or macro, `VTKM_LOG_SCOPE_FUNCTION` will automatically create a scoped log around it.

Example 20.5: Scoped logging in a function.

```

1 void TestFunc()
2 {
3     VTKM_LOG_SCOPE_FUNCTION(vtkm::cont::LogLevel::Info);
4     VTKM_LOG_S(vtkm::cont::LogLevel::Info, "Showcasing function logging");
5 }
```

20.3.4 Error Context

The VTK-m logging is capable of capturing some crashes and writing information to the log before the program terminates. The `VTKM_LOG_ERROR_CONTEXT` can be used to record some information that should be reported if an error occurs. If the program terminates successfully, then information is never recorded to the log.

Example 20.6: Providing an error context for logging.

```

1 // This message is only logged if a crash occurs
2 VTKM_LOG_ERROR_CONTEXT("Some variable value", 42);
```

20.4 Helper Functions

The `vtkm/cont/Logging.h` header file also contains several helper functions that provide useful functions when reporting information about the system.

Did you know?

 Although provided with the logging utilities, these functions can be useful in contexts outside of the logging as well. These functions are available even if VTK-m is compiled with logging off.

The `vtkm::cont::TypeToString` function provides run-time type information (RTTI) based type-name information. `TypeToString` is a templated function for which you have to explicitly declare the type. `TypeToString` returns a `std::string` containing a representation of the type provided. When logging is enabled, `TypeToString` uses the logging back end to demangle symbol names on supported platforms.

The `vtkm::cont::GetHumanReadableSize` takes a size of memory in bytes and returns a human readable string (for example "64 bytes", "1.44 MiB", "128 GiB", etc). `vtkm::cont::GetSizeString` is a similar function that returns the same thing as `GetHumanReadableSize` followed by "(# bytes)" (with # replaced with the number passed to the function). Both `GetHumanReadableSize` and `GetSizeString` take an optional second argument that is the number of digits of precision to display. By default, they display 2 digits of precision.

The `vtkm::cont::GetStackTrace` function returns a string containing a trace of the stack, which can be helpful for debugging. `GetStackTrace` takes an optional argument for the number of stack frames to skip. Reporting the stack trace is not available on all platforms. On platforms that are not supported, a simple string reporting that the stack trace is unavailable is returned.

Example 20.7: Helper log functions.

```

1 template<typename T>
2 void DoSomething(T&& x)
3 {
4     VTKM_LOG_S(CustomLogLevel,
5                 "Doing something with type " << vtkm::cont::TypeToString<T>());
```

```
7 |     vtkm::Id arraySize = 100000 * sizeof(T);  
8 |     VTKM_LOG_S(CustomLogLevel,  
9 |         "Size of array is " << vtkm::cont::GetHumanReadableSize(arraySize));  
10 |    VTKM_LOG_S(CustomLogLevel,  
11 |        "More precisely it is " << vtkm::cont::GetSizeString(arraySize, 4));  
12 |  
13 |    VTKM_LOG_S(CustomLogLevel, "Stack location: " << vtkm::cont::GetStackTrace());
```



WORKLET TYPE REFERENCE

Chapter 17 introduces worklets and provides a simple example of creating a worklet to run an algorithm on a many core device. Different operations in visualization can have different data access patterns, perform different execution flow, and require different provisions. VTK-m manages these different accesses, execution, and provisions by grouping visualization algorithms into common classes of operation and supporting each class with its own worklet type.

Each worklet type has a generic superclass that worklets of that particular type must inherit. This makes the type of the worklet easy to identify. The following list describes each worklet type provided by VTK-m and the superclass that supports it.

Field Map A worklet deriving `vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField` performs a basic mapping operation that applies a function (the operator in the worklet) on all the field values at a single point or cell and creates a new field value at that same location. Although the intention is to operate on some variable over a mesh, a `WorkletMapField` may actually be applied to any array. Thus, a field map can be used as a basic map operation.

Topology Map A worklet deriving `vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapTopology` or one of its child classes performs a mapping operation that applies a function (the operator in the worklet) on all elements of a particular type (such as points or cells) and creates a new field for those elements. The basic operation is similar to a field map except that in addition to access fields being mapped on, the worklet operation also has access to incident fields.

There are multiple convenience classes available for the most common types of topology mapping. `vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints` calls the worklet operation for each cell and makes every incident point available. This type of map also has access to cell structures and can interpolate point fields. Likewise, `vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitPointsWithCells` calls the worklet operation for each point and makes every incident cell available.

Point Neighborhood A worklet deriving from `vtkm::worklet::WorkletPointNeighborhood` performs a mapping operation that applies a function (the operator in the worklet) on all points of a structured mesh. The basic operation is similar to a field map except that in addition to having access to the point being operated on, you can get the field values of nearby points within a neighborhood of a given size. Point neighborhood worklets can only applied to structured cell sets.

Reduce by Key A worklet deriving `vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey` operates on an array of keys and one or more associated arrays of values. When a reduce by key worklet is invoked, all identical keys are collected and the worklet is called once for each unique key. Each worklet invocation is given a `Vec`-like containing all values associated with the unique key. Reduce by key worklets are very useful for combining like items such as shared topology elements or coincident points.

The remainder of this chapter provides details on how to create worklets of each type. It is also possible to create new worklet types in VTK-m. This is an advanced topic covered in Chapter 41.

21.1 Field Map

A worklet deriving `vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField` performs a basic mapping operation that applies a function (the operator in the worklet) on all the field values at a single point or cell and creates a new field value at that same location. Although the intention is to operate on some variable over the mesh, a `WorkletMapField` can actually be applied to any array.

A field map worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its `ControlSignature`.

FieldIn This tag represents an input field. A `FieldIn` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array.

The worklet's `InputDomain` can be set to a `FieldIn` argument. In this case, the input domain will be the size of the array.

FieldOut This tag represents an output field. A `FieldOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The array is resized before scheduling begins, and each invocation of the worklet sets a single value in the array.

FieldInOut This tag represents field that is both an input and an output. A `FieldInOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array, which is replaced by the resulting value after the worklet completes.

The worklet's `InputDomain` can be set to a `FieldInOut` argument. In this case, the input domain will be the size of the array.

WholeArrayIn This tag represents an array where all entries can be read by every worklet invocation. A `WholeArrayIn` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. An array portal capable of reading from any place in the array is given to the worklet. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be written by any worklet invocation. A `WholeArrayOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. An array portal capable of writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A `WholeArrayInOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. An array portal capable of reading from or writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

AtomicArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A `AtomicArrayInOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. A `vtkm::exec::AtomicArray` object capable of performing atomic operations to the entries in the array is given to the worklet. Atomic arrays can help avoid race conditions but can slow down the running of a parallel algorithm. Atomic arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.2 starting on page 227.

WholeCellSetIn This tag represents the connectivity of a cell set. A **WholeCellSetIn** argument expects a `vtkm::cont::CellSet` in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. A connectivity object capable of finding elements of one type that are incident on elements of a different type. Accessing whole cell set connectivity is discussed in detail in Section 28.3.

ExecObject This tag represents an execution object that is passed directly from the control environment to the worklet. A **ExecObject** argument expects a subclass of `vtkm::exec::ExecutionObjectBase`. Subclasses of `ExecutionObjectBase` behave like a factory for objects that work on particular devices. They do this by implementing a `PrepareForExecution` method that takes a device adapter tag and returns an object that works on that device. That device-specific object is passed directly to the worklet. Execution objects are discussed in detail in Section 29 starting on page 233.

A field map worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its **ExecutionSignature**.

`_1, _2, ...` These reference the corresponding parameter in the **ControlSignature**.

WorkIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that uniquely identifies the invocation of the worklet.

VisitIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` that uniquely identifies when multiple worklet invocations operate on the same input item, which can happen when defining a worklet with scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

InputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the input element, which can differ from the **WorkIndex** in a worklet with a scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

OutputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the output element. (This is generally the same as **WorkIndex**.)

ThreadIndices This tag produces an internal object that manages indices and other metadata of the current thread. Thread indices objects are described in Section 41.2, but most users can get the information they need through other signature tags.

Field maps most commonly perform basic calculator arithmetic, as demonstrated in the following example.

Example 21.1: Implementation and use of a field map worklet.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3  namespace worklet
4  {
5
6  class ComputeMagnitude : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
7  {
8  public:
9    using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn inputVectors, FieldOut outputMagnitudes);
10   using ExecutionSignature = _2(_1);
11
12  using InputDomain = _1;
13
14  template<typename T, vtkm::IdComponent Size>
15  VTKM_EXEC T operator()(const vtkm::Vec<T, Size>& inVector) const
16  {
17    return vtkm::Magnitude(inVector);
18  }
19};
20
21} // namespace worklet
22} // namespace vtkm

```

Although simple, the `WorkletMapField` worklet type can be used (and abused) as a general parallel-for/scheduling mechanism. In particular, the `WorkIndex` execution signature tag can be used to get a unique index, the `WholeArray*` tags can be used to get random access to arrays, and the `ExecObject` control signature tag can be used to pass execution objects directly to the worklet. Whole arrays and execution objects are talked about in more detail in Chapters 28 and 29, respectively, in more detail, but here is a simple example that uses the random access of `WholeArrayOut` to make a worklet that copies an array in reverse order.

Example 21.2: Leveraging field maps and field maps for general processing.

```
1 | namespace vtkm
2 | {
3 | namespace worklet
4 | {
5 |
6 | struct ReverseArrayCopyWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
7 | {
8 |     using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn inputArray, WholeArrayOut outputArray);
9 |     using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2, WorkIndex);
10 |    using InputDomain = _1;
11 |
12 |    template<typename InputType, typename OutputArrayPortalType>
13 |    VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const InputType& inputValue,
14 |                               const OutputArrayPortalType& outputArrayPortal,
15 |                               vtkm::Id workIndex) const
16 |    {
17 |        vtkm::Id outIndex = outputArrayPortal.GetNumberOfValues() - workIndex - 1;
18 |        if (outIndex >= 0)
19 |        {
20 |            outputArrayPortal.Set(outIndex, inputValue);
21 |        }
22 |        else
23 |        {
24 |            this->RaiseError("Output array not sized correctly.");
25 |        }
26 |    }
27 |};
28 |
29 |} // namespace worklet
30 |} // namespace vtkm
```

21.2 Topology Map

A topology map performs a mapping that it applies a function (the operator in the worklet) on all the elements of a `DataSet` of a particular type (i.e. point, edge, face, or cell). While operating on the element, the worklet has access to data from all incident elements of another type.

There are several versions of topology maps that differ in what type of element being mapped from and what type of element being mapped to. The subsequent sections describe these different variations of the topology maps.

21.2.1 Visit Cells with Points

A worklet deriving `vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints` performs a mapping operation that applies a function (the operator in the worklet) on all the cells of a `DataSet`. While operating on the cell, the worklet has access to fields associated both with the cell and with all incident points. Additionally, the worklet can get information about the structure of the cell and can perform operations like interpolation on it.

A visit cells with points worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its `ControlSignature`.

CellSetIn This tag represents the cell set that defines the collection of cells the map will operate on. A `CellSetIn` argument expects a `CellSet` subclass or a `DynamicCellSet` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. Each invocation of the worklet gets a cell shape tag. (Cell shapes and the operations you can do with cells are discussed in Chapter 25.)

There must be exactly one `CellSetIn` argument, and the worklet's `InputDomain` must be set to this argument.

FieldInPoint This tag represents an input field that is associated with the points. A `FieldInPoint` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The size of the array must be exactly the number of points.

Each invocation of the worklet gets a `Vec`-like object containing the field values for all the points incident with the cell being visited. The order of the entries is consistent with the defined order of the vertices for the visited cell's shape. If the field is a vector field, then the provided object is a `Vec` of `Vecs`.

FieldInCell This tag represents an input field that is associated with the cells. A `FieldInCell` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The size of the array must be exactly the number of cells. Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array.

FieldOutCell This tag represents an output field, which is necessarily associated with cells. A `FieldOutCell` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The array is resized before scheduling begins, and each invocation of the worklet sets a single value in the array.

`FieldOut` is an alias for `FieldOutCell` (since output arrays can only be defined on cells).

FieldInOutCell This tag represents field that is both an input and an output, which is necessarily associated with cells. A `FieldInOutCell` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array, which is replaced by the resulting value after the worklet completes.

`FieldInOut` is an alias for `FieldInOutCell` (since output arrays can only be defined on cells).

WholeArrayIn This tag represents an array where all entries can be read by every worklet invocation. A `WholeArrayIn` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. An array portal capable of reading from any place in the array is given to the worklet. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be written by any worklet invocation. A `WholeArrayOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. An array portal capable of writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A `WholeArrayInOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. An array portal capable of reading from or writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

AtomicArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A `AtomicArrayInOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`.

A `vtkm::exec::AtomicArray` object capable of performing atomic operations to the entries in the array is given to the worklet. Atomic arrays can help avoid race conditions but can slow down the running of a parallel algorithm. Atomic arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.2 starting on page 227.

WholeCellSetIn This tag represents the connectivity of a cell set. A `WholeCellSetIn` argument expects a `vtkm::cont::CellSet` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. A connectivity object capable of finding elements of one type that are incident on elements of a different type. Accessing whole cell set connectivity is discussed in detail in Section 28.3.

ExecObject This tag represents an execution object that is passed directly from the control environment to the worklet. A `ExecObject` argument expects a subclass of `vtkm::exec::ExecutionObjectBase`. Subclasses of `ExecutionObjectBase` behave like a factory for objects that work on particular devices. They do this by implementing a `PrepareForExecution` method that takes a device adapter tag and returns an object that works on that device. That device-specific object is passed directly to the worklet. Execution objects are discussed in detail in Section 29 starting on page 233.

A visit cells with points worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its `ExecutionSignature`.

_1, _2, ... These reference the corresponding parameter in the `ControlSignature`.

CellShape This tag produces a shape tag corresponding to the shape of the visited cell. (Cell shapes and the operations you can do with cells are discussed in Chapter 25.) This is the same value that gets provided if you reference the `CellSetIn` parameter.

PointCount This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` equal to the number of points incident on the cell being visited. The Vecs provided from a `FieldInPoint` parameter will be the same size as `PointCount`.

PointIndices This tag produces a `Vec`-like object of `vtkm::Id`s giving the indices for all incident points. Like values from a `FieldInPoint` parameter, the order of the entries is consistent with the defined order of the vertices for the visited cell's shape.

WorkIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that uniquely identifies the invocation of the worklet.

VisitIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` that uniquely identifies when multiple worklet invocations operate on the same input item, which can happen when defining a worklet with scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

InputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the input element, which can differ from the `WorkIndex` in a worklet with a scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

OutputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the output element. (This is generally the same as `WorkIndex`.)

ThreadIndices This tag produces an internal object that manages indices and other metadata of the current thread. Thread indices objects are described in Section 41.2, but most users can get the information they need through other signature tags.

Point to cell field maps are a powerful construct that allow you to interpolate point fields throughout the space of the data set. See Chapter 25 for a description on how to work with the cell information provided to the worklet. The following example provides a simple demonstration that finds the geometric center of each cell by interpolating the point coordinates to the cell centers.

Example 21.3: Implementation and use of a visit cells with points worklet.

```

1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace worklet
4 {
5
6 struct CellCenter : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
7 {
8 public:
9     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cellSet,
10                                 FieldInPoint inputPointField,
11                                 FieldOut outputCellField);
12     using ExecutionSignature = _3(_1, PointCount, _2);
13
14     using InputDomain = _1;
15
16     template<typename CellShape, typename InputPointFieldType>
17     VTKM_EXEC typename InputPointFieldType::ComponentType operator()(
18         CellShape shape,
19         vtkm::IdComponent numPoints,
20         const InputPointFieldType& inputPointField) const
21     {
22         vtkm::Vec3f parametricCenter =
23             vtkm::exec::ParametricCoordinatesCenter(numPoints, shape, *this);
24         return vtkm::exec::CellInterpolate(
25             inputPointField, parametricCenter, shape, *this);
26     }
27 };
28
29 } // namespace worklet
30 } // namespace vtkm

```

21.2.2 Visit Points with Cells

A worklet deriving `vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitPointsWithCells` performs a mapping operation that applies a function (the operator in the worklet) on all the points of a `DataSet`. While operating on the point, the worklet has access to fields associated both with the point and with all incident cells.

A visit points with cells worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its `ControlSignature`.

CellSetIn This tag represents the cell set that defines the collection of points the map will operate on. A `CellSetIn` argument expects a `CellSet` subclass or a `DynamicCellSet` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`.

There must be exactly one `CellSetIn` argument, and the worklet's `InputDomain` must be set to this argument.

FieldInCell This tag represents an input field that is associated with the cells. A `FieldInCell` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The size of the array must be exactly the number of cells.

Each invocation of the worklet gets a `Vec`-like object containing the field values for all the cells incident with the point being visited. The order of the entries is arbitrary but will be consistent with the values of all other `FieldInCell` arguments for the same worklet invocation. If the field is a vector field, then the provided object is a `Vec` of `Vecs`.

FieldInPoint This tag represents an input field that is associated with the points. A `FieldInPoint` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The size

of the array must be exactly the number of points. Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array.

FieldOutPoint This tag represents an output field, which is necessarily associated with points. A **FieldOutPoint** argument expects an [ArrayHandle](#) or a [VariantArrayHandle](#) in the associated parameter of the [Invoker](#). The array is resized before scheduling begins, and each invocation of the worklet sets a single value in the array.

FieldOut is an alias for **FieldOutPoint** (since output arrays can only be defined on points).

FieldInOutPoint This tag represents field that is both an input and an output, which is necessarily associated with points. A **FieldInOutPoint** argument expects an [ArrayHandle](#) or a [VariantArrayHandle](#) in the associated parameter of the [Invoker](#). Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array, which is replaced by the resulting value after the worklet completes.

FieldInOut is an alias for **FieldInOutPoint** (since output arrays can only be defined on points).

WholeArrayIn This tag represents an array where all entries can be read by every worklet invocation. A **WholeArrayIn** argument expects an [ArrayHandle](#) in the associated parameter of the [Invoker](#). An array portal capable of reading from any place in the array is given to the worklet. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be written by any worklet invocation. A **WholeArrayOut** argument expects an [ArrayHandle](#) in the associated parameter of the [Invoker](#). An array portal capable of writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A **WholeArrayInOut** argument expects an [ArrayHandle](#) in the associated parameter of the [Invoker](#). An array portal capable of reading from or writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

AtomicArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A **AtomicArrayInOut** argument expects an [ArrayHandle](#) in the associated parameter of the [Invoker](#). A [vtkm::exec::AtomicArray](#) object capable of performing atomic operations to the entries in the array is given to the worklet. Atomic arrays can help avoid race conditions but can slow down the running of a parallel algorithm. Atomic arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.2 starting on page 227.

WholeCellSetIn This tag represents the connectivity of a cell set. A **WholeCellSetIn** argument expects a [vtkm::cont::CellSet](#) in the associated parameter of the [Invoker](#). A connectivity object capable of finding elements of one type that are incident on elements of a different type. Accessing whole cell set connectivity is discussed in detail in Section 28.3.

ExecObject This tag represents an execution object that is passed directly from the control environment to the worklet. A **ExecObject** argument expects a subclass of [vtkm::exec::ExecutionObjectBase](#). Subclasses of [ExecutionObjectBase](#) behave like a factory for objects that work on particular devices. They do this by implementing a [PrepareForExecution](#) method that takes a device adapter tag and returns an object that works on that device. That device-specific object is passed directly to the worklet. Execution objects are discussed in detail in Section 29 starting on page 233.

A visit points with cells worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its [ExecutionSignature](#).

[_1](#), [_2](#),... These reference the corresponding parameter in the [ControlSignature](#).

CellCount This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` equal to the number of cells incident on the point being visited. The Vecs provided from a `FieldInCell` parameter will be the same size as `CellCount`.

CellIndices This tag produces a `Vec`-like object of `vtkm::Id`s giving the indices for all incident cells. The order of the entries is arbitrary but will be consistent with the values of all other `FieldInCell` arguments for the same worklet invocation.

WorkIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that uniquely identifies the invocation of the worklet.

VisitIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` that uniquely identifies when multiple worklet invocations operate on the same input item, which can happen when defining a worklet with scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

InputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the input element, which can differ from the `WorkIndex` in a worklet with a scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

OutputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the output element. (This is generally the same as `WorkIndex`.)

ThreadIndices This tag produces an internal object that manages indices and other metadata of the current thread. Thread indices objects are described in Section 41.2, but most users can get the information they need through other signature tags.

Cell to point field maps are typically used for converting fields associated with cells to points so that they can be interpolated. The following example does a simple averaging, but you can also implement other strategies such as a volume weighted average.

Example 21.4: Implementation and use of a visit points with cells worklet.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3  namespace worklet
4  {
5
6  class AverageCellField : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitPointsWithCells
7  {
8  public:
9    using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cellSet,
10                                FieldInCell inputCellField,
11                                FieldOut outputPointField);
12  using ExecutionSignature = void(CellCount, _2, _3);
13
14  using InputDomain = _1;
15
16  template<typename InputCellFieldType, typename OutputFieldType>
17  VTKM_EXEC void operator()(vtkm::IdComponent numCells,
18                            const InputCellFieldType& inputCellField,
19                            OutputFieldType& fieldAverage) const
20  {
21    fieldAverage = OutputFieldType(0);
22
23    for (vtkm::IdComponent cellIndex = 0; cellIndex < numCells; cellIndex++)
24    {
25      fieldAverage = fieldAverage + inputCellField[cellIndex];
26    }
27
28    fieldAverage = fieldAverage / OutputFieldType(numCells);
29  }
30};
31
32} // namespace worklet

```

```
33 } // namespace vtkm
34 //
35 //
36 // Later in the associated Filter class...
37 //
38
39     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T> outFieldData;
40     this->Invoke(
41         vtkm::worklet::AverageCellField{}, inCellSet, inFieldData, outFieldData);
```

21.2.3 General Topology Maps

A worklet deriving `vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapTopology` performs a mapping operation that applies a function (the operator in the worklet) on all the elements of a specified type from a `DataSet`. While operating on each element, the worklet has access to fields associated both with that element and with all incident elements of a different specified type.

The `WorkletMapTopology` class is a template with two template parameters. The first template parameter specifies the “visit” topology element, and the second parameter specifies the “incident” topology element. The worklet is scheduled such that each instance is associated with a particular “visit” topology element and has access to “incident” topology elements.

These visit and incident topology elements are specified with topology element tags, which are defined in the `vtkm/TopologyElementTag.h` header file. The available topology element tags are `vtkm::TopologyElementTagCell`, `vtkm::TopologyElementTagPoint`, `vtkm::TopologyElementTagEdge`, and `vtkm::TopologyElementTagFace`, which represent the cell, point, edge, and face elements, respectively.

`WorkletMapTopology` is a generic form of a topology map, and it can perform identically to the aforementioned forms of topology map with the correct template parameters. For example,

```
vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapTopology <vtkm::TopologyElementTagCell, vtkm::TopologyElementTagPoint >
```

is equivalent to the `vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints` class except the signature tags have different names. The names used in the specific topology map superclasses (such as `WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints`) tend to be easier to read and are thus preferable. However, the generic `WorkletMapTopology` is available for topology combinations without a specific superclass or to support more general mappings in a worklet.

The general topology map worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its `ControlSignature`, which are equivalent to tags in the other topology maps but with different (more general) names.

CellSetIn This tag represents the cell set that defines the collection of elements the map will operate on. A `CellSetIn` argument expects a `CellSet` subclass or a `DynamicCellSet` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. Each invocation of the worklet gets a cell shape tag. (Cell shapes and the operations you can do with cells are discussed in Chapter 25.)

There must be exactly one `CellSetIn` argument, and the worklet’s `InputDomain` must be set to this argument.

FieldInVisit This tag represents an input field that is associated with the “visit” element. A `FieldInVisit` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The size of the array must be exactly the number of cells. Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array.

FieldInIncident This tag represents an input field that is associated with the “incident” elements. A **FieldInIncident** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** or a **VariantArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. The size of the array must be exactly the number of “incident” elements.

Each invocation of the worklet gets a **Vec**-like object containing the field values for all the “incident” elements incident with the “visit” element being visited. If the field is a vector field, then the provided object is a **Vec** of **Vecs**.

FieldOut This tag represents an output field, which is necessarily associated with “visit” elements. A **FieldOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** or a **VariantArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. The array is resized before scheduling begins, and each invocation of the worklet sets a single value in the array.

FieldInOut This tag represents field that is both an input and an output, which is necessarily associated with “visit” elements. A **FieldInOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** or a **VariantArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array, which is replaced by the resulting value after the worklet completes.

WholeArrayIn This tag represents an array where all entries can be read by every worklet invocation. A **WholeArrayIn** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. An array portal capable of reading from any place in the array is given to the worklet. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be written by any worklet invocation. A **WholeArrayOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. An array portal capable of writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A **WholeArrayInOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. An array portal capable of reading from or writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

AtomicArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A **AtomicArrayInOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. A **vtkm::exec::AtomicArray** object capable of performing atomic operations to the entries in the array is given to the worklet. Atomic arrays can help avoid race conditions but can slow down the running of a parallel algorithm. Atomic arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.2 starting on page 227.

WholeCellSetIn This tag represents the connectivity of a cell set. A **WholeCellSetIn** argument expects a **vtkm::cont::CellSet** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. A connectivity object capable of finding elements of one type that are incident on elements of a different type. Accessing whole cell set connectivity is discussed in detail in Section 28.3.

ExecObject This tag represents an execution object that is passed directly from the control environment to the worklet. A **ExecObject** argument expects a subclass of **vtkm::exec::ExecutionObjectBase**. Subclasses of **ExecutionObjectBase** behave like a factory for objects that work on particular devices. They do this by implementing a **PrepareForExecution** method that takes a device adapter tag and returns an object that works on that device. That device-specific object is passed directly to the worklet. Execution objects are discussed in detail in Section 29 starting on page 233.

A general topology map worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its **ExecutionSignature**.

`_1`, `_2`,... These reference the corresponding parameter in the `ControlSignature`.

CellShape This tag produces a shape tag corresponding to the shape of the visited element. (Cell shapes and the operations you can do with cells are discussed in Chapter 25.) This is the same value that gets provided if you reference the `CellSetIn` parameter.

If the “visit” element is cells, the `CellShape` clearly will match the shape of each cell. Other elements will have shapes to match their structures. Points have vertex shapes, edges have line shapes, and faces have some type of polygonal shape.

IncidentElementCount This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` equal to the number of elements incident on the element being visited. The Vecs provided from a `FieldInIncident` parameter will be the same size as `IncidentElementCount`.

IncidentElementIndices This tag produces a `Vec`-like object of `vtkm::Id`s giving the indices for all incident elements. The order of the entries is consistent with the values of all other `FieldInIncident` arguments for the same worklet invocation.

WorkIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that uniquely identifies the invocation of the worklet.

VisitIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` that uniquely identifies when multiple worklet invocations operate on the same input item, which can happen when defining a worklet with scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

InputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the input element, which can differ from the `WorkIndex` in a worklet with a scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

OutputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the output element. (This is generally the same as `WorkIndex`.)

ThreadIndices This tag produces an internal object that manages indices and other metadata of the current thread. Thread indices objects are described in Section 41.2, but most users can get the information they need through other signature tags.

21.3 Point Neighborhood

A worklet deriving `vtkm::worklet::WorkletPointNeighborhood` performs a mapping operation that applies a function (the operator in the worklet) on all the points of a `DataSet`. While operating on the point, the worklet has access to field values on nearby points within a neighborhood.

A point neighborhood worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its `ControlSignature`.

CellSetIn This tag represents the cell set that defines the collection of points the map will operate on. A `CellSetIn` argument expects a `vtkm::cont::CellSetStructured` object in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The object could also be stored in a `DynamicCellSet`, but it is an error to use any object other than `CellSetStructured`.

There must be exactly one `CellSetIn` argument, and the worklet’s `InputDomain` must be set to this argument.

FieldIn This tag represents an input field that is associated with the points. A `FieldIn` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The size of the array must be exactly the number of points. Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array.

FieldInNeighborhood This tag represents an input field that is associated with the points. A **FieldInNeighborhood** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** or a **VariantArrayHandle** in the **Invoker**. The size of the array must be exactly the number of points.

What differentiates **FieldInNeighborhood** from **FieldIn** is that **FieldInNeighborhood** allows the worklet function to access the field value at the point it is visiting and the field values in the neighborhood around it. Thus, instead of getting a single value out of the array, each invocation of the worklet gets a **vtkm::exec::FieldNeighborhood** object. **FieldNeighborhood** objects are described in the Neighborhood Information section starting on page 160.

FieldOut This tag represents an output field, which is necessarily associated with points. A **FieldOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** or a **VariantArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. The array is resized before scheduling begins, and each invocation of the worklet sets a single value in the array.

FieldInOut This tag represents field that is both an input and an output, which is necessarily associated with points. A **FieldInOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** or a **VariantArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. Each invocation of the worklet gets a single value out of this array, which is replaced by the resulting value after the worklet completes.

WholeArrayIn This tag represents an array where all entries can be read by every worklet invocation. A **WholeArrayIn** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. An array portal capable of reading from any place in the array is given to the worklet. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be written by any worklet invocation. A **WholeArrayOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. An array portal capable of writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

WholeArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A **WholeArrayInOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. An array portal capable of reading from or writing to any place in the array is given to the worklet. Developers should take care when using writable whole arrays as introducing race conditions is possible. Whole arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.1 starting on page 225.

AtomicArrayInOut This tag represents an array where any entry can be read or written by any worklet invocation. A **AtomicArrayInOut** argument expects an **ArrayHandle** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. A **vtkm::exec::AtomicArray** object capable of performing atomic operations to the entries in the array is given to the worklet. Atomic arrays can help avoid race conditions but can slow down the running of a parallel algorithm. Atomic arrays are discussed in detail in Section 28.2 starting on page 227.

WholeCellSetIn This tag represents the connectivity of a cell set. A **WholeCellSetIn** argument expects a **vtkm::cont::CellSet** in the associated parameter of the **Invoker**. A connectivity object capable of finding elements of one type that are incident on elements of a different type. Accessing whole cell set connectivity is discussed in detail in Section 28.3.

ExecObject This tag represents an execution object that is passed directly from the control environment to the worklet. A **ExecObject** argument expects a subclass of **vtkm::exec::ExecutionObjectBase**. Subclasses of **ExecutionObjectBase** behave like a factory for objects that work on particular devices. They do this by implementing a **PrepareForExecution** method that takes a device adapter tag and returns an object that works on that device. That device-specific object is passed directly to the worklet. Execution objects are discussed in detail in Section 29 starting on page 233.

A point neighborhood worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its **ExecutionSignature**.

1, 2,... These reference the corresponding parameter in the **ControlSignature**.

Boundary This tag produces a `vtkm::exec::arg::BoundaryState` object, which provides information about where the local neighborhood is in relationship to the full mesh. **BoundaryState** objects are described in the Neighborhood Information section starting on page 160.

WorkIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that uniquely identifies the invocation of the worklet.

VisitIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` that uniquely identifies when multiple worklet invocations operate on the same input item, which can happen when defining a worklet with scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

InputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the input element, which can differ from the **WorkIndex** in a worklet with a scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

OutputIndex This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the output element. (This is generally the same as **WorkIndex**.)

ThreadIndices This tag produces an internal object that manages indices and other metadata of the current thread. Thread indices objects are described in Section 41.2, but most users can get the information they need through other signature tags.

21.3.1 Neighborhood Information

As stated earlier in this section, what makes a `WorkletPointNeighborhood` worklet special is its ability to get field information in a neighborhood surrounding a point rather than just the point itself. This is done using the special **FieldInNeighborhood** **ControlSignature** tag. When you use this tag, rather than getting the single field value for the point, you get a `vtkm::exec::FieldNeighborhood` object.

The **FieldNeighborhood** class (which has a single template argument of the array portal type values are stored in) contains a `Get` method that retrieves a field value relative to the local neighborhood. `FieldNeighborhood::Get` takes the i, j, k index of the point with respect to the local point. So, calling `FieldNeighborhood::Get(0,0,0)` retrieves at the point being visited. Likewise, `Get(-1,0,0)` gets the value to the “left” of the point visited and `Get(1,0,0)` gets the value to the “right.” `FieldNeighborhood::Get` is overloaded to accept the index as either three separate `vtkm::IdComponent` values or a single `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::IdComponent, 3>`.

Example 21.5: Retrieve neighborhood field value.

```
1 |     sum = sum + inputField.Get(i, j, k);
```

When performing operations on a neighborhood within the mesh, it is often important to know whether the expected neighborhood is contained completely within the mesh or whether the neighborhood extends beyond the borders of the mesh. This can be queried using a `vtkm::exec::BoundaryState` object, which is provided when a **Boundary** tag is listed in the **ExecutionSignature**.

Generally, **BoundaryState** allows you to specify the size of the neighborhood at runtime. The neighborhood size is specified by a *radius*. The radius specifies the number of items in each direction the neighborhood extends. So, for example, a point neighborhood with radius 1 would contain a $3 \times 3 \times 3$ neighborhood centered around the point. Likewise, a point neighborhood with radius 2 would contain a $5 \times 5 \times 5$ neighborhood centered around the point. **BoundaryState** provides several methods to determine if the neighborhood is contained in the mesh.

MinNeighborIndices Given a radius for the neighborhood, returns a `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::IdComponent, 3>` for the “lower left” (minimum) index. If the visited point is in the middle of the mesh, the returned triplet is the negative radius for all components. But if the visited point is near the mesh boundary, then the minimum index will be clipped.

For example, if the visited point is at [5,5,5] and `MinNeighborIndices(2)` is called, then [-2,-2,-2] is returned. However, if the visited point is at [0,1,2] and `MinNeighborIndices(2)` is called, then [0,-1,-2] is returned.

`MaxNeighborIndices` Given a radius for the neighborhood, returns a `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::IdComponent,3>` for the “upper right” (maximum) index. If the visited point is in the middle of the mesh, the returned triplet is the negative radius for all components. But if the visited point is near the mesh boundary, then the maximum index will be clipped.

For example, if the visited point is at [5,5,5] in a 10^3 mesh and `MaxNeighborIndices(2)` is called, then [2,2,2] is returned. However, if the visited point is at [7,8,9] in the same mesh and `MaxNeighborIndices(2)` is called, then [2,1,0] is returned.

`InBoundary` Given a radius for the neighborhood, returns true if the neighborhood is contained completely within the boundary of the mesh, false otherwise.

`InXBoundary` Given a radius for the neighborhood, returns false if the neighborhood extends beyond the edge of the mesh in the positive or negative x (I) direction, true otherwise.

`InYBoundary` Given a radius for the neighborhood, returns false if the neighborhood extends beyond the edge of the mesh in the positive or negative y (J) direction, true otherwise.

`InZBoundary` Given a radius for the neighborhood, returns false if the neighborhood extends beyond the edge of the mesh in the positive or negative z (K) direction, true otherwise.

The `BoundaryState::MinNeighborIndices` and `BoundaryState::MaxNeighborIndices` are particularly useful for iterating over the valid portion of the neighborhood.

Example 21.6: Iterating over the valid portion of a neighborhood.

```

1 auto minIndices = boundary.MinNeighborIndices(this->NumberOfLayers);
2 auto maxIndices = boundary.MaxNeighborIndices(this->NumberOfLayers);
3
4 T sum = 0;
5 vtmk::IdComponent size = 0;
6 for (vtmk::IdComponent k = minIndices[2]; k <= maxIndices[2]; ++k)
7 {
8     for (vtmk::IdComponent j = minIndices[1]; j <= maxIndices[1]; ++j)
9     {
10         for (vtmk::IdComponent i = minIndices[0]; i <= maxIndices[0]; ++i)
11         {
12             sum = sum + inputField.Get(i, j, k);
13             ++size;
14         }
15     }
16 }
```

21.3.2 Convolving Small Kernels

A common use case for point neighborhood worklets is to convolve a small kernel with a structured mesh. A very simple example of this is averaging out the values the values within some distance to the central point. This has the effect of smoothing out the field (although smoothing filters with better properties exist). The following example shows a worklet that applies this simple “box” averaging.

Example 21.7: Implementation and use of a point neighborhood worklet.

```

1 class ApplyBoxKernel : public vtmk::worklet::WorkletPointNeighborhood
2 {
```

```

3 | private:
4 |     vtkm::IdComponent NumberOfLayers;
5 |
6 | public:
7 |     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cellSet,
8 |                                     FieldInNeighborhood inputField,
9 |                                     FieldOut outputField);
10 |    using ExecutionSignature = _3(_2, Boundary);
11 |
12 |    using InputDomain = _1;
13 |
14 |    ApplyBoxKernel(vtkm::IdComponent kernelSize)
15 |    {
16 |        VTKM_ASSERT(kernelSize >= 3);
17 |        VTKM_ASSERT((kernelSize % 2) == 1);
18 |
19 |        this->NumberOfLayers = (kernelSize - 1) / 2;
20 |    }
21 |
22 |    template<typename InputFieldPortalType>
23 |    VTKM_EXEC typename InputFieldPortalType::ValueType operator()(
24 |        const vtkm::exec::FieldNeighborhood<InputFieldPortalType>& inputField,
25 |        const vtkm::exec::BoundaryState& boundary) const
26 |    {
27 |        using T = typename InputFieldPortalType::ValueType;
28 |
29 |        auto minIndices = boundary.MinNeighborIndices(this->NumberOfLayers);
30 |        auto maxIndices = boundary.MaxNeighborIndices(this->NumberOfLayers);
31 |
32 |        T sum = 0;
33 |        vtkm::IdComponent size = 0;
34 |        for (vtkm::IdComponent k = minIndices[2]; k <= maxIndices[2]; ++k)
35 |        {
36 |            for (vtkm::IdComponent j = minIndices[1]; j <= maxIndices[1]; ++j)
37 |            {
38 |                for (vtkm::IdComponent i = minIndices[0]; i <= maxIndices[0]; ++i)
39 |                {
40 |                    sum = sum + inputField.Get(i, j, k);
41 |                    ++size;
42 |                }
43 |            }
44 |        }
45 |
46 |        return static_cast<T>(sum / size);
47 |    }
48 |};

```

21.4 Reduce by Key

A worklet deriving `vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey` operates on an array of keys and one or more associated arrays of values. When a reduce by key worklet is invoked, all identical keys are collected and the worklet is called once for each unique key. Each worklet invocation is given a `Vec`-like containing all values associated with the unique key. Reduce by key worklets are very useful for combining like items such as shared topology elements or coincident points.

Figure 21.1 show a pictorial representation of how VTK-m collects data for a reduce by key worklet. All calls to a reduce by key worklet has exactly one array of keys. The key array in this example has 4 unique keys: 0, 1, 2, 4. These 4 unique keys will result in 4 calls to the worklet function. This example also has 2 arrays of values associated with the keys. (A reduce by keys worklet can have any number of values arrays.)

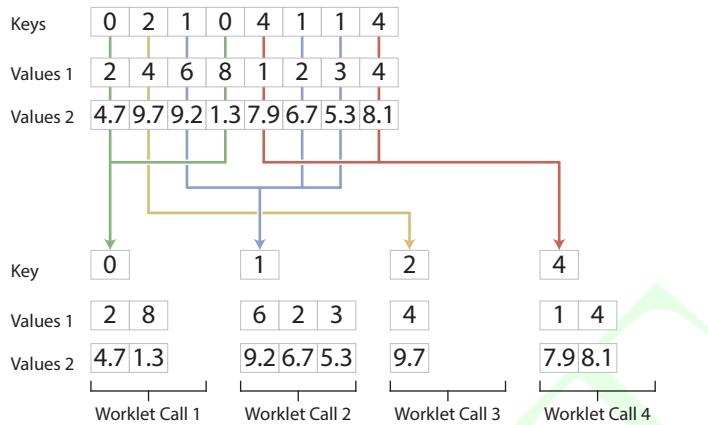


Figure 21.1: The collection of values for a reduce by key worklet.

When the worklet is invoked, all these common keys will be collected with their associated values. The parenthesis operator of the worklet will be called once per each unique key. The worklet call will be given a `Vec`-like containing all values that have the key.

A reduce by key worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its `ControlSignature`.

KeysIn This tag represents the input keys. A `KeysIn` argument expects a `vtkm::worklet::Keys` object in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The `Keys` object, which wraps around an `ArrayHandle` containing the keys and manages the auxiliary structures for collecting like keys, is described later in this section.

Each invocation of the worklet gets a single unique key.

A `WorkletReduceByKey` object must have exactly one `KeysIn` parameter in its `ControlSignature`, and the `InputDomain` must point to the `KeysIn` parameter.

ValuesIn This tag represents a set of input values that are associated with the keys. A `ValuesIn` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The number of values in this array must be equal to the size of the array used with the `KeysIn` argument. Each invocation of the worklet gets a `Vec`-like object containing all the values associated with the unique key.

ValuesInOut This tag behaves the same as `ValuesIn` except that the worklet may write values back into the `Vec`-like object, and these values will be placed back in their original locations in the array. Use of `ValuesInOut` is rare.

ValuesOut This tag behaves the same as `ValuesInOut` except that the array is resized appropriately and no input values are passed to the worklet. As with `ValuesInOut`, values the worklet writes to its `Vec`-like object get placed in the location of the original arrays. Use of `ValuesOut` is rare.

ReducedValuesOut This tag represents the resulting reduced values. A `ReducedValuesOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The array is resized before scheduling begins, and each invocation of the worklet sets a single value in the array.

ReducedValuesIn This tag represents input values that come from (typically) from a previous invocation of a reduce by key. A `ReducedValuesOut` argument expects an `ArrayHandle` or a `VariantArrayHandle` in the associated parameter of the `Invoker`. The number of values in the array must equal the number of *unique* keys.

A `ReducedValuesIn` argument is usually used to pass reduced values from one invocation of a reduce by key worklet to another invocation of a reduced by key worklet such as in an algorithm that requires iterative steps.

`ReducedValuesInOut` This tag behaves the same as `ReducedValuesIn` except that the worklet may write values back into the array. Make sure that the associated parameter to the worklet operator is a reference so that the changed value gets written back to the array.

A reduce by key worklet supports the following tags in the parameters of its `ExecutionSignature`.

`_1, _2, ...` These reference the corresponding parameter in the `ControlSignature`.

`ValueCount` This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` that is equal to the number of times the key associated with this call to the worklet occurs in the input. This is the same size as the `Vec`-like objects provided by `ValuesIn` arguments.

`WorkIndex` This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that uniquely identifies the invocation of the worklet.

`VisitIndex` This tag produces a `vtkm::IdComponent` that uniquely identifies when multiple worklet invocations operate on the same input item, which can happen when defining a worklet with scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

`InputIndex` This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the input element, which can differ from the `WorkIndex` in a worklet with a scatter (as described in Section 31.1).

`OutputIndex` This tag produces a `vtkm::Id` that identifies the index of the output element. (This is generally the same as `WorkIndex`.)

`ThreadIndices` This tag produces an internal object that manages indices and other metadata of the current thread. Thread indices objects are described in Section 41.2, but most users can get the information they need through other signature tags.

As stated earlier, the reduce by key worklet is useful for collected like values. To demonstrate the reduce by key worklet, we will create a simple mechanism to generate a histogram in parallel. (VTK-m comes with its own histogram implementation, but we create our own version here for a simple example.) The way we can use the reduce by key worklet to compute a histogram is to first identify which bin of the histogram each value is in, and then use the bin identifiers as the keys to collect the information. To help with this example, we will first create a helper class named `BinScalars` that helps us manage the bins.

Example 21.8: A helper class to manage histogram bins.

```

1 class BinScalars
2 {
3 public:
4     VTKM_EXEC_CONT
5     BinScalars(const vtkm::Range& range, vtkm::Id numBins)
6         : Range(range)
7         , NumBins(numBins)
8     {
9     }
10
11    VTKM_EXEC_CONT
12    BinScalars(const vtkm::Range& range, vtkm::Float64 tolerance)
13        : Range(range)
14    {
15        this->NumBins = vtkm::Id(this->Range.Length() / tolerance) + 1;
16    }

```

```

17     VTKM_EXEC_CONT
18     vtkm::Id GetBin(vtkm::Float64 value) const
19     {
20         vtkm::Float64 ratio = (value - this->Range.Min) / this->Range.Length();
21         vtkm::Id bin = vtkm::Id(ratio * this->NumBins);
22         bin = vtkm::Max(bin, vtkm::Id(0));
23         bin = vtkm::Min(bin, this->NumBins - 1);
24         return bin;
25     }
26
27
28 private:
29     vtkm::Range Range;
30     vtkm::Id NumBins;
31 };

```

Using this helper class, we can easily create a simple map worklet that takes values, identifies a bin, and writes that result out to an array that can be used as keys.

Example 21.9: A simple map worklet to identify histogram bins, which will be used as keys.

```

1 struct IdentifyBins : vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn data, FieldOut bins);
4     using ExecutionSignature = _2(_1);
5     using InputDomain = _1;
6
7     BinScalars Bins;
8
9     VTKM_CONT
10    IdentifyBins(const BinScalars& bins)
11        : Bins(bins)
12    {
13    }
14
15    VTKM_EXEC
16    vtkm::Id operator()(vtkm::Float64 value) const { return Bins.GetBin(value); }
17 };

```

Once you generate an array to be used as keys, you need to make a `vtkm::worklet::Keys` object. The `Keys` object is what will be passed to the `Invoker` for the argument associated with the `KeysIn ControlSignature` tag. This of course happens in the control environment after calling the `Invoker` for our worklet for generating the keys.

Example 21.10: Creating a `vtkm::worklet::Keys` object.

```

1     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> binIds;
2     this->Invoke(IdentifyBins(bins), valuesArray, binIds);
3
4     vtkm::worklet::Keys<vtkm::Id> keys(binIds);

```

Now that we have our keys, we are finally ready for our reduce by key worklet. A histogram is simply a count of the number of elements in a bin. In this case, we do not really need any values for the keys. We just need the size of the bin, which can be identified with the internally calculated `ValueCount`.

A complication we run into with this histogram filter is that it is possible for a bin to be empty. If a bin is empty, there will be no key associated with that bin, and the `Invoker` will not call the worklet for that bin/key. To manage this case, we have to initialize an array with 0's and then fill in the non-zero entities with our reduce by key worklet. We can find the appropriate entry into the array by using the key, which actually the bin identifier, which doubles as an index into the histogram. The following example gives the implementation for the reduce by key worklet that fills in positive values of the histogram.

Example 21.11: A reduce by key worklet to write histogram bin counts.

```

1 struct CountBins : vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(KeysIn keys, WholeArrayOut binCounts);
4     using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, ValueCount, _2);
5     using InputDomain = _1;
6
7     template<typename BinCountsPortalType>
8     VTKM_EXEC void operator()(vtkm::Id binId,
9                               vtkm::IdComponent numValuesInBin,
10                              BinCountsPortalType& binCounts) const
11    {
12        binCounts.Set(binId, numValuesInBin);
13    }
14};

```

The previous example demonstrates the basic usage of the reduce by key worklet to count common keys. A more common use case is to collect values associated with those keys, do an operation on those values, and provide a “reduced” value for each unique key. The following example demonstrates such an operation by providing a worklet that finds the average of all values in a particular bin rather than counting them.

Example 21.12: A worklet that averages all values with a common key.

```

1 struct BinAverage : vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(KeysIn keys,
4                                   ValuesIn originalValues,
5                                   ReducedValuesOut averages);
6     using ExecutionSignature = _3(_2);
7     using InputDomain = _1;
8
9     template<typename OriginalValuesVecType>
10    VTKM_EXEC typename OriginalValuesVecType::ComponentType operator()(
11        const OriginalValuesVecType& originalValues) const
12    {
13        typename OriginalValuesVecType::ComponentType sum = 0;
14        for (vtkm::IdComponent index = 0;
15             index < originalValues.GetNumberOfComponents();
16             index++)
17        {
18            sum = sum + originalValues[index];
19        }
20        return sum / originalValues.GetNumberOfComponents();
21    }
22};

```

To complete the code required to average all values that fall into the same bin, the following example shows the full code required to invoke such a worklet. Note that this example repeats much of the previous examples, but shows it in a more complete context.

Example 21.13: Using a reduce by key worklet to average values falling into the same bin.

```

1 struct IdentifyBins : vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn data, FieldOut bins);
4     using ExecutionSignature = _2(_1);
5     using InputDomain = _1;
6
7     BinScalars Bins;
8
9     VTKM_CONT
10    IdentifyBins(const BinScalars& bins)
11        : Bins(bins)

```

```

12     {
13 }
14
15     VTKM_EXEC
16     vtkm::Id operator()(vtkm::Float64 value) const { return Bins.GetBin(value); }
17 };
18
19 struct BinAverage : vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey
20 {
21     using ControlSignature = void(KeysIn keys,
22                                   ValuesIn originalValues,
23                                   ReducedValuesOut averages);
24     using ExecutionSignature = _3(_2);
25     using InputDomain = _1;
26
27     template<typename OriginalValuesVecType>
28     VTKM_EXEC typename OriginalValuesVecType::ComponentType operator()(
29         const OriginalValuesVecType& originalValues) const
30     {
31         typename OriginalValuesVecType::ComponentType sum = 0;
32         for (vtkm::IdComponent index = 0;
33              index < originalValues.GetNumberOfComponents();
34              index++)
35         {
36             sum = sum + originalValues[index];
37         }
38         return sum / originalValues.GetNumberOfComponents();
39     }
40 };
41
42 /**
43 // Later in the associated Filter class...
44 */
45
46 vtkm::Range range =
47     vtkm::cont::ArrayRangeCompute(inField).GetPortalConstControl().Get(0);
48 BinScalars bins(range, numBins);
49
50 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> binIds;
51 this->Invoke(IdentifyBins(bins), inField, binIds);
52
53 vtkm::worklet::Keys<vtkm::Id> keys(binIds);
54
55 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T> combinedValues;
56
57 this->Invoke(BinAverage{}, keys, inField, combinedValues);

```



FILTER TYPE REFERENCE

In Chapters 17 and 21 we discuss how to implement an algorithm in the VTK-m framework by creating a worklet. Worklets might be straightforward to implement and invoke for those well familiar with the appropriate VTK-m API. However, novice users have difficulty using worklets directly. For simplicity, worklet algorithms are generally wrapped in what are called filter objects for general usage. Chapter 9 introduces the concept of filters and documents those that come with the VTK-m library. Chapter 18 gave a brief introduction on implementing filters. This chapter elaborates on building new filter objects by introducing new filter types. These will be used to wrap filters around the extended worklet examples in Chapter 21.

Unsurprisingly, the base filter objects are contained in the `vtkm::filter` package. The basic implementation of a filter involves subclassing one of the base filter objects and implementing the `DoExecute` method. The `DoExecute` method performs the operation of the filter and returns a new data set containing the result.

As with worklets, there are several flavors of filter types to address different operating behaviors although their is not a one-to-one relationship between worklet and filter types. This chapter is sectioned by the different filter types with an example of implementations for each.

22.1 Field Filters

Field filters are a category of filters that generate a new field. These new fields are typically derived from one or more existing fields or point coordinates on the data set. For example, mass, volume, and density are interrelated, and any one can be derived from the other two.

Field filters are implemented in classes that derive the `vtkm::filter::FilterField` base class. `FilterField` is a templated class that has a single template argument, which is the type of the concrete subclass. The propagation of additional fields from the input to the output is handled automatically by `vtkm::filter::FilterField`. If the default of automatic propagation isn't desired the caller can select which fields to propagate via `SetFieldsToPass`.



Did you know?

The convention of having a subclass be templated on the derived class' type is known as the Curiously Recurring Template Pattern (CRTP). In the case of `FilterField` and other filter base classes, VTK-m uses this CRTP behavior to allow the general implementation of these algorithms to run `DoExecute` in the subclass, which as we see in a moment is itself templated.

All `FilterField` subclasses must implement a `DoExecute` method. The `FilterField` base class implements an

`Execute` method (actually several overloaded versions of `Execute`), processes the arguments, and then calls the `DoExecute` method of its subclass. The `DoExecute` method has the following 4 arguments.

- An input data set contained in a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object. (See Chapter 7 for details on `DataSet` objects.)
- The field from the `DataSet` specified in the `Execute` method to operate on. The field is always passed as an instance of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle`. (See Chapter 16 for details on `ArrayHandle` objects.) The type of the `ArrayHandle` is generally not known until the class is used and requires a template type.
- A `vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata` object that contains the associated metadata of the field not contained in the `ArrayHandle` of the second argument. The `FieldMetadata` contains information like the name of the field and what topological element the field is associated with (such as points or cells).
- A policy class. See Section 22.4 for information on using policies. The type of the policy is generally unknown until the class is used and requires a template type.

In this section we provide an example implementation of a field filter that wraps the “magnitude” worklet provided in Example 21.1 (listed on page 149). By convention, filter implementations are split into two files. The first file is a standard header file with a .h extension that contains the declaration of the filter class without the implementation. So we would expect the following code to be in a file named `FieldMagnitude.h`.

Example 22.1: Header declaration for a field filter.

```
1 | namespace vtkm
2 | {
3 | namespace filter
4 | {
5 |
6 | class FieldMagnitude : public vtkm::filter::FilterField<FieldMagnitude>
7 | {
8 | public:
9 |     VTKM_CONT FieldMagnitude();
10 |
11 |     using SupportedTypes = vtkm::ListTagBase<vtkm::Vec2f_32,
12 |                                         vtkm::Vec2f_64,
13 |                                         vtkm::Vec3f_32,
14 |                                         vtkm::Vec3f_64,
15 |                                         vtkm::Vec4f_32,
16 |                                         vtkm::Vec4f_64>;
17 |
18 |     template<typename ArrayHandleType, typename Policy>
19 |     VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet DoExecute(
20 |         const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inDataSet,
21 |         const ArrayHandleType& inField,
22 |         const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMetadata,
23 |         vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>);
24 | };
25 |
26 | } // namespace filter
27 | } // namespace vtkm
```

Notice that within the declaration of `FieldMagnitude` in Example 22.1, there is also the declaration of a type named `SupportedTypes` (starting on line 11). This type provides a type list containing all the types that are valid for the input field. (Type lists are discussed in detail in Section 19.7.2.) In the particular case of our `FieldMagnitude` filter, the filter expects to operate on some type of vector field. Thus, `SupportedTypes` is set to a list of all standard floating point `Vecs`.

Once the filter class is declared in the .h file, the implementation filter is by convention given in a separate .hxx file. So the continuation of our example that follows would be expected in a file named `FieldMagnitude.hxx`. The

.h file near its bottom needs an include line to the .hxx file. This convention is set up because a near future version of VTK-m will allow the building of filter libraries containing default policies that can be used by only including the header declaration.

The implementation of `DoExecute` is straightforward. A worklet is invoked to compute a new field array. `DoExecute` then returns a newly constructed `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object containing the result. There are numerous ways to create a `DataSet`, but to simplify making filters, VTK-m provides the `vtkm::filter::CreateResult` function to simplify the process. There are several overloaded versions of `vtkm::filter::CreateResult` (defined in header file `vtkm/filter/CreateResult.h`), but the simplest one to use for a filter that adds a field takes the following 5 arguments.

- The input data set. This is the same data set passed to the first argument of `DoExecute`.
- The array containing the data for the new field, which was presumably computed by the filter.
- The name of the new field.
- A `vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata` object containing information about the association of the array to which topological elements of the input (for example cells or points). Typically, this `FieldMetadata` object comes from the input parameters of `DoExecute`.

Note that this form of `CreateResult` is generally applicable when the field created is of the same type as the input field. For example, when computing the magnitude of a vector field, if the input vectors are on the points, the output scalars will also be on the points and likewise if the input is on the cells. In the case where the field association changes, it is better to use a different form of `CreateResult`. If the output field is associated with points, such as when averaging cell fields to each point, then it is best to use `vtkm::filter::CreateResultFieldPoint`. Likewise, if the output field is associated with cells, such as when computing the volume of each cell, then it is best to use `vtkm::filter::CreateResultFieldCell`. Both functions only need the three arguments of the input data set, the array for the field's data, and the name of the new field.

Note that all fields need a unique name, which is the reason for the third argument to `CreateResult`. The `vtkm::filter::FilterField` base class contains a pair of methods named `SetOutputFieldName` and `GetOutputFieldName` to allow users to specify the name of output fields. The `DoExecute` method should respect the given output field name. However, it is also good practice for the filter to have a default name if none is given. This might be simply specifying a name in the constructor, but it is worthwhile for many filters to derive a name based on the name of the input field.

Example 22.2: Implementation of a field filter.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3      namespace filter
4  {
5
6          VTKM_CONT
7          FieldMagnitude::FieldMagnitude()
8  {
9      this->SetOutputFieldName("");
10 }
11
12         template<typename ArrayHandleType, typename Policy>
13         VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet FieldMagnitude::DoExecute(
14             const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inDataSet,
15             const ArrayHandleType& inField,
16             const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMetadata,
17             vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>)
18  {
19     VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(ArrayHandleType);

```

```
20 |     using ComponentType =
21 |         typename vtkm::VecTraits<typename ArrayHandleType::ValueType>::ComponentType;
22 |
23 |     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<ComponentType> outField;
24 |
25 |     this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::ComputeMagnitude{}, inField, outField);
26 |
27 |     std::string outFieldName = this->GetOutputFieldName();
28 |     if (outFieldName == "")
29 |     {
30 |         outFieldName = fieldMetadata.GetName() + "_magnitude";
31 |     }
32 |
33 |
34 |     return vtkm::filter::CreateResult(
35 |         inDataSet, outField, outFieldName, fieldMetadata);
36 | }
37 |
38 | } // namespace filter
39 | } // namespace vtkm
```

22.1.1 Using Cell Connectivity

The previous example performed a simple operation on each element of a field independently. However, it is also common for a “field” filter to take into account the topology of a data set. The interface for the filter is similar, but the implementation involves pulling a `vtkm::cont::CellSet` from the input `vtkm::cont::DataSet` and performing operations on fields associated with different topological elements. The steps involve calling `DataSet::GetCellSet` to retrieve the `CellSet` object, applying the policy on that object, and then using topology-based worklets, described in Section 21.2, to operate on them.

In this section we provide an example implementation of a field filter on cells that wraps the “cell center” worklet provided in Example 21.3 (listed on page 153). By convention, filter implementations are split into two files. The first file is a standard header file with a .h extension that contains the declaration of the filter class without the implementation. So we would expect the following code to be in a file named `CellCenter.h`.

Example 22.3: Header declaration for a field filter using cell topology.

```
1 | namespace vtkm
2 | {
3 | namespace filter
4 | {
5 |
6 |     class CellCenters : public vtkm::filter::FilterField<CellCenters>
7 |     {
8 |     public:
9 |         VTKM_CONT
10 |         CellCenters();
11 |
12 |         template<typename ArrayHandleType, typename Policy>
13 |         VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet DoExecute(
14 |             const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inDataSet,
15 |             const ArrayHandleType& inField,
16 |             const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& FieldMetadata,
17 |             vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>);
18 |     };
19 |
20 | } // namespace filter
21 | } // namespace vtkm
```

 Did you know?

You may have noticed that Example 22.1 provided a specification for `SupportedTypes` but Example 22.3 provides no such specification. This demonstrates that declaring `SupportedTypes` is optional. If a filter only works on some limited number of types, then it can use `SupportedTypes` to specify the specific types it supports. But if a filter is generally applicable to many field types, it can simply use the default filter types.

Once the filter class is declared in the .h file, the implementation filter is by convention given in a separate .hxx file. So the continuation of our example that follows would be expected in a file named `CellCenter.hxx`. The .h file near its bottom needs an include line to the .hxx file. This convention is set up because a near future version of VTK-m will allow the building of filter libraries containing default policies that can be used by only including the header declaration.

As with any subclass of `FilterField`, the filter implements `DoExecute`, which in this case invokes a worklet to compute a new field array and then return a newly constructed `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object.

Example 22.4: Implementation of a field filter using cell topology.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3  namespace filter
4  {
5
6  VTKM_CONT
7  CellCenters::CellCenters()
8  {
9      this->SetOutputFieldName("");
10 }
11
12 template<typename ArrayHandleType, typename Policy>
13 VTKM_CONT cont::DataSet CellCenters::DoExecute(
14     const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inDataSet,
15     const ArrayHandleType& inField,
16     const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMetadata,
17     vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>)
18 {
19     VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(ArrayHandleType);
20     using ValueType = typename ArrayHandleType::ValueType;
21
22     if (!fieldMetadata.IsPointField())
23     {
24         throw vtkm::cont::ErrorBadType("Cell Centers filter operates on point data.");
25     }
26
27     vtkm::cont::DynamicCellSet cellSet = inDataSet.GetCellSet();
28
29     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<ValueType> outField;
30
31     this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::CellCenter{},
32                   vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSet(cellSet, Policy()),
33                   inField,
34                   outField);
35
36     std::string outFieldName = this->GetOutputFieldName();
37     if (outFieldName == "")
38     {
39         outFieldName = fieldMetadata.GetName() + "_center";
40     }
41
42     return vtkm::filter::CreateResultFieldCell(inDataSet, outField, outFieldName);
43 }
```

```

44 } // namespace filter
45 } // namespace vtkm
46

```



Common Errors

The policy passed to the `DoExecute` method contains information on what types of cell sets should be supported by the execution. This list of cell set types could be different than the default types specified the `DynamicCellSet` returned from `GetCellSet`. Thus, it is important to apply the policy to the cell set before passing it to the `Invoke` method. The policy is applied by calling the `vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicy` function on the `DynamicCellSet`. The use of `ApplyPolicy` is demonstrated in Example 22.4. [THE DETAILS OF THIS MAY CHANGE WHEN MOVING TO VIRTUAL METHODS.]

22.2 Data Set Filters

Data set filters are a category of filters that generate a data set with a new cell set based off the cells of an input data set. For example, a data set can be significantly altered by adding, removing, or replacing cells.

Data set filters are implemented in classes that derive the `vtkm::filter::FilterDataSet` base class. `FilterDataSet` is a templated class that has a single template argument, which is the type of the concrete subclass.

All `FilterDataSet` subclasses must implement two methods: `DoExecute` and `DoMapField`. The `FilterDataSet` base class implements `Execute` and `MapFieldOntoOutput` methods that process the arguments and then call the `DoExecute` and `DoMapField` methods, respectively, of its subclass.

Like `vtkm::filter::FilterField` all fields are considered to be eligible for propagation. If this behavior is not desired by the caller they can select which fields to propagate via `SetFieldsToPass`. The actual transformation of the fields so they are valid is handled by `DoMapField`.

The `DoExecute` method has the following 2 arguments.

- An input data set contained in a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object. (See Chapter 7 for details on `DataSet` objects.)
- A policy class. See Section 22.4 for information on using policies. The type of the policy is generally unknown until the class is used and requires a template type.

The `DoMapField` method has the following 4 arguments.

- A `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object that was returned from the last call to `DoExecute`. The method both needs information in the `DataSet` object and writes its results back to it, so the parameter should be declared as a non-const reference. (See Chapter 7 for details on `DataSet` objects.)
- A field from the `DataSet` specified in the `Execute` method to convert so it is applicable to the output `DataSet`. The field is always passed as an instance of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle`. (See Chapter 16 for details on `ArrayHandle` objects.) The type of the `ArrayHandle` is generally not known until the class is used and requires a template type.

- A `vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata` object that contains the associated metadata of the field not contained in the `ArrayHandle` of the second argument. The `FieldMetadata` contains information like the name of the field and what topological element the field is associated with (such as points or cells).
- A policy class. See Section 22.4 for information on using policies. The type of the policy is generally unknown until the class is used and requires a template type.

Did you know?

Some `FilterDataSet` subclasses have no need to process each individual field as they can safely propagate or drop all fields. In these cases it is better to override `MapFieldOntoOutput` allowing you to perform this logic directly with `Field` objects and not incur the compile and runtime cost of deducing the underlying `ArrayHandle`.

In this section we provide an example implementation of a data set filter that wraps the functionality of extracting the edges from a data set as line elements. Many variations of implementing this functionality are given in Chapter 32. For the sake of argument, we are assuming that all the worklets required to implement edge extraction are wrapped up in structure named `vtkm::worklet::ExtractEdges`. Furthermore, we assume that `ExtractEdges` has a pair of methods, `Run` and `ProcessCellField`, that create a cell set of lines from the edges in another cell set and average a cell field from input to output, respectively. The `ExtractEdges` may hold state. All of these assumptions are consistent with the examples in Chapter 32.

By convention, filter implementations are split into two files. The first file is a standard header file with a `.h` extension that contains the declaration of the filter class without the implementation. So we would expect the following code to be in a file named `ExtractEdges.h`.

Example 22.5: Header declaration for a data set filter.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3  namespace filter
4  {
5
6  class ExtractEdges : public vtkm::filter::FilterDataSet<ExtractEdges>
7  {
8  public:
9    template<typename Policy>
10   VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet DoExecute(const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inData,
11                                             vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy> policy);
12
13   template<typename T, typename StorageType, typename Policy>
14   VTKM_CONT bool DoMapField(vtkm::cont::DataSet& result,
15                           const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, StorageType>& input,
16                           const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMeta,
17                           const vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>& policy);
18
19 private:
20   vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting::OutputToInputMapType OutputToInputCellMap;
21   vtkm::worklet::Keys<vtkm::HashType> CellToEdgeKeys;
22   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> LocalEdgeIndices;
23   std::shared_ptr<vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting> HashCollisionScatter;
24 };
25
26 } // namespace filter
27 } // namespace vtkm

```

Once the filter class is declared in the .h file, the implementation of the filter is by convention given in a separate .hxx file. So the continuation of our example that follows would be expected in a file named `ExtractEdges.hxx`. The .h file near its bottom needs an include line to the .hxx file. This convention is set up because a near future version of VTK-m will allow the building of filter libraries containing default policies that can be used by only including the header declaration.

The implementation of `DoExecute` first calls the worklet methods to generate a new `CellSet` class. It then constructs a `DataSet` containing this `CellSet`. It also has to pass all the coordinate systems to the new `DataSet`. Finally, it returns the `DataSet`.

Example 22.6: Implementation of the `DoExecute` method of a data set filter.

```
1 template<typename Policy>
2 inline VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet ExtractEdges::DoExecute(
3     const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inData,
4     vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy> policy)
5 {
6
7     const vtkm::cont::DynamicCellSet& inCellSet =
8         vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSet(inData.GetCellSet(), policy);
9
10    // Count number of edges in each cell.
11    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> edgeCounts;
12    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::CountEdgesWorklet{}, inCellSet, edgeCounts);
13
14    // Build the scatter object (for non 1-to-1 mapping of input to output)
15    vtmk::worklet::ScatterCounting scatter(edgeCounts);
16    this->OutputToInputCellMap =
17        scatter.GetOutputToInputMap(inCellSet.GetNumberOfCells());
18
19    vtmk::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> connectivityArray;
20    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::EdgeIndicesWorklet{},
21                  scatter,
22                  inCellSet,
23                  vtmk::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVec<2>(connectivityArray));
24
25    vtmk::cont::CellSetSingleType<> outCellSet;
26    outCellSet.Fill(
27        inCellSet.GetNumberOfPoints(), vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_LINE, 2, connectivityArray);
28
29    vtmk::cont::DataSet outData;
30
31    outData.SetCellSet(outCellSet);
32
33    for (vtkm::IdComponent coordSystemIndex = 0;
34         coordSystemIndex < inData.GetNumberOfCoordinateSystems();
35         ++coordSystemIndex)
36    {
37        outData.AddCoordinateSystem(inData.GetCoordinateSystem(coordSystemIndex));
38    }
39
40    return outData;
41 }
```

The implementation of `DoMapField` checks to see what elements the given field is associated with (e.g. points or cells), processes the field data as necessary, and adds the field to the `DataSet`. The `vtkm::filter::-FieldMetadata` passed to `DoMapField` provides some features to make this process easier. `FieldMetadata` contains methods to query what the field is associated with such as `IsPointField` and `FieldMetadata::-IsCellField`. `FieldMetadata` also has a method named `FieldMetadata::AsField` that creates a new `vtkm::-cont::Field` object with a new data array and metadata that matches the input.

Example 22.7: Implementation of the `DoMapField` method of a data set filter.

```

1 template<typename T, typename StorageType, typename Policy>
2 inline VTKM_CONT bool ExtractEdges::DoMapField(
3     vtkm::cont::DataSet& result,
4     const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, StorageType>& inputArray,
5     const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMeta,
6     const vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>&)
7 {
8     vtkm::cont::Field outputField;
9
10    if (fieldMeta.IsPointField())
11    {
12        outputField = fieldMeta.AsField(inputArray); // pass through
13    }
14    else if (fieldMeta.IsCellField())
15    {
16        vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T> outputCellArray;
17        vtkm::cont::ArrayCopy(vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandlePermutation(
18            this->OutputToInputCellMap, inputArray),
19            outputCellArray);
20        outputField = fieldMeta.AsField(outputCellArray);
21    }
22    else
23    {
24        return false;
25    }
26
27    result.AddField(outputField);
28
29    return true;
30 }
```

22.3 Data Set with Field Filters

Data set with field filters are a category of filters that generate a data set with a new cell set based off the cells of an input data set along with the data in at least one field. For example, a field might determine how each cell is culled, clipped, or sliced.

Data set with field filters are implemented in classes that derive the `vtkm::filter::FilterDataSetWithField` base class. `FilterDataSetWithField` is a templated class that has a single template argument, which is the type of the concrete subclass.

All `FilterDataSetWithField` subclasses must implement two methods: `DoExecute` and `DoMapField`. The `FilterDataSetWithField` base class implements `Execute` and `MapFieldOntoOutput` methods that process the arguments and then call the `DoExecute` and `DoMapField` methods, respectively, of its subclass.

Like `vtkm::filter::FilterField` all fields are considered to be eligible for propagation. If this behavior is not desired by the caller they can select which fields to propagate via `SetFieldsToPass`. The actual transformation of the fields so they are valid is handled by `DoMapField`.

The `DoExecute` method has the following 4 arguments. (They are the same arguments for `DoExecute` of field filters as described in Section 22.1.)

- An input data set contained in a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object. (See Chapter 7 for details on `DataSet` objects.)
- The field from the `DataSet` specified in the `Execute` method to operate on. The field is always passed as an instance of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle`. (See Chapter 16 for details on `ArrayHandle` objects.) The type of the `ArrayHandle` is generally not known until the class is used and requires a template type.

- A `vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata` object that contains the associated metadata of the field not contained in the `ArrayHandle` of the second argument. The `FieldMetadata` contains information like the name of the field and what topological element the field is associated with (such as points or cells).
- A policy class. See Section 22.4 for information on using policies. The type of the policy is generally unknown until the class is used and requires a template type.

The `DoMapField` method has the following 4 arguments. (They are the same arguments for `DoExecute` of field filters as described in Section 22.2.)

- A `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object that was returned from the last call to `DoExecute`. The method both needs information in the `DataSet` object and writes its results back to it, so the parameter should be declared as a non-const reference. (See Chapter 7 for details on `DataSet` objects.)
- A field from the `DataSet` specified in the `Execute` method to convert so it is applicable to the output `DataSet`. The field is always passed as an instance of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle`. (See Chapter 16 for details on `ArrayHandle` objects.) The type of the `ArrayHandle` is generally not known until the class is used and requires a template type.
- A `vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata` object that contains the associated metadata of the field not contained in the `ArrayHandle` of the second argument. The `FieldMetadata` contains information like the name of the field and what topological element the field is associated with (such as points or cells).
- A policy class. See Section 22.4 for information on using policies. The type of the policy is generally unknown until the class is used and requires a template type.

Did you know?

Some `FilterDataSetWithField` subclasses have no need to process each individual field as they can safely propagate or drop all fields. In these cases it is better to override `MapFieldOntoOutput` allowing you to perform this logic directly with `Field` objects and not incur the compile and runtime cost of deducing the underlying `ArrayHandle`.

In this section we provide an example implementation of a data set with field filter that blanks the cells in a data set based on a field that acts as a mask (or stencil). Any cell associated with a mask value of zero will be removed.

We leverage the worklets in the VTK-m source code that implement the `Threshold` functionality. The threshold worklets are templated on a predicate class that, given a field value, returns a flag on whether to pass or cull the given cell. The `vtkm::filter::Threshold` class uses a predicate that is true for field values within a range. Our blank cells filter will instead use the predicate class `vtkm::NotZeroInitialized` that will cull all values where the mask is zero.

By convention, filter implementations are split into two files. The first file is a standard header file with a .h extension that contains the declaration of the filter class without the implementation. So we would expect the following code to be in a file named `BlankCells.h`.

Example 22.8: Header declaration for a data set with field filter.

```
1 | namespace vtkm
2 | {
3 |     namespace filter
4 | {
```

```

5  class BlankCells : public vtkm::filter::FilterDataSetWithField<BlankCells>
6 {
7
8 public:
9   using SupportedTypes = vtkm::TypeListTagScalarAll;
10
11 template<typename T, typename StorageType, typename Policy>
12 VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet DoExecute(
13   const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inDataSet,
14   const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, StorageType>& inField,
15   const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMetadata,
16   vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>);
17
18 template<typename T, typename StorageType, typename Policy>
19 VTKM_CONT bool DoMapField(vtkm::cont::DataSet& result,
20                           const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, StorageType>& input,
21                           const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMeta,
22                           const vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>& policy);
23
24 private:
25   vtkm::worklet::Threshold Worklet;
26 };
27
28
29 } // namespace filter
30 } // namespace vtkm

```

Note that the filter class declaration contains a specification for `SupportedTypes` to specify that the field is meant to operate specifically on scalar types. Once the filter class is declared in the .h file, the implementation of the filter is by convention given in a separate .hxx file. So the continuation of our example that follows would be expected in a file named `BlankCells.hxx`. The .h file near its bottom needs an include line to the .hxx file. This convention is set up because a near future version of VTK-m will allow the building of filter libraries containing default policies that can be used by only including the header declaration.

The implementation of `DoExecute` first calls the worklet methods to generate a new `CellSet` class. It then constructs a `DataSet` containing this `CellSet`. It also has to pass all the coordinate systems to the new `DataSet`. Finally, it returns the `DataSet`.

Example 22.9: Implementation of the `DoExecute` method of a data set with field filter.

```

1 template<typename T, typename StorageType, typename Policy>
2 VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet BlankCells::DoExecute(
3   const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inData,
4   const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, StorageType>& inField,
5   const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMetadata,
6   vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>)
7 {
8   if (!fieldMetadata.IsCellField())
9   {
10     throw vtkm::cont::ErrorBadValue("Blanking field must be a cell field.");
11   }
12
13   auto inCells = vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSet(inData.GetCellSet(), Policy{});
14
15   vtkm::cont::DynamicCellSet outCells =
16     this->Worklet.Run(vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSet(inCells, Policy()),
17                        inField,
18                        fieldMetadata.GetAssociation(),
19                        vtkm::NotZeroInitialized());
20   vtkm::cont::DataSet outData;
21
22   outData.SetCellSet(outCells);
23

```

```
24 |     for (vtkm::IdComponent coordSystemIndex = 0;
25 |             coordSystemIndex < inData.GetNumberOfCoordinateSystems();
26 |             ++coordSystemIndex)
27 |     {
28 |         outData.AddCoordinateSystem(inData.GetCoordinateSystem(coordSystemIndex));
29 |     }
30 |
31 |     return outData;
32 | }
```

The implementation of `DoMapField` checks to see what elements the given field is associated with (e.g. points or cells), processes the field data as necessary, and adds the field to the `DataSet`. The `vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata` passed to `DoMapField` provides some features to make this process easier. `FieldMetadata` contains methods to query what the field is associated with such as `IsPointField` and `IsCellField`. `FieldMetadata` also has a method named `AsField` that creates a new `vtkm::cont::Field` object with a new data array and metadata that matches the input.

Example 22.10: Implementation of the `DoMapField` method of a data set with field filter.

```
1 template<typename T, typename StorageType, typename Policy>
2 inline VTKM_CONT bool BlankCells::DoMapField(
3     vtkm::cont::DataSet& result,
4     const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, StorageType>& input,
5     const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMeta,
6     const vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>&)
7 {
8     vtkm::cont::Field output;
9
10    if (fieldMeta.IsPointField())
11    {
12        output = fieldMeta.AsField(input); // pass through
13    }
14    else if (fieldMeta.IsCellField())
15    {
16        output = fieldMeta.AsField(this->Worklet.ProcessCellField(input));
17    }
18    else
19    {
20        return false;
21    }
22
23    result.AddField(output);
24
25    return true;
26 }
```

22.4 Applying Policies

As seen throughout this chapter, filters define their operation by implementing a `DoExecute` method. The prototype and information passed to the method varies across the different filter types discussed later in this chapter, but one thing they all in common is that they all receive a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` object that was passed to the `Execute` method. Although some data extracted from the `DataSet` may also be passed to `DoExecute`, it is often necessary to gather further information from the `DataSet`.

The problem will retrieving data from a `DataSet` is that the specific types of the data are not known. For example, you can get a `vtkm::cont::Field` object from the `DataSet`, but to do anything of interest with the `Field`, you have to then pull the array out of the field. The problem is that you do not know what type of values are stored in the array. Nor do you know the storage mechanism for the array.

This is where *policies* come into play. All `DoExecute` methods also receive a policy object. The policy object is really just an empty structure, but it contains important compile-time type information that can be used to deduce which types to expect when pulling fields and cell sets from a `DataSet`. The policy can be applied by using one of the following functions, all of which are defined in `vtkm/filter/PolicyBase.h`.



Common Errors

Policies define a finite list of types to try when retrieving objects from a `DataSet`. If the `DataSet` holds an object of an uncommon type not checked, then a runtime error will occur.

22.4.1 Getting Field Data

Filter types like `FilterField` and `FilterDataSetWithField` will automatically pull an `ArrayHandle` from a field in the input `DataSet` and pass it to the subclass' `DoExecute`. However, sometimes the filter will need more than one field. Any secondary fields that the filter needs will have to be pulled from the `DataSet` within the implementation of the `DoExecute` method.

The best way to do this is to use the `vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyFieldOfType` method. This method takes 3 arguments: a `vtkm::cont::Field` object (presumably pulled from the `DataSet`), the policy, and the filter (i.e. `*this`). `ApplyPolicyFieldOfType` also requires an explicit template argument that specifies the value type desired. Typically this type will be the same type as the type of the primary field's `ArrayHandle` provided to `DoExecute`.

Example 22.11: Using a policy to get the `ArrayHandle` out of a `Field`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::Field secondaryField = inData.GetField(secondaryFieldName);
2 | auto secondaryFieldArrayHandle =
3 |     vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyFieldOfType<T>(secondaryField, Policy{}, *this);
```

The object returned from `ApplyPolicyFieldOfType` is an `ArrayHandle`. The value type of the `ArrayHandle` will be the same as the type specified in the template to `ApplyPolicyFieldOfType`. So the type of `secondaryFieldArrayHandle`, defined on line 2 of example 22.11 is `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T,...>`. The storage type of the returned `ArrayHandle` is rather complex and not documented here.



Did you know?

When using `ApplyPolicyFieldOfType`, the value type requested does not have to match exactly with the type in the underlying array. For example, if the `Field` contains an `ArrayHandle` with a value type of `vtkm::Int32` and you use `ApplyPolicyFieldOfType` to get an array with a value type of `vtkm::Float32`, then you will get an `ArrayHandle` that converts the type from `vtkm::Int32` to `vtkm::Float32`. This is not done with a deep copy. Rather, this is done any time a value is retrieved from the array (usually during worklet invocation).

22.4.2 Getting Cell Sets

Any filter that does operations on the topology of a `DataSet` needs to retrieve a `vtkm::cont::CellSet` it. Of course, `CellSets` come in many varieties, and the correct one must be deduced to invoke a worklet on it. This can be done with the `vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSet` function.

`ApplyPolicyCellSet` takes 2 arguments: a `vtkm::cont::DynamicCellSet` (presumably pulled with `DataSet::GetCellSet`), and the policy.

Example 22.12: Using a policy to get the `CellSet` from a `DataSet`.

```
1 | auto inCells = vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSet(inData.GetCellSet(), Policy{});
```

There are also instances where the algorithm on the `CellSet` is different depending on whether the `CellSet` is structured or unstructured (or the algorithm may only work on one or the other). In this case you can use either `vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSetStructured` or `vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSetUnstructured` to only get `CellSets` that match that type.

Example 22.13: Using a policy to get on structured cell sets.

```
1 | auto cellSet =
2 |   vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSetStructured(inDataSet.GetCellSet(), Policy{});
```

WORKLET ERROR HANDLING

It is sometimes the case during the execution of an algorithm that an error condition can occur that causes the computation to become invalid. At such a time, it is important to raise an error to alert the calling code of the problem. Since VTK-m uses an exception mechanism to raise errors, we want an error in the execution environment to throw an exception.

However, throwing exceptions in a parallel algorithm is problematic. Some accelerator architectures, like CUDA, do not even support throwing exceptions. Even on architectures that do support exceptions, throwing them in a thread block can cause problems. An exception raised in one thread may or may not be thrown in another, which increases the potential for deadlocks, and it is unclear how uncaught exceptions progress through thread blocks.

VTK-m handles this problem by using a flag and check mechanism. When a worklet (or other subclass of `vtkm::exec::FunctorBase`) encounters an error, it can call its `RaiseError` method to flag the problem and record a message for the error. Once all the threads terminate, the scheduler checks for the error, and if one exists it throws a `vtkm::cont::ErrorExecution` exception in the control environment. Thus, calling `RaiseError` looks like an exception was thrown from the perspective of the control environment code that invoked it.

Example 23.1: Raising an error in the execution environment.

```
1 struct SquareRoot : vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
2 {
3 public:
4     using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn, FieldOut);
5     using ExecutionSignature = _2(_1);
6
7     template<typename T>
8     VTKM_EXEC T operator()(T x) const
9     {
10         if (x < 0)
11         {
12             this->RaiseError("Cannot take the square root of a negative number.");
13         }
14         return vtkm::Sqrt(x);
15     }
16 };
```

It is also worth noting that the `VTKM_ASSERT` macro described in Section 11.2 also works within worklets and other code running in the execution environment. Of course, a failed assert will terminate execution rather than just raise an error so is best for checking invalid conditions for debugging purposes.

MATH

VTK-m comes with several math functions that tend to be useful for visualization algorithms. The implementation of basic math operations can vary subtly on different accelerators, and these functions provide cross platform support.

All math functions are located in the `vtkm` package. The functions are most useful in the execution environment, but they can also be used in the control environment when needed.

24.1 Basic Math

The `vtkm/Math.h` header file contains several math functions that replicate the behavior of the basic POSIX math functions as well as related functionality.



Did you know?

When writing worklets, you should favor using these math functions provided by VTK-m over the standard math functions in `math.h`. VTK-m's implementation manages several compiling and efficiency issues when porting.

`vtkm::Abs` Returns the absolute value of the single argument. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::ACos` Returns the arccosine of a ratio in radians. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::ACosh` Returns the hyperbolic arccosine. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::ASin` Returns the arcsine of a ratio in radians. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::ASinh` Returns the hyperbolic arcsine. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::ATan` Returns the arctangent of a ratio in radians. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::ATan2` Computes the arctangent of y/x where y is the first argument and x is the second argument. `ATan2` uses the signs of both arguments to determine the quadrant of the return value. `ATan2` is only defined for floating point types (no vectors).

vtkm::ATanH Returns the hyperbolic arctangent. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

vtkm::Cbrt Takes one argument and returns the cube root of that argument. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise cube root.

vtkm::Ceil Rounds and returns the smallest integer not less than the single argument. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

vtkm::CopySign Copies the sign of the second argument onto the first argument and returns that. If the second argument is positive, returns the absolute value of the first argument. If the second argument is negative, returns the negative absolute value of the first argument.

vtkm::Cos Returns the cosine of an angle given in radians. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

vtkm::CosH Returns the hyperbolic cosine. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

vtkm::Epsilon Returns the difference between 1 and the least value greater than 1 that is representable by a floating point number. Epsilon is useful for specifying the tolerance one should have when considering numerical error. The **Epsilon** method is templated to specify either a 32 or 64 bit floating point number. The convenience methods **Epsilon32** and **Epsilon64** are non-templated versions that return the precision for a particular precision.

vtkm::Exp Computes e^x where x is the argument to the function and e is Euler's number (approximately 2.71828). If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise exponent.

vtkm::Exp10 Computes 10^x where x is the argument. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise exponent.

vtkm::Exp2 Computes 2^x where x is the argument. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise exponent.

vtkm::ExpM1 Computes $e^x - 1$ where x is the argument to the function and e is Euler's number (approximately 2.71828). The accuracy of this function is good even for very small values of x . If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise exponent.

vtkm::Floor Rounds and returns the largest integer not greater than the single argument. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

vtkm::FMod Computes the remainder on the division of 2 floating point numbers. The return value is $\text{numerator} - n \cdot \text{denominator}$, where *numerator* is the first argument, *denominator* is the second argument, and n is the quotient of *numerator* divided by *denominator* rounded towards zero to an integer. For example, **FMod(6.5, 2.3)** returns 1.9, which is $6.5 - 2 \cdot 4.6$. If given vectors, **FMod** performs a component-wise operation. **FMod** is similar to **Remainder** except that the quotient is rounded toward 0 instead of the nearest integer.

vtkm::Infinity Returns the representation for infinity. The result is greater than any other number except another infinity or NaN. When comparing two infinities or infinity to NaN, neither is greater than, less than, nor equal to the other. The **Infinity** method is templated to specify either a 32 or 64 bit floating point number. The convenience methods **Infinity32** and **Infinity64** are non-templated versions that return the precision for a particular precision.

vtkm::IsFinite Returns true if the argument is a normal number (neither a NaN nor an infinite).

vtkm::IsInf Returns true if the argument is either positive infinity or negative infinity.

vtkm::IsNaN Returns true if the argument is not a number (NaN).

vtkm::IsNegative Returns true if the single argument is less than zero, false otherwise.

vtkm::Log Computes the natural logarithm (i.e. logarithm to the base e) of the single argument. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise logarithm.

vtkm::Log10 Computes the logarithm to the base 10 of the single argument. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise logarithm.

vtkm::Log1P Computes $\ln(1+x)$ where x is the single argument and \ln is the natural logarithm (i.e. logarithm to the base e). The accuracy of this function is good for very small values. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise logarithm.

vtkm::Log2 Computes the logarithm to the base 2 of the single argument. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise logarithm.

vtkm::Max Takes two arguments and returns the argument that is greater. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise maximum.

vtkm::Min Takes two arguments and returns the argument that is lesser. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise minimum.

vtkm::ModF Returns the integral and fractional parts of the first argument. The second argument is a reference in which the integral part is stored. The return value is the fractional part. If given vectors, **ModF** performs a component-wise operation.

vtkm::NaN Returns the representation for not-a-number (NaN). A NaN represents an invalid value or the result of an invalid operation such as $0/0$. A NaN is neither greater than nor less than nor equal to any other number including other NaNs. The **NaN** method is templated to specify either a 32 or 64 bit floating point number. The convenience methods **Nan32** and **Nan64** are non-templated versions that return the precision for a particular precision.

vtkm::NegativeInfinity Returns the representation for negative infinity. The result is less than any other number except another negative infinity or NaN. When comparing two negative infinities or negative infinity to NaN, neither is greater than, less than, nor equal to the other. The **NegativeInfinity** method is templated to specify either a 32 or 64 bit floating point number. The convenience methods **NegativeInfinity32** and **NegativeInfinity64** are non-templated versions that return the precision for a particular precision.

vtkm::Pi Returns the constant π (about 3.14159).

vtkm::Pi_2 Returns the constant $\pi/2$ (about 1.570796).

vtkm::Pi_3 Returns the constant $\pi/3$ (about 1.047197).

vtkm::Pi_4 Returns the constant $\pi/4$ (about 0.785398).

vtkm::Pow Takes two arguments and returns the first argument raised to the power of the second argument. This function is only defined for **vtkm::Float32** and **vtkm::Float64**.

vtkm::RCbrt Takes one argument and returns the cube root of that argument. The result of this function is equivalent to $1/\text{Cbrt}(x)$. However, on some devices it is faster to compute the reciprocal cube root than the regular cube root. Thus, you should use this function whenever dividing by the cube root.

vtkm::Remainder Computes the remainder on the division of 2 floating point numbers. The return value is $\text{numerator} - n \cdot \text{denominator}$, where *numerator* is the first argument, *denominator* is the second argument, and n is the quotient of *numerator* divided by *denominator* rounded towards the nearest integer. For example, **FMod(6.5,2.3)** returns -0.4 , which is $6.5 - 3 \cdot 2.3$. If given vectors, **Remainder** performs a

component-wise operation. `Remainder` is similar to `FMod` except that the quotient is rounded toward the nearest integer instead of toward 0.

`vtkm::RemainderQuotient` Performs an operation identical to `Reminder`. In addition, this function takes a third argument that is a reference in which the quotient is given.

`vtkm::Round` Rounds and returns the integer nearest the single argument. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::RSqrt` Takes one argument and returns the square root of that argument. The result of this function is equivalent to $1/\text{Sqrt}(x)$. However, on some devices it is faster to compute the reciprocal square root than the regular square root. Thus, you should use this function whenever dividing by the square root.

`vtkm::SignBit` Returns a nonzero value if the single argument is negative.

`vtkm::Sin` Returns the sine of an angle given in radians. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::SinH` Returns the hyperbolic sine. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::Sqrt` Takes one argument and returns the square root of that argument. If called with a vector type, returns a component-wise square root. On some hardware it is faster to find the reciprocal square root, so `RSqrt` should be used if you actually plan to divide by the square root.

`vtkm::Tan` Returns the tangent of an angle given in radians. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::Tanh` Returns the hyperbolic tangent. If given a vector, performs a component-wise operation.

`vtkm::TwoPi` Returns the constant 2π (about 6.283185).

24.2 Vector Analysis

Visualization and computational geometry algorithms often perform vector analysis operations. The `vtkm/VectorAnalysis.h` header file provides functions that perform the basic common vector analysis operations.

`vtkm::Cross` Returns the cross product of two `vtkm::Vec` of size 3.

`vtkm::Lerp` Given two values x and y in the first two parameters and a weight w as the third parameter, interpolates between x and y . Specifically, the linear interpolation is $(y - x)w + x$ although `Lerp` might compute the interpolation faster than using the independent arithmetic operations. The two values may be scalars or equal sized vectors. If the two values are vectors and the weight is a scalar, all components of the vector are interpolated with the same weight. If the weight is also a vector, then each component of the value vectors are interpolated with the respective weight component.

`vtkm::Magnitude` Returns the magnitude of a vector. This function works on scalars as well as vectors, in which case it just returns the scalar. It is usually much faster to compute `MagnitudeSquared`, so that should be substituted when possible (unless you are just going to take the square root, which would be besides the point). On some hardware it is also faster to find the reciprocal magnitude, so `RMagnitude` should be used if you actually plan to divide by the magnitude.

`vtkm::MagnitudeSquared` Returns the square of the magnitude of a vector. It is usually much faster to compute the square of the magnitude than the length, so you should use this function in place of `Magnitude` or `RMagnitude` when needing the square of the magnitude or any monotonically increasing function of a magnitude or distance. This function works on scalars as well as vectors, in which case it just returns the square of the scalar.

vtkm::Normal Returns a normalized version of the given vector. The resulting vector points in the same direction as the argument but has unit length.

vtkm::Normalize Takes a reference to a vector and modifies it to be of unit length. `Normalize(v)` is functionally equivalent to `v *= RMagnitude(v)`.

vtkm::RMagnitude Returns the reciprocal magnitude of a vector. On some hardware `RMagnitude` is faster than `Magnitude`, but neither is as fast as `MagnitudeSquared`. This function works on scalars as well as vectors, in which case it just returns the reciprocal of the scalar.

vtkm::TriangleNormal Given three points in space (contained in `vtkm::Vec`s of size 3) that compose a triangle return a vector that is perpendicular to the triangle. The magnitude of the result is equal to twice the area of the triangle. The result points away from the “front” of the triangle as defined by the standard counter-clockwise ordering of the points.

24.3 Matrices

Linear algebra operations on small matrices that are done on a single thread are located in `vtkm/Matrix.h`.

This header defines the `vtkm::Matrix` templated class. The template parameters are first the type of component, then the number of rows, then the number of columns. The overloaded parentheses operator can be used to retrieve values based on row and column indices. Likewise, the bracket operators can be used to reference the `Matrix` as a 2D array (indexed by row first). The following example builds a `Matrix` that contains the values

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

Example 24.1: Creating a `Matrix`.

```

1  vtkm::Matrix<vtkm::Float32, 2, 3> matrix;
2
3  // Using parenthesis notation.
4  matrix(0, 0) = 0.0f;
5  matrix(0, 1) = 1.0f;
6  matrix(0, 2) = 2.0f;
7
8  // Using bracket notation.
9  matrix[1][0] = 10.0f;
10 matrix[1][1] = 11.0f;
11 matrix[1][2] = 12.0f;
```

The `vtkm/Matrix.h` header also defines the following functions that operate on matrices.

vtkm::MatrixDeterminant Takes a square `Matrix` as its single argument and returns the determinant of that matrix.

vtkm::MatrixGetColumn Given a `Matrix` and a column index, returns a `vtkm::Vec` of that column. This function might not be as efficient as `vtkm::MatrixRow`. (It performs a copy of the column).

vtkm::MatrixGetRow Given a `Matrix` and a row index, returns a `vtkm::Vec` of that row.

vtkm::MatrixIdentity Returns the identity matrix. If given no arguments, it creates an identity matrix and returns it. (In this form, the component type and size must be explicitly set.) If given a single square matrix argument, fills that matrix with the identity.

`vtkm::MatrixInverse` Finds and returns the inverse of a given matrix. The function takes two arguments. The first argument is the matrix to invert. The second argument is a reference to a Boolean that is set to true if the inverse is found or false if the matrix is singular and the returned matrix is incorrect.

`vtkm::MatrixMultiply` Performs a matrix-multiply on its two arguments. Overloaded to work for matrix-matrix, vector-matrix, or matrix-vector multiply.

`vtkm::MatrixSetColumn` Given a `Matrix`, a column index, and a `vtkm::Vec`, sets the column of that index to the values of the `Tuple`.

`vtkm::MatrixSetRow` Given a `Matrix`, a row index, and a `vtkm::Vec`, sets the row of that index to the values of the `Tuple`.

`vtkm::MatrixTranspose` Takes a `Matrix` and returns its transpose.

`vtkm::SolveLinearSystem` Solves the linear system $Ax = b$ and returns x . The function takes three arguments. The first two arguments are the matrix A and the vector b , respectively. The third argument is a reference to a Boolean that is set to true if a single solution is found, false otherwise.

24.4 Newton's Method

VTK-m's matrix methods (documented in Section 24.3) provide a method to solve a small linear system of equations. However, sometimes it is necessary to solve a small nonlinear system of equations. This can be done with the `vtkm::NewtonsMethod` function defined in the `vtkm/NewtonMethod.h` header.

The `NewtonMethod` function assumes that the number of variables equals the number of equations. Newton's method operates on an iterative evaluate and search. Evaluations are performed using the functors passed into the `NewtonMethod`. The function takes the following 6 parameters (three of which are optional).

1. A functor whose operation takes a `vtkm::Vec` and returns a `vtkm::Matrix` containing the math function's Jacobian vector at that point.
2. A functor whose operation takes a `vtkm::Vec` and returns the evaluation of the math function at that point as another `vtkm::Vec`.
3. The `vtkm::Vec` that represents the desired output of the function.
4. A `vtkm::Vec` to use as the initial guess. If not specified, the origin is used.
5. The convergence distance. If the iterative method changes all values less than this amount, then it considers the solution found. If not specified, set to 10^{-3} .
6. The maximum amount of iterations to run before giving up and returning the best solution. If not specified, set to 10.

The `NewtonMethod` function returns a `vtkm::NewtonMethodResult` object. `NewtonMethodResult` is a struct templated on the type and number of input values of the nonlinear system. `NewtonMethodResult` contains the following items.

`Valid` A `bool` that is set to false if the solution runs into a singularity so that no possible solution is found.

`Converged` A `bool` that is set to true if a solution is found that is within the convergence distance specified. It is set to false if the method did not converge in the specified number of iterations.

Solution A `vtkm::Vec` containing the solution to the nonlinear system. If `Converged` is false, then this value is likely inaccurate. If `Valid` is false, then this value is undefined.

Example 24.2: Using `NewtonsMethod` to solve a small system of nonlinear equations.

```

1 // A functor for the mathematical function f(x) = [dot(x,x),x[0]*x[1]]
2 struct FunctionFunctor
3 {
4     template<typename T>
5     VTKM_EXEC_CONT vtkm::Vec<T, 2> operator()(const vtkm::Vec<T, 2>& x) const
6     {
7         return vtkm::make_Vec(vtkm::Dot(x, x), x[0] * x[1]);
8     }
9 };
10
11 // A functor for the Jacobian of the mathematical function
12 // f(x) = [dot(x,x),x[0]*x[1]], which is
13 // | 2*x[0] 2*x[1] |
14 // | x[1] x[0] |
15 struct JacobianFunctor
16 {
17     template<typename T>
18     VTKM_EXEC_CONT vtkm::Matrix<T, 2, 2> operator()(const vtkm::Vec<T, 2>& x) const
19     {
20         vtkm::Matrix<T, 2, 2> jacobian;
21         jacobian(0, 0) = 2 * x[0];
22         jacobian(0, 1) = 2 * x[1];
23         jacobian(1, 0) = x[1];
24         jacobian(1, 1) = x[0];
25
26         return jacobian;
27     }
28 };
29
30 VTKM_EXEC
31 void SolveNonlinear()
32 {
33     // Use Newton's method to solve the nonlinear system of equations:
34     //
35     // x^2 + y^2 = 2
36     // x*y = 1
37     //
38     // There are two possible solutions, which are (x=1,y=1) and (x=-1,y=-1).
39     // The one found depends on the starting value.
40     vtkm::NewtonsMethodResult<vtkm::Float32, 2> answer1 =
41         vtkm::NewtonsMethod(JacobianFunctor(),
42                             FunctionFunctor(),
43                             vtkm::make_Vec(2.0f, 1.0f),
44                             vtkm::make_Vec(1.0f, 0.0f));
45     if (!answer1.Valid || !answer1.Converged)
46     {
47         // Failed to find solution
48     }
49     // answer1.Solution is [1,1]
50
51     vtkm::NewtonsMethodResult<vtkm::Float32, 2> answer2 =
52         vtkm::NewtonsMethod(JacobianFunctor(),
53                             FunctionFunctor(),
54                             vtkm::make_Vec(2.0f, 1.0f),
55                             vtkm::make_Vec(0.0f, -2.0f));
56     if (!answer2.Valid || !answer2.Converged)
57     {
58         // Failed to find solution
59     }

```

```
60 | } // answer2 is [-1,-1]
61 }
```

DRAFT

WORKING WITH CELLS

In the control environment, data is defined in mesh structures that comprise a set of finite cells. (See Section 7.2 starting on page 36 for information on defining cell sets in the control environment.) When worklets that operate on cells are scheduled, these grid structures are broken into their independent cells, and that data is handed to the worklet. Thus, cell-based operations in the execution environment exclusively operate on independent cells.

Unlike some other libraries such as VTK, VTK-m does not have a cell class that holds all the information pertaining to a cell of a particular type. Instead, VTK-m provides tags or identifiers defining the cell shape, and companion data like coordinate and field information are held in separate structures. This organization is designed so a worklet may specify exactly what information it needs, and only that information will be loaded.

25.1 Cell Shape Tags and Ids

Cell shapes can be specified with either a tag (defined with a struct with a name like `CellShapeTag*`) or an enumerated identifier (defined with a constant number with a name like `CELL_SHAPE_*`). These shape tags and identifiers are defined in `vtkm/CellShape.h` and declared in the `vtkm` namespace (because they can be used in either the control or the execution environment). Figure 25.1 gives both the identifier and the tag names.

In addition to the basic cell shapes, there is a special “empty” cell with the identifier `vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_EMPTY` and tag `vtkm::CellShapeTagEmpty`. This type of cell has no points, edges, or faces and can be thought of as a placeholder for a null or void cell.

There is also a special cell shape “tag” named `vtkm::CellShapeTagGeneric` that is used when the actual cell shape is not known at compile time. `CellShapeTagGeneric` actually has a member variable named `Id` that stores the identifier for the cell shape. There is no equivalent identifier for a generic cell; cell shape identifiers can be placed in a `vtkm::IdComponent` at runtime.

When using cell shapes in templated classes and functions, you can use the `VTKM_IS_CELL_SHAPE_TAG` to ensure a type is a valid cell shape tag. This macro takes one argument and will produce a compile error if the argument is not a cell shape tag type.

25.1.1 Converting Between Tags and Identifiers

Every cell shape tag has a member variable named `Id` that contains the identifier for the cell shape. This provides a convenient mechanism for converting a cell shape tag to an identifier. Most cell shape tags have their `Id` member as a compile-time constant, but `CellShapeTagGeneric` is set at run time.

`vtkm/CellShape.h` also declares a templated class named `vtkm::CellShapeIdToTag` that converts a cell shape

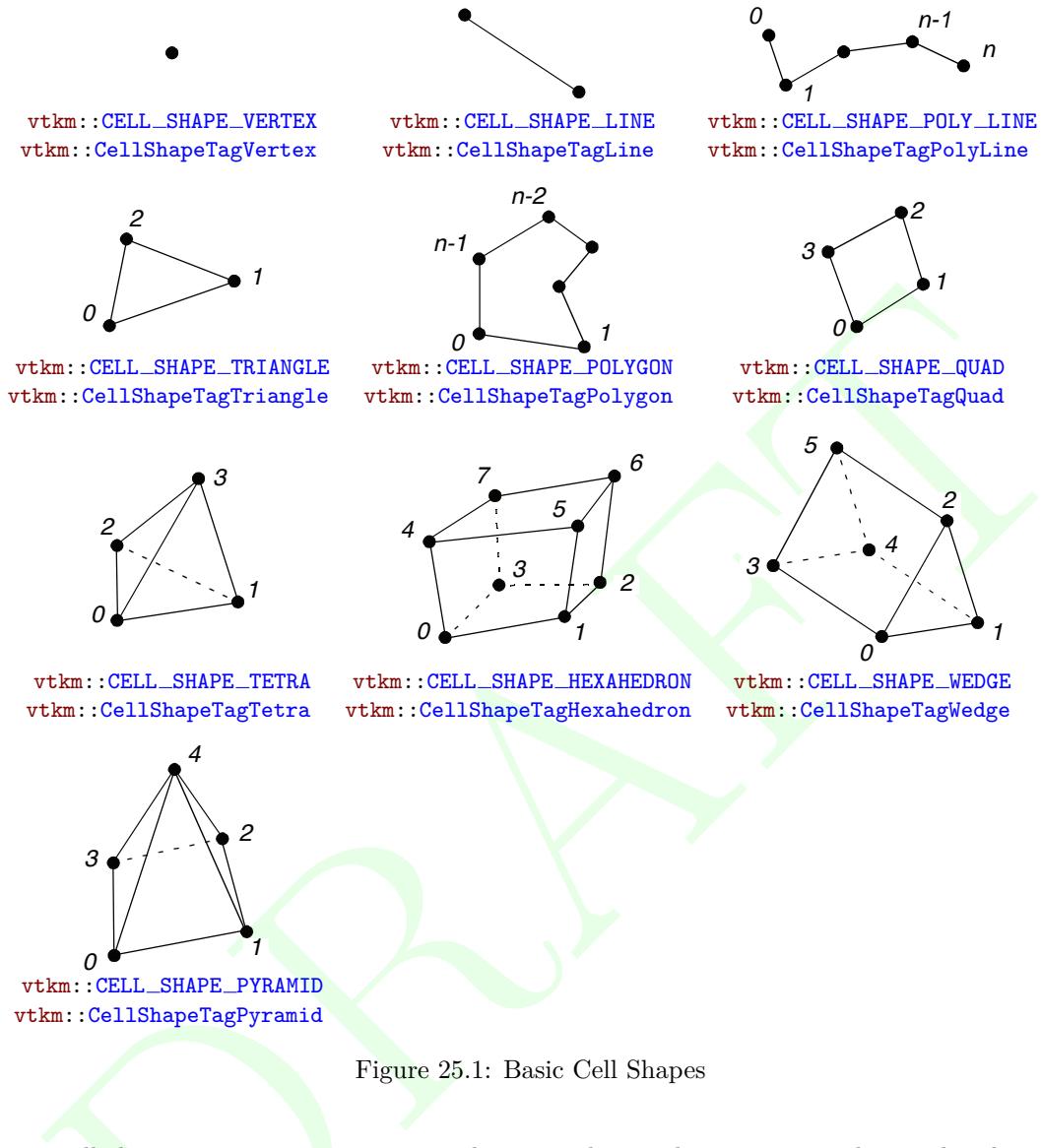


Figure 25.1: Basic Cell Shapes

identifier to a cell shape tag. `CellShapeIdToTag` has a single template argument that is the identifier. Inside the class is a type named `Tag` that is the type of the correct tag.

Example 25.1: Using `CellShapeIdToTag`.

```

1 void CellFunction(vtkm::CellShapeTagTriangle)
2 {
3     std::cout << "In CellFunction for triangles." << std::endl;
4 }
5
6 void DoSomethingWithACell()
7 {
8     // Calls CellFunction overloaded with a vtkm::CellShapeTagTriangle.
9     CellFunction(vtkm::CellShapeIdToTag<vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE>::Tag());
10 }
```

However, `CellShapeIdToTag` is only viable if the identifier can be resolved at compile time. In the case where a cell identifier is stored in a variable or an array or the code is using a `CellShapeTagGeneric`, the correct cell

shape is not known at run time. In this case, `vtkmGenericCellShapeMacro` can be used to check all possible conditions. This macro is embedded in a switch statement where the condition is the cell shape identifier. `vtkmGenericCellShapeMacro` has a single argument, which is an expression to be executed. Before the expression is executed, a type named `CellShapeTag` is defined as the type of the appropriate cell shape tag. Often this method is used to implement the condition for a `CellShapeTagGeneric` in a function overloaded for cell types. A demonstration of `vtkmGenericCellShapeMacro` is given in Example 25.2.

25.1.2 Cell Traits

The `vtkm/CellTraits.h` header file contains a traits class named `vtkm::CellTraits` that provides information about a cell. Each specialization of `CellTraits` contains the following members.

`TOPOLOGICAL_DIMENSIONS` Defines the topological dimensions of the cell type. This is 3 for polyhedra, 2 for polygons, 1 for lines, and 0 for points.

`TopologicalDimensionsTag` A type set to either `vtkm::CellTopologicalDimensionsTag <3>`, `CellTopologicalDimensionsTag<2>`, `CellTopologicalDimensionsTag<1>`, or `CellTopologicalDimensionsTag<0>`. The number is consistent with `TOPOLOGICAL_DIMENSIONS`. This tag is provided for convenience when specializing functions.

`IsSizeFixed` Set to either `vtkm::CellTraitsTagSizeFixed` for cell types with a fixed number of points (for example, triangle) or `vtkm::CellTraitsTagSizeVariable` for cell types with a variable number of points (for example, polygon).

`NUM_POINTS` A `vtkm::IdComponent` set to the number of points in the cell. This member is only defined when there is a constant number of points (i.e. `IsSizeFixed` is set to `vtkm::CellTraitsTagSizeFixed`).

Example 25.2: Using `CellTraits` to implement a polygon normal estimator.

```

1  namespace detail
2  {
3
4  #define VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
5  template<typename PointCoordinatesVector, typename WorkletType>
6  VTKM_EXEC_CONT typename PointCoordinatesVector::ComponentType CellNormalImpl(
7      const PointCoordinatesVector& pointCoordinates,
8      vtkm::CellTopologicalDimensionsTag<2>,
9      const WorkletType& worklet)
10 {
11     if (pointCoordinates.GetNumberOfComponents() >= 3)
12     {
13         return vtkm::TriangleNormal(
14             pointCoordinates[0], pointCoordinates[1], pointCoordinates[2]);
15     }
16     else
17     {
18         worklet.RaiseError("Degenerate polygon.");
19         return typename PointCoordinatesVector::ComponentType();
20     }
21 }
22
23 #define VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
24 template<typename PointCoordinatesVector,
25          vtkm::IdComponent Dimensions,
26          typename WorkletType>
27 VTKM_EXEC_CONT typename PointCoordinatesVector::ComponentType CellNormalImpl(
28     const PointCoordinatesVector&,
```

```
29     vtkm::CellTopologicalDimensionsTag<Dimensions>,
30     const WorkletType& worklet)
31 {
32     worklet.RaiseError("Only polygons supported for cell normals.");
33     return typename PointCoordinatesVector::ComponentType();
34 }
35
36 } // namespace detail
37
38 VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
39 template<typename CellShape, typename PointCoordinatesVector, typename WorkletType>
40 VTKM_EXEC_CONT typename PointCoordinatesVector::ComponentType CellNormal(
41     CellShape,
42     const PointCoordinatesVector& pointCoordinates,
43     const WorkletType& worklet)
44 {
45     return detail::CellNormalImpl(
46         pointCoordinates,
47         typename vtkm::CellTraits<CellShape>::TopologicalDimensionsTag(),
48         worklet);
49 }
50
51 VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
52 template<typename PointCoordinatesVector, typename WorkletType>
53 VTKM_EXEC_CONT typename PointCoordinatesVector::ComponentType CellNormal(
54     vtkm::CellShapeTagGeneric shape,
55     const PointCoordinatesVector& pointCoordinates,
56     const WorkletType& worklet)
57 {
58     switch (shape.Id)
59     {
60         vtkmGenericCellShapeMacro(return CellNormal(CellShapeTag(), pointCoordinates, worklet));
61     default:
62         worklet.RaiseError("Unknown cell type.");
63         return typename PointCoordinatesVector::ComponentType();
64     }
65 }
66 }
```

25.2 Parametric and World Coordinates

Each cell type supports a one-to-one mapping between a set of parametric coordinates in the unit cube (or some subset of it) and the points in 3D space that are the locus contained in the cell. Parametric coordinates are useful because certain features of the cell, such as vertex location and center, are at a consistent location in parametric space irrespective of the location and distortion of the cell in world space. Also, many field operations are much easier with parametric coordinates.

The `vtkm/exec/ParametricCoordinates.h` header file contains the following functions for working with parametric coordinates.

`vtkm::exec::ParametricCoordinatesCenter` Returns the parametric coordinates for the center of a given shape. It takes 4 arguments: the number of points in the cell, a `vtkm::Vec` of size 3 to store the results, a shape tag, and a worklet object (for raising errors). A second form of this method takes 3 arguments and returns the result as a `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::FloatDefault, 3>` instead of passing it as a parameter.

`vtkm::exec::ParametricCoordinatesPoint` Returns the parametric coordinates for a given point of a given shape. It takes 5 arguments: the number of points in the cell, the index of the point to query, a `vtkm::Vec` of size 3 to store the results, a shape tag, and a worklet object (for raising errors). A second form of this

method takes 3 arguments and returns the result as a `vtkm::Vec << vtkm::FloatDefault, 3>` instead of passing it as a parameter.

`vtkm::exec::ParametricCoordinatesToWorldCoordinates` Given a vector of point coordinates (usually given by a `FieldPointIn` worklet argument), a `vtkm::Vec` of size 3 containing parametric coordinates, a shape tag, and a worklet object (for raising errors), returns the world coordinates.

`vtkm::exec::WorldCoordinatesToParametricCoordinates` Given a vector of point coordinates (usually given by a `FieldPointIn` worklet argument), a `vtkm::Vec` of size 3 containing world coordinates, a shape tag, and a worklet object (for raising errors), returns the parametric coordinates. This function can be slow for cell types with nonlinear interpolation (which is anything that is not a simplex).

25.3 Interpolation

The shape of every cell is defined by the connections of some finite set of points. Field values defined on those points can be interpolated to any point within the cell to estimate a continuous field.

The `vtkm/exec/CellInterpolate.h` header contains the function `vtkm::exec::CellInterpolate` that takes a vector of point field values (usually given by a `FieldPointIn` worklet argument), a `vtkm::Vec` of size 3 containing parametric coordinates, a shape tag, and a worklet object (for raising errors). It returns the field interpolated to the location represented by the given parametric coordinates.

Example 25.3: Interpolating field values to a cell's center.

```

1 struct CellCenters : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn,
4                                     FieldInPoint inputField,
5                                     FieldOutCell outputField);
6     using ExecutionSignature = void(CellShape, PointCount, _2, _3);
7     using InputDomain = _1;
8
9     template<typename CellShapeTag, typename FieldInVecType, typename FieldOutType>
10    VTKM_EXEC void operator()(CellShapeTag shape,
11                             vtkm::IdComponent pointCount,
12                             const FieldInVecType& inputField,
13                             FieldOutType& outputField) const
14    {
15        vtkm::Vec3f center =
16        vtkm::exec::ParametricCoordinatesCenter(pointCount, shape, *this);
17        outputField = vtkm::exec::CellInterpolate(inputField, center, shape, *this);
18    }
19 }
```

25.4 Derivatives

Since interpolations provide a continuous field function over a cell, it is reasonable to consider the derivative of this function. The `vtkm/exec/CellDerivative.h` header contains the function `vtkm::exec::CellDerivative` that takes a vector of scalar point field values (usually given by a `FieldPointIn` worklet argument), a `vtkm::Vec` of size 3 containing parametric coordinates, a shape tag, and a worklet object (for raising errors). It returns the field derivative at the location represented by the given parametric coordinates. The derivative is return in a `vtkm::Vec` of size 3 corresponding to the partial derivatives in the x , y , and z directions. This derivative is equivalent to the gradient of the field.

Example 25.4: Computing the derivative of the field at cell centers.

```

1 | struct CellDerivatives : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2 |
3 | {
4 |     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn,
5 |                                     FieldInPoint inputField,
6 |                                     FieldInPoint pointCoordinates,
7 |                                     FieldOutCell outputField);
8 |     using ExecutionSignature = void(CellShape, PointCount, _2, _3, _4);
9 |     using InputDomain = _1;
10 |
11 |     template<typename CellShapeTag,
12 |              typename FieldInVecType,
13 |              typename PointCoordVecType,
14 |              typename FieldOutType>
15 |     VTKM_EXEC void operator()(CellShapeTag shape,
16 |                               vtkm::IdComponent pointCount,
17 |                               const FieldInVecType& inputField,
18 |                               const PointCoordVecType& pointCoordinates,
19 |                               FieldOutType& outputField) const
20 |
21 |     {
22 |         vtkm::Vec3f center =
23 |             vtkm::exec::ParametricCoordinatesCenter(pointCount, shape, *this);
24 |         outputField =
25 |             vtkm::exec::CellDerivative(inputField, pointCoordinates, center, shape, *this);
26 |     }
27 | };

```

25.5 Edges and Faces

As explained earlier in this chapter, a cell is defined by a collection of points and a shape identifier that describes how the points come together to form the structure of the cell. The cell shapes supported by VTK-m are documented in Section 25.1. It contains Figure 25.1 on page 194, which shows how the points for each shape form the structure of the cell.

Most cell shapes can be broken into subelements. 2D and 3D cells have pairs of points that form *edges* at the boundaries of the cell. Likewise, 3D cells have loops of edges that form *faces* that encase the cell. Figure 25.2 demonstrates the relationship of these constituent elements for some example cell shapes.

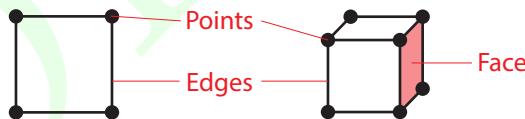


Figure 25.2: The constituent elements (points, edges, and faces) of cells.

The header file `vtkm/exec/CellEdge.h` contains a collection of functions to help identify the edges of a cell. The first such function is `vtkm::exec::CellEdgeNumberOfEdges`. This function takes the number of points in the cell, the shape of the cell, and an instance of the calling worklet (for error reporting). It returns the number of edges the cell has (as a `vtkm::IdComponent`).

The second function is `vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex`. This function takes, respectively, the number of points, the local index of the point in the edge (0 or 1), the local index of the edge (0 to the number of edges in the cell), the shape of the cell, and an instance of the calling worklet. It returns a `vtkm::IdComponent` containing the local index (between 0 and the number of points in the cell) of the requested point in the edge. This local point index is consistent with the point labels in Figure 25.2. To get the point indices relative to the data set, the edge indices should be used to reference a `PointIndices` list.

The third function is `vtkm::exec::CellEdgeCanonicalId`. This function takes the number of points, the local index of the edge, the shape of the cell, a `Vec`-like containing the global id of each cell point, and an instance of the calling worklet. It returns a `vtkm::Id2` that is globally unique to that edge. If `CellEdgeCanonicalId` is called on an edge for a different cell, the two will be the same if and only if the two cells share that edge. `CellEdgeCanonicalId` is useful for finding coincident components of topology.

The following example demonstrates a pair of worklets that use the cell edge functions. As is typical for operations of this nature, one worklet counts the number of edges in each cell and another uses this count to generate the data.



Did you know?

Example 25.5 demonstrates one of many techniques for creating cell sets in a worklet. Chapter 32 describes this and many more such techniques.

Example 25.5: Using cell edge functions.

```

1 struct EdgesCount : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn, FieldOutCell numEdgesInCell);
4     using ExecutionSignature = _2(CellShape, PointCount);
5     using InputDomain = _1;
6
7     template<typename CellShapeTag>
8     VTKM_EXEC vtkm::IdComponent operator()(CellShapeTag cellShape,
9                                         vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell) const
10    {
11        return vtkm::exec::CellEdgeNumberOfEdges(numPointsInCell, cellShape, *this);
12    }
13};
14
15 struct EdgesExtract : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
16 {
17     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn, FieldOutCell edgeIndices);
18     using ExecutionSignature = void(CellShape, PointIndices, VisitIndex, _2);
19     using InputDomain = _1;
20
21     using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
22
23     template<typename CellShapeTag,
24             typename PointIndexVecType,
25             typename EdgeIndexVecType>
26     VTKM_EXEC void operator()(CellShapeTag cellShape,
27                             const PointIndexVecType& globalPointIndicesForCell,
28                             vtkm::IdComponent edgeIndex,
29                             EdgeIndexVecType& edgeIndices) const
30    {
31        vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell =
32            globalPointIndicesForCell.GetNumberOfComponents();
33
34        vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex0 = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
35            numPointsInCell, 0, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this);
36        vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex1 = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
37            numPointsInCell, 1, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this);
38
39        edgeIndices[0] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex0];
40        edgeIndices[1] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex1];
41    }
42};

```

The header file `vtkm/exec/CellFace.h` contains a collection of functions to help identify the faces of a cell. The first such function is `vtkm::exec::CellFaceNumberOfFaces`. This function takes the shape of the cell and an instance of the calling worklet (for error reporting). It returns the number of faces the cell has (as a `vtkm::IdComponent`).

The second function is `vtkm::exec::CellFaceNumberOfPoints`. This function takes the local index of the face (0 to the number of faces in the cell), the shape of the cell, and an instance of the calling worklet. It returns the number of points the specified face has (as a `vtkm::IdComponent`).

The third function is `vtkm::exec::CellFaceLocalIndex`. This function takes, respectively, the local index of the point in the face (0 to the number of points in the face), the local index of the face (0 to the number of faces in the cell), the shape of the cell, and an instance of the calling worklet. It returns a `vtkm::IdComponent` containing the local index (between 0 and the number of points in the cell) of the requested point in the face. The points are indexed in counterclockwise order when viewing the face from the outside of the cell. This local point index is consistent with the point labels in Figure 25.2. To get the point indices relative to the data set, the face indices should be used to reference a `PointIndices` list.

The fourth function is `vtkm::exec::CellFaceCanonicalId`. This function takes the local index of the face, the shape of the cell, a `Vec`-like containing the global id of each cell point, and an instance of the calling worklet. It returns a `vtkm::Id3` that is globally unique to that face. If `CellFaceCanonicalId` is called on a face for a different cell, the two will be the same if and only if the two cells share that face. `CellFaceCanonicalId` is useful for finding coincident components of topology.

The following example demonstrates a triple of worklets that use the cell face functions. As is typical for operations of this nature, the worklets are used in steps to first count entities and then generate new entities. In this case, the first worklet counts the number of faces and the second worklet counts the points in each face. The third worklet generates cells for each face.

Example 25.6: Using cell face functions.

```

1  struct FacesCount : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2  {
3      using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn, FieldOutCell numFacesInCell);
4      using ExecutionSignature = _2(CellShape);
5      using InputDomain = _1;
6
7      template<typename CellShapeTag>
8      VTKM_EXEC vtkm::IdComponent operator()(CellShapeTag cellShape) const
9      {
10         return vtkm::exec::CellFaceNumberOfFaces(cellShape, *this);
11     }
12 };
13
14 struct FacesCountPoints : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
15 {
16     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn,
17                                     FieldOutCell numPointsInFace,
18                                     FieldOutCell faceShape);
19     using ExecutionSignature = void(CellShape, VisitIndex, _2, _3);
20     using InputDomain = _1;
21
22     using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
23
24     template<typename CellShapeTag>
25     VTKM_EXEC void operator()(CellShapeTag cellShape,
26                               vtkm::IdComponent faceIndex,
27                               vtkm::IdComponent& numPointsInFace,
28                               vtkm::UInt8& faceShape) const
29     {
30         numPointsInFace =
31             vtkm::exec::CellFaceNumberOfPoints(faceIndex, cellShape, *this);

```

```

32     switch (numPointsInFace)
33     {
34         case 3:
35             faceShape = vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE;
36             break;
37         case 4:
38             faceShape = vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_QUAD;
39             break;
40         default:
41             faceShape = vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_POLYGON;
42             break;
43     }
44 }
45 };
46
47 struct FacesExtract : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
48 {
49     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn, FieldOutCell faceIndices);
50     using ExecutionSignature = void(CellShape, PointIndices, VisitIndex, _2);
51     using InputDomain = _1;
52
53     using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
54
55     template<typename CellShapeTag,
56              typename PointIndexVecType,
57              typename FaceIndexVecType>
58     VTKM_EXEC void operator()(CellShapeTag cellShape,
59                               const PointIndexVecType& globalPointIndicesForCell,
60                               vtkm::IdComponent faceIndex,
61                               FaceIndexVecType& faceIndices) const
62     {
63         vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInFace = faceIndices.GetNumberOfComponents();
64         VTKM_ASSERT(numPointsInFace ==
65                     vtkm::exec::CellFaceNumberOfPoints(faceIndex, cellShape, *this));
66         for (vtkm::IdComponent pointInFaceIndex = 0;
67              pointInFaceIndex < numPointsInFace;
68              pointInFaceIndex++)
69         {
70             vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex = vtkm::exec::CellFaceLocalIndex(
71                 pointInFaceIndex, faceIndex, cellShape, *this);
72             faceIndices[pointInFaceIndex] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex];
73         }
74     }
75 };

```



FANCY ARRAY HANDLES

One of the features of using [ArrayHandles](#) is that they hide the implementation and layout of the array behind a generic interface. This gives us the opportunity to replace a simple C array with some custom definition of the data and the code using the [ArrayHandle](#) is none the wiser.

This gives us the opportunity to implement *fancy* arrays that do more than simply look up a value in an array. For example, arrays can be augmented on the fly by mutating their indices or values. Or values could be computed directly from the index so that no storage is required for the array at all.

VTK-m provides many of the fancy arrays, which we explore in this section. Later in Chapter 36 we explore how to create custom arrays that adapt new memory layouts or augment other types of arrays.



Did you know?

One of the advantages of VTK-m's implementation of fancy arrays is that they can define whole arrays without actually storing any values. For example, [ArrayHandleConstant](#), [ArrayHandleCounting](#), and [ArrayHandleIndex](#) do not store data in any array in memory. Rather, they construct the value for an index at runtime. Likewise, arrays like [ArrayHandlePermute](#) construct new arrays from the values of other arrays without having to create a copy of the data.

26.1 Constant Arrays

A constant array is a fancy array handle that has the same value in all of its entries. The constant array provides this array without actually using any memory.

Specifying a constant array in VTK-m is straightforward. VTK-m has a class named [vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleConstant](#). [ArrayHandleConstant](#) is a templated class with a single template argument that is the type of value for each element in the array. The constructor for [ArrayHandleConstant](#) takes the value to provide by the array and the number of values the array should present. The following example is a simple demonstration of the constant array handle.

Example 26.1: Using [ArrayHandleConstant](#).

```
1 // Create an array of 50 entries, all containing the number 3. This could be
2 // used, for example, to represent the sizes of all the polygons in a set
3 // where we know all the polygons are triangles.
4 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleConstant<vtkm::Id> constantArray(3, 50);
```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleConstant.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleConstant` that takes a value and a size for the array. This function can sometimes be used to avoid having to declare the full array type.

Example 26.2: Using `make_ArrayHandleConstant`.

```
1 | // Create an array of 50 entries, all containing the number 3.
2 | vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleConstant(3, 50)
```

26.2 ArrayHandleView

An array handle view is a fancy array handle that returns a subset of an already existing array handle. The array handle view uses the same memory as the existing array handle the view was created from. This means that changes to the data in the array handle view will also change the data in the original array handle.

To use the `ArrayHandleView` you must supply an `ArrayHandle` to the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleView` class constructor. `ArrayHandleView` is a templated class with a single template argument that is the `ArrayHandle` type of the array that the view is being created from. The constructor for `ArrayHandleView` takes a target array, starting index, and length. The following example shows a simple usage of the array handle view.

Example 26.3: Using `ArrayHandleView`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> sourceArray;
2 | vtkm::cont::ArrayCopy(vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleIndex(10), sourceArray);
3 | // sourceArray has [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
4 |
5 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleView<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id>> viewArray(
6 |     sourceArray, 3, 5);
7 | // viewArray has [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleView.h` header contains a templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleView` that takes a target array, index, and length.

Example 26.4: Using `make_ArrayHandleView`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleView(sourceArray, 3, 5)
```

26.3 Counting Arrays

A counting array is a fancy array handle that provides a sequence of numbers. These fancy arrays can represent the data without actually using any memory.

VTK-m provides two versions of a counting array. The first version is an index array that provides a specialized but common form of a counting array called an index array. An index array has values of type `vtkm::Id` that start at 0 and count up by 1 (i.e. 0, 1, 2, 3, ...). The index array mirrors the array's index.

Specifying an index array in VTK-m is done with a class named `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleIndex`. The constructor for `ArrayHandleIndex` takes the size of the array to create. The following example is a simple demonstration of the index array handle.

Example 26.5: Using `ArrayHandleIndex`.

```
1 | // Create an array containing [0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 49].
2 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleIndex indexArray(50);
```

The `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting` class provides a more general form of counting. `ArrayHandleCounting` is a templated class with a single template argument that is the type of value for each element in the array. The constructor for `ArrayHandleCounting` takes three arguments: the start value (used at index 0), the step from one value to the next, and the length of the array. The following example is a simple demonstration of the counting array handle.

Example 26.6: Using `ArrayHandleCounting`.

```
1 // Create an array containing [-1.0, -0.9, -0.8, ..., 0.9, 1.0]
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Float32> sampleArray(-1.0f, 0.1f, 21);
```



Did you know?

In addition to being simpler to declare, `ArrayHandleIndex` is slightly faster than `ArrayHandleCounting`. Thus, when applicable, you should prefer using `ArrayHandleIndex`.

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleCounting.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleCounting` that also takes the start value, step, and length as arguments. This function can sometimes be used to avoid having to declare the full array type.

Example 26.7: Using `make_ArrayHandleCounting`.

```
1 // Create an array of 50 entries, all containing the number 3.
2 vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleCounting(-1.0f, 0.1f, 21)
```

There are no fundamental limits on how `ArrayHandleCounting` counts. For example, it is possible to count backwards.

Example 26.8: Counting backwards with `ArrayHandleCounting`.

```
1 // Create an array containing [49, 48, 47, 46, ..., 0].
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Id> backwardIndexArray(49, -1, 50);
```

It is also possible to use `ArrayHandleCounting` to make sequences of `vtkm::Vec` values with piece-wise counting in each of the components.

Example 26.9: Using `ArrayHandleCounting` with `vtkm::Vec` objects.

```
1 // Create an array containing [(0,-3,75), (1,2,25), (3,7,-25)]
2 vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleCounting(
3     vtkm::make_Vec(0, -3, 75), vtkm::make_Vec(1, 5, -50), 3)
```

26.4 Cast Arrays

A cast array is a fancy array that changes the type of the elements in an array. The cast array provides this re-typed array without actually copying or generating any data. Instead, casts are performed as the array is accessed.

VTK-m has a class named `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCast` to perform this implicit casting. `ArrayHandleCast` is a templated class with two template arguments. The first argument is the type to cast values to. The second argument is the type of the original `ArrayHandle`. The constructor to `ArrayHandleCast` takes the `ArrayHandle` to modify by casting.

Example 26.10: Using `ArrayHandleCast`.

```

1 | template<typename T>
2 | VTKM_CONT void Foo(const std::vector<T>& inputData)
3 |
4 |     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T> originalArray = vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputData);
5 |
6 |     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCast<vtkm::Float64, vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T>> castArray(
7 |         originalArray);

```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleCast.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleCast` that constructs the cast array. The first argument is the original `ArrayHandle` original array to cast. The optional second argument is of the type to cast to (or you can optionally specify the cast-to type as a template argument).

Example 26.11: Using `make_ArrayHandleCast`.

```

1 |     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleCast<vtkm::Float64>(originalArray)

```

26.5 Discard Arrays

It is sometimes the case where you will want to run an operation in VTK-m that fills values in two (or more) arrays, but you only want the values that are stored in one of the arrays. It is possible to allocate space for both arrays and then throw away the values that you do not want, but that is a waste of memory. It is also possible to rewrite the functionality to output only what you want, but that is a poor use of developer time.

To solve this problem easily, VTK-m provides `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleDiscard`. This array behaves similar to a regular `ArrayHandle` in that it can be “allocated” and has size, but any values that are written to it are immediately discarded. `ArrayHandleDiscard` takes up no memory.

Example 26.12: Using `ArrayHandleDiscard`.

```

1 | template<typename InputArrayType,
2 |          typename OutputArrayType1,
3 |          typename OutputArrayType2>
4 | VTKM_CONT void DoFoo(InputArrayType input,
5 |                      OutputArrayType1 output1,
6 |                      OutputArrayType2 output2);
7 |
8 | template<typename InputArrayType>
9 | VTKM_CONT inline vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::FloatDefault> DoBar(
10 |     InputArrayType input)
11 {
12     VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(InputArrayType);
13
14     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::FloatDefault> keepOutput;
15
16     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleDiscard<vtkm::FloatDefault> discardOutput;
17
18     DoFoo(input, keepOutput, discardOutput);
19
20     return keepOutput;
21 }

```

26.6 Permutated Arrays

A permutation array is a fancy array handle that reorders the elements in an array. Elements in the array can be skipped over or replicated. The permutation array provides this reordered array without actually coping any

data. Instead, indices are adjusted as the array is accessed.

Specifying a permutation array in VTK-m is straightforward. VTK-m has a class named `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandlePermutation` that takes two arrays: an array of values and an array of indices that maps an index in the permutation to an index of the original values. The index array is specified first. The following example is a simple demonstration of the permutation array handle.

Example 26.13: Using `ArrayHandlePermutation`.

```

1  using IdArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id>;
2  using IdPortalType = IdArrayType::PortalControl;
3
4  using ValueArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64>;
5  using ValuePortalType = ValueArrayType::PortalControl;
6
7  // Create array with values [0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3]
8  ValueArrayType valueArray;
9  valueArray.Allocate(4);
10 ValuePortalType valuePortal = valueArray.GetPortalControl();
11 valuePortal.Set(0, 0.0);
12 valuePortal.Set(1, 0.1);
13 valuePortal.Set(2, 0.2);
14 valuePortal.Set(3, 0.3);
15
16 // Use ArrayHandlePermutation to make an array = [0.3, 0.0, 0.1].
17 IdArrayType idArray1;
18 idArray1.Allocate(3);
19 IdPortalType idPortal1 = idArray1.GetPortalControl();
20 idPortal1.Set(0, 3);
21 idPortal1.Set(1, 0);
22 idPortal1.Set(2, 1);
23 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandlePermutation<IdArrayType, ValueArrayType> permutedArray1(
24     idArray1, valueArray);
25
26 // Use ArrayHandlePermutation to make an array = [0.1, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.0]
27 IdArrayType idArray2;
28 idArray2.Allocate(5);
29 IdPortalType idPortal2 = idArray2.GetPortalControl();
30 idPortal2.Set(0, 1);
31 idPortal2.Set(1, 2);
32 idPortal2.Set(2, 2);
33 idPortal2.Set(3, 3);
34 idPortal2.Set(4, 0);
35 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandlePermutation<IdArrayType, ValueArrayType> permutedArray2(
36     idArray2, valueArray);

```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandlePermutation.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandlePermutation` that takes instances of the index and value array handles and returns a permutation array. This function can sometimes be used to avoid having to declare the full array type.

Example 26.14: Using `make_ArrayHandlePermutation`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandlePermutation(idArray, valueArray)
```



Common Errors

When using an `ArrayHandlePermutation`, take care that all the provided indices in the index array point to valid locations in the values array. Bad indices can cause reading from or writing to invalid memory locations, which can be difficult to debug.

 Did you know?

You can write to a `ArrayHandlePermutation` by, for example, using it as an output array. Writes to the `ArrayHandlePermutation` will go to the respective location in the source array. However, `ArrayHandlePermutation` cannot be resized.

26.7 Zipped Arrays

A zip array is a fancy array handle that combines two arrays of the same size to pair up the corresponding values. Each element in the zipped array is a `vtkm::Pair` containing the values of the two respective arrays. These pairs are not stored in their own memory space. Rather, the pairs are generated as the array is used. Writing a pair to the zipped array writes the values in the two source arrays.

Specifying a zipped array in VTK-m is straightforward. VTK-m has a class named `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleZip` that takes the two arrays providing values for the first and second entries in the pairs. The following example is a simple demonstration of creating a zip array handle.

Example 26.15: Using `ArrayHandleZip`.

```
1  using ArrayType1 = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id>;
2  using PortalType1 = ArrayType1::PortalControl;
3
4  using ArrayType2 = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64>;
5  using PortalType2 = ArrayType2::PortalControl;
6
7  // Create an array of vtkm::Id with values [3, 0, 1]
8  ArrayType1 array1;
9  array1.Allocate(3);
10 PortalType1 portal1 = array1.GetPortalControl();
11 portal1.Set(0, 3);
12 portal1.Set(1, 0);
13 portal1.Set(2, 1);
14
15 // Create a second array of vtkm::Float32 with values [0.0, 0.1, 0.2]
16 ArrayType2 array2;
17 array2.Allocate(3);
18 PortalType2 portal2 = array2.GetPortalControl();
19 portal2.Set(0, 0.0);
20 portal2.Set(1, 0.1);
21 portal2.Set(2, 0.2);
22
23 // Zip the two arrays together to create an array of
24 // vtkm::Pair<vtkm::Id, vtkm::Float64> with values [(3,0.0), (0,0.1), (1,0.2)]
25 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleZip<ArrayType1, ArrayType2> zipArray(array1, array2);
```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleZip.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleZip` that takes instances of the two array handles and returns a zip array. This function can sometimes be used to avoid having to declare the full array type.

Example 26.16: Using `make_ArrayHandleZip`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleZip(array1, array2)
```

26.8 Coordinate System Arrays

Many of the data structures we use in VTK-m are described in a 3D coordinate system. Although, as we will see in Chapter 7, we can use any [ArrayHandle](#) to store point coordinates, including a raw array of 3D vectors, there are some common patterns for point coordinates that we can use specialized arrays to better represent the data.

There are two fancy array handles that each handle a special form of coordinate system. The first such array handle is `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleUniformPointCoordinates`, which represents a uniform sampling of space. The constructor for `ArrayHandleUniformPointCoordinates` takes three arguments. The first argument is a `vtkm::Id3` that specifies the number of samples in the x , y , and z directions. The second argument, which is optional, specifies the origin (the location of the first point at the lower left corner). If not specified, the origin is set to $[0, 0, 0]$. The third argument, which is also optional, specifies the distance between samples in the x , y , and z directions. If not specified, the spacing is set to 1 in each direction.

Example 26.17: Using `ArrayHandleUniformPointCoordinates`.

```

1 // Create a set of point coordinates for a uniform grid in the space between
2 // -5 and 5 in the x direction and -3 and 3 in the y and z directions. The
3 // uniform sampling is spaced in 0.08 unit increments in the x direction (for
4 // 126 samples), 0.08 unit increments in the y direction (for 76 samples) and
5 // 0.24 unit increments in the z direction (for 26 samples). That makes
6 // 248,976 values in the array total.
7 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleUniformPointCoordinates uniformCoordinates(
8     vtkm::Id3(126, 76, 26),
9     vtkm::Vec3f{ -5.0f, -3.0f, -3.0f },
10    vtkm::Vec3f{ 0.08f, 0.08f, 0.24f });

```

The second fancy array handle for special coordinate systems is `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCartesianProduct`, which represents a rectilinear sampling of space where the samples are axis aligned but have variable spacing. Sets of coordinates of this type are most efficiently represented by having a separate array for each component of the axis, and then for each $[i, j, k]$ index of the array take the value for each component from each array using the respective index. This is equivalent to performing a Cartesian product on the arrays.

`ArrayHandleCartesianProduct` is a templated class. It has three template parameters, which are the types of the arrays used for the x , y , and z axes. The constructor for `ArrayHandleCartesianProduct` takes the three arrays.

Example 26.18: Using a `ArrayHandleCartesianProduct`.

```

1 using AxisArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32>;
2 using AxisPortalType = AxisArrayType::PortalControl;
3
4 // Create array for x axis coordinates with values [0.0, 1.1, 5.0]
5 AxisArrayType xAxisArray;
6 xAxisArray.Allocate(3);
7 AxisPortalType xAxisPortal = xAxisArray.GetPortalControl();
8 xAxisPortal.Set(0, 0.0f);
9 xAxisPortal.Set(1, 1.1f);
10 xAxisPortal.Set(2, 5.0f);
11
12 // Create array for y axis coordinates with values [0.0, 2.0]
13 AxisArrayType yAxisArray;
14 yAxisArray.Allocate(2);
15 AxisPortalType yAxisPortal = yAxisArray.GetPortalControl();
16 yAxisPortal.Set(0, 0.0f);
17 yAxisPortal.Set(1, 2.0f);
18
19 // Create array for z axis coordinates with values [0.0, 0.5]
20 AxisArrayType zAxisArray;
21 zAxisArray.Allocate(2);

```

```

22 AxisPortalType zAxisPortal = zAxisArray.GetPortalControl();
23 zAxisPortal.Set(0, 0.0f);
24 zAxisPortal.Set(1, 0.5f);
25
26 // Create point coordinates for a "rectilinear grid" with axis-aligned points
27 // with variable spacing by taking the Cartesian product of the three
28 // previously defined arrays. This generates the following 3x2x2 = 12 values:
29 //
30 // [0.0, 0.0, 0.0], [1.1, 0.0, 0.0], [5.0, 0.0, 0.0],
31 // [0.0, 2.0, 0.0], [1.1, 2.0, 0.0], [5.0, 2.0, 0.0],
32 // [0.0, 0.0, 0.5], [1.1, 0.0, 0.5], [5.0, 0.0, 0.5],
33 // [0.0, 2.0, 0.5], [1.1, 2.0, 0.5], [5.0, 2.0, 0.5]
34 vtkm::cont::
35     ArrayHandleCartesianProduct<AxisArrayType, AxisArrayType, AxisArrayType>
36     rectilinearCoordinates(xAxisArray, yAxisArray, zAxisArray);

```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleCartesianProduct.h`/header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleCartesianProduct` that takes the three axis arrays and returns an array of the Cartesian product. This function can sometimes be used to avoid having to declare the full array type.

Example 26.19: Using `make_ArrayHandleCartesianProduct`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleCartesianProduct(xAxisArray, yAxisArray, zAxisArray)
```

Did you know?

 These specialized arrays for coordinate systems greatly reduce the code duplication in VTK-m. Most scientific visualization systems need separate implementations of algorithms for uniform, rectilinear, and unstructured grids. But in VTK-m an algorithm can be written once and then applied to all these different grid structures by using these specialized array handles and letting the compiler's templates optimize the code.

26.9 Composite Vector Arrays

A composite vector array is a fancy array handle that combines two to four arrays of the same size and value type and combines their corresponding values to form a `vtkm::Vec`. A composite vector array is similar in nature to a zipped array (described in Section 26.7) except that values are combined into `vtkm::Vec`s instead of `vtkm::Pair`s. The created `vtkm::Vec`s are not stored in their own memory space. Rather, the `Vecs` are generated as the array is used. Writing `Vecs` to the composite vector array writes values into the components of the source arrays.

A composite vector array can be created using the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCompositeVector` class. This class has a variadic template argument that is a “signature” for the arrays to be combined. The constructor for `ArrayHandleCompositeVector` takes instances of the array handles to combine.

Example 26.20: Using `ArrayHandleCompositeVector`.

```

1 // Create an array with [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
2 using ArrayType1 = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleIndex;
3 ArrayType1 array1(5);
4
5 // Create an array with [3, 1, 4, 1, 5]
6 using ArrayType2 = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id>;
7 ArrayType2 array2;

```

```

8   array2.Allocate(5);
9   ArrayType2::PortalControl arrayPortal2 = array2.GetPortalControl();
10  arrayPortal2.Set(0, 3);
11  arrayPortal2.Set(1, 1);
12  arrayPortal2.Set(2, 4);
13  arrayPortal2.Set(3, 1);
14  arrayPortal2.Set(4, 5);
15
16 // Create an array with [2, 7, 1, 8, 2]
17 using ArrayType3 = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id>;
18 ArrayType3 array3;
19 array3.Allocate(5);
20 ArrayType2::PortalControl arrayPortal3 = array3.GetPortalControl();
21 arrayPortal3.Set(0, 2);
22 arrayPortal3.Set(1, 7);
23 arrayPortal3.Set(2, 1);
24 arrayPortal3.Set(3, 8);
25 arrayPortal3.Set(4, 2);
26
27 // Create an array with [0, 0, 0, 0]
28 using ArrayType4 = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleConstant<vtkm::Id>;
29 ArrayType4 array4(0, 5);
30
31 // Use ArrayHandleCompositeVector to create the array
32 // [(0,3,2,0), (1,1,7,0), (2,4,1,0), (3,1,8,0), (4,5,2,0)].
33 using CompositeArrayType = vtkm::cont::
34     ArrayHandleCompositeVector<ArrayType1, ArrayType2, ArrayType3, ArrayType4>;
35 CompositeArrayType compositeArray(array1, array2, array3, array4);

```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleCompositeVector.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleCompositeVector` which takes a variable number of array handles and returns an `ArrayHandleCompositeVector`. This function can sometimes be used to avoid having to declare the full array type. `ArrayHandleCompositeVector` is also often used to combine scalar arrays into vector arrays.

Example 26.21: Using `make_ArrayHandleCompositeVector`.

```
1 |   vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleCompositeVector(array1, array2, array3, array4)
```

26.10 Extract Component Arrays

Component extraction allows access to a single component of an `ArrayHandle` with a `vtkm::Vec` `ValueType`. `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleExtractComponent` allows one component of a vector array to be extracted without creating a copy of the data. `ArrayHandleExtractComponent` can also be combined with `ArrayHandleCompositeVector` (described in Section 26.9) to arbitrarily stitch several components from multiple arrays together.

As a simple example, consider an `ArrayHandle` containing 3D coordinates for a collection of points and a filter that only operates on the points' elevations (Z, in this example). We can easily create the elevation array on-the-fly without allocating a new array as in the following example.

Example 26.22: Extracting components of `Vecs` in an array with `ArrayHandleExtractComponent`.

```

1 |   using ValueType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec3f_64>;
2
3   // Create array with values [ (0.0, 0.1, 0.2), (1.0, 1.1, 1.2), (2.0, 2.1, 2.2) ]
4   ValueType valueArray;
5   valueArray.Allocate(3);
6   auto valuePortal = valueArray.GetPortalControl();
7   valuePortal.Set(0, vtkm::make_Vec(0.0, 0.1, 0.2));
8   valuePortal.Set(1, vtkm::make_Vec(1.0, 1.1, 1.2));
9   valuePortal.Set(2, vtkm::make_Vec(2.0, 2.1, 2.2));

```

```
10 // Use ArrayHandleExtractComponent to make an array = [1.3, 2.3, 3.3].  
11 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleExtractComponent<ValueArrayType> extractedComponentArray(  
12     valueArray, 2);
```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleExtractComponent.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleExtractComponent` that takes an `ArrayHandle` of `Vecs` and `vtkm::IdComponent` which returns an appropriately typed `ArrayHandleExtractComponent` containing the values for a specified component. The index of the component to extract is provided as an argument to `make_ArrayHandleExtractComponent`, which is required. The use of `make_ArrayHandleExtractComponent` can be used to avoid having to declare the full array type.

Example 26.23: Using `make_ArrayHandleExtractComponent`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleExtractComponent(valueArray, 2)
```

26.11 Swizzle Arrays

It is often useful to reorder or remove specific components from an `ArrayHandle` with a `vtkm::Vec` `ValueType`. `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleSwizzle` provides an easy way to accomplish this.

The template parameters of `ArrayHandleSwizzle` specify a “component map,” which defines the swizzle operation. This map consists of the components from the input `ArrayHandle`, which will be exposed in the `ArrayHandleSwizzle`. For instance, `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleSwizzle <Some3DArrayType, 3>` with `Some3DArray` and `vtkm::Vec <vtkm::IdComponent, 3>(0, 2, 1)` as constructor arguments will allow access to a 3D array, but with the Y and Z components exchanged. This rearrangement does not create a copy, and occurs on-the-fly as data are accessed through the `ArrayHandleSwizzle`’s portal. This fancy array handle can also be used to eliminate unnecessary components from an `ArrayHandle`’s data, as shown below.

Example 26.24: Swizzling components of `Vecs` in an array with `ArrayHandleSwizzle`.

```
1 | using ValueArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec4f_64>;  
2 |  
3 | // Create array with values  
4 | // [ (0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3), (1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3), (2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3) ]  
5 | ValueArrayType valueArray;  
6 | valueArray.Allocate(3);  
7 | auto valuePortal = valueArray.GetPortalControl();  
8 | valuePortal.Set(0, vtkm::make_Vec(0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3));  
9 | valuePortal.Set(1, vtkm::make_Vec(1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3));  
10 | valuePortal.Set(2, vtkm::make_Vec(2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3));  
11 |  
12 | // Use ArrayHandleSwizzle to make an array of Vec-3 with x,y,z,w swizzled to z,x,w  
13 | // [ (0.2, 0.0, 0.3), (1.2, 1.0, 1.3), (2.2, 2.0, 2.3) ]  
14 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleSwizzle<ValueArrayType, 3> swizzledArray(  
15 |     valueArray, vtkm::IdComponent3(2, 0, 3));
```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleSwizzle.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleSwizzle` that takes an `ArrayHandle` of `Vecs` and returns an appropriately typed `ArrayHandleSwizzle` containing swizzled vectors. The indices of the swizzled components are provided as arguments to `make_ArrayHandleSwizzle` after the `ArrayHandle`. The use of `make_ArrayHandleSwizzle` can be used to avoid having to declare the full array type.

Example 26.25: Using `make_ArrayHandleSwizzle`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleSwizzle(valueArray, 2, 0, 3)
```

26.12 Grouped Vector Arrays

A grouped vector array is a fancy array handle that groups consecutive values of an array together to form a `vtkm::Vec`. The source array must be of a length that is divisible by the requested `Vec` size. The created `vtkm::Vec`s are not stored in their own memory space. Rather, the `Vecs` are generated as the array is used. Writing `Vecs` to the grouped vector array writes values into the source array.

A grouped vector array is created using the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec` class. This templated class has two template arguments. The first argument is the type of array being grouped and the second argument is an integer specifying the size of the `Vecs` to create (the number of values to group together).

Example 26.26: Using `ArrayHandleGroupVec`.

```

1 // Create an array containing [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]
2 using ArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleIndex;
3 ArrayType sourceArray(12);
4
5 // Create an array containing [(0,1), (2,3), (4,5), (6,7), (8,9), (10,11)]
6 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec<ArrayType, 2> vec2Array(sourceArray);
7
8 // Create an array containing [(0,1,2), (3,4,5), (6,7,8), (9,10,11)]
9 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec<ArrayType, 3> vec3Array(sourceArray);

```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleGroupVec.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVec` that takes an instance of the array to group into `Vecs`. You must specify the size of the `Vecs` as a template parameter when using `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVec`.

Example 26.27: Using `make_ArrayHandleGroupVec`.

```

1 // Create an array containing [(0,1,2,3), (4,5,6,7), (8,9,10,11)]
2 vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVec<4>(sourceArray)

```

`ArrayHandleGroupVec` is handy when you need to build an array of vectors that are all of the same length, but what about when you need an array of vectors of different lengths? One common use case for this is if you are defining a collection of polygons of different sizes (triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, and so on). We would like to define an array such that the data for each polygon were stored in its own `Vec` (or, rather, `Vec`-like) object. `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable` does just that.

`ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable` takes two arrays. The first array, identified as the “source” array, is a flat representation of the values (much like the array used with `ArrayHandleGroupVec`). The second array, identified as the “offsets” array, provides for each vector the index into the source array where the start of the vector is. The offsets array must be monotonically increasing. The first and second template parameters to `ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable` are the types for the source and offset arrays, respectively.

It is often the case that you will start with a group of vector lengths rather than offsets into the source array. If this is the case, then the `vtkm::cont::ConvertNumComponentsToOffsets` helper function can convert an array of vector lengths to an array of offsets. The first argument to this function is always the array of vector lengths. The second argument, which is optional, is a reference to a `ArrayHandle` into which the offsets should be stored. If this offset array is not specified, an `ArrayHandle` will be returned from the function instead. The third argument, which is also optional, is a reference to a `vtkm::Id` into which the expected size of the source array is put. Having the size of the source array is often helpful, as it can be used to allocate data for the source array or check the source array’s size. It is also OK to give the expected size reference but not the offset array reference.

Example 26.28: Using `ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable`.

```

1 // Create an array of counts containing [4, 2, 3, 3]
2 vtkm::IdComponent countBuffer[4] = { 4, 2, 3, 3 };
3 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> countArray =

```

```

4     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(countBuffer, 4);
5
6 // Convert the count array to an offset array [0, 4, 6, 9]
7 // Returns the number of total components: 12
8 vtkm::Id sourceArraySize;
9 using OffsetArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id>;
10 OffsetArrayType offsetArray =
11     vtkm::cont::ConvertNumComponentsToOffsets(countArray, sourceArraySize);
12
13 // Create an array containing [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]
14 using SourceArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleIndex;
15 SourceArrayType sourceArray(sourceArraySize);
16
17 // Create an array containing [(0,1,2,3), (4,5), (6,7,8), (9,10,11)]
18 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable<SourceArrayType, OffsetArrayType>
19     vecVariableArray(sourceArray, offsetArray);

```

The `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable.h` header also contains the templated convenience function `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable` that takes an instance of the source array to group into `Vec`-like objects and the offset array.

Example 26.29: Using `MakeArrayHandleGroupVecVariable`.

```

1 // Create an array containing [(0,1,2,3), (4,5), (6,7,8), (9,10,11)]
2 vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable(sourceArray, offsetArray)

```

Did you know?

You can write to `ArrayHandleGroupVec` and `ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable` by, for example, using it as an output array. Writes to these arrays will go to the respective location in the source array. `ArrayHandleGroupVec` can also be allocated and resized (which in turn causes the source array to be allocated). However, `ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable` cannot be resized and the source array must be pre-allocated. You can use the source array size value returned from `ConvertNumComponentsToOffsets` to allocate source arrays.

Common Errors

Keep in mind that the values stored in a `ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable` are not actually `vtkm::Vec` objects. Rather, they are “`Vec`-like” objects, which has some subtle but important ramifications. First, the type will not match the `vtkm::Vec` template, and there is no automatic conversion to `vtkm::Vec` objects. Thus, many functions that accept `vtkm::Vec` objects as parameters will not accept the `Vec`-like object. Second, the size of `Vec`-like objects are not known until runtime. See Sections 4.3 and 19.6.2 for more information on the difference between `vtkm::Vec` and `Vec`-like objects.

26.13 Virtual Arrays

One of the complications that all the variations to array handle described earlier in this chapter introduces is that the actual type of the array might not be known. That can be problematic when writing functions or methods that operate on arrays. Often this issue can be resolved by simply making a templated argument that accepts any object that looks like an `ArrayHandle`. VTK-m provides the macro `VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE` to verify that a template type is in fact an array handle.

Example 26.30: Using templates for generic array handles.

```

1 // NOTE: There are faster ways to sum large arrays in VTK-m.
2 template<typename ArrayHandleType>
3 VTKM_CONT vtkm::Float64 SumArrayHandle(const ArrayHandleType& arrayHandle)
4 {
5     VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(ArrayHandleType);
6
7     typename ArrayHandleType::PortalConstControl portal =
8         arrayHandle.GetPortalConstControl();
9     vtkm::Float64 sum = 0.0;
10    for (vtkm::Id index = 0; index < portal.GetNumberOfValues(); ++index)
11    {
12        sum += portal.Get(index);
13    }
14
15    return sum;
16 }
```

However, in some cases using a template in this way is not feasible. For example, what if you are calling a virtual method, which cannot be practically templated like this? Or what if you need to store the arrays in a secondary object that cannot be practically templated on all possible array types? Or what if you need to return an array handle, but you do not know the specific type of array handle until runtime?

Example 26.31: A problem that can occur when an array handle type is not known.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64>> vectorOfArrays;
2
3 // Make basic array.
4 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64> basicArray;
5 // Fill basicArray...
6 vectorOfArrays.push_back(basicArray); // Works fine
7 // The previous line works fine because you are passing a standard ArrayHandle
8 // to a method that expects a standard ArrayHandle of the same type.
9
10 // Make fancy array.
11 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Float64> fancyArray(-1.0, 0.1, ARRAY_SIZE);
12 vectorOfArrays.push_back(fancyArray); // ERROR!!!!
13 // The previous line fails to compile because it is passing an ArrayHandleCounting
14 // to a method that expects a standard ArrayHandle, and you cannot directly make
15 // this cast.
```

To get around this problem, VTK-m provides the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual` class. `ArrayHandleVirtual` is a special type of array handle that can be wrapped around a `ArrayHandle`, any of the fancy array handles described this chapter, or any other possible custom array that can be created.

`ArrayHandleVirtual` can be used like any other array handle.

Example 26.32: Using an `ArrayHandleVirtual`.

```

1 VTKM_CONT std::vector<vtkm::Float64> SumSeveralArrayHandles(
2     const std::vector<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual<vtkm::Float64>>& vectorOfArrays)
3 {
4     std::vector<vtkm::Float64> sums;
5     for (auto& arrayHandle : vectorOfArrays)
6     {
7         sums.push_back(SumArrayHandle(arrayHandle));
8     }
9
10    return sums;
11 }
12
13 VTKM_CONT void DoStuff()
14 {
```

```

15 std::vector<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual<vtkm::Float64>> vectorOfArrays;
16
17 // Make basic array.
18 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64> basicArray;
19 // Fill basicArray...
20 vectorOfArrays.push_back(basicArray);
21
22 // Make fancy array.
23 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Float64> fancyArray(-1.0, 0.1, ARRAY_SIZE);
24 vectorOfArrays.push_back(fancyArray);
25
26 std::vector<vtkm::Float64> sums = SumSeveralArrayHandles(vectorOfArrays);
27 }

```

 Did you know?

`ArrayHandleVirtual` can be used when you do not know what kind of array you are working with. However, you still need to know the type of value stored in the array (floating point, integer, vector, ect.). `vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle`, described in Chapter 33, can instead be used in the case where you do not know the type of values in the array.

The `ArrayHandleVirtual` class also comes with some special methods to work with types that are not known until runtime.

`NewInstance` Creates a new array of the same type.

`IsType` Given an array handle type, returns true if the array stored in the `ArrayHandleVirtual` is the same type as the one given.

`Cast` Given an array handle type, casts the array to that type and returns it. If the stored array is of the wrong type, an exception is thrown.

One common use case for querying the type stored in a `ArrayHandleVirtual` is to create “fast paths” for common types. The following example demonstrates using casting to create a fast path for a basic `ArrayHandle` but also providing a fallback using the virtual interface, which may be slower due to calling virtual methods to get values.

Example 26.33: Casting a `ArrayHandleVirtual` to a known type.

```

1 VTKM_CONT vtkm::Float64 SumArrayHandleVirtual(
2   const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual<vtkm::Float64>& virtualArray)
3 {
4   if (virtualArray.IsType<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64>>())
5   {
6     // Fast path for basic array storage (direct access to memory)
7     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64> basicArray =
8       virtualArray.Cast<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64>>();
9     return SumArrayHandle(basicArray);
10  }
11  else
12  {
13    // Slower path to go through general virtual interface
14    return SumArrayHandle(virtualArray);
15  }
16 }

```

26.13.1 Virtual Coordinates

There may be instances in which the types for a given coordinate system are not known. In this case, it is possible to use a special implementation of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual` called `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates` when interacting with 3D datasets with array types. Similar to how any `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` can be used to store point coordinates, any `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual` can similarly store point coordinates of any type. The `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates` exists to support easier to understand code and better represent the underlying data.

Example 26.34: Using `ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates`.

```

1 static constexpr vtkm::Id ARRAY_SIZE = 10;
2
3 VTKM_CONT std::vector<vtkm::FloatDefault> CountSeveralCoordinates(
4     const std::vector<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates>& vectorOfCoordinates)
5 {
6     std::vector<vtkm::FloatDefault> counts;
7     for (auto&& arrayHandleCoordinate : vectorOfCoordinates)
8     {
9         counts.push_back(arrayHandleCoordinate.GetNumberOfValues());
10    }
11    return counts;
12 }
13
14 VTKM_CONT void CountArrays()
15 {
16     using CPType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::FloatDefault>;
17     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Vec3f> one(
18         vtkm::Vec3f{ 0, 0, 0 }, vtkm::Vec3f{ 1, 1, 1 }, ARRAY_SIZE);
19     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleUniformPointCoordinates two(vtkm::Id3(10, 10, 10));
20     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::FloatDefault> c1(0, 1, ARRAY_SIZE);
21     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::FloatDefault> c2(0, 1, ARRAY_SIZE);
22     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::FloatDefault> c3(0, 1, ARRAY_SIZE);
23     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCartesianProduct<CPType, CPType, CPType> three(c1, c2, c3);
24
25     std::vector<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates> vectorOfCoordinates;
26     vectorOfCoordinates.emplace_back(one);
27     vectorOfCoordinates.emplace_back(two);
28     vectorOfCoordinates.emplace_back(three);
29
30     std::vector<vtkm::FloatDefault> elements =
31     CountSeveralCoordinates(vectorOfCoordinates);
32 }
```



Common Errors

The constructor for `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates` is declared `explicit`. This means that we cannot implicitly convert a type that could resolve to a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates` object like the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual` can. All `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates` must be explicitly constructed, as the above example shows by calling `emplace_back` as opposed to `push_back`.



Common Errors

It should be noted that `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates` is not templated to accept different types. It directly inherits from the corresponding `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual` whose underlying type is a `vtkm::Vec3f`. Because of this, attempting to use a more precise type (like a double) with `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates` will result in a loss of precision.

Example 26.35: Bad Cast `ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates`.

```
1 VTKM_CONT void BadCast()
2 {
3     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Vec3f_64> one(
4         vtkm::Vec3f_64{ 0, 0, 0 }, vtkm::Vec3f_64{ 1, 1, 1 }, ARRAY_SIZE);
5     std::vector<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates> vectorOfCoordinates;
6     vectorOfCoordinates.emplace_back(one); // OH NO! WE LOST PRECISION!
7 }
```

DRAFT

ACCESSING AND ALLOCATING ARRAY HANDLES

So far we have seen examples of creating `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle`s from normal C++ arrays (Chapter 16) and creating some special arrays (Chapter 26). However, we have so far avoided discussing how to access the actual data in `ArrayHandles`. So far we have only accessed `ArrayHandle` data indirectly through other VTK-m features such as worklets.

In this chapter we describe how to more directly access the data in an `ArrayHandle`, how to allocate space for data in an `ArrayHandle`, and how data is transferred to the execution environment to be used in a worklet.

27.1 Array Portals

An array handle defines auxiliary structures called *array portals* that provide direct access into its data. An array portal is a simple object that is somewhat functionally equivalent to an STL-type iterator, but with a much simpler interface. Array portals can be read-only (const) or read-write and they can be accessible from either the control environment or the execution environment. All these variants have similar interfaces although some features that are not applicable can be left out.

An array portal object contains each of the following:

`ValueType` The type for each item in the array.

`GetNumberOfValues` A method that returns the number of entries in the array.

`Get` A method that returns the value at a given index.

`Set` A method that changes the value at a given index. This method does not need to exist for read-only (const) array portals.

The following code example defines an array portal for a simple C array of scalar values. This definition has no practical value (it is covered by the more general `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayPortalFromIterators`), but demonstrates the function of each component.

Example 27.1: A simple array portal implementation.

```
1 | template<typename T>
2 | class SimpleScalarArrayPortal
3 | {
4 | public:
```

```
5  using ValueType = T;
6
7  // There is no specification for creating array portals, but they generally
8  // need a constructor like this to be practical.
9  VTKM_EXEC_CONT
10 SimpleScalarArrayPortal(ValueType* array, vtkm::Id numberOfValues)
11   : Array(array)
12   , NumberOfValues(numberOfValues)
13 {
14 }
15
16 VTKM_EXEC_CONT
17 SimpleScalarArrayPortal()
18   : Array(NULL)
19   , NumberOfValues(0)
20 {
21 }
22
23 VTKM_EXEC_CONT
24 vtkm::Id GetNumberOfValues() const { return this->NumberOfValues; }
25
26 VTKM_EXEC_CONT
27 ValueType Get(vtkm::Id index) const { return this->Array[index]; }
28
29 VTKM_EXEC_CONT
30 void Set(vtkm::Id index, ValueType value) const { this->Array[index] = value; }
31
32 private:
33   ValueType* Array;
34   vtkm::Id NumberOfValues;
35 };
```

Although array portals are simple to implement and use, and array portals' functionality is similar to iterators, there exists a great deal of code already based on STL iterators and it is often convenient to interface with an array through an iterator rather than an array portal. The **vtkm::cont::ArrayPortalToIterators** class can be used to convert an array portal to an STL-compatible iterator. The class is templated on the array portal type and has a constructor that accepts an instance of the array portal. It contains the following features.

IteratorType The type of an STL-compatible random-access iterator that can provide the same access as the array portal.

GetBegin A method that returns an STL-compatible iterator of type **IteratorType** that points to the beginning of the array.

GetEnd A method that returns an STL-compatible iterator of type **IteratorType** that points to the end of the array.

Example 27.2: Using **ArrayPortalToIterators**.

```
1 template<typename PortalType>
2 VTKM_CONT std::vector<typename PortalType::ValueType> CopyArrayPortalToVector(
3   const PortalType& portal)
4 {
5   using ValueType = typename PortalType::ValueType;
6   std::vector<ValueType> result(
7     static_cast<std::size_t>(portal.GetNumberOfValues()));
8
9   vtkm::cont::ArrayPortalToIterators<PortalType> iterators(portal);
10
11   std::copy(iterators.GetBegin(), iterators.GetEnd(), result.begin());
12 }
```

```

13     return result;
14 }
```

As a convenience, `vtkm/cont/ArrayPortalTolterators.h` also defines a pair of functions named `vtkm::cont::ArrayPortalToIteratorBegin()` and `vtkm::cont::ArrayPortalToIteratorEnd()` that each take an array portal as an argument and return a begin and end iterator, respectively.

Example 27.3: Using `ArrayPortalToIteratorBegin` and `ArrayPortalToIteratorEnd`.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Float32> myContainer(
2     static_cast<std::size_t>(portal.GetNumberOfValues()));
3
4 std::copy(vtkm::cont::ArrayPortalToIteratorBegin(portal),
5           vtkm::cont::ArrayPortalToIteratorEnd(portal),
6           myContainer.begin());
```

`ArrayHandle` contains two internal type definitions for array portal types that are capable of interfacing with the underlying data in the control environment. These are `PortalControl` and `PortalConstControl`, which define read-write and read-only (const) array portals, respectively.

`ArrayHandle` also contains similar type definitions for array portals in the execution environment. Because these types are dependent on the device adapter used for execution, these type definitions are embedded in a templated class named `ExecutionTypes`. Within `ExecutionTypes` are the type definitions `Portal` and `PortalConst` defining the read-write and read-only (const) array portals, respectively, for the execution environment for the given device adapter tag.

Because `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` is control environment object, it provides the methods `GetPortalControl` and `GetPortalConstControl` to get the associated array portal objects. These methods also have the side effect of refreshing the control environment copy of the data as if you called `SyncControlArray`. Be aware that calling `GetPortalControl` will invalidate any copy in the execution environment, meaning that any subsequent use will cause the data to be copied back again.

Example 27.4: Using portals from an `ArrayHandle`.

```

1 template<typename T, typename Storage>
2 void SortCheckArrayHandle(vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, Storage> arrayHandle)
3 {
4     using PortalType = typename vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, Storage>::PortalControl;
5     using PortalConstType =
6         typename vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, Storage>::PortalConstControl;
7
8     PortalType readwritePortal = arrayHandle.GetPortalControl();
9     // This is actually pretty dumb. Sorting would be generally faster in
10    // parallel in the execution environment using the device adapter algorithms.
11    std::sort(vtkm::cont::ArrayPortalToIteratorBegin(readwritePortal),
12              vtkm::cont::ArrayPortalToIteratorEnd(readwritePortal));
13
14    PortalConstType readPortal = arrayHandle.GetPortalConstControl();
15    for (vtkm::Id index = 1; index < readPortal.GetNumberOfValues(); index++)
16    {
17        if (readPortal.Get(index - 1) > readPortal.Get(index))
18        {
19            std::cout << "Sorting is wrong!" << std::endl;
20            break;
21        }
22    }
23 }
```

 Did you know?

Most operations on arrays in VTK-m should really be done in the execution environment. Keep in mind that whenever doing an operation using a control array portal, that operation will likely be slow for large arrays. However, some operations, like performing file I/O, make sense in the control environment.

27.2 Allocating and Populating Array Handles

`vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` is capable of allocating its own memory. The most straightforward way to allocate memory is to call the `ArrayHandle::Allocate` method. The `Allocate` method takes a single argument, which is the number of elements to make the array.

Example 27.5: Allocating an `ArrayHandle`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> arrayHandle;
2 |
3 | const vtkm::Id ARRAY_SIZE = 50;
4 | arrayHandle.Allocate(ARRAY_SIZE);
```

 Common Errors

The ability to allocate memory is a key difference between `ArrayHandle` and many other common forms of smart pointers. When one `ArrayHandle` allocates new memory, all other `ArrayHandles` pointing to the same managed memory get the newly allocated memory. This can be particularly surprising when the originally managed memory is empty. For example, older versions of `std::vector` initialized all its values by setting them to the same object. When a `vector` of `ArrayHandles` was created and one entry was allocated, all entries changed to the same allocation.

Once an `ArrayHandle` is allocated, it can be populated by using the portal returned from `ArrayHandle::GetPortalControl`, as described in Section 27.1. This is roughly the method used by the readers in the I/O package (Chapter 8).

Example 27.6: Populating a newly allocated `ArrayHandle`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> arrayHandle;
2 |
3 | const vtkm::Id ARRAY_SIZE = 50;
4 | arrayHandle.Allocate(ARRAY_SIZE);
5 |
6 | using PortalType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32>::PortalControl;
7 | PortalType portal = arrayHandle.GetPortalControl();
8 |
9 | for (vtkm::Id index = 0; index < ARRAY_SIZE; index++)
10 | {
11 |     portal.Set(index, GetValueForArray(index));
12 | }
```

27.3 Compute Array Range

It is common to need to know the minimum and/or maximum values in an array. To help find these values, VTK-m provides the `vtkm::cont::ArrayRangeCompute` convenience function defined in `vtkm/cont/ArrayRangeCompute.h`. `ArrayRangeCompute` simply takes an `ArrayHandle` on which to find the range of values.

If given an array with `vtkm::Vec` values, `ArrayRangeCompute` computes the range separately for each component of the `Vec`. The return value for `ArrayRangeCompute` is `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle <vtkm::Range>`. This returned array will have one value for each component of the input array's type. So for example if you call `ArrayRangeCompute` on a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle <vtkm::Id3>`, the returned array of `Ranges` will have 3 values in it. Of course, when `ArrayRangeCompute` is run on an array of scalar types, you get an array with a single value in it.

Each value of `vtkm::Range` holds the minimum and maximum value for that component. The `Range` object is documented in Section 19.4.

Example 27.7: Using `ArrayRangeCompute`.

```

1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Range> rangeArray =
2 |   vtkm::cont::ArrayRangeCompute(arrayHandle);
3 | auto rangePortal = rangeArray.GetPortalConstControl();
4 | for (vtkm::Id index = 0; index < rangePortal.GetNumberOfValues(); ++index)
5 |
6 |   vtkm::Range componentRange = rangePortal.Get(index);
7 |   std::cout << "Values for component " << index << " go from "
8 |           << componentRange.Min << " to " << componentRange.Max << std::endl;
9 |

```

Did you know?

`ArrayRangeCompute` will compute the minimum and maximum values in parallel. If desired, you can specify the parallel hardware device used for the computation as an optional second argument to `ArrayRangeCompute`. You can specify the device using a runtime device tracker, which is documented in Section 12.3.

27.4 Interface to Execution Environment

One of the main functions of the array handle is to allow an array to be defined in the control environment and then be used in the execution environment. When using an `ArrayHandle` with filters or worklets, this transition is handled automatically. However, it is also possible to invoke the transfer for use in your own scheduled algorithms.

The `ArrayHandle` class manages the transition from control to execution with a set of three methods that allocate, transfer, and ready the data in one operation. These methods all start with the prefix `Prepare` and are meant to be called before some operation happens in the execution environment. The methods are as follows.

`ArrayHandle::PrepareForInput` Copies data from the control to the execution environment, if necessary, and readies the data for read-only access.

`ArrayHandle::PrepareForInPlace` Copies the data from the control to the execution environment, if necessary, and readies the data for both reading and writing.

`ArrayHandle::PrepareForOutput` Allocates space (the size of which is given as a parameter) in the execution environment, if necessary, and readies the space for writing.

The `PrepareForInput` and `PrepareForInPlace` methods each take a single argument that is the device adapter tag where execution will take place (see Section 12.1 for more information on device adapter tags). `PrepareForOutput` takes two arguments: the size of the space to allocate and the device adapter tag. Each of these methods returns an array portal that can be used in the execution environment. `PrepareForInput` returns an object of type `ArrayHandle::ExecutionTypes<DeviceAdapterTag>::PortalConst` whereas `PrepareForInPlace` and `PrepareForOutput` each return an object of type `ArrayHandle::ExecutionTypes<DeviceAdapterTag>::Portal`.

Although these `Prepare` methods are called in the control environment, the returned array portal can only be used in the execution environment. Thus, the portal must be passed to an invocation of the execution environment.

Most of the time, the passing of `ArrayHandle` data to the execution environment is handled automatically by VTK-m. The most common need to call one of these `Prepare` methods is to build execution objects (Chapter 29) or to construct derived array types (Section 36.2.3). Examples of using these `Prepare` methods are in those respective sections.



Common Errors

There are many operations on `ArrayHandle` that can invalidate the array portals, so do not keep them around indefinitely. It is generally better to keep a reference to the `ArrayHandle` and use one of the `Prepare` methods each time the data are accessed in the execution environment.

GLOBAL ARRAYS AND TOPOLOGY

When writing an algorithm in VTK-m by creating a worklet, the data each instance of the worklet has access to is intentionally limited. This allows VTK-m to provide safety from race conditions and other parallel programming difficulties. However, there are times when the complexity of an algorithm requires all threads to have shared global access to a global structure. This chapter describes worklet tags that can be used to pass data globally to all instances of a worklet.

28.1 Whole Arrays

A *whole array* argument to a worklet allows you to pass in an [ArrayHandle](#). All instances of the worklet will have access to all the data in the [ArrayHandle](#).



Common Errors

The VTK-m worklet invoking mechanism performs many safety checks to prevent race conditions across concurrently running worklets. Using a whole array within a worklet circumvents this guarantee of safety, so be careful when using whole arrays, especially when writing to whole arrays.

A whole array is declared by adding a [WholeArrayIn](#), a [WholeArrayInOut](#), or a [WholeArrayOut](#) to the [ControlSignature](#) of a worklet. The corresponding argument to the [Invoker](#) should be an [ArrayHandle](#). The [ArrayHandle](#) must already be allocated in all cases, including when using [WholeArrayOut](#). When the data are passed to the operator of the worklet, it is passed as an array portal object. (Array portals are discussed in Section 27.1.) This means that the worklet can access any entry in the array with [Get](#) and/or [Set](#) methods.

We have already seen a demonstration of using a whole array in Example 21.2 to perform a simple array copy. Here we will construct a more thorough example of building functionality that requires random array access.

Let's say we want to measure the quality of triangles in a mesh. A common method for doing this is using the equation

$$q = \frac{4a\sqrt{3}}{h_1^2 + h_2^2 + h_3^2}$$

where a is the area of the triangle and h_1 , h_2 , and h_3 are the lengths of the sides. We can easily compute this in a cell to point map, but what if we want to speed up the computations by reducing precision? After all, we probably only care if the triangle is good, reasonable, or bad. So instead, let's build a lookup table and then retrieve the triangle quality from that lookup table based on its sides.

The following example demonstrates creating such a table lookup in an array and using a worklet argument tagged with `WholeArrayIn` to make it accessible.

Example 28.1: Using `WholeArrayIn` to access a lookup table in a worklet.

```
1  namespace detail
2  {
3
4      static const vtkm::Id TRIANGLE_QUALITY_TABLE_DIMENSION = 8;
5      static const vtkm::Id TRIANGLE_QUALITY_TABLE_SIZE =
6          TRIANGLE_QUALITY_TABLE_DIMENSION * TRIANGLE_QUALITY_TABLE_DIMENSION;
7
8  VTKM_CONT
9  vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> GetTriangleQualityTable()
10 {
11     // Use these precomputed values for the array. A real application would
12     // probably use a larger array, but we are keeping it small for demonstration
13     // purposes.
14     static vtkm::Float32 triangleQualityBuffer[TRIANGLE_QUALITY_TABLE_SIZE] = {
15         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
16         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.24431f,
17         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.43298f, 0.47059f,
18         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.54217f, 0.65923f, 0.66408f,
19         0, 0, 0, 0, 0.57972f, 0.75425f, 0.82154f, 0.81536f,
20         0, 0, 0, 0.54217f, 0.75425f, 0.87460f, 0.92567f, 0.92071f,
21         0, 0, 0.43298f, 0.65923f, 0.82154f, 0.92567f, 0.97664f, 0.98100f,
22         0, 0.24431f, 0.47059f, 0.66408f, 0.81536f, 0.92071f, 0.98100f, 1
23     };
24
25     return vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(triangleQualityBuffer,
26                                         TRIANGLE_QUALITY_TABLE_SIZE);
27 }
28
29 template<typename T>
30 VTKM_EXEC_CONT vtkm::Vec<T, 3> TriangleEdgeLengths(const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point1,
31                                                       const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point2,
32                                                       const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point3)
33 {
34     return vtkm::make_Vec(vtkm::Magnitude(point1 - point2),
35                           vtkm::Magnitude(point2 - point3),
36                           vtkm::Magnitude(point3 - point1));
37 }
38
39 VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
40 template<typename PortalType, typename T>
41 VTKM_EXEC_CONT static vtkm::Float32 LookupTriangleQuality(
42     const PortalType& triangleQualityPortal,
43     const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point1,
44     const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point2,
45     const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point3)
46 {
47     vtkm::Vec<T, 3> edgeLengths = TriangleEdgeLengths(point1, point2, point3);
48
49     // To reduce the size of the table, we just store the quality of triangles
50     // with the longest edge of size 1. The table is 2D indexed by the length
51     // of the other two edges. Thus, to use the table we have to identify the
52     // longest edge and scale appropriately.
53     T smallEdge1 = vtkm::Min(edgeLengths[0], edgeLengths[1]);
54     T tmpEdge = vtkm::Max(edgeLengths[0], edgeLengths[1]);
55     T smallEdge2 = vtkm::Min(edgeLengths[2], tmpEdge);
56     T largeEdge = vtkm::Max(edgeLengths[2], tmpEdge);
57
58     smallEdge1 /= largeEdge;
59     smallEdge2 /= largeEdge;
60 }
```

```

61 // Find index into array.
62 vtkm::Id index1 = static_cast<vtkm::Id>(
63   vtkm::Floor(smallEdge1 * (TRIANGLE_QUALITY_TABLE_DIMENSION - 1) + 0.5));
64 vtkm::Id index2 = static_cast<vtkm::Id>(
65   vtkm::Floor(smallEdge2 * (TRIANGLE_QUALITY_TABLE_DIMENSION - 1) + 0.5));
66 vtkm::Id totalIndex = index1 + index2 * TRIANGLE_QUALITY_TABLE_DIMENSION;
67
68 return triangleQualityPortal.Get(totalIndex);
69 }
70
71 } // namespace detail
72
73 struct TriangleQualityWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
74 {
75   using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cells,
76                               FieldInPoint pointCoordinates,
77                               WholeArrayIn triangleQualityTable,
78                               FieldOutCell triangleQuality);
79   using ExecutionSignature = _4(CellShape, _2, _3);
80   using InputDomain = _1;
81
82   template<typename CellShape,
83             typename PointCoordinatesType,
84             typename TriangleQualityTablePortalType>
85   VTKM_EXEC vtkm::Float32 operator|(
86     CellShape shape,
87     const PointCoordinatesType& pointCoordinates,
88     const TriangleQualityTablePortalType& triangleQualityTable) const
89   {
90     if (shape.Id != vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE)
91     {
92       this->RaiseError("Only triangles are supported for triangle quality.");
93       return vtkm::Nan32();
94     }
95
96     return detail::LookupTriangleQuality(triangleQualityTable,
97                                           pointCoordinates[0],
98                                           pointCoordinates[1],
99                                           pointCoordinates[2]);
100   }
101 };
102
103 /**
104 // Later in the associated Filter class...
105 /**
106
107   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> triangleQualityTable =
108   detail::GetTriangleQualityTable();
109
110   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> triangleQualities;
111
112   this->Invoke(TriangleQualityWorklet{},
113                 inputDataSet.GetCellSet(),
114                 inputPointCoordinatesField,
115                 triangleQualityTable,
116                 triangleQualities);

```

28.2 Atomic Arrays

One of the problems with writing to whole arrays is that it is difficult to coordinate the access to an array from multiple threads. If multiple threads are going to write to a common index of an array, then you will probably

need to use an *atomic array*.

An atomic array allows random access into an array of data, similar to a whole array. However, the operations on the values in the atomic array allow you to perform an operation that modifies its value that is guaranteed complete without being interrupted and potentially corrupted.



Common Errors

Due to limitations in available atomic operations, atomic arrays can currently only contain `vtkm::Int32` or `vtkm::Int64` values.

To use an array as an atomic array, first add the `AtomicArrayInOut` tag to the worklet's `ControlSignature`. The corresponding argument to the `Invoker` should be an `ArrayHandle`, which must already be allocated and initialized with values.

When the data are passed to the operator of the worklet, it is passed in a `vtkm::exec::AtomicArrayExecutionObject` structure. `AtomicArrayExecutionObject` has two important methods:

`Add` Takes as arguments an index and a value. The entry in the array corresponding to the index will have the value added to it. If multiple threads attempt to add to the same index in the array, the requests will be serialized so that the final result is the sum of all the additions. `AtomicArrayExecutionObject::Add` returns the value that was replaced. That is, it returns the value right *before* the addition.

`CompareAndSwap` Takes as arguments an index, a new value, and an old value. If the entry in the array corresponding to the index has the same value as the “old value,” then it is changed to the “new value” and the original value is return from the method. If the entry in the array is not the same as the “old value,” then nothing happens to the array and the value that is actually stored in the array is returned. If multiple threads attempt to compare and swap to the same index in the array, the requests are serialized.



Common Errors

Atomic arrays help resolve hazards in parallel algorithms, but they come at a cost. Atomic operations are more costly than non-thread-safe ones, and they can slow a parallel program immensely if used incorrectly.

The following example uses an atomic array to count the bins in a histogram. It does this by making the array of histogram bins an atomic array and then using an atomic add. Note that this is not the fastest way to create a histogram. We gave an implementation in Section 21.4 that is generally faster (unless your histogram happens to be very sparse). VTK-m also comes with a histogram worklet that uses a similar approach.

Example 28.2: Using `AtomicArrayInOut` to count histogram bins in a worklet.

```
1 struct CountBins : vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn data, AtomicArrayInOut histogramBins);
4     using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2);
5     using InputDomain = _1;
6
7     vtkm::Range HistogramRange;
8     vtkm::Id NumberOfBins;
```

```

9
10    VTKM_CONT
11    CountBins(const vtkm::Range& histogramRange, vtkm::Id& numBins)
12      : HistogramRange(histogramRange)
13      , NumberOfBins(numBins)
14    {
15    }
16
17    template<typename T, typename AtomicArrayType>
18    VTKM_EXEC void operator()(T value, const AtomicArrayType& histogramBins) const
19    {
20      vtkm::Float64 interp =
21        (value - this->HistogramRange.Min) / this->HistogramRange.Length();
22      vtkm::Id bin = static_cast<vtkm::Id>(interp * this->NumberOfBins);
23      if (bin < 0)
24      {
25        bin = 0;
26      }
27      if (bin >= this->NumberOfBins)
28      {
29        bin = this->NumberOfBins - 1;
30      }
31
32      histogramBins.Add(bin, 1);
33    }
34  };

```

28.3 Whole Cell Sets

Section 21.2 describes how to make a topology map filter that performs an operation on cell sets. The worklet has access to a single cell element (such as point or cell) and its immediate connections. But there are cases when you need more general queries on a topology. For example, you might need more detailed information than the topology map gives or you might need to trace connections from one cell to the next. To do this VTK-m allows you to provide a *whole cell set* argument to a worklet that provides random access to the entire topology.

A whole cell set is declared by adding a `WholeCellSetIn` to the worklet's `ControlSignature`. The corresponding argument to the `Invoker` should be a `CellSet` subclass or a `DynamicCellSet` (both of which are described in Section 7.2).

The `WholeCellSetIn` is templated and takes two arguments: the “visit” topology type and the “incident” topology type, respectively. These template arguments must be one of the topology element tags, but for convenience you can use `Point` and `Cell` in lieu of `vtkm::TopologyElementTagPoint` and `vtkm::TopologyElementTagCell`, respectively. The “visit” and “incident” topology types define which topological elements can be queried (visited) and which incident elements are returned. The semantics of the “visit” and “incident” topology is the same as that for the general topology maps described in Section 21.2.3. You can look up an element of the “visit” topology by index and then get all of the “incident” elements from it.

For example, a `WholeCellSetIn<Cell, Point>` allows you to find all the points that are incident on each cell (as well as querying the cell shape). Likewise, a `WholeCellSetIn<Point, Cell>` allows you to find all the cells that are incident on each point. The default parameters of `WholeCellSetIn` are visiting cells with incident points. That is, `WholeCellSetIn<>` is equivalent to `WholeCellSetIn<Cell, Point>`.

When the cell set is passed to the operator of the worklet, it is passed in a special connectivity object. The actual object type depends on the cell set, but `vtkm::exec::CellSetStructured` and `vtkm::exec::CellSetExplicit` are two common examples. All these connectivity objects share a common interface. First, they all declare the following public types.

CellShapeTag The tag for the cell shapes of the cell set. (Cell shape tags are described in Section 25.1.) If the connectivity potentially contains more than one type of cell shape, then this type will be `vtkm::CellShapeTagGeneric`.

IndicesType A `Vec`-like type that stores all the incident indices.

Second they all provide the following methods.

GetNumberOfElements Get the number of “to” topology elements in the cell set. All the other methods require an element index, and this represents the range of valid indices. The return type is `vtkm::Id`.

GetCellShape Takes an index for an element and returns a `CellShapeTag` object of the corresponding cell shape. If the “to” topology elements are not strictly cell, then a reasonably close shape is returned. For example, if the “to” topology elements are points, then the shape is returned as a vertex.

GetNumberOfIndices Takes an index for an element and returns the number of incident “from” elements are connected to it. The returned type is `vtkm::IdComponent`.

GetIndices Takes an index for an element and returns a `Vec`-like object of type `IndicesType` containing the indices of all incident “from” elements. The size of the `Vec`-like object is the same as that returned from `GetNumberOfIndices`.

VTK-m comes with several functions to work with the shape and index information returned from these connectivity objects. Most of these methods are documented in Chapter 25.

Let us use the whole cell set feature to help us determine the “flatness” of a polygonal mesh. We will do this by summing up all the angles incident on each point. That is, for each point, we will find each incident polygon, then find the part of that polygon using the given point, then computing the angle at that point, and then summing for all such angles. So, for example, in the mesh fragment shown in Figure 28.1 one of the angles attached to the middle point is labeled θ_j .

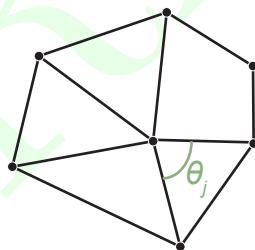


Figure 28.1: The angles incident around a point in a mesh.

We want a worklet to compute $\sum_j \theta$ for all such attached angles. This measure is related (but not the same as) the curvature of the surface. A flat surface will have a sum of 2π . Convex and concave surfaces have a value less than 2π , and saddle surfaces have a value greater than 2π .

To do this, we create a visit points with cells worklet (Section 21.2.2) that visits every point and gives the index of every incident cell. The worklet then uses a whole cell set to inspect each incident cell to measure the attached angle and sum them together.

Example 28.3: Using `WholeCellSetIn` to sum the angles around each point.

```
1 | struct SumOfAngles : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitPointsWithCells
2 | {
3 |   using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn inputCells,
```

```

4             WholeCellSetIn<>, // Same as inputCells
5             WholeArrayIn pointCoords,
6             FieldOutPoint angleSum);
7     using ExecutionSignature = void(CellIndices incidentCells,
8                                     InputIndex pointIndex,
9                                     _2 cellSet,
10                                    _3 pointCoordsPortal,
11                                    _4 outSum);
12    using InputDomain = _1;
13
14    template<typename IncidentCellVecType,
15              typename CellSetType,
16              typename PointCoordsPortalType,
17              typename SumType>
18    VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const IncidentCellVecType& incidentCells,
19                             vtkm::Id pointIndex,
20                             const CellSetType& cellSet,
21                             const PointCoordsPortalType& pointCoordsPortal,
22                             SumType& outSum) const
23    {
24        using CoordType = typename PointCoordsPortalType::ValueType;
25
26        CoordType thisPoint = pointCoordsPortal.Get(pointIndex);
27
28        outSum = 0;
29        for (vtkm::IdComponent incidentCellIndex = 0;
30             incidentCellIndex < incidentCells.GetNumberOfComponents();
31             ++incidentCellIndex)
32        {
33            // Get information about incident cell.
34            vtkm::Id cellIndex = incidentCells[incidentCellIndex];
35            typename CellSetType::CellShapeTag cellShape = cellSet.GetCellShape(cellIndex);
36            typename CellSetType::IndicesType cellConnections =
37                cellSet.GetIndices(cellIndex);
38            vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell = cellSet.GetNumberOfIndices(cellIndex);
39            vtkm::IdComponent numEdges =
40                vtkm::exec::CellEdgeNumberOfEdges(numPointsInCell, cellShape, *this);
41
42            // Iterate over all edges and find the first one with pointIndex.
43            // Use that to find the first vector.
44            vtkm::IdComponent edgeIndex = -1;
45            CoordType vec1;
46            while (true)
47            {
48                ++edgeIndex;
49                if (edgeIndex >= numEdges)
50                {
51                    this->RaiseError("Bad cell. Could not find two incident edges.");
52                    return;
53                }
54                auto edge =
55                    vtkm::make_Vec(vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
56                        numPointsInCell, 0, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this),
57                        vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
58                            numPointsInCell, 1, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this));
59                if (cellConnections[edge[0]] == pointIndex)
60                {
61                    vec1 = pointCoordsPortal.Get(cellConnections[edge[1]]) - thisPoint;
62                    break;
63                }
64                else if (cellConnections[edge[1]] == pointIndex)
65                {
66                    vec1 = pointCoordsPortal.Get(cellConnections[edge[0]]) - thisPoint;
67                    break;

```

```

68     }
69     else
70     {
71         // Continue to next iteration of loop.
72     }
73 }
74
75 // Continue iteration over remaining edges and find the second one with
76 // pointIndex. Use that to find the second vector.
77 CoordType vec2;
78 while (true)
79 {
80     ++edgeIndex;
81     if (edgeIndex >= numEdges)
82     {
83         this->RaiseError("Bad cell. Could not find two incident edges.");
84         return;
85     }
86     auto edge =
87         vtkm::make_Vec(vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
88             numPointsInCell, 0, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this),
89             vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
90                 numPointsInCell, 1, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this));
91     if (cellConnections[edge[0]] == pointIndex)
92     {
93         vec2 = pointCoordsPortal.Get(cellConnections[edge[1]]) - thisPoint;
94         break;
95     }
96     else if (cellConnections[edge[1]] == pointIndex)
97     {
98         vec2 = pointCoordsPortal.Get(cellConnections[edge[0]]) - thisPoint;
99         break;
100    }
101    else
102    {
103        // Continue to next iteration of loop.
104    }
105 }
106
107 // The dot product of two unit vectors is equal to the cosine of the
108 // angle between them.
109 vtkm::Normalize(vec1);
110 vtkm::Normalize(vec2);
111 SumType cosine = static_cast<SumType>(vtkm::Dot(vec1, vec2));
112
113 outSum += vtkm::ACos(cosine);
114 }
115 }
116 };

```



EXECUTION OBJECTS

Although passing whole arrays and cell sets into a worklet is a convenient way to provide data to a worklet that is not divided by the input or output domain, they are sometimes not the best structures to represent data. Thus, all worklets support another type of argument called an *execution object*, or exec object for short, that provides a user-defined object directly to each invocation of the worklet. This is defined by an `ExecObject` tag in the `ControlSignature`.

The execution object must be a subclass of `vtkm::cont::ExecutionObjectBase`. Also, it must implement a `PrepareForExecution` method declared with `VTKM_CONT`, templated on device adapter tag, and passed as an argument. The `PrepareForExecution` function creates an execution object that can be passed from the control environment to the execution environment and be usable in the execution environment, and any method of the produced object used within the worklet must be declared with `VTKM_EXEC` or `VTKM_EXEC_CONT`.

An execution object can refer to an array, but the array reference must be through an array portal for the execution environment. This can be retrieved from the `ArrayHandle::PrepareForInput` method as described in Section 27.4. Other VTK-m data objects, such as the subclasses of `vtkm::cont::CellSet`, have similar methods.

Returning to the example we have in Section 28.1, we are computing triangle quality quickly by looking up the value in a table. In Example 28.1 (page 226) the table is passed directly to the worklet as a whole array. However, there is some additional code involved to get the appropriate index into the table for a given triangle. Let us say that we want to have the ability to compute triangle quality in many different worklets. Rather than pass in a raw array, it would be better to encapsulate the functionality in an object.

We can do that by creating an execution object with a `PrepareForExecution` that creates an object that has the table stored inside and methods to compute the triangle quality. The following example uses the table built in Example 28.1 to create such an object.

Example 29.1: Using `ExecObject` to access a lookup table in a worklet.

```

1 template<typename DeviceAdapterTag>
2 class TriangleQualityTableExecutionObject
3 {
4 public:
5     VTKM_CONT
6     TriangleQualityTableExecutionObject()
7     {
8         this->TablePortal =
9             detail::GetTriangleQualityTable().PrepareForInput(DeviceAdapterTag());
10    }
11
12 template<typename T>
13 VTKM_EXEC vtkm::Float32 GetQuality(const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point1,
14                                     const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point2,
15                                     const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point3) const

```

```

16 {
17     return detail::LookupTriangleQuality(this->TablePortal, point1, point2, point3);
18 }
19
20 private:
21     using TableArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32>;
22     using TableArrayPortalType =
23         typename TableArrayType::ExecutionTypes<DeviceAdapterTag>::PortalConst;
24     TableArrayPortalType TablePortal;
25 };
26
27 class TriangleQualityTable : public vtkm::cont::ExecutionObjectBase
28 {
29 public:
30     template<typename Device>
31     VTKM_CONT TriangleQualityTableExecutionObject<Device> PrepareForExecution(
32         Device) const
33     {
34         return TriangleQualityTableExecutionObject<Device>();
35     }
36 };
37
38 struct TriangleQualityWorklet2 : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
39 {
40     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cells,
41                               FieldInPoint pointCoordinates,
42                               ExecObject triangleQualityTable,
43                               FieldOutCell triangleQuality);
44     using ExecutionSignature = _4(CellShape, _2, _3);
45     using InputDomain = _1;
46
47     template<typename CellShape,
48         typename PointCoordinatesType,
49         typename TriangleQualityTableType>
50     VTKM_EXEC vtkm::Float32 operator()(
51         CellShape shape,
52         const PointCoordinatesType& pointCoordinates,
53         const TriangleQualityTableType& triangleQualityTable) const
54     {
55         if (shape.Id != vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE)
56         {
57             this->RaiseError("Only triangles are supported for triangle quality.");
58             return vtkm::Nan32();
59         }
60
61         return triangleQualityTable.GetQuality(
62             pointCoordinates[0], pointCoordinates[1], pointCoordinates[2]);
63     }
64 };
65
66 //
67 // Later in the associated Filter class...
68 //
69
70     TriangleQualityTable triangleQualityTable;
71
72     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> triangleQualities;
73
74     this->Invoke(TriangleQualityWorklet2{},
75         inputDataSet.GetCellSet(),
76         inputPointCoordinatesField,
77         triangleQualityTable,
78         triangleQualities);

```

LOCATORS

Locators are a special type of structure that allows you to take a point coordinate in space and then find a topological element that contains or is near that coordinate. VTK-m comes with multiple types of locators, which are categorized by the type of topological element that they find. For example, a *cell locator* takes a coordinate in world space and finds the cell in a `vtkm::cont::DataSet` that contains that cell. Likewise, a *point locator* takes a coordinate in world space and finds a point from a `vtkm::cont::CoordinateSystem` nearby.

Different locators differ in their interface slightly, but they all follow the same basic operation. First, they are constructed and provided with one or more elements of a `vtkm::cont::DataSet`. Then they are built with a call to an `Update` method. The locator can then be passed to a worklet as an `ExecObject`, which will cause the worklet to get a special execution version of the locator that can do the queries.



Did you know?

Other visualization libraries, like VTK-m's big sister toolkit VTK, provide similar locator structures that allow iterative building by adding one element at a time. VTK-m explicitly disallows this use case. Although iteratively adding elements to a locator is undoubtedly useful, such an operation will inevitably bottleneck a highly threaded algorithm in critical sections. This makes iterative additions to locators too costly to support in VTK-m.

30.1 Cell Locators

Cell Locators in VTK-m provide a means of building spatial search structures that can later be used to find a cell containing a certain point. This could be useful in scenarios where the application demands the cell to which a point belongs to to achieve a certain functionality. For example, while tracing a particle's path through a vector field, after every step we lookup which cell the particle has entered to interpolate the velocity at the new location to take the next step.

Using cell locators is a two step process. The first step is to build the search structure. This is done by instantiating one of the subclasses of `vtkm::cont::CellLocator`, providing a cell set and coordinate system (usually from a `vtkm::cont::DataSet`), and then updating the structure. Once the cell locator is built, it can be used in the execution environment within a filter or worklet.

30.1.1 Building a Cell Locator

All Cell Locators in VTK-m inherit from `vtkm::cont::CellLocator`, which provides the basic interface for the required features of cell locators. This generic interface provides methods to set the cell set (with `SetCellSet` and `GetCellSet`) and to set the coordinate system (with `SetCoordinates` and `GetCoordinates`). Once the cell set and coordinates are provided, you may call `Update` to construct the search structures. Although `Update` is called from the control environment, the search structure will be built on parallel devices.

Example 30.1: Constructing a `CellLocator`.

```
1 |     vtkm::cont::CellLocatorGeneral cellLocator;
2 |     cellLocator.SetCellSet(inDataSet.GetCellSet());
3 |     cellLocator.SetCoordinates(inDataSet.GetCoordinateSystem());
4 |     cellLocator.Update();
```

VTK-m currently exposes the implementations of the following Cell Locators.

`vtkm::cont::CellLocatorGeneral` This locator will automatically select another locator to use as its implementation. `CellLocatorGeneral` allows you to automatically select cell locators optimized for certain cell structures without knowing the cell set type. You can change how `CellLocatorGeneral` selects a `CellLocator` by providing a function to the `SetConfigurator` method. If no configurator is set, then a default one is used.

`vtkm::cont::CellLocatorUniformGrid` This locator is optimized for structured data that has uniform axis-aligned spacing. For this cell locator to work, it has to be given a cell set of type `CellSetStructured` and a coordinate system using an `ArrayHandleUniformPointCoordinates` for its data.

`vtkm::cont::CellLocatorRectilinearGrid` This locator is optimized for structured data that has nonuniform axis-aligned spacing. For this cell locator to work, it has to be given a cell set of type `CellSetStructured` and a coordinate system using an `ArrayHandleCartesianProduct` for its data.

`vtkm::cont::CellLocatorUniformBins` This locator builds a 2-level hierarchy of uniform bins. The first level is a coarse partitioning of the space. Each bin in the first level has a second grid who's size depends on the number of cells in the first level. The density (number of cells expected in each bin) for each level can be set with `SetDensityL1` and `SetDensityL2`. Their default values are 32 and 2, respectively.

`vtkm::cont::CellLocatorBoundingIntervalHierarchy` This locator is based on the bounding interval hierarchy spatial search structure. `CellLocatorBoundingIntervalHierarchy` takes two parameters: the number of splitting planes used to split the cells uniformly along an axis at each level and the maximum leaf size, which determines if a node needs to be split further. These parameters can set through the `SetNumberOfPlanes` and `SetMaxLeafSize` methods.

30.1.2 Using Cell Locators in a Worklet

The `vtkm::cont::CellLocator` interface implements `vtkm::cont::ExecutionObjectBase`. This means that any CellLocator can be used in worklets as an `ExecObject` argument (as defined in the ControlSignature). See Chapter 29 for information on `ExecObject` arguments to worklets.

When a `vtkm::cont::CellLocator` class is passed as an `ExecObject` argument to a worklet `Invoke`, the worklet receives a pointer to a `vtkm::exec::CellLocator` object. `vtkm::exec::CellLocator` provides a `FindCell` method that identifies a containing cell given a point location in space.



Common Errors

Note that `vtkm::cont::CellLocator` and `vtkm::exec::CellLocator` are different objects with different interfaces despite the similar names.

The `CellLocator::FindCell` method takes 4 arguments. The first argument is an input query point. The second argument is used to return the id of the cell containing this point (or -1 if the point is not found in any cell). The third argument is used to return the parametric coordinates for the point within the cell (assuming it is found in any cell). The fourth argument is a reference to the calling worklet (used for error reporting purposes). The following example defines a simple worklet to get the value of a point field interpolated to a group of query point coordinates provided.

Example 30.2: Using a `CellLocator` in a worklet.

```

1 struct QueryCellsWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
2 {
3     using ControlSignature =
4         void(FieldIn, ExecObject, WholeCellSetIn<Cell, Point>, WholeArrayIn, FieldOut);
5     using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2, _3, _4, _5);
6
7     template<typename Point,
8             typename CellLocatorExecObject,
9             typename CellSet,
10            typename FieldPortal,
11            typename OutType>
12     VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const Point& point,
13                             const CellLocatorExecObject& cellLocator,
14                             const CellSet& cellSet,
15                             const FieldPortal& field,
16                             OutType& out) const
17     {
18         // Use the cell locator to find the cell containing the point and the parametric
19         // coordinates within that cell.
20         vtkm::Id cellId;
21         vtkm::Vec3f parametric;
22         cellLocator->FindCell(point, cellId, parametric, *this);
23
24         // Use this information to interpolate the point field to the given location.
25         if (cellId >= 0)
26         {
27             // Get shape information about the cell containing the point coordinate
28             auto cellShape = cellSet.GetCellShape(cellId);
29             auto indices = cellSet.GetIndices(cellId);
30
31             // Make a Vec-like containing the field data at the cell's points
32             auto fieldValues = vtkm::make_VecFromPortalPermute(&indices, &field);
33
34             // Do the interpolation
35             out = vtkm::exec::CellInterpolate(fieldValues, parametric, cellShape, *this);
36         }
37         else
38         {
39             this->RaiseError("Given point outside of the cell set.");
40         }
41     }
42 };
43
44 // Later in the associated Filter class...
45

```

```
47
48     vtkm::cont::CellLocatorGeneral cellLocator;
49     cellLocator.SetCellSet(inDataSet.GetCellSet());
50     cellLocator.SetCoordinates(inDataSet.GetCoordinateSystem());
51     cellLocator.Update();
52
53     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<FieldType> interpolatedField;
54
55     this->Invoke(QueryCellsWorklet{},
56                     this->QueryPoints,
57                     &cellLocator,
58                     inDataSet.GetCellSet(),
59                     inputField,
60                     interpolatedField);
```

30.2 Point Locators

Point Locators in VTK-m provide a means of building spatial search structures that can later be used to find the nearest neighbor a certain point. This could be useful in scenarios where the closest pairs of points are needed. For example, during halo finding of particles in cosmology simulations, pairs of nearest neighbors within certain linking length are used to form clusters of particles.

Using cell locators is a two step process. The first step is to build the search structure. This is done by instantiating one of the subclasses of `vtkm::cont::PointLocator`, providing a coordinate system (usually from a `vtkm::cont::DataSet`) representing the location of points that can later be found through queries, and then updating the structure. Once the cell locator is built, it can be used in the execution environment within a filter or worklet.

30.2.1 Building Point Locators

All point Locators in VTK-m inherit from `vtkm::cont::PointLocator`, which provides the basic interface for the required features of point locators. This generic interface provides methods to set the coordinate system (with `SetCoordinates` and `GetCoordinates`) of training points. Once the coordinates are provided, you may call `Update` to construct the search structures. Although `Update` is called from the control environment, the search structure will be built on parallel devices

Example 30.3: Constructing a `PointLocator`.

```
1 |     vtkm::cont::PointLocatorUniformGrid pointLocator;
2 |     pointLocator.SetCoordinates(inDataSet.GetCoordinateSystem());
3 |     pointLocator.Update();
```

VTK-m currently exposes the implementations of the following Point Locators.

`vtkm::cont::PointLocatorUniformGrid` This point locator is based on the uniform grid search structure. It divides the search space into a uniform grid of bins. A search for a point near a given coordinate starts in the bin containing the search coordinates. If a candidate point is not found in that bin, points are searched in an expanding neighborhood of grid bins. The size of the grid used by the locator to partition the space can be set with `SetNumberOfBins`. By default, `PointLocatorUniformGrid` uses a 32^3 grid. It is also possible to set the physical space over which the search space is constructed with the `SetRange` method. If the range is not set, it will automatically be set to the space of the coordinates.

30.2.2 Using Point Locators in a Worklet

The `vtkm::cont::PointLocator` interface implements `vtkm::cont::ExecutionObjectBase`. This means that any `PointLocator` can be used in worklets as an `ExecObject` argument (as defined in the `ControlSignature`). See Chapter 29 for information on `ExecObject` arguments to worklets.

When a `vtkm::cont::PointLocator` class is passed as an `ExecObject` argument to a worklet `Invoke`, the worklet receives a pointer to a `vtkm::exec::PointLocator` object. `vtkm::exec::PointLocator` provides a `FindNearestNeighbor` method that identifies the nearest neighbor point given a coordinate in space.



Common Errors

Note that `vtkm::cont::PointLocator` and `vtkm::exec::PointLocator` are different objects with different interfaces despite the similar names.

The `FindNearestNeighbor` method takes 3 arguments. The first argument is an input query point. The second argument is used to return the id of the nearest neighbor point (or -1 if no nearby point is found, for example, in the case of an empty set of data set points). The third argument is used to return the squared distance for the query point to its nearest neighbor.

Example 30.4: Using a `PointLocator` in a worklet.

```

1 // Worklet that generates for each input coordinate a unit vector that points
2 // to the closest point in a locator.
3 struct PointToClosestWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
4 {
5     using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn, ExecObject, WholeArrayIn, FieldOut);
6     using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2, _3, _4);
7
8     template<typename Point,
9             typename PointLocatorExecObject,
10            typename CoordinateSystemPortal,
11            typename OutType>
12 VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const Point& queryPoint,
13                           const PointLocatorExecObject& pointLocator,
14                           const CoordinateSystemPortal& coordinateSystem,
15                           OutType& out) const
16 {
17     // Use the point locator to find the point in the locator closest to the point
18     // given.
19     vtkm::Id pointId;
20     vtkm::FloatDefault distanceSquared;
21     pointLocator->FindNearestNeighbor(queryPoint, pointId, distanceSquared);
22
23     // Use this information to find the nearest point and create a unit vector
24     // pointing to it.
25     if (pointId >= 0)
26     {
27         // Get nearest point coordinate.
28         auto point = coordinateSystem.Get(pointId);
29
30         // Get the vector pointing to this point
31         out = point - queryPoint;
32
33         // Convert to unit vector (if possible)
34         if (distanceSquared > vtkm::Epsilon<vtkm::FloatDefault>())
35         {
36             out = vtkm::RSqrt(distanceSquared) * out;

```

```
37     }
38 }
39 else
40 {
41     this->RaiseError("Locator could not find closest point.");
42 }
43 }
44 };
45
46 /**
47 // Later in the associated Filter class...
48 /**
49
50     vtkm::cont::PointLocatorUniformGrid pointLocator;
51     pointLocator.SetCoordinates(inDataSet.GetCoordinateSystem());
52     pointLocator.Update();
53
54     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec3f> pointDirections;
55
56     this->Invoke(PointToClosestWorklet{},
57                     this->QueryPoints,
58                     &pointLocator,
59                     pointLocator.GetCoordinates(),
60                     pointDirections);
```



WORKLET INPUT OUTPUT SEMANTICS

The default scheduling of a worklet provides a 1 to 1 mapping from the input domain to the output domain. For example, a `vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField` gets run once for every item of the input array and produces one item for the output array. Likewise, `vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints` gets run once for every cell in the input topology and produces one associated item for the output field.

However, there are many operations that do not fall well into this 1 to 1 mapping procedure. The operation might need to pass over elements that produce no value or the operation might need to produce multiple values for a single input element. Such non 1 to 1 mappings can be achieved by defining a scatter or a mask (or both) on a worklet. [\[DOCUMENT MASK\]](#)

31.1 Scatter

A *scatter* allows you to specify for each input element how many output elements should be created. For example, a scatter allows you to create two output elements for every input element. A scatter could also allow you to drop every other input element from the output. The following types of scatter are provided by VTK-m.

`vtkm::worklet::ScatterIdentity` Provides a basic 1 to 1 mapping from input to output. This is the default scatter used if none is specified.

`vtkm::worklet::ScatterUniform` Provides a 1 to many mapping from input to output with the same number of outputs for each input. A template parameter provides the number of output values to produce per input.

`vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting` Provides a 1 to any mapping from input to output with different numbers of outputs for each input. The constructor takes an `ArrayHandle` that is the same size as the input containing the count of output values to produce for each input. Values can be zero, in which case that input will be skipped.

`vtkm::worklet::ScatterPermutation` Reorders the indices. The constructor takes a permutation `ArrayHandle` that is sized to the number of output values and maps output indices to input indices. For example, if index i of the permutation array contains j , then the worklet invocation for output i will get the j^{th} input values. The reordering does not have to be 1 to 1. Any input not referenced by the permutation array will be dropped, and any input referenced by the permutation array multiple times will be duplicated. However, unlike `ScatterCounting` `VisitIndex` is always 0 even if an input value happens to be duplicated.

Did you know?

Scatters are often used to create multiple outputs for a single input, but they can also be used to remove inputs from the output. In particular, if you provide a count of 0 in a `ScatterCounting` count array, no outputs will be created for the associated input. To simply mask out some elements from the input, provide `ScatterCounting` with a stencil array of 0's and 1's with a 0 for every element you want to remove and a 1 for every element you want to pass. You can also mix 0's with counts larger than 1 to drop some elements and add multiple results for other elements. `ScatterPermutation` can similarly be used to remove input values by leaving them out of the permutation.

To define a scatter procedure, the worklet must provide a type definition named `ScatterType`. The `ScatterType` must be set to one of the aforementioned `Scatter*` classes. It is common, but optional, to also provide a static method named `MakeScatter` that generates an appropriate scatter object for the worklet if you cannot use the default constructor for the scatter. This static method can be used by users of the worklet to set up the scatter for the `Invoker`.

Example 31.1: Declaration of a scatter type in a worklet.

```

1  using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
2
3  template<typename CountArrayType>
4  VTKM_CONT static ScatterType MakeScatter(const CountArrayType& countArray)
5  {
6      VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(CountArrayType);
7      return ScatterType(countArray);
8 }
```

When using a scatter that produces multiple outputs for a single input, the worklet is invoked multiple times with the same input values. In such an event the worklet operator needs to distinguish these calls to produce the correct associated output. This is done by declaring one of the `ExecutionSignature` arguments as `VisitIndex`. This tag will pass a `vtkm::IdComponent` to the worklet that identifies which invocation is being called.

It is also the case that when a scatter can produce multiple outputs for some input that the index of the input element is not the same as the `WorkIndex`. If the index to the input element is needed, you can use the `InputIndex` tag in the `ExecutionSignature`. It is also good practice to use the `OutputIndex` tag if the index to the output element is needed.

Most `Scatter` objects have a state, and this state must be passed to the `vtkm::cont::Invoker` when invoking the worklet. In this case, the `Scatter` object should be passed as the second object to the call to the `Invoker` (after the worklet object).

Example 31.2: Invoking with a custom scatter.

```

1  vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting generateScatter =
2      ClipPoints::Generate::MakeScatter(countArray);
3  this->Invoke(
4      ClipPoints::Generate{}, generateScatter, inField, clippedPointsArray);
```

Did you know?

A scatter object does not have to be tied to a single worklet/invoker instance. In some cases it makes sense to use the same scatter object multiple times for worklets that have the same input to output mapping. Although this is not common, it can save time by reusing the set up computations of `ScatterCounting`.

To demonstrate using scatters with worklets, we provide some contrived but illustrative examples. The first example is a worklet that takes a pair of input arrays and interleaves them so that the first, third, fifth, and so on entries come from the first array and the second, fourth, sixth, and so on entries come from the second array. We achieve this by using a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterUniform` of size 2 and using the `VisitIndex` to determine from which array to pull a value.

Example 31.3: Using `ScatterUniform`.

```

1 struct InterleaveArrays : vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn, FieldIn, FieldOut);
4     using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2, _3, VisitIndex);
5     using InputDomain = _1;
6
7     using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterUniform<2>;
8
9     template<typename T>
10    VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const T& input0,
11                             const T& input1,
12                             T& output,
13                             vtkm::IdComponent visitIndex) const
14    {
15        if (visitIndex == 0)
16        {
17            output = input0;
18        }
19        else // visitIndex == 1
20        {
21            output = input1;
22        }
23    }
24 };

```

The second example takes a collection of point coordinates and clips them by an axis-aligned bounding box. It does this using a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting` with an array containing 0 for all points outside the bounds and 1 for all points inside the bounds. As is typical with this type of operation, we use another worklet with a default identity scatter to build the count array.

Example 31.4: Using `ScatterCounting`.

```

1 struct ClipPoints
2 {
3     class Count : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
4     {
5     public:
6         using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn points, FieldOut count);
7         using ExecutionSignature = _2(_1);
8         using InputDomain = _1;
9
10        VTKM_CONT Count(const vtkm::Bounds& bounds)
11            : Bounds(bounds)
12        {
13        }
14
15        template<typename T>
16        VTKM_EXEC vtkm::IdComponent operator()(const vtkm::Vec<T, 3>& point) const
17        {
18            return (this->Bounds.Contains(point) ? 1 : 0);
19        }
20
21     private:
22         vtkm::Bounds Bounds;
23     };

```

```

24     class Generate : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
25     {
26     public:
27         using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn inPoints, FieldOut outPoints);
28         using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2);
29         using InputDomain = _1;
30
31         using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
32
33         template<typename CountArrayType>
34         VTKM_CONT static ScatterType MakeScatter(const CountArrayType& countArray)
35         {
36             VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(CountArrayType);
37             return ScatterType(countArray);
38         }
39
40         template<typename InType, typename OutType>
41         VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const vtkm::Vec<InType, 3>& inPoint,
42                               vtkm::Vec<OutType, 3>& outPoint) const
43         {
44             // The scatter ensures that this method is only called for input points
45             // that are passed to the output (where the count was 1). Thus, in this
46             // case we know that we just need to copy the input to the output.
47             outPoint = vtkm::Vec<OutType, 3>(inPoint[0], inPoint[1], inPoint[2]);
48         }
49     };
50
51 };
52
53 //
54 // Later in the associated Filter class...
55 //
56
57     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> countArray;
58
59     this->Invoke(ClipPoints::Count(this->Bounds), inField, countArray);
60
61     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T> clippedPointsArray;
62
63     vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting generateScatter =
64         ClipPoints::Generate::MakeScatter(countArray);
65     this->Invoke(
66         ClipPoints::Generate{}, generateScatter, inField, clippedPointsArray);

```

The third example takes an input array and reverses the ordering. It does this using a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterPermutation` with a permutation array generated from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting` counting down from the input array size to 0.

Example 31.5: Using `ScatterPermutation`.

```

1 struct ReverseArrayWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn inputArray, FieldOut outputArray);
4     using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2);
5     using InputDomain = _1;
6
7     using ArrayStorageTag =
8         typename vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Id>::StorageTag;
9     using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterPermutation<ArrayStorageTag>;
10
11     VTKM_CONT
12     static ScatterType MakeScatter(vtkm::Id arraySize)
13     {
14         return ScatterType(

```

```

15     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting<vtkm::Id>(arraySize - 1, -1, arraySize));
16 }
17
18 template<typename FieldType>
19 VTKM_EXEC void operator()(FieldType inputArrayField,
20                           FieldType& outputArrayField) const
21 {
22     outputArrayField = inputArrayField;
23 }
24 };
25
26 /**
27 // Later in the associated Filter class...
28 /**
29
30     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T> outputField;
31     this->Invoke(ReverseArrayWorklet{},
32                   ReverseArrayWorklet::MakeScatter(inputField.GetNumberOfValues()),
33                   inputField,
34                   outputField);

```

Did you know?

A `vtkm::worklet::ScatterPermutation` can have less memory usage than a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting` when zeroing indices. By default, a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterPermutation` will omit all fields that are not specified in the input permutation, whereas `vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting` requires 0 values. If mapping an input to an output that omits fields, consider using a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterPermutation` to save memory.

Common Errors

A permutation array provided to `vtkm::worklet::ScatterPermutation` can be filled with arbitrary id values. If an input permutation id exceeds the bounds of an input provided to a `worklet`, an out of bounds error will occur in the worklet functor. To prevent this kind of error, you should ensure that ids in the `vtkm::worklet::ScatterPermutation` do not exceed the bounds of provided inputs.

GENERATING CELL SETS

This chapter describes techniques for designing algorithms in VTK-m that generate cell sets to be inserted in a `vtkm::cont::DataSet`. Although Chapter 7 on data sets describes how to create a data set, including defining its set of cells, these are serial functions run in the control environment that are not designed for computing geometric structures. Rather, they are designed for specifying data sets built from existing data arrays, from inherently slow processes (such as file I/O), or for small test data. In this chapter we discuss how to write worklets that create new mesh topologies by writing data that can be incorporated into a `vtkm::cont::CellSet`.

This chapter is constructed as a set of patterns that are commonly employed to build cell sets. These techniques apply the worklet structures documented in Chapter 21. Although it is possible for these worklets to generate data of its own, the algorithms described here follow the more common use case of deriving one topology from another input data set. This chapter is not (and cannot be) completely comprehensive by covering every possible mechanism for building cell sets. Instead, we provide the basic and common patterns used in scientific visualization.

32.1 Single Cell Type

For our first example of algorithms that generate cell sets is one that creates a set of cells in which all the cells are of the same shape and have the same number of points. Our motivating example is an algorithm that will extract all the edges from a cell set. The resulting cell set will comprise a collection of line cells that represent the edges from the original cell set. Since all cell edges can be represented as lines with two endpoints, we know all the output cells will be of the same type. As we will see later in the example, we can use a `vtkm::cont::CellSetSingleType` to represent the data.

It is rare that an algorithm generating a cell set will generate exactly one output cell for each input cell. Thus, the first step in an algorithm generating a cell set is to count the number of cells each input item will create. In our motivating example, this is the the number of edges for each input cell.

Example 32.1: A simple worklet to count the number of edges on each cell.

```
1 struct CountEdgesWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2 {
3     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cellSet, FieldOut numEdges);
4     using ExecutionSignature = _2(CellShape, PointCount);
5     using InputDomain = _1;
6
7     template<typename CellShapeTag>
8     VTKM_EXEC_CONT vtkm::IdComponent operator()
9         CellShapeTag cellShape,
10         vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell) const
11     {
```

```

12     return vtkm::exec::CellEdgeNumberOfEdges(numPointsInCell, cellShape, *this);
13 }
14 };

```

This count array generated in Example 32.1 can be used in a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting` of a subsequent worklet that generates the output cells. (See Section 31.1 for information on using a scatter with a worklet.) We will see this momentarily.

Did you know?

If you happen to have an operation that you know will have the same count for every input cell, then you can skip the count step and use a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterUniform` instead of `ScatterCount`. Doing so will simplify the code and skip some computation. We cannot use `ScatterUniform` in this example because different cell shapes have different numbers of edges and therefore different counts. However, if we were theoretically to make an optimization for 3D structured grids, we know that each cell is a hexahedron with 12 edges and could use a `ScatterUniform<12>` for that.

The second and final worklet we need to generate our wireframe cells is one that outputs the indices of an edge. The worklet parenthesis' operator takes information about the input cell (shape and point indices) and an index of which edge to output. The aforementioned `ScatterCounting` provides a `VisitIndex` that signals which edge to output. The worklet parenthesis operator returns the two indices for the line in, naturally enough, a `vtkm::Id2`.

Example 32.2: A worklet to generate indices for line cells.

```

1 class EdgeIndicesWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2 {
3 public:
4     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cellSet, FieldOut connectivityOut);
5     using ExecutionSignature = void(CellShape, PointIndices, _2, VisitIndex);
6     using InputDomain = _1;
7
8     using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
9
10    template<typename CellShapeTag, typename PointIndexVecType>
11    VTKM_EXEC void operator()(CellShapeTag cellShape,
12                             const PointIndexVecType& globalPointIndicesForCell,
13                             vtkm::Id2& connectivityOut,
14                             vtkm::IdComponent edgeIndex) const
15    {
16        vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell =
17            globalPointIndicesForCell.GetNumberOfComponents();
18
19        vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex0 = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
20            numPointsInCell, 0, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this);
21        vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex1 = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
22            numPointsInCell, 1, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this);
23
24        connectivityOut[0] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex0];
25        connectivityOut[1] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex1];
26    }
27 };

```

Our ultimate goal is to fill a `vtkm::cont::CellSetSingleType` object with the generated line cells. A `CellSetSingleType` requires 4 items: the number of points, the constant cell shape, the constant number of points in each cell, and an array of connection indices. The first 3 items are trivial. The number of points can be taken from the input cell set as they are the same. The cell shape and number of points are predetermined to be line

and 2, respectively. The last item, the array of connection indices, is what we are creating with the worklet in Example 32.2.

However, there is a complication. The connectivity array for `CellSetSingleType` is expected to be a flat array of `vtkm::Id` indices, not an array of `Vec` objects. We could jump through some hoops adjusting the `ScatterCounting` to allow the worklet to output only one index of one cell rather than all indices of one cell. But that would be overly complicated and inefficient.

A simpler approach is to use the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec` fancy array handle (described in Section 26.12) to make a flat array of indices look like an array of `Vec` objects. The following example shows what the `DoExecute` method in the associated filter would look like. Note the use `make_ArrayHandleGroupVec` when calling `Invoke` on line 20 to make this conversion.

Example 32.3: Invoking worklets to extract edges from a cell set.

```

1 template<typename Policy>
2 inline VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet ExtractEdges::DoExecute(
3     const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inData,
4     vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy> policy)
5 {
6
7     const vtkm::cont::DynamicCellSet& inCellSet =
8         vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSet(inData.GetCellSet(), policy);
9
10    // Count number of edges in each cell.
11    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> edgeCounts;
12    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::CountEdgesWorklet{}, inCellSet, edgeCounts);
13
14    // Build the scatter object (for non 1-to-1 mapping of input to output)
15    vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting scatter(edgeCounts);
16    this->OutputToInputCellMap =
17        scatter.GetOutputToInputMap(inCellSet.GetNumberOfCells());
18
19    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> connectivityArray;
20    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::EdgeIndicesWorklet{},
21                  scatter,
22                  inCellSet,
23                  vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVec<2>(connectivityArray));
24
25    vtkm::cont::CellSetSingleType<> outCellSet;
26    outCellSet.Fill(
27        inCellSet.GetNumberOfPoints(), vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_LINE, 2, connectivityArray);
28
29    vtkm::cont::DataSet outData;
30
31    outData.SetCellSet(outCellSet);
32
33    for (vtkm::IdComponent coordSystemIndex = 0;
34          coordSystemIndex < inData.GetNumberOfCoordinateSystems();
35          ++coordSystemIndex)
36    {
37        outData.AddCoordinateSystem(inData.GetCoordinateSystem(coordSystemIndex));
38    }
39
40    return outData;
41 }
```

Another feature to note in Example 32.3 is that the method calls `GetOutputToInputMap` on the `Scatter` object it creates and squirrels the map array away for later use. The reason for this behavior is to implement mapping fields that are attached on the input cells to the indices of the output. In practice, `DoExecute` is called on `DataSet` objects to create new `DataSet` objects. The method in Example 32.3 creates a new `CellSet`, but we also need a method to transform the `Fields` on the data set. The saved `OutputToInputCellMap` array allows us

to transform input fields to output fields.

The following example shows the implementation of `DoMapField` in the associated filter that takes this saved `OutputToInputCellMap` array and converts an array from an input cell field to an output cell field array. Note that we can do this by using the `OutputToInputCellMap` as an index array in a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandlePermutation`.

Example 32.4: Converting cell fields using a simple permutation.

```

1 template<typename T, typename StorageType, typename Policy>
2 inline vtkm::cont::bool ExtractEdges::DoMapField(
3     vtkm::cont::DataSet& result,
4     const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, StorageType>& inputArray,
5     const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMeta,
6     const vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>&)
7 {
8     vtkm::cont::Field outputField;
9
10    if (fieldMeta.IsPointField())
11    {
12        outputField = fieldMeta.AsField(inputArray); // pass through
13    }
14    else if (fieldMeta.IsCellField())
15    {
16        vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T> outputCellArray;
17        vtkm::cont::ArrayCopy(vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandlePermutation(
18            this->OutputToInputCellMap, inputArray),
19            outputCellArray);
20        outputField = fieldMeta.AsField(outputCellArray);
21    }
22    else
23    {
24        return false;
25    }
26
27    result.AddField(outputField);
28
29    return true;
30 }
```

32.2 Combining Like Elements

Our motivating example in Section 32.1 created a cell set with a line element representing each edge in some input data set. However, on close inspection there is a problem with our algorithm: it is generating a lot of duplicate elements. The cells in a typical mesh are connected to each other. As such, they share edges with each other. That is, the edge of one cell is likely to also be part of one or more other cells. When multiple cells contain the same edge, the algorithm we created in Section 32.1 will create multiple overlapping lines, one for each cell using the edge, as demonstrated in Figure 32.1. What we really want is to have one line for every edge in the mesh rather than many overlapping lines.

In this section we will re-implement the algorithm to generate a wireframe by creating a line for each edge, but this time we will merge duplicate edges together. Our first step is the same as before. We need to count the number of edges in each input cell and use those counts to create a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting` for subsequent worklets. Counting the edges is a simple worklet.

Example 32.5: A simple worklet to count the number of edges on each cell.

```

1 struct CountEdgesWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2 {
```

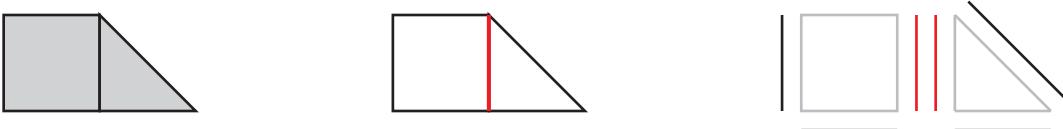


Figure 32.1: Duplicate lines from extracted edges. Consider the small mesh at the left comprising a square and a triangle. If we count the edges in this mesh, we would expect to get 6. However, our naïve implementation in Section 32.1 generates 7 because the shared edge (highlighted in red in the wireframe in the middle) is duplicated. As seen in the exploded view at right, one line is created for the square and one for the triangle.

```

3  using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cellSet, FieldOut numEdges);
4  using ExecutionSignature = _2(CellShape, PointCount);
5  using InputDomain = _1;
6
7  template<typename CellShapeTag>
8  VTKM_EXEC_CONT vtkm::IdComponent operator()(
9      CellShapeTag cellShape,
10     vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell) const
11 {
12     return vtkm::exec::CellEdgeNumberOfEdges(numPointsInCell, cellShape, *this);
13 }
14 }
```

In our previous version, we used the count to directly write out the lines. However, before we do that, we want to identify all the unique edges and identify which cells share this edge. This grouping is exactly the function that the reduce by key worklet type (described in Section 21.4) is designed to accomplish. The principal idea is to write a “key” that uniquely identifies the edge. The reduce by key worklet can then group the edges by the key and allow you to combine the data for the edge.

Thus, our goal of finding duplicate edges hinges on producing a key where two keys are identical if and only if the edges are the same. One straightforward key is to use the coordinates in 3D space by, say, computing the midpoint of the edge. The main problem with using this point coordinates approach is that a computer can hold a point coordinate only with floating point numbers of limited precision. Computer floating point computations are notorious for providing slightly different answers when the results should be the same. For example, if an edge has endpoints at p_1 and p_2 and two different cells compute the midpoint as $(p_1 + p_2)/2$ and $(p_2 + p_1)/2$, respectively, the answer is likely to be slightly different. When this happens, the keys will not be the same and we will still produce 2 edges in the output.

Fortunately, there is a better choice for keys based on the observation that in the original cell set each edge is specified by endpoints that each have unique indices. We can combine these 2 point indices to form a “canonical” descriptor of an edge (correcting for order).¹ VTK-m comes with a helper function, `vtkm::exec::CellEdgeCanonicalId`, defined in `vtkm/exec/CellEdge.h`, to produce these unique edge keys as `vtkm::Id2`s. Our second worklet produces these canonical edge identifiers.

Example 32.6: Worklet generating canonical edge identifiers.

```

1 class EdgeIdsWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2 {
3 public:
4     using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cellSet, FieldOut canonicalIds);
5     using ExecutionSignature = void(CellShape cellShape,
6                                     PointIndices globalPointIndices,
7                                     VisitIndex localEdgeIndex,
8                                     _2 canonicalIdOut);
```

¹Using indices to find common mesh elements is described by Miller et al. in “Finely-Threaded History-Based Topology Computation” (in *Eurographics Symposium on Parallel Graphics and Visualization*, June 2014).

```

9  using InputDomain = _1;
10 using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
11
12 template<typename CellShapeTag, typename PointIndexVecType>
13 VTKM_EXEC void operator()(CellShapeTag cellShape,
14                           const PointIndexVecType& globalPointIndicesForCell,
15                           vtkm::IdComponent localEdgeIndex,
16                           vtkm::Id2& canonicalIdOut) const
17 {
18     vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell =
19         globalPointIndicesForCell.GetNumberOfComponents();
20
21     canonicalIdOut = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeCanonicalID(
22         numPointsInCell, localEdgeIndex, cellShape, globalPointIndicesForCell, *this);
23 }
24 };
```

Our third and final worklet generates the line cells by outputting the indices of each edge. As hinted at earlier, this worklet is a reduce by key worklet (inheriting from `vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey`). When the worklet is invoked, VTK-m will collect the unique keys and call the worklet once for each unique edge. Because there is no longer a consistent mapping from the generated lines to the elements of the input cell set, we need pairs of indices identifying the cells/edges from which the edge information comes. We use these indices along with a connectivity structure produced by a `WholeCellSetIn` to find the information about the edge. As shown later, these indices of cells and edges can be extracted from the `ScatterCounting` used to execute the worklet back in Example 32.6.

As we did in Section 32.1, this worklet writes out the edge information in a `vtkm::Id2` (which in some following code will be created with an `ArrayHandleGroupVec`).

Example 32.7: A worklet to generate indices for line cells from combined edges.

```

1 class EdgeIndicesWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey
2 {
3 public:
4     using ControlSignature = void(KeysIn keys,
5                                   WholeCellSetIn<> inputCells,
6                                   ValuesIn originCells,
7                                   ValuesIn originEdges,
8                                   ReducedValuesOut connectivityOut);
9     using ExecutionSignature = void(_2 inputCells,
10                                    _3 originCell,
11                                    _4 originEdge,
12                                    _5 connectivityOut);
13     using InputDomain = _1;
14
15     template<typename CellSetType, typename OriginCellsType, typename OriginEdgesType>
16     VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const CellSetType& cellSet,
17                               const OriginCellsType& originCells,
18                               const OriginEdgesType& originEdges,
19                               vtkm::Id2& connectivityOut) const
20     {
21         // Regardless of how many cells are sharing the edge we are generating, we
22         // know that each cell/edge given to us by the reduce-by-key refers to the
23         // same edge, so we can just look at the first cell to get the edge.
24         vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell = cellSet.GetNumberOfIndices(originCells[0]);
25         vtkm::IdComponent edgeIndex = originEdges[0];
26         auto cellShape = cellSet.GetCellShape(originCells[0]);
27
28         vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex0 = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
29             numPointsInCell, 0, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this);
30         vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex1 = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
31             numPointsInCell, 1, edgeIndex, cellShape, *this);
```

```

32     auto globalPointIndicesForCell = cellSet.GetIndices(originCells[0]);
33     connectivityOut[0] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex0];
34     connectivityOut[1] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex1];
35   }
36 }
37 
```

Did you know?

It so happens that the `vtkm::Id2`'s generated by `CellEdgeCanonicalId` contain the point indices of the two endpoints, which is enough information to create the edge. Thus, in this example it would be possible to forgo the steps of looking up indices through the cell set. That said, this is more often not the case, so for the purposes of this example we show how to construct cells without depending on the structure of the keys.

With these 3 worklets, it is now possible to generate all the information we need to fill a `vtkm::cont::CellSetSingleType` object. A `CellSetSingleType` requires 4 items: the number of points, the constant cell shape, the constant number of points in each cell, and an array of connection indices. The first 3 items are trivial. The number of points can be taken from the input cell set as they are the same. The cell shape and number of points are predetermined to be line and 2, respectively.

The last item, the array of connection indices, is what we are creating with the worklet in Example 32.7. The connectivity array for `CellSetSingleType` is expected to be a flat array of `vtkm::Id` indices, but the worklet needs to provide groups of indices for each cell (in this case as a `Vec` object). To reconcile what the worklet provides and what the connectivity array must look like, we use the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec` fancy array handle (described in Section 26.12) to make a flat array of indices look like an array of `Vec` objects. The following example shows what the `DoExecute` method in the associated filter would look like. Note the use of `make_ArrayHandleGroupVec` when calling `Invoke` on line 30 to make this conversion.

Example 32.8: Invoking worklets to extract unique edges from a cell set.

```

1 template<typename Policy>
2 inline VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet ExtractEdges::DoExecute(
3   const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inData,
4   vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy> policy)
5 {
6   const vtkm::cont::DynamicCellSet& inCellSet =
7     vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSet(inData.GetCellSet(), policy);
8
9   // First, count the edges in each cell.
10  vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> edgeCounts;
11  this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::CountEdgesWorklet{}, inCellSet, edgeCounts);
12
13  // Second, using these counts build a scatter that repeats a cell's visit
14  // for each edge in the cell.
15  vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting scatter(edgeCounts);
16  this->OutputToInputCellMap =
17    scatter.GetOutputToInputMap(inCellSet.GetNumberOfCells());
18  vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting::VisitArrayType outputToInputEdgeMap =
19    scatter.GetVisitArray(inCellSet.GetNumberOfCells());
20
21  // Third, for each edge, extract a canonical id.
22  vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id2> canonicalIds;
23  this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::EdgeIdsWorklet{}, scatter, inCellSet, canonicalIds);
24
25  // Fourth, construct a Keys object to combine all like edge ids.
26  this->CellToEdgeKeys = vtkm::worklet::Keys<vtkm::Id2>(canonicalIds);

```

```

27 // Fifth, use a reduce-by-key to extract indices for each unique edge.
28 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> connectivityArray;
29 this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::EdgeIndicesWorklet{},
30             this->CellToEdgeKeys,
31             inCellSet,
32             this->OutputToInputCellMap,
33             outputToInputEdgeMap,
34             vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVec<2>(connectivityArray));
35
36
37 // Sixth, use the created connectivity array to build a cell set.
38 vtkm::cont::CellSetSingleType<> outCellSet;
39 outCellSet.Fill(
40     inCellSet.GetNumberOfPoints(), vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_LINE, 2, connectivityArray);
41
42 vtkm::cont::DataSet outData;
43
44 outData.SetCellSet(outCellSet);
45
46 for (vtkm::IdComponent coordSystemIndex = 0;
47       coordSystemIndex < inData.GetNumberOfCoordinateSystems();
48       ++coordSystemIndex)
49 {
50     outData.AddCoordinateSystem(inData.GetCoordinateSystem(coordSystemIndex));
51 }
52
53 return outData;
54 }
```

Another feature to note in Example 32.8 is that the method calls `GetOutputToInputMap` on the `Scatter` object it creates and squirrels it away for later use. It also saves the `vtkm::worklet::Keys` object created for later use. The reason for this behavior is to implement mapping fields that are attached on the input cells to the indices of the output. In practice, `DoExecute` is called on `DataSet` objects to create new `DataSet` objects. The method in Example 32.8 creates a new `CellSet`, but we also need a method to transform the `Fields` on the data set. The saved `OutputToInputCellMap` array and `Keys` object allow us to transform input fields to output fields.

The following example shows the implementation of `DoMapField` in the associated filter that takes these saved objects and converts an array from an input cell field to an output cell field array. Because in general there are several cells that contribute to each edge/line in the output, we need a method to combine all these cell values to one. The most appropriate combination is likely an average of all the values. Because this is a common operation, VTK-m provides the `vtkm::worklet::AverageByKey` class to help perform exactly this operation. `AverageByKey` provides a `Run` method that takes a `Keys` object, an array of in values, and a device adapter tag and produces and array of values averaged by key.

Example 32.9: Converting cell fields that average collected values.

```

1 template<typename T, typename StorageType, typename Policy>
2 inline VTKM_CONT bool ExtractEdges::DoMapField(
3     vtkm::cont::DataSet& result,
4     const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, StorageType>& inputArray,
5     const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMeta,
6     const vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>&)
7 {
8     vtkm::cont::Field outputField;
9
10    if (fieldMeta.IsPointField())
11    {
12        outputField = fieldMeta.AsField(inputArray); // pass through
13    }
14    else if (fieldMeta.IsCellField())
15    {
16        auto outputCellArray =

```

```

17     vtkm::worklet::AverageByKey::Run(this->CellToEdgeKeys,
18                                         vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandlePermutation(
19                                         this->OutputToInputCellMap, inputArray));
20     outputField = fieldMeta.AsField(outputCellArray);
21   }
22   else
23   {
24     return false;
25   }
26
27   result.AddField(outputField);
28
29   return true;
30 }
```

32.3 Faster Combining Like Elements with Hashes

In the previous two sections we constructed worklets that took a cell set and created a new set of cells that represented the edges of the original cell set, which can provide a wireframe of the mesh. In Section 32.1 we provided a pair of worklets that generate one line per edge per cell. In Section 32.2 we improved on this behavior by using a reduce by key worklet to find and merge shared edges.

If we were to time all the operations run in the later implementation to generate the wireframe (i.e. the operations in Example 32.8), we would find that the vast majority of the time is not spent in the actual worklets. Rather, the majority of the time is spent in collecting the like keys, which happens in the constructor of the `vtkm::worklet::Keys` object. Internally, keys are collected by sorting them. The most fruitful way to improve the performance of this algorithm is to improve the sorting behavior.

The details of how the sort works is dependent on the inner workings of the device adapter. It turns out that the performance of the sort of the keys is highly dependent on the data type of the keys. For example, sorting numbers stored in a 32-bit integer is often much faster than sorting groups of 2 or 3 64-bit integer. This is particularly true when the sort is capable of performing a radix-based sort.

An easy way to convert collections of indices like those returned from `vtkm::exec::CellEdgeCanonicalId` to a 32-bit integer is to use a hash function. To facilitate the creation of hash values, VTK-m comes with a simple `vtkm::Hash` function (in the `vtkm/Hash.h` header file). `Hash` takes a `Vec` or `Vec`-like object of integers and returns a value of type `vtkm::HashType` (an alias for a 32-bit integer). This hash function uses the FNV-1a algorithm that is designed to create hash values that are quasi-random but deterministic. This means that hash values of two different identifiers are unlikely to be the same.

That said, hash collisions can happen and become increasingly likely on larger data sets. Therefore, if we wish to use hash values, we also have to add conditions that manage collisions when they happen. Resolving hash value collisions adds overhead, but the time saved in faster sorting of hash values generally outweighs the overhead added by resolving collisions.² In this section we will improve on the implementation given in Section 32.2 by using hash values for keys and resolving for collisions.

As always, our first step is to count the number of edges in each input cell. These counts are used to create a `vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting` for subsequent worklets.

Example 32.10: A simple worklet to count the number of edges on each cell.

```

1 | struct CountEdgesWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2 | {
```

²A comparison of the time required for completely unique keys and hash keys with collisions is studied by Lessley, et al. in “Techniques for Data-Parallel Searching for Duplicate Elements” (in *IEEE Symposium on Large Data Analysis and Visualization*, October 2017).

```
3  using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cellSet, FieldOut numEdges);
4  using ExecutionSignature = _2(CellShape, PointCount);
5  using InputDomain = _1;
6
7  template<typename CellShapeTag>
8  VTKM_EXEC_CONT vtkm::IdComponent operator_()
9  {
10     CellShapeTag cellShape,
11     vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell) const
12     {
13         return vtkm::exec::CellEdgeNumberOfEdges(numPointsInCell, cellShape, *this);
14     }
15 }
```

Our next step is to generate keys that can be used to find like elements. As before, we will use the `vtkm::exec::CellEdgeCanonicalId` function to create a unique representation for each edge. However, rather than directly use the value from `CellEdgeCanonicalId`, which is a `vtkm::Id2`, we will instead use that to generate a hash value.

Example 32.11: Worklet generating hash values.

```
1  class EdgeHashesWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints
2  {
3  public:
4      using ControlSignature = void(CellSetIn cellSet, FieldOut hashValues);
5      using ExecutionSignature = _2(CellShape cellShape,
6                                     PointIndices globalPointIndices,
7                                     VisitIndex localEdgeIndex);
8      using InputDomain = _1;
9
10     using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
11
12     template<typename CellShapeTag, typename PointIndexVecType>
13     VTKM_EXEC vtkm::HashType operator_()
14     {
15         CellShapeTag cellShape,
16         const PointIndexVecType& globalPointIndicesForCell,
17         vtkm::IdComponent localEdgeIndex) const
18     {
19         vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell =
20             globalPointIndicesForCell.GetNumberOfComponents();
21         return vtkm::Hash(vtkm::exec::CellEdgeCanonicalId(
22             numPointsInCell, localEdgeIndex, cellShape, globalPointIndicesForCell, *this));
23     }
24 }
```

The hash values generated by the worklet in Example 32.11 will be the same for two identical edges. However, it is no longer guaranteed that two distinct edges will have different keys, and collisions of this nature become increasingly common for larger cell sets. Thus, our next step is to resolve any such collisions.

The following example provides a worklet that goes through each group of edges associated with the same hash value (using a reduce by key worklet). It identifies which edges are actually the same as which other edges, marks a local identifier for each unique edge group, and returns the number of unique edges associated with the hash value.

Example 32.12: Worklet to resolve hash collisions occurring on edge identifiers.

```
1  class EdgeHashCollisionsWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey
2  {
3  public:
4      using ControlSignature = void(KeysIn keys,
5                                     WholeCellSetIn<> inputCells,
6                                     ValuesIn originCells,
7                                     ValuesIn originEdges,
8                                     ValuesOut localEdgeIndices,
```

```

9          ReducedValuesOut numEdges);
10         using ExecutionSignature = _6(_2 inputCells,
11                                     _3 originCells,
12                                     _4 originEdges,
13                                     _5 localEdgeIndices);
14         using InputDomain = _1;
15
16         template<typename CellSetType,
17                   typename OriginCellsType,
18                   typename OriginEdgesType,
19                   typename localEdgeIndicesType>
20         VTKM_EXEC vtkm::IdComponent operator()(
21             const CellSetType& cellSet,
22             const OriginCellsType& originCells,
23             const OriginEdgesType& originEdges,
24             localEdgeIndicesType& localEdgeIndices) const
25         {
26             vtkm::IdComponent numEdgesInHash = localEdgeIndices.GetNumberOfComponents();
27
28             // Sanity checks.
29             VTKM_ASSERT(originCells.GetNumberOfComponents() == numEdgesInHash);
30             VTKM_ASSERT(originEdges.GetNumberOfComponents() == numEdgesInHash);
31
32             // Clear out localEdgeIndices
33             for (vtkm::IdComponent index = 0; index < numEdgesInHash; ++index)
34             {
35                 localEdgeIndices[index] = -1;
36             }
37
38             // Count how many unique edges there are and create an id for each;
39             vtkm::IdComponent numUniqueEdges = 0;
40             for (vtkm::IdComponent firstEdgeIndex = 0; firstEdgeIndex < numEdgesInHash;
41                  ++firstEdgeIndex)
42             {
43                 if (localEdgeIndices[firstEdgeIndex] == -1)
44                 {
45                     vtkm::IdComponent edgeId = numUniqueEdges;
46                     localEdgeIndices[firstEdgeIndex] = edgeId;
47                     // Find all matching edges.
48                     vtkm::Id firstCellIndex = originCells[firstEdgeIndex];
49                     vtkm::Id2 canonicalEdgeId =
50                         vtkm::exec::CellEdgeCanonicalId(cellSet.GetNumberOfIndices(firstCellIndex),
51                                             originEdges[firstEdgeIndex],
52                                             cellSet.GetCellShape(firstCellIndex),
53                                             cellSet.GetIndices(firstCellIndex),
54                                             *this);
55                     for (vtkm::IdComponent laterEdgeIndex = firstEdgeIndex + 1;
56                          laterEdgeIndex < numEdgesInHash;
57                          ++laterEdgeIndex)
58                     {
59                         vtkm::Id laterCellIndex = originCells[laterEdgeIndex];
60                         vtkm::Id2 otherCanonicalEdgeId = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeCanonicalId(
61                             cellSet.GetNumberOfIndices(laterCellIndex),
62                             originEdges[laterEdgeIndex],
63                             cellSet.GetCellShape(laterCellIndex),
64                             cellSet.GetIndices(laterCellIndex),
65                             *this);
66                         if (canonicalEdgeId == otherCanonicalEdgeId)
67                         {
68                             localEdgeIndices[laterEdgeIndex] = edgeId;
69                         }
70                     }
71                     ++numUniqueEdges;
72                 }

```

```
73     }
74
75     return numUniqueEdges;
76 }
77 };
```

With all hash collisions correctly identified, we are ready to generate the connectivity array for the line elements. This worklet uses a reduce by key worklet like the previous example, but this time we use a [ScatterCounting](#) to run the worklet multiple times for hash values that contain multiple unique edges. The worklet takes all the information it needs to reference back to the edges in the original mesh including a [WholeCellSetIn](#), look back indices for the cells and respective edges, and the unique edge group indicators produced by Example 32.11.

As in the previous sections, this worklet writes out the edge information in a [vtkm::Id2](#) (which in some following code will be created with an [ArrayHandleGroupVec](#)).

Example 32.13: A worklet to generate indices for line cells from combined edges and potential collisions.

```
1 class EdgeIndicesWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey
2 {
3 public:
4     using ControlSignature = void(KeysIn keys,
5                                     WholeCellSetIn<> inputCells,
6                                     ValuesIn originCells,
7                                     ValuesIn originEdges,
8                                     ValuesIn localEdgeIndices,
9                                     ReducedValuesOut connectivityOut);
10    using ExecutionSignature = void(_2 inputCells,
11                                    _3 originCell,
12                                    _4 originEdge,
13                                    _5 localEdgeIndices,
14                                    VisitIndex localEdgeIndex,
15                                    _6 connectivityOut);
16    using InputDomain = _1;
17
18    using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
19
20    template<typename CellSetType,
21             typename OriginCellsType,
22             typename OriginEdgesType,
23             typename LocalEdgeIndicesType>
24    VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const CellSetType& cellSet,
25                             const OriginCellsType& originCells,
26                             const OriginEdgesType& originEdges,
27                             const LocalEdgeIndicesType& localEdgeIndices,
28                             vtkm::IdComponent localEdgeIndex,
29                             vtkm::Id2& connectivityOut) const
30    {
31        // Find the first edge that matches the index given and return it.
32        for (vtkm::IdComponent edgeIndex = 0;; ++edgeIndex)
33        {
34            if (localEdgeIndices[edgeIndex] == localEdgeIndex)
35            {
36                vtkm::Id cellIndex = originCells[edgeIndex];
37                vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInCell = cellSet.GetNumberOfIndices(cellIndex);
38                vtkm::IdComponent edgeInCellIndex = originEdges[edgeIndex];
39                auto cellShape = cellSet.GetCellShape(cellIndex);
40
41                vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex0 = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
42                    numPointsInCell, 0, edgeInCellIndex, cellShape, *this);
43                vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex1 = vtkm::exec::CellEdgeLocalIndex(
44                    numPointsInCell, 1, edgeInCellIndex, cellShape, *this);
45
46                auto globalPointIndicesForCell = cellSet.GetIndices(cellIndex);
47                connectivityOut[0] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex0];
```

```

48     connectivityOut[1] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex1];
49
50     break;
51 }
52 }
53 }
54 };

```

With these 3 worklets, it is now possible to generate all the information we need to fill a `vtkm::cont::CellSetSingleType` object. A `CellSetSingleType` requires 4 items: the number of points, the constant cell shape, the constant number of points in each cell, and an array of connection indices. The first 3 items are trivial. The number of points can be taken from the input cell set as they are the same. The cell shape and number of points are predetermined to be line and 2, respectively.

The last item, the array of connection indices, is what we are creating with the worklet in Example 32.13. The connectivity array for `CellSetSingleType` is expected to be a flat array of `vtkm::Id` indices, but the worklet needs to provide groups of indices for each cell (in this case as a `Vec` object). To reconcile what the worklet provides and what the connectivity array must look like, we use the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec` fancy array handle (described in Section 26.12) to make a flat array of indices look like an array of `Vec` objects.

The following example shows what the `DoExecute` method in the associated filter would look like.

Example 32.14: Invoking worklets to extract unique edges from a cell set using hash values.

```

1 template<typename Policy>
2 inline VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet ExtractEdges::DoExecute(
3     const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inData,
4     vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy> policy)
5 {
6     const vtkm::cont::DynamicCellSet& inCellSet =
7         vtkm::filter::ApplyPolicyCellSet(inData.GetCellSet(), policy);
8
9     // First, count the edges in each cell.
10    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> edgeCounts;
11    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::CountEdgesWorklet{}, inCellSet, edgeCounts);
12
13    // Second, using these counts build a scatter that repeats a cell's visit
14    // for each edge in the cell.
15    vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting scatter(edgeCounts);
16    this->OutputToInputCellMap =
17        scatter.GetOutputToInputMap(inCellSet.GetNumberOfCells());
18    vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting::VisitArrayType outputToInputEdgeMap =
19        scatter.GetVisitArray(inCellSet.GetNumberOfCells());
20
21    // Third, for each edge, extract a hash.
22    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::HashType> hashValues;
23    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::EdgeHashesWorklet{}, scatter, inCellSet, hashValues);
24
25    // Fourth, use a Keys object to combine all like hashes.
26    this->CellToEdgeKeys = vtkm::worklet::Keys<vtkm::HashType>(hashValues);
27
28    // Fifth, use a reduce-by-key to collect like hash values, resolve collisions,
29    // and count the number of unique edges associated with each hash.
30    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> numUniqueEdgesInEachHash;
31    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::EdgeHashCollisionsWorklet{},
32                  this->CellToEdgeKeys,
33                  inCellSet,
34                  this->OutputToInputCellMap,
35                  outputToInputEdgeMap,
36                  this->LocalEdgeIndices,
37                  numUniqueEdgesInEachHash);
38
39    // Sixth, use a reduce-by-key to extract indices for each unique edge.

```

```

40 // (Note that HashCollisionScatter is an std::shared_ptr because we cannot copy
41 // ScatterCounting objects.)
42 this->HashCollisionScatter.reset(
43     new vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting(numUniqueEdgesInEachHash));
44
45 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> connectivityArray;
46 this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::EdgeIndicesWorklet{},
47                 *this->HashCollisionScatter,
48                 this->CellToEdgeKeys,
49                 inCellSet,
50                 this->OutputToInputCellMap,
51                 outputToInputEdgeMap,
52                 this->LocalEdgeIndices,
53                 vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVec<2>(connectivityArray));
54
55 // Seventh, use the created connectivity array to build a cell set.
56 vtkm::cont::CellSetSingleType<> outCellSet;
57 outCellSet.Fill(
58     inCellSet.GetNumberOfPoints(), vtkm::CELL_SHAPE_LINE, 2, connectivityArray);
59
60 vtkm::cont::DataSet outData;
61
62 outData.SetCellSet(outCellSet);
63
64 for (vtkm::IdComponent coordSystemIndex = 0;
65      coordSystemIndex < inData.GetNumberOfCoordinateSystems();
66      ++coordSystemIndex)
67 {
68     outData.AddCoordinateSystem(inData.GetCoordinateSystem(coordSystemIndex));
69 }
70
71 return outData;
72 }
```

As noted in Section 32.2, in practice `DoExecute` is called on `DataSet` objects to create new `DataSet` objects. Although Example 32.14 creates a new `CellSet`, we also need a method to transform the `Fields` on the data set. To do this, we need to save some information. This includes the map from the edge of each cell to its origin cell (`OutputToInputCellMap`), a `Keys` object on the hash values (`CellToEdgeKeys`), an array of indices resolving collisions (`LocalEdgeIndices`), and a `ScatterCounting` to repeat edge outputs when unique edges collide on a hash (`HashCollisionScatter`).



Common Errors

Note that `HashCollisionScatter` is an object of type `vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting`, which does not have a default constructor. That can be a problem since you do not have the data to construct `HashCollisionScatter` until `DoExecute` is called. To get around this chicken-and-egg issue, it is best to store the `ScatterCounter` as a pointer. It is best practice to use a smart pointer, like `std::shared_ptr` to manage it.

In Section 32.2 we used a convenience method to average a field attached to cells on the input to each unique edge in the output. Unfortunately, that function does not take into account the collisions that can occur on the keys. Instead we need a custom worklet to average those values that match the same unique edge.

Example 32.15: A worklet to average values with the same key, resolving for collisions.

```

1 | class AverageCellEdgesFieldWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey
2 | {
```

```

3 public:
4     using ControlSignature = void(KeysIn keys,
5                                     ValuesIn inFieldValues,
6                                     ValuesIn localEdgeIndices,
7                                     ReducedValuesOut averagedField);
8     using ExecutionSignature = _4(_2 inFieldValues,
9                                     _3 localEdgeIndices,
10                                    VisitIndex localEdgeIndex);
11    using InputDomain = _1;
12
13    using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
14
15    template<typename InFieldValuesType, typename LocalEdgeIndicesType>
16    VTKM_EXEC typename InFieldValuesType::ComponentType operator()(
17        const InFieldValuesType& inFieldValues,
18        const LocalEdgeIndicesType& localEdgeIndices,
19        vtkm::IdComponent localEdgeIndex) const
20    {
21        using FieldType = typename InFieldValuesType::ComponentType;
22
23        FieldType averageField = FieldType(0);
24        vtkm::IdComponent numValues = 0;
25        for (vtkm::IdComponent reduceIndex = 0;
26             reduceIndex < inFieldValues.GetNumberOfComponents();
27             ++reduceIndex)
28        {
29            if (localEdgeIndices[reduceIndex] == localEdgeIndex)
30            {
31                FieldType fieldValue = inFieldValues[reduceIndex];
32                averageField = averageField + fieldValue;
33                ++numValues;
34            }
35        }
36        VTKM_ASSERT(numValues > 0);
37        return static_cast<FieldType>(averageField / numValues);
38    }
39}

```

With this worklet, it is straightforward to process cell fields.

Example 32.16: Invoking the worklet to process cell fields, resolving for collisions.

```

1 template<typename T, typename StorageType, typename Policy>
2 inline VTKM_CONT bool ExtractEdges::DoMapField(
3     vtkm::cont::DataSet& result,
4     const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, StorageType>& inputArray,
5     const vtkm::filter::FieldMetadata& fieldMeta,
6     const vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy>&)
7 {
8     vtkm::cont::Field outputField;
9
10    if (fieldMeta.IsPointField())
11    {
12        outputField = fieldMeta.AsField(inputArray); // pass through
13    }
14    else if (fieldMeta.IsCellField())
15    {
16        vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T> averageField;
17        this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::AverageCellEdgesFieldWorklet{},
18                      *this->HashCollisionScatter,
19                      this->CellToEdgeKeys,
20                      vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandlePermutation(this->OutputToInputCellMap,
21                                                               inputArray),
22                      this->LocalEdgeIndices,
23                      averageField);

```

```

24     outputField = fieldMeta.AsField(averageField);
25 }
26 else
27 {
28     return false;
29 }
30
31 result.AddField(outputField);
32
33 return true;
34 }
```

32.4 Variable Cell Types

So far in our previous examples we have demonstrated creating a cell set where every cell is the same shape and number of points (i.e. a [CellSetSingleType](#)). However, it can also be the case where an algorithm must create cells of a different type (into a [vtkm::cont::CellSetExplicit](#)). The procedure for generating cells of different shapes is similar to that of creating a single shape. There is, however, an added step of counting the size (in number of points) of each shape to build the appropriate structure for storing the cell connectivity.

Our motivating example is a filter that extracts all the unique faces in a cell set and stores them in a cell set of polygons. This problem is similar to the one addressed in Sections 32.1, 32.2, and 32.3. In both cases it is necessary to find all subelements of each cell (in this case the faces instead of the edges). It is also the case that we expect many faces to be shared among cells in the same way edges are shared among cells. We will use the hash-based approach demonstrated in Section 32.3 except this time applied to faces instead of edges.

The main difference between the two extraction tasks is that whereas all edges are lines with two points, faces can come in different sizes. A tetrahedron has triangular faces whereas a hexahedron has quadrilateral faces. Pyramid and wedge cells have both triangular and quadrilateral faces. Thus, in general the algorithm must be capable of outputting multiple cell types.

Our algorithm for extracting unique cell faces follows the same algorithm as that in Section 32.3. We first need three worklets (used in succession) to count the number of faces in each cell, to generate a hash value for each face, and to resolve hash collisions. These are essentially the same as Examples 32.10, 32.11, and 32.12, respectively, with superficial changes made (like changing `Edge` to `Face`). To make it simpler to follow the discussion, the code is not repeated here.

When extracting edges, these worklets provide everything necessary to write out line elements. However, before we can write out polygons of different sizes, we first need to count the number of points in each polygon. The following example does just that. This worklet also writes out the identifier for the shape of the face, which we will eventually require to build a [CellSetExplicit](#). Also recall that we have to work with the information returned from the collision resolution to report on the appropriate unique cell face.

Example 32.17: A worklet to count the points in the final cells of extracted faces

```

1 class CountPointsInFaceWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey
2 {
3 public:
4     using ControlSignature = void(KeysIn keys,
5                                     WholeCellSetIn<> inputCells,
6                                     ValuesIn originCells,
7                                     ValuesIn originFaces,
8                                     ValuesIn localFaceIndices,
9                                     ReducedValuesOut faceShape,
10                                    ReducedValuesOut numPointsInEachFace);
11
12     using ExecutionSignature = void(_2 inputCells,
13                                    _3 originCell,
```

```

13         _4 originFace,
14         _5 localFaceIndices,
15         VisitIndex localFaceIndex,
16         _6 faceShape,
17         _7 numPointsInFace);
18     using InputDomain = _1;
19
20     using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
21
22     template<typename CellSetType,
23             typename OriginCellsType,
24             typename OriginFacesType,
25             typename LocalFaceIndicesType>
26     VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const CellSetType& cellSet,
27                             const OriginCellsType& originCells,
28                             const OriginFacesType& originFaces,
29                             const LocalFaceIndicesType& localFaceIndices,
30                             vtkm::IdComponent localFaceIndex,
31                             vtkm::UInt8& faceShape,
32                             vtkm::IdComponent& numPointsInFace) const
33     {
34         // Find the first face that matches the index given.
35         for (vtkm::IdComponent faceIndex = 0;; ++faceIndex)
36         {
37             if (localFaceIndices[faceIndex] == localFaceIndex)
38             {
39                 vtkm::Id cellIndex = originCells[faceIndex];
40                 faceShape = vtkm::exec::CellFaceShape(
41                     originFaces[faceIndex], cellSet.GetCellShape(cellIndex), *this);
42                 numPointsInFace = vtkm::exec::CellFaceNumberOfPoints(
43                     originFaces[faceIndex], cellSet.GetCellShape(cellIndex), *this);
44                 break;
45             }
46         }
47     }
48 };

```

When extracting edges, we converted a flat array of connectivity information to an array of `Vecs` using an `ArrayHandleGroupVec`. However, `ArrayHandleGroupVec` can only create `Vecs` of a constant size. Instead, for this use case we need to use `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable`. As described in Section 26.12, `ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable` takes a flat array of values and an index array of offsets that points to the beginning of each group to represent as a `Vec`-like. The worklet in Example 32.17 does not actually give us the array of offsets we need. Rather, it gives us the count of each group. We can get the offsets from the counts by using the `vtkm::cont::ConvertNumIndicesToOffsets` convenience function.

Example 32.18: Converting counts of connectivity groups to offsets for `ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable`.

```

1     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> offsetsExtended;
2     vtkm::Id connectivityArraySize;
3     vtkm::cont::ConvertNumIndicesToOffsets(
4         numPointsInEachFace, offsetsExtended, connectivityArraySize);
5
6     auto offsetsExclusive = vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleView(
7         offsetsExtended, 0, offsetsExtended.GetNumberOfValues() - 1);
8
9     vtkm::cont::CellSetExplicit<>::ConnectivityArrayType connectivityArray;
10    connectivityArray.Allocate(connectivityArraySize);
11    auto connectivityArrayVecs = vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable(
12        connectivityArray, offsetsExclusive);

```

Once we have created an `ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable`, we can pass that to a worklet that produces the point connections for each output polygon. The worklet is very similar to the one for creating edge lines (shown in

Example 32.13), but we have to correctly handle the `Vec`-like of unknown type and size.

Example 32.19: A worklet to generate indices for polygon cells of different sizes from combined edges and potential collisions.

```

1 class FaceIndicesWorklet : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey
2 {
3 public:
4     using ControlSignature = void(KeysIn keys,
5                                     WholeCellSetIn<> inputCells,
6                                     ValuesIn originCells,
7                                     ValuesIn originFaces,
8                                     ValuesIn localFaceIndices,
9                                     ReducedValuesOut connectivityOut);
10    using ExecutionSignature = void(_2 inputCells,
11                                    _3 originCell,
12                                    _4 originFace,
13                                    _5 localFaceIndices,
14                                    VisitIndex localFaceIndex,
15                                    _6 connectivityOut);
16    using InputDomain = _1;
17
18    using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
19
20    template<typename CellSetType,
21             typename OriginCellsType,
22             typename OriginFacesType,
23             typename LocalFaceIndicesType,
24             typename ConnectivityVecType>
25    VTKM_EXEC void operator()(const CellSetType& cellSet,
26                             const OriginCellsType& originCells,
27                             const OriginFacesType& originFaces,
28                             const LocalFaceIndicesType& localFaceIndices,
29                             vtkm::IdComponent localFaceIndex,
30                             ConnectivityVecType& connectivityOut) const
31    {
32        // Find the first face that matches the index given and return it.
33        for (vtkm::IdComponent faceIndex = 0;; ++faceIndex)
34        {
35            if (localFaceIndices[faceIndex] == localFaceIndex)
36            {
37                vtkm::Id cellIndex = originCells[faceIndex];
38                vtkm::IdComponent faceInCellIndex = originFaces[faceIndex];
39                auto cellShape = cellSet.GetCellShape(cellIndex);
40                vtkm::IdComponent numPointsInFace = connectivityOut.GetNumberOfComponents();
41
42                VTKM_ASSERT(
43                    numPointsInFace ==
44                    vtkm::exec::CellFaceNumberOfPoints(faceInCellIndex, cellShape, *this));
45
46                auto globalPointIndicesForCell = cellSet.GetIndices(cellIndex);
47                for (vtkm::IdComponent localPointI = 0; localPointI < numPointsInFace;
48                     ++localPointI)
49                {
50                    vtkm::IdComponent pointInCellIndex = vtkm::exec::CellFaceLocalIndex(
51                        localPointI, faceInCellIndex, cellShape, *this);
52                    connectivityOut[localPointI] = globalPointIndicesForCell[pointInCellIndex];
53                }
54
55                break;
56            }
57        }
58    }
59};
```

With these worklets in place, we can implement a filter DoExecute as follows.

Example 32.20: Invoking worklets to extract unique faces from a cell set.

```

1 template<typename Policy>
2 inline VTKM_CONT vtkm::cont::DataSet ExtractFaces::DoExecute(
3     const vtkm::cont::DataSet& inData,
4     vtkm::filter::PolicyBase<Policy> policy)
5 {
6
7     const vtkm::cont::DynamicCellSet& inCellSet = inData.GetCellSet();
8
9     // First, count the faces in each cell.
10    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> faceCounts;
11    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::CountFacesWorklet{}, inCellSet, faceCounts);
12
13    // Second, using these counts build a scatter that repeats a cell's visit
14    // for each edge in the cell.
15    vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting scatter(faceCounts);
16    this->OutputToInputCellMap =
17        scatter.GetOutputToInputMap(inCellSet.GetNumberOfCells());
18    vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting::VisitArrayType outputToInputFaceMap =
19        scatter.GetVisitArray(inCellSet.GetNumberOfCells());
20
21    // Third, for each face, extract a hash.
22    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::HashType> hashValues;
23    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::FaceHashesWorklet{}, scatter, inCellSet, hashValues);
24
25    // Fourth, use a Keys object to combine all like hashes.
26    this->CellToFaceKeys = vtkm::worklet::Keys<vtkm::HashType>(hashValues);
27
28    // Fifth, use a reduce-by-key to collect like hash values, resolve collisions,
29    // and count the number of unique faces associated with each hash.
30    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> numUniqueFacesInEachHash;
31    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::FaceHashCollisionsWorklet{},
32                  this->CellToFaceKeys,
33                  inCellSet,
34                  this->OutputToInputCellMap,
35                  outputToInputFaceMap,
36                  this->LocalFaceIndices,
37                  numUniqueFacesInEachHash);
38
39    // Sixth, use a reduce-by-key to count the number of points in each unique face.
40    // Also identify the shape of each face.
41    this->HashCollisionScatter.reset(
42        new vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting(numUniqueFacesInEachHash));
43
44    vtkm::cont::CellSetExplicit<>::ShapesArrayType shapeArray;
45    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> numPointsInEachFace;
46
47    this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::CountPointsInFaceWorklet{},
48                  *this->HashCollisionScatter,
49                  this->CellToFaceKeys,
50                  inCellSet,
51                  this->OutputToInputCellMap,
52                  outputToInputFaceMap,
53                  this->LocalFaceIndices,
54                  shapeArray,
55                  numPointsInEachFace);
56
57    // Seventh, convert the numPointsInEachFace array to an offsets array and use that
58    // to create an ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable.
59    vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> offsetsExtended;
60    vtkm::Id connectivityArraySize;
61    vtkm::cont::ConvertNumIndicesToOffsets(

```

```
62     numPointsInEachFace, offsetsExtended, connectivityArraySize);
63
64     auto offsetsExclusive = vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleView(
65         offsetsExtended, 0, offsetsExtended.GetNumberOfValues() - 1);
66
67     vtkm::cont::CellSetExplicit<>::ConnectivityArrayType connectivityArray;
68     connectivityArray.Allocate(connectivityArraySize);
69     auto connectivityArrayVecs = vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable(
70         connectivityArray, offsetsExclusive);
71
72     // Eighth, use a reduce-by-key to extract indices for each unique face.
73     this->Invoke(vtkm::worklet::FaceIndicesWorklet{},
74                 *this->HashCollisionScatter,
75                 this->CellToFaceKeys,
76                 inCellSet,
77                 this->OutputToInputCellMap,
78                 outputToInputFaceMap,
79                 this->LocalFaceIndices,
80                 connectivityArrayVecs);
81
82     // Ninth, use the created connectivity array and others to build a cell set.
83     vtkm::cont::CellSetExplicit<> outCellSet;
84     outCellSet.Fill(
85         inCellSet.GetNumberOfPoints(), shapeArray, connectivityArray, offsetsExtended);
86
87     vtkm::cont::DataSet outData;
88
89     outData.SetCellSet(outCellSet);
90
91     for (vtkm::IdComponent coordSystemIndex = 0;
92          coordSystemIndex < inData.GetNumberOfCoordinateSystems();
93          ++coordSystemIndex)
94     {
95         outData.AddCoordinateSystem(inData.GetCoordinateSystem(coordSystemIndex));
96     }
97
98     return outData;
99 }
```

As noted previously, in practice `DoExecute` is called on `DataSet` objects to create new `DataSet` objects. The process for doing so is no different from our previous algorithm as described at the end of Section 32.3 (Examples 32.15 and 32.16).

VARIANT ARRAY HANDLES

The `ArrayHandle` class uses templating to make very efficient and type-safe access to data. However, it is sometimes inconvenient or impossible to specify the element type and storage at run-time. The `VariantArrayHandle` class provides a mechanism to manage arrays of data with unspecified types.

`vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle` holds a reference to an array. Unlike `ArrayHandle`, `VariantArrayHandle` is *not* templated. Instead, it uses C++ run-type type information to store the array without type and cast it when appropriate.

A `VariantArrayHandle` can be established by constructing it with or assigning it to an `ArrayHandle`. The following example demonstrates how a `VariantArrayHandle` might be used to load an array whose type is not known until run-time.

Example 33.1: Creating a `VariantArrayHandle`.

```

1 | VTKM_CONT
2 | vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle LoadVariantArray(const void* buffer,
3 |                                                 vtkm::Id length,
4 |                                                 std::string type)
5 |
6 | {
7 |     vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle handle;
8 |     if (type == "float")
9 |     {
10 |         vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> concreteArray =
11 |             vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(reinterpret_cast<const vtkm::Float32*>(buffer),
12 |                                         length);
13 |         handle = concreteArray;
14 |     }
15 |     else if (type == "int")
16 |     {
17 |         vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> concreteArray =
18 |             vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(reinterpret_cast<const vtkm::Int32*>(buffer),
19 |                                         length);
20 |         handle = concreteArray;
21 |     }
22 |     return handle;
23 | }
```

33.1 Querying and Casting

Data pointed to by a `VariantArrayHandle` is not directly accessible. However, there are a few generic queries you can make without directly knowing the data type. The `GetNumberOfValues` method returns the length of the array with respect to its base data type. It is also common in VTK-m to use data types, such as `vtkm::Vec`,

with multiple components per value. The `GetNumberOfComponents` method returns the number of components in a vector-like type (or 1 for scalars).

Example 33.2: Non type-specific queries on `VariantArrayHandle`.

```
1 std::vector<vtkm::Float32> scalarBuffer(10);
2 vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle scalarDynamicHandle(
3     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(scalarBuffer));
4
5 // This returns 10.
6 vtkm::Id scalarArraySize = scalarDynamicHandle.GetNumberOfValues();
7
8 // This returns 1.
9 vtkm::IdComponent scalarComponents = scalarDynamicHandle.GetNumberOfComponents();
10
11 std::vector<vtkm::Vec3f_32> vectorBuffer(20);
12 vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle vectorDynamicHandle(
13     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(vectorBuffer));
14
15 // This returns 20.
16 vtkm::Id vectorArraySize = vectorDynamicHandle.GetNumberOfValues();
17
18 // This returns 3.
19 vtkm::IdComponent vectorComponents = vectorDynamicHandle.GetNumberOfComponents();
```

It is also often desirable to create a new array based on the underlying type of a `VariantArrayHandle`. For example, when a filter creates a field, it is common to make this output field the same type as the input. To satisfy this use case, `VariantArrayHandle` has a method named `NewInstance` that creates a new empty array with the same underlying type as the original array.

Example 33.3: Using `NewInstance`.

```
1 std::vector<vtkm::Float32> scalarBuffer(10);
2 vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle variantHandle(
3     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(scalarBuffer));
4
5 // This creates a new empty array of type Float32.
6 vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle newVariantArray = variantHandle.NewInstance();
```

Before the data with a `VariantArrayHandle` can be accessed, the type of the array must be established. This is usually done internally within VTK-m when a worklet or filter is invoked and the `VariantArrayHandle` is converted into an `ArrayHandleVirtual`. However, it is also possible to query the types and cast to a concrete `ArrayHandle`.

You can query the component type using the `VariantArrayHandle::IsValueType` method. `IsValueType` takes a value type and returns whether that matches the underlying array. You can query the component type and storage type using the `VariantArrayHandle::IsType` method. `IsType` takes an example array handle type and returns whether the underlying array matches the given static array type.

Example 33.4: Querying the component and storage types of a `VariantArrayHandle`.

```
1 std::vector<vtkm::Float32> scalarBuffer(10);
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32> concreteHandle =
3     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(scalarBuffer);
4 vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle variantHandle(concreteHandle);
5
6 // This returns true
7 bool isFloat32Array = variantHandle.IsType<decltype(concreteHandle)>();
8
9 // This returns false
10 bool isArrayHandle = variantHandle.IsType<vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id>>();
```

Once the type of the `VariantArrayHandle` is known, it can be cast to either to `ArrayHandleVirtual` or a concrete `ArrayHandle`, which has access to the data as described in Chapter 27. The easiest ways to do this is to use `AsVirtual` when desiring an `ArrayHandleVirtual` or `CopyTo` method when wanting a concrete `ArrayHandle`.

The `VariantArrayHandle::AsVirtual` templated method takes a value type as a template parameter and returns an array handle virtual that points to the array in `VariantArrayHandle`. If the given types are incorrect, then `AsVirtual` throws a `vtkm::cont::ErrorControlBadValue` exception.

Example 33.5: Casting a `VariantArrayHandle` to a virtual `ArrayHandle`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual<vtkm::Float32> virtualArray =
2 |   variantHandle.AsVirtual<vtkm::Float32>();
```

The `VariantArrayHandle::CopyTo` templated method takes a reference to an `ArrayHandle` as an argument and sets that array handle to point to the array in `VariantArrayHandle`. If the given types are incorrect, then `CopyTo` throws a `vtkm::cont::ErrorControlBadValue` exception.

Example 33.6: Casting a `VariantArrayHandle` to a concrete `ArrayHandle`.

```
1 | variantHandle.CopyTo(concreteHandle);
```



Common Errors

Remember that `ArrayHandle` and `VariantArrayHandle` represent pointers to the data, so this “copy” is a shallow copy. There is still only one copy of the data, and if you change the data in one array handle that change is reflected in the other.

33.2 Casting to Unknown Types

Using `AsVirtual`, and `CopyTo` are fine as long as the correct types are known, but often times they are not. For this use case `VariantArrayHandle` has a method named `CastAndCall` that attempts to cast the array to some set of types.

The `CastAndCall` method accepts a functor to run on the appropriately cast array. The functor must have an overloaded const parentheses operator that accepts an `ArrayHandle` of the appropriate type.

Example 33.7: Operating on `VariantArrayHandle` with `CastAndCall`.

```
1 | struct PrintArrayContentsFunctor
2 | {
3 |   template<typename T, typename S>
4 |   VTKM_CONT void operator()(const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, S>& array) const
5 |   {
6 |     this->PrintArrayPortal(array.GetPortalConstControl());
7 |   }
8 |
9 | private:
10 |   template<typename PortalType>
11 |   VTKM_CONT void PrintArrayPortal(const PortalType& portal) const
12 |   {
13 |     for (vtkm::Id index = 0; index < portal.GetNumberOfValues(); index++)
14 |     {
15 |       // All ArrayPortal objects have ValueType for the type of each value.
16 |       using ValueType = typename PortalType::ValueType;
```

```

17     ValueType value = portal.Get(index);
18
19     vtkm::IdComponent numComponents =
20         vtkm::VecTraits<ValueType>::GetNumberOfComponents(value);
21     for (vtkm::IdComponent componentIndex = 0; componentIndex < numComponents;
22          componentIndex++)
23     {
24         std::cout << " "
25             << vtkm::VecTraits<ValueType>::GetComponent(value, componentIndex);
26     }
27     std::cout << std::endl;
28 }
29 }
30 };
31 };
32 };
33 template<typename VariantArrayType>
34 void PrintArrayContents(const VariantArrayType& array)
35 {
36     array.CastAndCall(PrintArrayContentsFunctor());
37 }
```

Common Errors

It is possible to store any form of `ArrayHandle` in a `VariantArrayHandle`, but it is not possible for `CastAndCall` to check every possible form of `ArrayHandle`. If `CastAndCall` cannot determine the `ArrayHandle` type, then an `ErrorControlBadValue` is thrown. The following section describes how to specify the forms of `ArrayHandle` to try.

33.3 Specifying Cast Lists

The `CastAndCall` method can only check a finite number of value types. The default form of `CastAndCall` uses a default set of common types. These default lists can be overridden using the VTK-m list tags facility, which is discussed at length in Section 19.7.

Common type lists for value are defined in `vtkm/TypeListTag.h` and are documented in Section 19.7.2. This header also defines `VTKM_DEFAULT_TYPE_LIST_TAG`, which defines the default list of value types tried in `CastAndCall`.

There is a form of `CastAndCall` that accepts a tag for the list of component types. This can be used when the specific list is known at the time of the call. However, when creating generic operations like the `PrintArrayContents` function in Example 33.7, passing these tag is inconvenient at best.

To address this use case, `VariantArrayHandle` has a method named `ResetTypes`. This method returns a new object that behaves just like a `VariantArrayHandle` with identical state except that the cast and call functionality uses the specified component types instead of the default. (Note that `PrintArrayContents` in Example 33.7 is templated on the type of `VariantArrayHandle`. This is to accommodate using the objects from the `ResetTypes` method, which have the same behavior but different type names.)

So the default component type list contains a subset of the basic VTK-m types. If you wanted to accommodate more types, you could use `ResetTypes`.

Example 33.8: Trying all component types in a `VariantArrayHandle`.

```
1 | PrintArrayContents(dynamicArray.ResetTypes(vtkm::TypeListTagAll()));
```

Likewise, if you happen to know a particular type of the variant array, that can be specified to reduce the amount of object code created by templates in the compiler.

Example 33.9: Specifying a single component type in a `VariantArrayHandle`.

```
1 | PrintArrayContents(dynamicArray.ResetTypes(vtkm::TypeListTagId()));
```



Common Errors

`VariantArrayHandle::ResetTypes` does not change the object. Rather, it returns a new object with different type information. This method has no effect unless you do something with the returned value.

`ResetTypes` works by returning a `vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandleBase` object. `VariantArrayHandleBase` specifies the value tag as a template argument and otherwise behaves just like `VariantArrayHandle`.



Did you know?

I lied earlier when I said at the beginning of this chapter that `VariantArrayHandle` is a class that is not templated. This symbol is really just a type alias of `VariantArrayHandleBase`. Because the `VariantArrayHandle` fully specifies the template arguments, it behaves like a class, but if you get a compiler error it will show up as `VariantArrayHandleBase`.

Most code does not need to worry about working directly with `VariantArrayHandleBase`. However, it is sometimes useful to declare it in templated functions that accept variant array handles so that works with every type list. The function in Example 33.7 did this by making the variant array handle class itself the template argument. This will work, but it is prone to error because the template will resolve to any type of argument. When passing objects that are not variant array handles will result in strange and hard to diagnose errors. Instead, we can define the same function using `VariantArrayHandleBase` so that the template will only match variant array handle types.

Example 33.10: Using `VariantArrayHandleBase` to accept generic variant array handles.

```
1 | template<typename TypeList>
2 | void PrintArrayContents(const vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandleBase<TypeList>& array)
3 | {
4 |     array.CastAndCall(PrintArrayContentsFunctor());
5 | }
```


DEVICE ALGORITHMS

As described in Chapter 15, VTK-m is built around the concept of a *device adapter* that encapsulates the necessary features of each device on which VTK-m can run. At the core of the device adapter is a collection of basic algorithms optimized for the specific device. Many features of VTK-m, such as worklets, are built on top of these device algorithms. Using these higher level structures simplifies programming.

However, it is sometimes desirable to run directly run these algorithms provided by the device adapter. VTK-m comes with the templated class `vtkm::cont::Algorithm` that provides a set of algorithms that can be invoked in the control environment and are run on the execution environment. All algorithms also accept an optional device adapter argument.

`Algorithm` contains no state. It only has a set of static methods that implement its algorithms. The following methods are available.



Did you know?

Many of the following device adapter algorithms take input and output `ArrayHandles`, and these functions will handle their own memory management. This means that it is unnecessary to allocate output arrays. For example, it is unnecessary to call `ArrayHandle::Allocate` for the output array passed to the `Algorithm::Copy` method.

34.1 Copy

The `Algorithm::Copy` method copies data from an input array to an output array. The copy takes place in the execution environment.

Example 34.1: Using the `Copy` algorithm.

```
1 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
3     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
4
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> output;
6
7 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Copy(input, output);
8
9 // output has { 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 }
```

34.2 CopyIf

The `Algorithm::CopyIf` method selectively removes values from an array. The *copy if* algorithm is also sometimes referred to as *stream compact*. The first argument, the input, is an `ArrayHandle` to be compacted (by removing elements). The second argument, the stencil, is an `ArrayHandle` of equal size with flags indicating whether the corresponding input value is to be copied to the output. The third argument is an output `ArrayHandle` whose length is set to the number of true flags in the stencil and the passed values are put in order to the output array.

`Algorithm::CopyIf` also accepts an optional fourth argument that is a unary predicate to determine what values in the stencil (second argument) should be considered true. See Section 34.18 for more information on unary predicates. The unary predicate determines the true/false value of the stencil that determines whether a given entry is copied. If no unary predicate is given, then `CopyIf` will copy all values whose stencil value is not equal to 0 (or the closest equivalent to it). More specifically, it copies values not equal to `vtkm::TypeTraits::ZeroInitialization`.

Example 34.2: Using the `CopyIf` algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
2 std::vector<vtkm::UInt8> stencilBuffer{ 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1 };
3 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
4     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::UInt8> stencil =
6     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(stencilBuffer);
7
8 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> output;
9
10 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::CopyIf(input, stencil, output);
11
12 // output has { 0, 5, 3, 8, 3 }
13
14 struct LessThan5
15 {
16     VTKM_EXEC_CONT bool operator()(vtkm::Int32 x) const { return x < 5; }
17 };
18
19 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::CopyIf(input, input, output, LessThan5());
20
21 // output has { 0, 1, 1, 4, 3, 3 }
22

```

34.3 CopySubRange

The `Algorithm::CopySubRange` method copies the contents of a section of one `ArrayHandle` to another. The first argument is the input `ArrayHandle`. The second argument is the index from which to start copying data. The third argument is the number of values to copy from the input to the output. The fourth argument is the output `ArrayHandle`, which will be grown if it is not large enough. The fifth argument, which is optional, is the index in the output array to start copying data to. If the output index is not specified, data are copied to the beginning of the output array.

Example 34.3: Using the `CopySubRange` algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
3     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
4
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> output;

```

```

6 |     vtkm::cont::Algorithm::CopySubRange(input, 1, 7, output);
7 |
8 |     // output has { 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3 }
9 |

```

34.4 LowerBounds

The `Algorithm::LowerBounds` method takes three arguments. The first argument is an `ArrayHandle` of sorted values. The second argument is another `ArrayHandle` of items to find in the first array. `LowerBounds` find the index of the first item that is greater than or equal to the target value, much like the `std::lower_bound` STL algorithm. The results are returned in an `ArrayHandle` given in the third argument.

There are two specializations of `Algorithm::LowerBounds`. The first takes an additional comparison function that defines the less-than operation. The second specialization takes only two parameters. The first is an `ArrayHandle` of sorted `vtkm::Id`s and the second is an `ArrayHandle` of `vtkm::Id` to find in the first list. The results are written back out to the second array. This second specialization is useful for inverting index maps.

Example 34.4: Using the `LowerBounds` algorithm.

```

1 | std::vector<vtkm::Int32> sortedBuffer{ 0, 1, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 9 };
2 | std::vector<vtkm::Int32> valuesBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
3 |
4 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> sorted =
5 |     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(sortedBuffer);
6 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> values =
7 |     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(valuesBuffer);
8 |
9 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> output;
10 |
11 | vtkm::cont::Algorithm::LowerBounds(sorted, values, output);
12 |
13 | // output has { 8, 0, 1, 1, 6, 6, 5, 3, 8, 10, 11, 3 }
14 |
15 | std::vector<vtkm::Int32> revSortedBuffer{ 9, 8, 7, 7, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1, 1, 0 };
16 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> reverseSorted =
17 |     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(revSortedBuffer);
18 |
19 | vtkm::cont::Algorithm::LowerBounds(
20 |     reverseSorted, values, output, vtkm::SortGreater());
21 |
22 | // output has { 2, 11, 9, 9, 4, 4, 6, 7, 2, 1, 0, 7 }

```

34.5 Reduce

The `Algorithm::Reduce` method takes an input array, initial value, and a binary function and computes a “total” of applying the binary function to all entries in the array. The provided binary function must be associative (but it need not be commutative). There is a specialization of `Reduce` that does not take a binary function and computes the sum.

Example 34.5: Using the `Reduce` algorithm.

```

1 | std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 1, 1, 5, 5 };
2 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
3 |     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
4 |
5 | vtkm::Int32 sum = vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Reduce(input, 0);

```

```

6   // sum is 12
7
8   vtkm::Int32 product = vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Reduce(input, 1, vtkm::Multiply());
9   // product is 25
10

```

34.6 ReduceByKey

The `Algorithm::ReduceByKey` method works similarly to the `Reduce` method except that it takes an additional array of keys, which must be the same length as the values being reduced. The arrays are partitioned into segments that have identical adjacent keys, and a separate reduction is performed on each partition. The unique keys and reduced values are returned in separate arrays.

Example 34.6: Using the `ReduceByKey` algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Id> keyBuffer{ 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 };
2 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
3
4 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> keys = vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(keyBuffer);
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
6   vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
7
8 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> uniqueKeys;
9 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> sums;
10
11 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ReduceByKey(keys, input, uniqueKeys, sums, vtkm::Add());
12
13 // uniqueKeys is { 0, 3, 5, 6 }
14 // sums is { 7, 12, 4, 30 }
15
16 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> products;
17
18 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ReduceByKey(
19   keys, input, uniqueKeys, products, vtkm::Multiply());
20
21 // products is { 0, 25, 4, 4536 }

```

34.7 ScanExclusive

The `Algorithm::ScanExclusive` method takes an input and an output `ArrayHandle` and performs a running sum on the input array. The first value in the output is always 0. The second value in the output is the same as the first value in the input. The third value in the output is the sum of the first two values in the input. The fourth value in the output is the sum of the first three values of the input, and so on. `ScanExclusive` returns the sum of all values in the input. There are two forms of `ScanExclusive`. The first performs the sum using addition. The second form accepts a custom binary functor to use as the “sum” operator and a custom initial value (instead of 0).

Example 34.7: Using the `ScanExclusive` algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
3   vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
4
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> runningSum;
6
7 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ScanExclusive(input, runningSum);

```

```

8 // runningSum is { 0, 7, 7, 8, 9, 14, 19, 23, 26, 33, 41, 50 }
9
10 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> runningMax;
11
12 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ScanExclusive(input, runningMax, vtkm::Maximum(), -1);
13
14 // runningMax is { -1, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9 }
15

```

34.8 ScanExclusiveByKey

The `Algorithm::ScanExclusiveByKey` method works similarly to the `ScanExclusive` method except that it takes an additional array of keys, which must be the same length as the values being scanned. The arrays are partitioned into segments that have identical adjacent keys, and a separate scan is performed on each partition. Only the scanned values are returned.

Example 34.8: Using `ScanExclusiveByKey` algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Id> keyBuffer{ 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 };
2 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
3
4 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> keys = vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(keyBuffer);
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
6     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
7
8 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> runningSums;
9
10 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ScanExclusiveByKey(keys, input, runningSums);
11
12 // runningSums is { 0, 7, 0, 1, 2, 7, 0, 0, 3, 10, 18, 27 }
13
14 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> runningMaxes;
15
16 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ScanExclusiveByKey(
17     keys, input, runningMaxes, -1, vtkm::Maximum());
18
19 // runningMax is { -1, 7, -1, 1, 1, 5, -1, -1, 3, 7, 8, 9 }

```

34.9 ScanInclusive

The `Algorithm::ScanInclusive` method takes an input and an output `ArrayHandle` and performs a running sum on the input array. The first value in the output is the same as the first value in the input. The second value in the output is the sum of the first two values in the input. The third value in the output is the sum of the first three values of the input, and so on. `ScanInclusive` returns the sum of all values in the input. There are two forms of `ScanInclusive`: one performs the sum using addition whereas the other accepts a custom binary function to use as the sum operator.

Example 34.9: Using the `ScanInclusive` algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
3     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
4
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> runningSum;
6
7 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ScanInclusive(input, runningSum);

```

```

8 // runningSum is { 7, 7, 8, 9, 14, 19, 23, 26, 33, 41, 50, 53 }
9
10 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> runningMax;
11
12 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ScanInclusive(input, runningMax, vtkm::Maximum());
13
14 // runningMax is { 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9 }
15

```

34.10 ScanInclusiveByKey

The `Algorithm::ScanInclusiveByKey` method works similarly to the `ScanInclusive` method except that it takes an additional array of keys, which must be the same length as the values being scanned. The arrays are partitioned into segments that have identical adjacent keys, and a separate scan is performed on each partition. Only the scanned values are returned.

Example 34.10: Using the `ScanInclusiveByKey` algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Id> keyBuffer{ 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 };
2 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
3
4 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> keys = vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(keyBuffer);
5 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
6     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
7
8 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> runningSums;
9
10 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ScanInclusiveByKey(keys, input, runningSums);
11
12 // runningSums is { 7, 7, 1, 2, 7, 12, 4, 3, 10, 18, 27, 30 }
13
14 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> runningMaxes;
15
16 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::ScanInclusiveByKey(
17     keys, input, runningMaxes, vtkm::Maximum());
18
19 // runningMax is { 7, 7, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 9 }

```

34.11 Schedule

The `Algorithm::Schedule` method takes a functor as its first argument and invokes it a number of times specified by the second argument. It should be assumed that each invocation of the functor occurs on a separate thread although in practice there could be some thread sharing.

There are two versions of the `Schedule` method. The first version takes a `vtkm::Id` and invokes the functor that number of times. The second version takes a `vtkm::Id3` and invokes the functor once for every entry in a 3D array of the given dimensions.

The functor is expected to be an object with a const overloaded parentheses operator. The operator takes as a parameter the index of the invocation, which is either a `vtkm::Id` or a `vtkm::Id3` depending on what version of `Schedule` is being used. The functor must also subclass `vtkm::exec::FunctorBase`, which provides the error handling facilities for the execution environment. `FunctorBase` contains a public method named `RaiseError` that takes a message and will cause a `vtkm::cont::ErrorExecution` exception to be thrown in the control environment.

34.12 Sort

The `Algorithm::Sort` method provides an unstable sort of an array. There are two forms of the `Sort` method. The first takes an `ArrayHandle` and sorts the values in place. The second takes an additional argument that is a functor that provides the comparison operation for the sort.

Example 34.11: Using the Sort algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> array =
3   vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
4
5 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Sort(array);
6
7 // array has { 0, 1, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 9 }
8
9 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Sort(array, vtkm::SortGreater());
10
11 // array has { 9, 8, 7, 7, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1, 1, 0 }
```

34.13 SortByKey

The `Algorithm::SortByKey` method works similarly to the `Sort` method except that it takes two `ArrayHandles`: an array of keys and a corresponding array of values. The sort orders the array of keys in ascending values and also reorders the values so they remain paired with the same key. Like `Sort`, `SortByKey` has a version that sorts by the default less-than operator and a version that accepts a custom comparison functor.

Example 34.12: Using the SortByKey algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> keyBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 5, 4, 8, 9, 3 };
2 std::vector<vtkm::Id> valueBuffer{ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 };
3
4 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> keys =
5   vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(keyBuffer);
6 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> values =
7   vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(valueBuffer);
8
9 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::SortByKey(keys, values);
10
11 // keys has { 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 }
12 // values has { 1, 2, 7, 4, 3, 0, 5, 6 }
13
14 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::SortByKey(keys, values, vtkm::SortGreater());
15
16 // keys has { 9, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, 1, 0 }
17 // values has { 6, 5, 0, 3, 4, 7, 2, 1 }
```

34.14 Synchronize

The `Synchronize` method waits for any asynchronous operations running on the device to complete and then returns.

34.15 Unique

The `Algorithm::Unique` method removes all duplicate values in an `ArrayHandle`. The method will only find duplicates if they are adjacent to each other in the array. The easiest way to ensure that duplicate values are adjacent is to sort the array first.

There are two versions of `Unique`. The first uses the equals operator to compare entries. The second accepts a binary functor to perform the comparisons.

Example 34.13: Using the `Unique` algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> valuesBuffer{ 0, 1, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 9 };
2 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> values =
3     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(valuesBuffer);
4
5 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Unique(values);
6
7 // values has {0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9}
8
9 std::vector<vtkm::Float64> fvaluesBuffer{ 0.0, 0.001, 0.0, 1.5, 1.499, 2.0 };
10 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float64> fvalues =
11     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(fvaluesBuffer);
12
13 struct AlmostEqualFunctor
14 {
15     VTKM_EXEC_CONT bool operator()(vtkm::Float64 x, vtkm::Float64 y) const
16     {
17         return (vtkm::Abs(x - y) < 0.1);
18     }
19 };
20
21 vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Unique(fvalues, AlmostEqualFunctor());
22
23 // values has {0.0, 1.5, 2.0}

```

34.16 UpperBounds

The `Algorithm::UpperBounds` method takes three arguments. The first argument is an `ArrayHandle` of sorted values. The second argument is another `ArrayHandle` of items to find in the first array. `UpperBounds` finds the index of the first item that is greater than to the target value, much like the `std::upper_bound` STL algorithm. The results are returned in an `ArrayHandle` given in the third argument.

There are two specializations of `UpperBounds`. The first takes an additional comparison function that defines the less-than operation. The second takes only two parameters. The first is an `ArrayHandle` of sorted `vtkm::Id`s and the second is an `ArrayHandle` of `vtkm::Id`s to find in the first list. The results are written back out to the second array. This second specialization is useful for inverting index maps.

Example 34.14: Using the `UpperBounds` algorithm.

```

1 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> sortedBuffer{ 0, 1, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 9 };
2 std::vector<vtkm::Int32> valuesBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
3
4 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> sorted =
5     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(sortedBuffer);
6 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> values =
7     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(valuesBuffer);
8
9 vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Id> output;
10

```

```

11 |     vtkm::cont::Algorithm::UpperBounds(sorted, values, output);
12 |
13 | // output has { 10, 1, 3, 3, 8, 8, 6, 5, 10, 11, 12, 5 }
14 |
15 | std::vector<vtkm::Int32> revSortedBuffer{ 9, 8, 7, 7, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1, 1, 0 };
16 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> reverseSorted =
17 |     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(revSortedBuffer);
18 |
19 | vtkm::cont::Algorithm::UpperBounds(
20 |     reverseSorted, values, output, vtkm::SortGreater());
21 |
22 | // output has { 4, 12, 11, 11, 6, 6, 7, 9, 4, 2, 1, 9 }

```

34.17 Specifying the Device Adapter

When you call a method in `vtkm::cont::Algorithm`, a device is automatically specified based on available hardware and the VTK-m state. However, if you want to use a specific device, you can specify that device by passing either a `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterId` or a device adapter tag as the first argument to any of these methods.

Example 34.15: Using the DeviceAdapter with `vtkm::cont::Algorithm`.

```

1 | std::vector<vtkm::Int32> inputBuffer{ 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 };
2 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> input =
3 |     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandle(inputBuffer);
4 |
5 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> output_no_device_specified;
6 |
7 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Int32> output_device_specified;
8 |
9 | vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Copy(input, output_no_device_specified);
10 |
11 | //optional we can pass the device or int id number
12 | vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Copy(
13 |     vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagSerial(), input, output_device_specified);
14 |
15 | // output has { 7, 0, 1, 1, 5, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 3 }

```

34.18 Predicates and Operators

VTK-m follows certain design philosophies consistent with the functional programming paradigm. This assists in making implementations device agnostic and ensuring that various functions operate correctly and efficiently in multiple environments. Many basic operations, such as binary and unary comparisons and predicates, are implemented as templated functors. These are mostly re-implementations of basic C++ STL functors that can be used in the VTK-m execution environment.

Strictly using a functor by itself adds little in the way of functionality to the code. Their use is demonstrated more when used as parameters to one of the `vtkm::cont::Algorithm` methods discussed earlier in this chapter. Currently, VTK-m provides 3 categories of functors: **Unary Predicates**, **Binary Predicates**, and **Binary Operators**.

34.18.1 Unary Predicates

Unary Predicates are functors that take a single parameter and return a Boolean value. These types of functors are useful in determining if values have been initialized or zeroed out correctly.

`vtkm::IsZeroInitialized` Returns True if argument is the identity of its type.

`vtkm::NotZeroInitialized` Returns True if the argument is not the identity of its type.

`vtkm::LogicalNot` Returns True iff the argument is False. Requires that the argument type is convertible to a Boolean or implements the `!` operator.

Example 34.16: Basic Unary Predicate.

```

1 |   vtkm::IsZeroInitialized zero_initialized;
2 |   vtkm::NotZeroInitialized not_zero_initialized;
3 |   vtkm::LogicalNot logical_not;
4 |
5 |   bool zeroed = zero_initialized(vtkm::TypeTraits<vtkm::Id>::ZeroInitialization());
6 |   bool notZeroed = not_zero_initialized(vtkm::Id(1));
7 |   bool logicalNot = logical_not(false);

```

34.18.2 Binary Predicates

Binary Predicates take two parameters and return a single Boolean value. These types of functors are used when comparing two different parameters for some sort of condition.

`vtkm::Equal` Returns True iff the first argument is equal to the second argument. Requires that the argument type implements the `==` operator.

`vtkm::NotEqual` Returns True iff the first argument is not equal to the second argument. Requires that the argument type implements the `!=` operator.

`vtkm::SortLess` Returns True iff the first argument is less than the second argument. Requires that the argument type implements the `<` operator.

`vtkm::SortGreater` Returns True iff the first argument is greater than the second argument. Requires that the argument type implements the `<` operator (the comparison is inverted internally).

`vtkm::LogicalAnd` Returns True iff the first argument and the second argument are True. Requires that the argument type is convertible to a Boolean or implements the `&&` operator.

`vtkm::LogicalOr` Returns True iff the first argument or the second argument is True. Requires that the argument type is convertible to a Boolean or implements the `||` operator.

Example 34.17: Basic Binary Predicate.

```

1 |   vtkm::Equal equal_;
2 |   vtkm::NotEqual not_equal;
3 |   vtkm::SortLess sort_less;
4 |   vtkm::SortGreater sort_greater;
5 |   vtkm::LogicalAnd logical_and;
6 |   vtkm::LogicalOr logical_or;
7 |
8 |   bool equal = equal_(vtkm::Id(1), vtkm::Id(1));
9 |   bool notEqual = not_equal(vtkm::Id(1), vtkm::Id(2));

```

```

10 |     bool sortLess = sort_less(vtkm::Id(1), vtkm::Id(2));
11 |     bool sortGreater = sort_greater(vtkm::Id(2), vtkm::Id(1));
12 |     bool logicalAnd = logical_and(true, true);
13 |     bool logicalOr = logical_or(true, false);

```

34.18.3 Binary Operators

Binary Operators take two parameters and return a single value (usually of the same type as the input arguments). These types of functors are useful when performing reductions or transformations of a dataset.

vtkm::Sum Returns the sum of two arguments. Requires that the argument type implements the `+` operator.

vtkm::Product Returns the product (multiplication) of two arguments. Requires that the argument type implements the `*` operator.

vtkm::Maximum Returns the larger of two arguments. Requires that the argument type implements the `<` operator.

vtkm::Minimum Returns the smaller of two arguments. Requires that the argument type implements the `<` operator.

vtkm::MinAndMax Returns a `vtkm::Vec<T, 2>` that represents the minimum and maximum values. Requires that the argument type implements the `vtkm::Min` and `vtkm::Max` functions.

vtkm::BitwiseAnd Returns the bitwise and of two arguments. Requires that the argument type implements the `&` operator.

vtkm::BitwiseOr Returns the bitwise or of two arguments. Requires that the argument type implements the `|` operator.

vtkm::BitwiseXor Returns the bitwise xor of two arguments. Requires that the argument type implements the `^` operator.

Example 34.18: Basic Binary Operator.

```

1  vtkm::Sum sum_;
2  vtkm::Product product_;
3  vtkm::Maximum maximum_;
4  vtkm::Minimum minimum_;
5  vtkm::MinAndMax<vtkm::Id> min_and_max;
6  vtkm::BitwiseAnd bitwise_and;
7  vtkm::BitwiseOr bitwise_or;
8  vtkm::BitwiseXor bitwise_xor;
9
10 vtkm::Id sum = sum_(vtkm::Id(1), vtkm::Id(1));
11 vtkm::Id product = product_(vtkm::Id(2), vtkm::Id(2));
12 vtkm::Id max = maximum_(vtkm::Id(1), vtkm::Id(2));
13 vtkm::Id min = minimum_(vtkm::Id(1), vtkm::Id(2));
14 vtkm::Id2 minAndMax = min_and_max(vtkm::Id(3), vtkm::Id(4));
15 vtkm::Id bitwiseAnd = bitwise_and(vtkm::Id(1), vtkm::Id(3));
16 vtkm::Id bitwiseOr = bitwise_or(vtkm::Id(1), vtkm::Id(2));
17 vtkm::Id bitwiseXor = bitwise_xor(vtkm::Id(7), vtkm::Id(4));

```

34.18.4 Creating Custom Comparators

In addition to using the built in operators and predicates, it is possible to create your own custom functors to be used in one of the `vtkm::cont::Algorithm`. Custom operator and predicate functors can be used to apply specific logic used to manipulate your data. The following example creates a unary predicate that checks if the input is a power of 2.

Example 34.19: Custom Unary Predicate Implementation.

```
1 struct PowerOfTwo
2 {
3     VTKM_EXEC_CONT bool operator()(const vtkm::Id& x) const
4     {
5         if (x <= 0)
6         {
7             return false;
8         }
9         vtkm::BitwiseAnd bitwise_and;
10        return bitwise_and(x, vtkm::Id(x - 1)) == 0;
11    }
12};
```

Example 34.20: Custom Unary Predicate Usage.

```
1 PowerOfTwo power_of_two;
2
3 bool powerOfTwo = power_of_two(vtkm::Id(4)); // returns true
4 powerOfTwo = power_of_two(vtkm::Id(5)); // returns false
```

[NEED TO RE-ADD THIS IF POLICIES SURVIVE THE TRANSITION TO DYNAMIC OBJECTS.]

VIRTUAL OBJECTS

VTK-m contains a base class called `vtkm::VirtualObjectBase`. Any class built in VTK-m that has virtual methods and is intended to work in both the control and execution environment should inherit from `vtkm::VirtualObjectBase`. Hierarchies under `vtkm::VirtualObjectBase` can be used in conjunction with `vtkm::cont::VirtualObjectHandle` to transfer from the control environment (where they are set up) to the execution environment (where they are used). For a refresher on the differences between the control and execution environments, please look back to Chapter 15.

In addition to inheriting from `vtkm::VirtualObjectBase`, virtual objects have to satisfy 2 other conditions to work correctly. First, they have to be a plain old data type that can be copied with `memcpy` (with the exception of the virtual table, which `vtkm::cont::VirtualObjectHandle` will take care of). Second, if the object changes its state in the control environment, it should call `Modified` on itself so the `vtkm::cont::VirtualObjectHandle` will know it update the object in the execution environment. The following example shows a simple implementation of a `vtkm::VirtualObjectBase` that describes 2D shapes and determines whether a provided point is within a given shape.

Example 35.1: Using `VirtualObjectBase`.

```

1  class VTKM_ALWAYS_EXPORT ShapeType : public vtkm::VirtualObjectBase
2 {
3 public:
4     using Point = vtkm::Vec<vtkm::FloatDefault, 2>;
5
6     VTKM_EXEC_CONT virtual bool Inside(const Point& point) const = 0;
7     VTKM_EXEC_CONT bool Inside(vtkm::FloatDefault x, vtkm::FloatDefault y) const
8     {
9         return this->Inside(vtkm::Vec<vtkm::FloatDefault, 2>(x, y));
10    }
11 };
12
13 class VTKM_ALWAYS_EXPORT Square : public ShapeType
14 {
15 public:
16     VTKM_EXEC_CONT Square()
17         : LowerLeft(Point(vtkm::FloatDefault(0)))
18         , UpperRight(Point(vtkm::FloatDefault(1)))
19     {}
20
21     VTKM_EXEC_CONT Square(const Point& lowerLeft, const Point& upperRight)
22         : LowerLeft(lowerLeft)
23         , UpperRight(upperRight)
24     {}
25
26     VTKM_CONT void SetLowerLeft(const Point& point)
27
28 }
```

```

29  {
30      this->LowerLeft = point;
31      this->Modified();
32  }
33
34  VTKM_CONT void SetUpperRight(const Point& point)
35  {
36      this->UpperRight = point;
37      this->Modified();
38  }
39
40  VTKM_EXEC_CONT const Point& GetLowerLeft() const { return this->LowerLeft; }
41  VTKM_EXEC_CONT const Point& GetUpperRight() const { return this->UpperRight; }
42
43  VTKM_EXEC_CONT bool Inside(const Point& point) const final
44  {
45      if (point[0] > LowerLeft[0] && point[0] < UpperRight[0] &&
46          point[1] > LowerLeft[1] && point[1] < UpperRight[1])
47      {
48          return true;
49      }
50      return false;
51  }
52
53 private:
54     Point LowerLeft;
55     Point UpperRight;
56 };

```



Common Errors

Certain devices will still correctly process a `vtkm::VirtualObjectBase` derived object without calling `Modified` in the control environment to indicate that the data has changed. This is because certain devices utilize the same memory space for the control/execution environments and updates to the object in one space are relected in the other. However, this will not work for all device types. To implement code that will work for all device types it is important to call `Modified` whenever the control environment object's state is changed.

Virtual Objects implement the virtual methods, but a given `vtkm::cont::VirtualObjectHandle` is what transfers those virtual method implementations into the execution environment. Each `vtkm::cont::VirtualObjectHandle` takes a template parameter, `VirtualBaseType`, which serves as the base class that acts as the interface. This base class must inherit from `vtkm::VirtualObjectBase`.

A derived object can be bound to the handle either during construction or using the `Reset` function on previously constructed handles. These functions accept a control side pointer to the derived class object, a boolean flag stating if the handle should acquire ownership of the object (i.e. manage the lifetime), and a type-list of device adapter tags where the object is expected to be used.

Once the handle is constructed, you can get an execution side pointer by calling the `PrepareForExecution` function. The device adapter passed to this function should be one of the devices passed in during the set up of the handle. The following example shows how to implement a `vtkm::cont::VirtualObjectHandle` that utilizes the `ShapeType` `vtkm::VirtualObjectBase` extension implemented above.

Example 35.2: Using `VirtualObjectBase`.

```
1 | class VTKM_ALWAYS_EXPORT ShapeHandle
```

```

2   : public vtkm::cont::VirtualObjectHandle<ShapeType>
3 {
4 private:
5   using Superclass = vtkm::cont::VirtualObjectHandle<ShapeType>;
6
7 public:
8   ShapeHandle() = default;
9
10  template<typename Shape,
11            typename DeviceAdapterList = VTKM_DEFAULT_DEVICE_ADAPTER_LIST_TAG>
12  explicit ShapeHandle(Shape* function,
13                      bool acquireOwnership = true,
14                      DeviceAdapterList devices = DeviceAdapterList())
15  : Superclass(function, acquireOwnership, devices)
16  {
17  }
18 }

```

Did you know?

Virtual methods are implemented in C++ using what is known as a virtual table. When a class is compiled, each class that implements virtual methods is given a virtual table pointer. This pointer references a structure that describes the physical address of the function that should be called for a corresponding virtual function call. It becomes difficult to maintain this virtual to physical linkage when transferring data to different devices since the physical addresses will differ on the other device. Thankfully, you don't have to worry about these details. VTK-m implements custom transfer functions for each device in order to support seamlessly moving virtual tables from the control environment to the execution environment. You can read Chapter 38 for more information.

We can put the above concepts into practice by implementing a worklet that will utilize our [VirtualObject](#) implementations in an execution environment.

Example 35.3: Using [VirtualObjects](#).

```

1 class EvaluateShape : public vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField
2 {
3 public:
4   using ControlSignature = void(FieldIn, FieldOut);
5   using ExecutionSignature = void(_1, _2);
6
7   EvaluateShape(const ShapeType* shape)
8     : Shape(shape)
9   {
10   }
11
12  VTKM_EXEC void operator()(vtkm::Vec<vtkm::FloatDefault, 2>& point,
13                           bool& inside) const
14  {
15    inside = this->Shape->Inside(point);
16  }
17
18 private:
19   const ShapeType* Shape;
20 };
21
22
23 VTKM_CONT void GetPointsInSquare(
24   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<bool>& inside,

```

```
25 |     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleVirtual<vtkm::Vec<vtkm::FloatDefault, 2>> points)
26 | {
27 |     Square square;
28 |     ShapeHandle squareHandle(&square, false);
29 |
30 |     vtkm::cont::Invoker invoker;
31 |     EvaluateShape eval(
32 |         squareHandle.PrepareForExecution(vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagSerial()));
33 |     invoker(eval, points, inside);
34 | }
```

[AT SOME POINT ADD A CHAPTER ON OPENGL INTEROPERABILITY (I GUESS).]



CUSTOM ARRAY STORAGE

Chapters 16, 26, and 27 introduce the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` class. In them, we learned how an `ArrayHandle` manages the memory allocation of an array, provides access to the data via array portals, and supervises the movement of data between the control and execution environments.

In addition to these data management features, `ArrayHandle` also provides a configurable *storage* mechanism that allows you, through efficient template configuration, to redefine how data are stored and retrieved. The storage object provides an encapsulated interface around the data so that any necessary strides, offsets, or other access patterns may be handled internally. The relationship between array handles and their storage objects is shown in Figure 36.1.

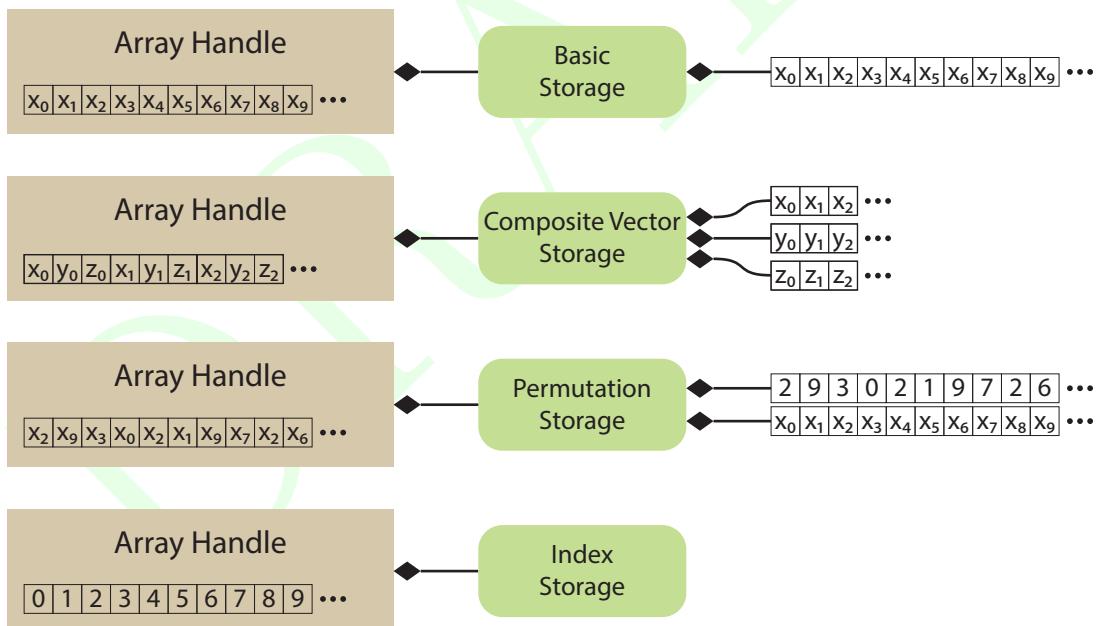


Figure 36.1: Array handles, storage objects, and the underlying data source.

One interesting consequence of using a generic storage object to manage data within an array handle is that the storage can be defined functionally rather than point to data stored in physical memory. Thus, implicit array handles are easily created by adapting to functional “storage.” For example, the point coordinates of a uniform rectilinear grid are implicit based on the topological position of the point. Thus, the point coordinates for uniform rectilinear grids can be implemented as an implicit array with the same interface as explicit arrays (where unstructured grid points would be stored). In this chapter we explore the many ways you can manipulate

the `ArrayHandle` storage.

36.1 Basic Storage

As previously discussed in Chapter 16, `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` takes two template arguments.

Example 36.1: Declaration of the `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` templated class (again).

```
1 | template<
2 |     typename T,
3 |     typename StorageTag = VTKM_DEFAULT_STORAGE_TAG>
4 | class ArrayHandle;
```

The first argument is the only one required and has been demonstrated multiple times before. The second (optional) argument specifies something called a storage, which provides the interface between the generic `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` class and a specific storage mechanism in the control environment. If the storage parameter is not explicitly defined, it is set to `VTKM_DEFAULT_STORAGE_TAG`, which is a macro that resolves to `vtkm::cont::StorageTagBasic`.

The default storage can always be overridden by specifying an array storage tag. Here is an example of specifying the storage type when declaring an array handle.

Example 36.2: Specifying the storage type for an `ArrayHandle`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32, vtkm::cont::StorageTagBasic> arrayHandle;
```

Although setting an `ArrayHandle`'s storage explicitly to `StorageBasic` as in Example 36.2 is seldom useful (since this is the default value), setting the storage is a good way to propagate the storage mechanism through template parameters. The remainder of this chapter uses the storage mechanism to customize the representation of arrays.

36.2 Implementing Fancy Arrays

Although the behavior of fancy arrays might seem complicated, they are actually straightforward to implement. VTK-m provides several mechanisms to implement fancy arrays.

36.2.1 Implicit Array Handles

The generic array handle and storage templating in VTK-m allows for any type of operations to retrieve a particular value. Typically this is used to convert an index to some location or locations in memory. However, it is also possible to compute a value directly from an index rather than look up some value in memory. Such an array is completely functional and requires no storage in memory at all. Such a functional array is called an *implicit array handle*. Implicit arrays are an example of *fancy array handles*, which are array handles that behave like regular arrays but do special processing under the covers to provide values.

Specifying a functional or implicit array in VTK-m is straightforward. VTK-m has a special class named `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleImplicit` that makes an implicit array containing values generated by a user-specified *functor*. A functor is simply a C++ class or struct that contains an overloaded parenthesis operator so that it can be used syntactically like a function.

To demonstrate the use of `ArrayHandleImplicit`, let us say we want an array of even numbers. The array has the values $[0, 2, 4, 6, \dots]$ (double the index) up to some given size. Although we could easily create this array in memory, we can save space and possibly time by computing these values on demand.



Did you know?

VTK-m already comes with an implicit array handle named `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCounting` that can make implicit even numbers as well as other more general counts. (See Section 26.3 for details.) So in practice you would not have to create a special implicit array, but we are doing so here for demonstrative purposes.

The first step to using `ArrayHandleImplicit` is to declare a functor. The functor's parenthesis operator should accept a single argument of type `vtkm::Id` and return a value appropriate for that index. The parenthesis operator should also be declared `const` because it is not allowed to change the class' state.

Example 36.3: Functor that doubles an index.

```
1 | struct DoubleIndexFunctor
2 | {
3 |     VTKM_EXEC_CONT
4 |     vtkm::Id operator()(vtkm::Id index) const { return 2 * index; }
5 | };
```

Once the functor is defined, an implicit array can be declared using the templated `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleImplicit` class. The single template argument is the functor's type.

Example 36.4: Declaring a `ArrayHandleImplicit`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleImplicit<DoubleIndexFunctor> implicitArray(
2 |     DoubleIndexFunctor(), 50);
```

For convenience, `vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleImplicit.h` also declares the `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleImplicit` function. This function takes a functor and the size of the array and returns the implicit array.

Example 36.5: Using `make_ArrayHandleImplicit`.

```
1 | vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleImplicit(DoubleIndexFunctor(), 50);
```

If the implicit array you are creating tends to be generally useful and is something you use multiple times, it might be worthwhile to make a convenience subclass of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleImplicit` for your array.

Example 36.6: Custom implicit array handle for even numbers.

```
1 | #include <vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleImplicit.h>
2 |
3 | class ArrayHandleDoubleIndex
4 |     : public vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleImplicit<DoubleIndexFunctor>
5 | {
6 | public:
7 |     VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT(
8 |         ArrayHandleDoubleIndex,
9 |         (vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleImplicit<DoubleIndexFunctor>));
10 |
11 |     VTKM_CONT
12 |     ArrayHandleDoubleIndex(vtkm::Id numberOfValues)
13 |         : Superclass(DoubleIndexFunctor(), numberOfValues)
14 |     {
15 |     }
16 | };
```

Subclasses of `ArrayHandle` provide constructors that establish the state of the array handle. All array handle subclasses must also use either the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` macro or the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT` macro. Both of these macros define the types `Superclass`, `ValueType`, and `StorageTag` as well as a set of constructors and operators expected of all `ArrayHandle` classes. The difference between these two macros

is that `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` is used in templated classes whereas `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT` is used in non-templated classes.

The `ArrayHandle` subclass in Example 36.6 is not templated, so it uses the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT` macro. This macro takes two parameters. The first parameter is the name of the subclass where the macro is defined and the second parameter is the immediate superclass including the full template specification. The second parameter of the macro must be enclosed in parentheses so that the C pre-processor correctly handles commas in the template specification. (The other macro is described in Section 36.2.2 on page 293).

36.2.2 Transformed Arrays

Another type of fancy array handle is the transformed array. A transformed array takes another array and applies a function to all of the elements to produce a new array. A transformed array behaves much like a map operation except that a map operation writes its values to a new memory location whereas the transformed array handle produces its values on demand so that no additional storage is required.

Specifying a transformed array in VTK-m is straightforward. VTK-m has a special class named `vtkm::cont::-ArrayHandleTransform` that takes an array handle and a functor and provides an interface to a new array comprising values of the first array applied to the functor.

To demonstrate the use of `ArrayHandleTransform`, let us say that we want to scale and bias all of the values in a target array. That is, each value in the target array is going to be multiplied by a given scale and then offset by adding a bias value. (The scale and bias are uniform across all entries.) We could, of course, easily create a worklet to apply this scale and bias to each entry in the target array and save the result in a new array, but we can save space and possibly time by computing these values on demand.

The first step to using `ArrayHandleTransform` is to declare a functor. The functor's parenthesis operator should accept a single argument of the type of the target array and return the transformed value. For more generally applicable transform functors, it is often useful to make the parenthesis operator a template. The parenthesis operator should also be declared `const` because it is not allowed to change the class' state.

Example 36.7: Functor to scale and bias a value.

```
1 template<typename T>
2 struct ScaleBiasFunctor
3 {
4     VTKM_EXEC_CONT
5     ScaleBiasFunctor(T scale = T(1), T bias = T(0))
6         : Scale(scale)
7         , Bias(bias)
8     {
9     }
10
11     VTKM_EXEC_CONT
12     T operator()(T x) const { return this->Scale * x + this->Bias; }
13
14     T Scale;
15     T Bias;
16 };
```

Once the functor is defined, a transformed array can be declared using the templated `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleTransform` class. The first template argument is the type of array being transformed. The second template argument is the type of functor used for the transformation. The third template argument, which is optional, is the type for an inverse functor that provides the inverse operation of the functor in the second argument. This inverse functor is used for writing values into the array. For arrays that will only be read from, there is no need to supply this inverse functor.

That said, it is generally easier to use the `vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleTransform` convenience function. This function takes an array and a functor (and optionally an inverse functor) and returns a transformed array.

Example 36.8: Using `make_ArrayHandleTransform`.

```
1 |     vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleTransform(array,
2 |                                         ScaleBiasFunctor<vtkm::Float32>(2, 3))
```

If the transformed array you are creating tends to be generally useful and is something you use multiple times, it might be worthwhile to make a convenience subclass of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleTransform` or convenience `make_ArrayHandle*` function for your array.

Example 36.9: Custom transform array handle for scale and bias.

```
1 | #include <vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleTransform.h>
2 |
3 | template<typename ArrayHandleType>
4 | class ArrayHandleScaleBias
5 | : public vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleTransform<
6 |     ArrayHandleType,
7 |     ScaleBiasFunctor<typename ArrayHandleType::ValueType>>
8 |
9 | public:
10 | VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS(
11 |     ArrayHandleScaleBias,
12 |     (ArrayHandleScaleBias<ArrayHandleType>),
13 |     (vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleTransform<
14 |         ArrayHandleType,
15 |         ScaleBiasFunctor<typename ArrayHandleType::ValueType>>));
16 |
17 | VTKM_CONT
18 | ArrayHandleScaleBias(const ArrayHandleType& array, ValueType scale, ValueType bias)
19 | : Superclass(array, ScaleBiasFunctor<ValueType>(scale, bias))
20 | {
21 | }
22 | };
23 |
24 | template<typename ArrayHandleType>
25 | VTKM_CONT ArrayHandleScaleBias<ArrayHandleType> make_ArrayHandleScaleBias(
26 |     const ArrayHandleType& array,
27 |     typename ArrayHandleType::ValueType scale,
28 |     typename ArrayHandleType::ValueType bias)
29 | {
30 |     return ArrayHandleScaleBias<ArrayHandleType>(array, scale, bias);
31 | }
```

Subclasses of `ArrayHandle` provide constructors that establish the state of the array handle. All array handle subclasses must also use either the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` macro or the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT` macro. Both of these macros define the types `Superclass`, `ValueType`, and `StorageTag` as well as a set of constructors and operators expected of all `ArrayHandle` classes. The difference between these two macros is that `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` is used in templated classes whereas `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT` is used in non-templated classes.

The `ArrayHandle` subclass in Example 36.9 is templated, so it uses the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` macro. This macro takes three parameters. The first parameter is the name of the subclass where the macro is defined, the second parameter is the type of the subclass including the full template specification, and the third parameter is the immediate superclass including the full template specification. The second and third parameters of the macro must be enclosed in parentheses so that the C pre-processor correctly handles commas in the template specification. (The other macro is described in Section 36.2.1 on page 292).

36.2.3 Derived Storage

[CHANGE THIS TO USE `ARRAYHANDLEDECORATOR`.]

A *derived storage* is a type of fancy array that takes one or more other arrays and changes their behavior in some way. A transformed array (Section 36.2.2) is a specific type of derived array with a simple mapping. In this section we will demonstrate the steps required to create a more general derived storage. When applicable, it is much easier to create a derived array as a transformed array or using the other fancy arrays than to create your own derived storage. However, if these pre-existing fancy arrays do not work work, for example if your derivation uses multiple arrays or requires general lookups, you can do so by creating your own derived storage. For the purposes of the example in this section, let us say we want 2 array handles to behave as one array with the contents concatenated together. We could of course actually copy the data, but we can also do it in place.

The first step to creating a derived storage is to build an array portal that will take portals from arrays being derived. The portal must work in both the control and execution environment (or have a separate version for control and execution).

Example 36.10: Derived array portal for concatenated arrays.

```
1 #include <vtkm/cont/Algorithm.h>
2 #include <vtkm/cont/ArrayHandle.h>
3 #include <vtkm/cont/ArrayPortal.h>
4 template<typename P1, typename P2>
5 class ArrayPortalConcatenate
6 {
7 public:
8     using PortalType1 = P1;
9     using PortalType2 = P2;
10    using ValueType = typename PortalType1::ValueType;
11
12    VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
13    VTKM_EXEC_CONT
14    ArrayPortalConcatenate()
15        : Portal1()
16        , Portal2()
17    {
18    }
19
20    VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
21    VTKM_EXEC_CONT
22    ArrayPortalConcatenate(const PortalType1& portal1, const PortalType2 portal2)
23        : Portal1(portal1)
24        , Portal2(portal2)
25    {
26    }
27
28    /// Copy constructor for any other ArrayPortalConcatenate with a portal type
29    /// that can be copied to this portal type. This allows us to do any type
30    /// casting that the portals do (like the non-const to const cast).
31    VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
32    template<typename OtherP1, typename OtherP2>
33    VTKM_EXEC_CONT ArrayPortalConcatenate(
34        const ArrayPortalConcatenate<OtherP1, OtherP2>& src)
35        : Portal1(src.GetPortal1())
36        , Portal2(src.GetPortal2())
37    {
38    }
39
40    VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
41    VTKM_EXEC_CONT
42    vtkm::Id GetNumberOfValues() const
43    {
```

```

44     return this->Portal1.GetNumberOfValues() + this->Portal2.GetNumberOfValues();
45 }
46
47 #ifndef VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
48 #define VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
49 #endif
50
51 ValueType Get(vtkm::Id index) const
52 {
53     if (index < this->Portal1.GetNumberOfValues())
54     {
55         return this->Portal1.Get(index);
56     }
57     else
58     {
59         return this->Portal2.Get(index - this->Portal1.GetNumberOfValues());
60     }
61 }
62
63 #ifndef VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
64 #define VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
65 #endif
66
67 void Set(vtkm::Id index, const ValueType& value) const
68 {
69     if (index < this->Portal1.GetNumberOfValues())
70     {
71         this->Portal1.Set(index, value);
72     }
73     else
74     {
75         this->Portal2.Set(index - this->Portal1.GetNumberOfValues(), value);
76     }
77 }
78
79 #ifndef VTKM_EXEC_CONT
80 const PortalType1& GetPortal1() const { return this->Portal1; }
81 #endif
82
83 const PortalType2& GetPortal2() const { return this->Portal2; }
84
85 private:
86     PortalType1 Portal1;
87     PortalType2 Portal2;
88 };

```

Like in an adapter storage, the next step in creating a derived storage is to define a tag for the adapter. We shall call ours `StorageTagConcatenate` and it will be templated on the two array handle types that we are deriving. Then, we need to create a specialization of the templated `vtkm::cont::internal::Storage` class. The implementation for a `Storage` for a derived storage is usually trivial compared to an adapter storage because the majority of the work is deferred to the derived arrays.

Example 36.11: `Storage` for derived container of concatenated arrays.

```

1 template<typename ArrayHandleType1, typename ArrayHandleType2>
2 struct StorageTagConcatenate
3 {
4 };
5
6 namespace vtkm
7 {
8 namespace cont
9 {
10 namespace internal
11 {
12
13 template<typename ArrayHandleType1, typename ArrayHandleType2>
14 class Storage<typename ArrayHandleType1::ValueType,
15               StorageTagConcatenate<ArrayHandleType1, ArrayHandleType2>>

```

```
16 {
17     public:
18         using ValueType = typename ArrayHandleType1::ValueType;
19
20         using PortalType =
21             ArrayPortalConcatenate<typename ArrayHandleType1::PortalControl,
22                                     typename ArrayHandleType2::PortalControl>;
23         using PortalConstType =
24             ArrayPortalConcatenate<typename ArrayHandleType1::PortalConstControl,
25                                     typename ArrayHandleType2::PortalConstControl>;
26
27     VTKM_CONT
28     Storage()
29         : Valid(false)
30     {
31     }
32
33     VTKM_CONT
34     Storage(const ArrayHandleType1 array1, const ArrayHandleType2 array2)
35         : Array1(array1)
36         , Array2(array2)
37         , Valid(true)
38     {
39     }
40
41     VTKM_CONT
42     PortalType GetPortal()
43     {
44         VTKM_ASSERT(this->Valid);
45         return PortalType(this->Array1.GetPortalControl(),
46                            this->Array2.GetPortalControl());
47     }
48
49     VTKM_CONT
50     PortalConstType GetPortalConst() const
51     {
52         VTKM_ASSERT(this->Valid);
53         return PortalConstType(this->Array1.GetPortalConstControl(),
54                                this->Array2.GetPortalConstControl());
55     }
56
57     VTKM_CONT
58     vtkm::Id GetNumberOfValues() const
59     {
60         VTKM_ASSERT(this->Valid);
61         return this->Array1.GetNumberOfValues() + this->Array2.GetNumberOfValues();
62     }
63
64     VTKM_CONT
65     void Allocate(vtkm::Id numberOfValues)
66     {
67         VTKM_ASSERT(this->Valid);
68         // This implementation of allocate, which allocates the same amount in both
69         // arrays, is arbitrary. It could, for example, leave the size of Array1
70         // alone and change the size of Array2. Or, probably most likely, it could
71         // simply throw an error and state that this operation is invalid.
72         vtkm::Id half = numberOfValues / 2;
73         this->Array1.Allocate(numberOfValues - half);
74         this->Array2.Allocate(half);
75     }
76
77     VTKM_CONT
78     void Shrink(vtkm::Id numberOfValues)
79     {
```

```

80     VTKM_ASSERT(this->Valid);
81     if (numberOfValues < this->Array1.GetNumberOfValues())
82     {
83         this->Array1.Shrink(numberOfValues);
84         this->Array2.Shrink(0);
85     }
86     else
87     {
88         this->Array2.Shrink(numberOfValues - this->Array1.GetNumberOfValues());
89     }
90 }
91
92 VTKM_CONT
93 void ReleaseResources()
94 {
95     VTKM_ASSERT(this->Valid);
96     this->Array1.ReleaseResources();
97     this->Array2.ReleaseResources();
98 }
99
100 // Required for later use in ArrayTransfer class.
101 VTKM_CONT
102 const ArrayHandleType1& GetArray1() const
103 {
104     VTKM_ASSERT(this->Valid);
105     return this->Array1;
106 }
107 VTKM_CONT
108 const ArrayHandleType2& GetArray2() const
109 {
110     VTKM_ASSERT(this->Valid);
111     return this->Array2;
112 }
113
114 private:
115     ArrayHandleType1 Array1;
116     ArrayHandleType2 Array2;
117     bool Valid;
118 };
119
120 } // namespace internal
121 } // namespace cont
122 } // namespace vtkm

```

One of the responsibilities of an array handle is to copy data between the control and execution environments. The default behavior is to request the device adapter to copy data items from one environment to another. This might involve transferring data between a host and device. For an array of data resting in memory, this is necessary. However, implicit storage (described in the previous section) overrides this behavior to pass nothing but the functional array portal. Likewise, it is undesirable to do a raw transfer of data with derived storage. The underlying arrays being derived may be used in other contexts, and it would be good to share the data wherever possible. It is also sometimes more efficient to copy data independently from the arrays being derived than from the derived storage itself.

The mechanism that controls how a particular storage gets transferred to and from the execution environment is encapsulated in the templated `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayTransfer` class. By creating a specialization of `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayTransfer`, we can modify the transfer behavior to instead transfer the arrays being derived and use the respective copies in the control and execution environments.

`vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayTransfer` has three template arguments: the base type of the array, the storage tag, and the device adapter tag.

Example 36.12: Prototype for `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayTransfer`.

```
1 | namespace vtkm
2 | {
3 | namespace cont
4 | {
5 | namespace internal
6 | {
7 |
8 | template<typename T, typename StorageTag, typename DeviceAdapterTag>
9 | class ArrayTransfer;
10|
11| } // namespace cont
12| } // namespace vtkm
```

All `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayTransfer` implementations must have a constructor method that accepts a pointer to a `vtkm::cont::internal::Storage` object templated to the same base type and storage tag as the `ArrayTransfer` object. Assuming that an `ArrayHandle` is templated using the parameters in Example 36.12, the prototype for the constructor must be equivalent to the following.

Example 36.13: Prototype for `ArrayTransfer` constructor.

```
1 | ArrayTransfer(vtkm::cont::internal::Storage<T, StorageTag> *storage);
```

Typically the constructor either saves the `Storage` pointer or other relevant objects from the `Storage` for later use in the methods.

In addition to this non-default constructor, the `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayTransfer` specialization must define the following items.

`ValueType` The type for each item in the array. This is the same type as the first template argument.

`PortalControl` The type of an array portal that is used to access the underlying data in the control environment.

`PortalConstControl` A read-only (const) version of `PortalControl`.

`PortalExecution` The type of an array portal that is used to access the underlying data in the execution environment.

`PortalConstExecution` A read-only (const) version of `PortalExecution`.

`GetNumberOfValues` A method that returns the number of values currently allocated in the execution environment. The results may be undefined if none of the load or allocate methods have yet been called.

`PrepareForInput` A method responsible for transferring data from the control to the execution for input. `PrepareForInput` has one Boolean argument that controls whether this transfer should actually take place. When true, data from the `Storage` object given in the constructor should be transferred to the execution environment; otherwise the data should not be copied. An `ArrayTransfer` for a derived array typically ignores this parameter since the arrays being derived manages this transfer already. Regardless of the Boolean flag, a `PortalConstExecution` is returned.

`PrepareForInPlace` A method that behaves just like `PrepareForInput` except that the data in the execution environment is used for both reading and writing so the method returns a `PortalExecution`. If the array is considered read-only, which is common for derived arrays, then this method should throw a `vtkm::cont::ErrorControlBadValue`.

`PrepareForOutput` A method that takes a size (in a `vtkm::Id`) and allocates an array in the execution environment of the specified size. The initial memory can be uninitialized. The method returns a `PortalExecution` for the allocated data. If the array is considered read-only, which is common for derived arrays, then this method should throw a `vtkm::cont::ErrorControlBadValue`.

RetrieveOutputData This method takes an array storage pointer (which is the same as that passed to the constructor, but provided for convenience), allocates memory in the control environment, and copies data from the execution environment into it. If the derived array is considered read-only and both **PrepareForInPlace** and **PrepareForOutput** throw exceptions, then this method should never be called. If it is, then that is probably a bug in **ArrayHandle**, and it is OK to throw **vtkm::cont::ErrorControlInternal**.

Shrink A method that adjusts the size of the array in the execution environment to something that is a smaller size. All the data up to the new length must remain valid. Typically, no memory is actually reallocated. Instead, a different end is marked. If the derived array is considered read-only, then this method should throw a **vtkm::cont::ErrorControlBadValue**.

ReleaseResources A method that frees any resources (typically memory) in the execution environment.

Continuing our example derived storage that concatenates two arrays started in Examples 36.10 and 36.11, the following provides an **ArrayTransfer** appropriate for the derived storage.

Example 36.14: **ArrayTransfer** for derived storage of concatenated arrays.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3  namespace cont
4  {
5  namespace internal
6  {
7
8  template<typename ArrayHandleType1, typename ArrayHandleType2, typename Device>
9  class ArrayTransfer<typename ArrayHandleType1::ValueType,
10                      StorageTagConcatenate<ArrayHandleType1, ArrayHandleType2>,
11                      Device>
12 {
13 public:
14     using ValueType = typename ArrayHandleType1::ValueType;
15
16 private:
17     using StorageTag = StorageTagConcatenate<ArrayHandleType1, ArrayHandleType2>;
18     using StorageType = vtkm::cont::internal::Storage<ValueType, StorageTag>;
19
20 public:
21     using PortalControl = typename StorageType::PortalType;
22     using PortalConstControl = typename StorageType::PortalConstType;
23
24     using PortalExecution = ArrayPortalConcatenate<
25         typename ArrayHandleType1::template ExecutionTypes<Device>::Portal,
26         typename ArrayHandleType2::template ExecutionTypes<Device>::Portal>;
27     using PortalConstExecution = ArrayPortalConcatenate<
28         typename ArrayHandleType1::template ExecutionTypes<Device>::PortalConst,
29         typename ArrayHandleType2::template ExecutionTypes<Device>::PortalConst>;
30
31 VTKM_CONT
32     ArrayTransfer(StorageType* storage)
33         : Array1(storage->GetArray1())
34         , Array2(storage->GetArray2())
35     {
36     }
37
38 VTKM_CONT
39     vtkm::Id GetNumberOfValues() const
40     {
41         return this->Array1.GetNumberOfValues() + this->Array2.GetNumberOfValues();
42     }
43
44 VTKM_CONT

```

```
45 PortalConstExecution PrepareForInput(bool vtkmNotUsed(updateData))
46 {
47     return PortalConstExecution(this->Array1.PrepareForInput(Device()),
48                                 this->Array2.PrepareForInput(Device()));
49 }
50
51 VTKM_CONT
52 PortalExecution PrepareForInPlace(bool vtkmNotUsed(updateData))
53 {
54     return PortalExecution(this->Array1.PrepareForInPlace(Device()),
55                           this->Array2.PrepareForInPlace(Device()));
56 }
57
58 VTKM_CONT
59 PortalExecution PrepareForOutput(vtkm::Id numberOfValues)
60 {
61     // This implementation of allocate, which allocates the same amount in both
62     // arrays, is arbitrary. It could, for example, leave the size of Array1
63     // alone and change the size of Array2. Or, probably most likely, it could
64     // simply throw an error and state that this operation is invalid.
65     vtkm::Id half = numberOfValues / 2;
66     return PortalExecution(
67         this->Array1.PrepareForOutput(numberOfValues - half, Device()),
68         this->Array2.PrepareForOutput(half, Device()));
69 }
70
71 VTKM_CONT
72 void RetrieveOutputData(StorageType* vtkmNotUsed(storage)) const
73 {
74     // Implementation of this method should be unnecessary. The internal
75     // array handles should automatically retrieve the output data as
76     // necessary.
77 }
78
79 VTKM_CONT
80 void Shrink(vtkm::Id numberOfValues)
81 {
82     if (numberOfValues < this->Array1.GetNumberOfValues())
83     {
84         this->Array1.Shrink(numberOfValues);
85         this->Array2.Shrink(0);
86     }
87     else
88     {
89         this->Array2.Shrink(numberOfValues - this->Array1.GetNumberOfValues());
90     }
91 }
92
93 VTKM_CONT
94 void ReleaseResources()
95 {
96     this->Array1.ReleaseResourcesExecution();
97     this->Array2.ReleaseResourcesExecution();
98 }
99
100 private:
101     ArrayHandleType1 Array1;
102     ArrayHandleType2 Array2;
103 };
104
105 } // namespace internal
106 } // namespace cont
107 } // namespace vtkm
```

The final step to make a derived storage is to create a mechanism to construct an `ArrayHandle` with a storage derived from the desired arrays. This can be done by creating a trivial subclass of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` that simply constructs the array handle to the state of an existing storage. It uses a protected constructor of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` that accepts a constructed storage.

Example 36.15: `ArrayHandle` for derived storage of concatenated arrays.

```

1 template<typename ArrayHandleType1, typename ArrayHandleType2>
2 class ArrayHandleConcatenate
3   : public vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<
4     typename ArrayHandleType1::ValueType,
5     StorageTagConcatenate<ArrayHandleType1, ArrayHandleType2>>
6 {
7 public:
8   VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS(
9     ArrayHandleConcatenate,
10    (ArrayHandleConcatenate<ArrayHandleType1, ArrayHandleType2>),
11    (vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<
12      typename ArrayHandleType1::ValueType,
13      StorageTagConcatenate<ArrayHandleType1, ArrayHandleType2>));
14
15 private:
16   using StorageType = vtkm::cont::internal::Storage<ValueType, StorageTag>;
17
18 public:
19   VTKM_CONT
20   ArrayHandleConcatenate(const ArrayHandleType1& array1,
21                         const ArrayHandleType2& array2)
22   : Superclass(StorageType(array1, array2))
23   {}
24 }
25 };

```

Subclasses of `ArrayHandle` provide constructors that establish the state of the array handle. All array handle subclasses must also use either the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` macro or the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT` macro. Both of these macros define the types `Superclass`, `ValueType`, and `StorageTag` as well as a set of constructors and operators expected of all `ArrayHandle` classes. The difference between these two macros is that `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` is used in templated classes whereas `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT` is used in non-templated classes.

The `ArrayHandle` subclass in Example 36.15 is templated, so it uses the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` macro. (The other macro is described in Section 36.2.1 on page 292). This macro takes three parameters. The first parameter is the name of the subclass where the macro is defined, the second parameter is the type of the subclass including the full template specification, and the third parameter is the immediate superclass including the full template specification. The second and third parameters of the macro must be enclosed in parentheses so that the C pre-processor correctly handles commas in the template specification.

`vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleCompositeVector` is an example of a derived array handle provided by VTK-m. It references some fixed number of other arrays, pulls a specified component out of each, and produces a new component that is a tuple of these retrieved components.

36.3 Adapting Data Structures

The intention of the storage parameter for `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` is to implement the strategy design pattern to enable VTK-m to interface directly with the data of any third party code source. VTK-m is designed to work with data originating in other libraries or applications. By creating a new type of storage, VTK-m can be entirely adapted to new kinds of data structures.



Common Errors

Keep in mind that memory layout used can have an effect on the running time of algorithms in VTK-m. Different data layouts and memory access can change cache performance and introduce memory affinity problems. The example code given in this section will likely have poorer cache performance than the basic storage provided by VTK-m. However, that might be an acceptable penalty to avoid data copies.

In this section we demonstrate the steps required to adapt the array handle to a data structure provided by a third party. For the purposes of the example, let us say that some fictitious library named “foo” has a simple structure named `FooFields` that holds the field values for a particular part of a mesh, and then maintain the field values for all locations in a mesh in a `std::deque` object.

Example 36.16: Fictitious field storage used in custom array storage examples.

```
1 #include <deque>
2
3 struct FooFields
4 {
5     float Pressure;
6     float Temperature;
7     float Velocity[3];
8     // And so on...
9 };
10
11 using FooFieldsDeque = std::deque<FooFields>;
```

VTK-m expects separate arrays for each of the fields rather than a single array containing a structure holding all of the fields. However, rather than copy each field to its own array, we can create a storage for each field that points directly to the data in a `FooFieldsDeque` object.

The first step in creating an adapter storage is to create a control environment array portal to the data. This is described in more detail in Section 27.1 and is generally straightforward for simple containers like this. Here is an example implementation for our `FooFieldsDeque` container.

Example 36.17: Array portal to adapt a third-party container to VTK-m.

```
1 #include <vtkm/Assert.h>
2 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/IteratorFromArrayPortal.h>
3
4 // DequeType expected to be either FooFieldsDeque or const FooFieldsDeque
5 template<typename DequeType>
6 class ArrayPortalFooPressure
7 {
8 public:
9     using ValueType = float;
10
11     VTKM_CONT
12     ArrayPortalFooPressure()
13         : Container(NULL)
14     {
15     }
16
17     VTKM_CONT
18     ArrayPortalFooPressure(DequeType* container)
19         : Container(container)
20     {
21     }
22
23     // Required to copy compatible types of ArrayPortalFooPressure. Really needed
```

```

24 // to copy from non-const to const versions of array portals.
25 template<typename OtherDequeType>
26 VTKM_CONT ArrayPortalFooPressure(
27     const ArrayPortalFooPressure<OtherDequeType>& other)
28     : Container(other.GetContainer())
29 {
30 }
31
32 VTKM_CONT
33 vtkm::Id GetNumberOfValues() const
34 {
35     return static_cast<vtkm::Id>(this->Container->size());
36 }
37
38 VTKM_CONT
39 ValueType Get(vtkm::Id index) const
40 {
41     VTKM_ASSERT(index >= 0);
42     VTKM_ASSERT(index < this->GetNumberOfValues());
43     return (*this->Container)[index].Pressure;
44 }
45
46 VTKM_CONT
47 void Set(vtkm::Id index, ValueType value) const
48 {
49     VTKM_ASSERT(index >= 0);
50     VTKM_ASSERT(index < this->GetNumberOfValues());
51     (*this->Container)[static_cast<std::size_t>(index)].Pressure = value;
52 }
53
54 // Here for the copy constructor.
55 VTKM_CONT
56 DequeType* GetContainer() const { return this->Container; }
57
58 private:
59     DequeType* Container;
60 };

```

The next step in creating an adapter storage is to define a tag for the adapter. We shall call ours `Storage-TagFooPressure`. Then, we need to create a specialization of the templated `vtkm::cont::internal::Storage` class. The `ArrayHandle` will instantiate an object using the array container tag we give it, and we define our own specialization so that it runs our interface into the code.

`vtkm::cont::internal::Storage` has two template arguments: the base type of the array and the storage tag.

Example 36.18: Prototype for `vtkm::cont::internal::Storage`.

```

1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace cont
4 {
5 namespace internal
6 {
7
8 template<typename T, class StorageTag>
9 class Storage;
10 }
11 } // namespace cont
12 } // namespace vtkm

```

The `vtkm::cont::internal::Storage` must define the following items.

`ValueType` The type of each item in the array. This is the same type as the first template argument.

PortalType The type of an array portal that can be used to access the underlying data. This array portal needs to work only in the control environment.

PortalConstType A read-only (const) version of **PortalType**.

GetPortal A method that returns an array portal of type **PortalType** that can be used to access the data managed in this storage.

GetPortalConst Same as **GetPortal** except it returns a read-only (const) array portal.

GetNumberOfValues A method that returns the number of values the storage is currently allocated for.

Allocate A method that allocates the array to a given size. All values stored in the previous allocation may be destroyed.

Shrink A method like **Allocate** with two differences. First, the size of the allocation must be smaller than the existing allocation when the method is called. Second, any values currently stored in the array will be valid after the array is resized. This constrained form of allocation allows the array to be resized and values valid without ever having to copy data.

ReleaseResources A method that instructs the storage to free all of its memory.

The following provides an example implementation of our adapter to a **FooFieldsDeque**. It relies on the **ArrayPortalFooPressure** provided in Example 36.17.

Example 36.19: Storage to adapt a third-party container to VTK-m.

```
1 // Includes or definition for ArrayPortalFooPressure
2
3 struct StorageTagFooPressure
4 {
5 };
6
7 namespace vtkm
8 {
9 namespace cont
10 {
11 namespace internal
12 {
13
14 template<>
15 class Storage<float, StorageTagFooPressure>
16 {
17 public:
18     using ValueType = float;
19
20     using PortalType = ArrayPortalFooPressure<FooFieldsDeque>;
21     using PortalConstType = ArrayPortalFooPressure<const FooFieldsDeque>;
22
23     VTKM_CONT
24     Storage()
25         : Container(NULL)
26     {
27     }
28
29     VTKM_CONT
30     Storage(FooFieldsDeque* container)
31         : Container(container)
32     {
33     }
34
35     VTKM_CONT
```

```

36     PortalType GetPortal() { return PortalType(this->Container); }
37
38 VTKM_CONT
39     PortalConstType GetPortalConst() const { return PortalConstType(this->Container); }
40
41 VTKM_CONT
42     vtkm::Id GetNumberOfValues() const
43     {
44         return static_cast<vtkm::Id>(this->Container->size());
45     }
46
47 VTKM_CONT
48     void Allocate(vtkm::Id numberOfValues)
49     {
50         this->Container->resize(static_cast<std::size_t>(numberOfValues));
51     }
52
53 VTKM_CONT
54     void Shrink(vtkm::Id numberOfValues)
55     {
56         this->Container->resize(static_cast<std::size_t>(numberOfValues));
57     }
58
59 VTKM_CONT
60     void ReleaseResources() { this->Container->clear(); }
61
62 private:
63     FooFieldsDeque* Container;
64 };
65
66 } // namespace internal
67 } // namespace cont
68 } // namespace vtkm

```

The final step to make a storage adapter is to make a mechanism to construct an `ArrayHandle` that points to a particular storage. This can be done by creating a trivial subclass of `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` that simply constructs the array handle to the state of an existing container.

Example 36.20: Array handle to adapt a third-party container to VTK-m.

```

1 class ArrayHandleFooPressure
2     : public vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<float, StorageTagFooPressure>
3 {
4 private:
5     using StorageType = vtkm::cont::internal::Storage<float, StorageTagFooPressure>;
6
7 public:
8     VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT(
9         ArrayHandleFooPressure,
10        (vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<float, StorageTagFooPressure>));
11
12 VTKM_CONT
13     ArrayHandleFooPressure(FooFieldsDeque* container)
14     : Superclass(StorageType(container))
15     {
16     }
17 };

```

Subclasses of `ArrayHandle` provide constructors that establish the state of the array handle. All array handle subclasses must also use either the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` macro or the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT` macro. Both of these macros define the types `Superclass`, `ValueType`, and `StorageTag` as well as a set of constructors and operators expected of all `ArrayHandle` classes. The difference between these two macros is that `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS` is used in templated classes whereas `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT`

is used in non-templated classes.

The `ArrayHandle` subclass in Example 36.20 is not templated, so it uses the `VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT` macro. (The other macro is described in Section 36.2.2 on page 293). This macro takes two parameters. The first parameter is the name of the subclass where the macro is defined and the second parameter is the immediate superclass including the full template specification. The second parameter of the macro must be enclosed in parentheses so that the C pre-processor correctly handles commas in the template specification.

With this new version of `ArrayHandle`, VTK-m can now read to and write from the `FooFieldsDeque` structure directly.

Example 36.21: Using an `ArrayHandle` with custom container.

```
1 #define VTKM_CONT
2 void GetElevationAirPressure(vtkm::cont::DataSet grid, FooFieldsDeque* fields)
3 {
4     // Make an array handle that points to the pressure values in the fields.
5     ArrayHandleFooPressure pressureHandle(fields);
6
7     // Use the elevation worklet to estimate atmospheric pressure based on the
8     // height of the point coordinates. Atmospheric pressure is 101325 Pa at
9     // sea level and drops about 12 Pa per meter.
10    vtkm::worklet::PointElevation elevation;
11    elevation.SetLowPoint(vtkm::make_Vec(0.0, 0.0, 0.0));
12    elevation.SetHighPoint(vtkm::make_Vec(0.0, 0.0, 2000.0));
13    elevation.SetRange(101325.0, 77325.0);
14
15    vtkm::worklet::DispatcherMapField<vtkm::worklet::PointElevation> dispatcher(
16        elevation);
17    dispatcher.Invoke(grid.GetCoordinateSystem().GetData(), pressureHandle);
18
19    // Make sure the values are flushed back to the control environment.
20    pressureHandle.SyncControlArray();
21
22    // Now the pressure field is in the fields container.
23 }
```



Common Errors

When using an `ArrayHandle` in VTK-m some code may be executed in an execution environment with a different memory space. In these cases data written to an `ArrayHandle` with a custom storage will not be written directly to the storage system you defined. Rather, they will be written to a separate array in the execution environment. If you need to access data in your custom data structure, make sure you call `SyncControlArray` on the `ArrayHandle`, as is demonstrated in Example 36.21.

Most of the code in VTK-m will create `ArrayHandles` using the default storage, which is set to the basic storage if not otherwise specified. If you wish to replace the default storage used, then set the `VTKM_STORAGE` macro to `VTKM_STORAGE_UNDEFINED` and set the `VTKM_DEFAULT_STORAGE_TAG` to your tag class. These definitions have to happen *before* including any VTK-m header files. You will also have to declare the tag class (or at least a prototype of it) before including VTK-m header files.

Example 36.22: Redefining the default array handle storage.

```
1 #define VTKM_STORAGE VTKM_STORAGE_UNDEFINED
2 #define VTKM_DEFAULT_STORAGE_TAG StorageTagFooPressure
3
4 struct StorageTagFooPressure;
```



Common Errors

`ArrayHandles` are often stored in dynamic objects like variant arrays (Chapter 33) or data sets (Chapter 7). When this happens, the array's type information, including the storage used, is lost. VTK-m will execute algorithms using the `ArrayHandleVirtual` interface. For hot path types and storages for filters it is good to specify custom sets in the policy when executing filters. [WHEN/IF AVAILABLE, ADD REFERENCES TO CHAP:POLICIES.]

DRAFT

Part V

Core Development

TRY EXECUTE

Most operations in VTK-m do not require specifying on which device to run. For example, you may have noticed that when using `vtkm::cont::Invoker` to execute a worklet, you do not need to specify a device; it chooses a device for you. Internally, the `Invoker` has a mechanism to automatically select a device, try it, and fall back to other devices if the first one fails. We saw this at work in the implementation of filters in Chapter 22.

The `Invoker` is internally using a function named `vtkm::cont::TryExecute` to choose a device. This `TryExecute` function can be also be used in other instances where a specific device needs to be chosen.

`TryExecute` is a simple, generic mechanism to run an algorithm that requires a device adapter without directly specifying a device adapter. `vtkm::cont::TryExecute` is a templated function. The first argument is a functor object whose parenthesis operator takes a device adapter tag and returns a `bool` that is true if the call succeeds on the given device. If any further arguments are given to `TryExecute`, they are passed on to the functor. Thus, the parenthesis operator on the functor should take a device adapter tag as its first argument and any remaining arguments must match those passed to `TryExecute`.

To demonstrate the operation of `TryExecute`, consider an operation to find the average value of an array. Doing so with a given device adapter is a straightforward use of the reduction operator.

[CHANGE THIS EXAMPLE TO SIMPLY THE FUNCTOR BY PASSING INARRAY AND OUTVALUE AS OPERATOR PARAMETERS.]

Example 37.1: A function to find the average value of an array in parallel.

```

1 | template<typename T, typename Storage, typename Device>
2 | VTKM_CONT T ArrayAverage(const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, Storage>& array, Device)
3 | {
4 |     T sum = vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Reduce(array, T(0));
5 |     return sum / T(array.GetNumberOfValues());
6 | }
```

The function in Example 37.1 requires a device adapter. We want to make an alternate version of this function that does not need a specific device adapter but rather finds one to use. To do this, we first make a functor as described earlier. It takes a device adapter tag as an argument, calls the version of the function shown in Example 37.1, and returns true when the operation succeeds. We then create a new version of the array average function that does not need a specific device adapter tag and calls `TryExecute` with the aforementioned functor.

Example 37.2: Using `TryExecute`.

```

1 | namespace detail
2 | {
3 |
4 |     template<typename T, typename Storage>
5 |     struct ArrayAverageFunctor
6 |     {
7 |         using InArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, Storage>;
```

```

8     InArrayType InArray;
9     T OutValue;
10
11    VTKM_CONT
12    ArrayAverageFunctor(const InArrayType& array)
13        : InArray(array)
14    {
15    }
16
17
18    template<typename Device>
19    VTKM_CONT bool operator()(Device)
20    {
21        // Call the version of ArrayAverage that takes a DeviceAdapter.
22        this->OutValue = ArrayAverage(this->InArray, Device());
23
24        return true;
25    }
26}
27
28} // namespace detail
29
30template<typename T, typename Storage>
31VTKM_CONT T ArrayAverage(const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, Storage>& array)
32{
33    detail::ArrayAverageFunctor<T, Storage> functor(array);
34
35    bool foundAverage = vtkm::cont::TryExecute(functor);
36
37    if (!foundAverage)
38    {
39        throw vtkm::cont::ErrorExecution("Could not compute array average.");
40    }
41
42    return functor.OutValue;
43}

```



Common Errors

When `TryExecute` calls the operation of your functor, it will catch any exceptions that the functor might throw. `TryExecute` will interpret any thrown exception as a failure on that device and try another device. If all devices fail, `TryExecute` will return a false value rather than throw its own exception. This means if you want to have an exception thrown from a call to `TryExecute`, you will need to check the return value and throw the exception yourself.

IMPLEMENTING DEVICE ADAPTERS

VTK-m comes with several implementations of device adapters so that it may be ported to a variety of platforms. It is also possible to provide new device adapters to support yet more devices, compilers, and libraries. A new device adapter provides a tag, a class to manage arrays in the execution environment, a class to establish virtual objects in the execution environment, a collection of algorithms that run in the execution environment, and (optionally) a timer.

Most device adapters are associated with some type of device or library, and all source code related directly to that device is placed in a subdirectory of `vtkm/cont`. For example, files associated with CUDA are in `vtkm/cont/cuda`, files associated with the Intel Threading Building Blocks (TBB) are located in `vtkm/cont/tbb`, and files associated with OpenMP are in `vtkm/cont/openmp`. The documentation here assumes that you are adding a device adapter to the VTK-m source code and following these file conventions.

For the purposes of discussion in this section, we will give a simple example of implementing a device adapter using the `std::thread` class provided by C++11. We will call our device `Cxx11Thread` and place it in the directory `vtkm/cont/cxx11`.

By convention the implementation of device adapters within VTK-m are divided into 6 header files with the names `DeviceAdapterTag*.h`, `DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector*.h`, `ArrayManagerExecution*.h`, `VirtualObjectTransfer*.h`, `AtomicInterfaceExecution*.h` and `DeviceAdapterAlgorithm*.h`, which are hidden in internal directories. The `DeviceAdapter*.h` that most code includes is a trivial header that simply includes these other 6 files. For our example `std::thread` device, we will create the base header at `vtkm/cont/cxx11/DeviceAdapterCxx11Thread.h`. The contents are the following (with minutia like include guards removed).

Example 38.1: Contents of the base header for a device adapter.

```
1 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread.h>
2 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetectorCxx11Thread.h>
3 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/ArrayManagerExecutionCxx11Thread.h>
4 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/VirtualObjectTransferCxx11Thread.h>
5 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/AtomicInterfaceExecutionCxx11Thread.h>
6 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/DeviceAdapterAlgorithmCxx11Thread.h>
```

The reason VTK-m breaks up the code for its device adapters this way is that there is an interdependence between the implementation of each device adapter and the mechanism to pick a default device adapter. Breaking up the device adapter code in this way maintains an acyclic dependence among header files.

38.1 Tag

The device adapter tag, as described in Section 12.1 is a simple empty type that is used as a template parameter to identify the device adapter. Every device adapter implementation provides one. The device adapter tag is

typically defined in an internal header file with a prefix of `DeviceAdapterTag`.

The device adapter tag should be created with the macro `VTKM_VALID_DEVICE_ADAPTER`. This adapter takes an abbreviated name that it will append to `DeviceAdapterTag` to make the tag structure. It will also create some support classes that allow VTK-m to introspect the device adapter. The macro also expects a unique integer identifier that is usually stored in a macro prefixed with `VTKM_DEVICE_ADAPTER_`. These identifiers for the device adapters provided by the core VTK-m are declared in `vtkm/cont/internal/DeviceAdapterTag.h`.

The following example gives the implementation of our custom device adapter, which by convention would be placed in the `vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread.h` header file.

Example 38.2: Implementation of a device adapter tag.

```
1 #include <vtkm/cont/DeviceAdapterTag.h>
2
3 // If this device adapter were to be contributed to VTK-m, then this macro
4 // declaration should be moved to DeviceAdapterTag.h and given a unique
5 // number. It also has to be less than VTK_MAX_DEVICE_ADAPTER_ID
6 #define VTKM_DEVICE_ADAPTER_CXX11_THREAD 7
7
8 VTKM_VALID_DEVICE_ADAPTER(Cxx11Thread, VTKM_DEVICE_ADAPTER_CXX11_THREAD);
```

38.2 Runtime Detector

VTK-m defines a template named `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector` that provides the ability to detect whether a given device is available on the current system. `DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector` has a single template argument that is the device adapter tag.

Example 38.3: Prototype for `DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector`.

```
1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace cont
4 {
5
6 template<typename DeviceAdapterTag>
7 class DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector;
8 }
9 } // namespace vtkm
```

All device adapter implementations must create a specialization of `DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector`. They must contain a method named `DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector::Exists` that returns a true or false value to indicate whether the device is available on the current runtime system. For our simple C++ threading example, the C++ threading is always available (even if only one such processing element exists) so our implementation simply returns true if the device has been compiled.

Example 38.4: Implementation of `DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector` specialization

```
1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace cont
4 {
5
6 template<>
7 class DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector<vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>
8 {
9 public:
10    VTKM_CONT bool Exists() const
11    {
12        return vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread::IsEnabled;
```

```

13 }
14 };
15 }
16 } // namespace cont
17 } // namespace vtkm

```

38.3 Array Manager Execution

VTK-m defines a template named `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayManagerExecution` that is responsible for allocating memory in the execution environment and copying data between the control and execution environment. `ArrayManagerExecution` is also paired with two helper classes, `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic` and `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic`, which provide operations for creating and operating on and manipulating data in standard C arrays. All 3 class specializations are typically defined in an internal header file with a prefix of `ArrayManagerExecution`. The following subsections describe each of these classes.

38.3.1 `ArrayManagerExecution`

Example 38.5: Prototype for `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayManagerExecution`.

```

1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace cont
4 {
5 namespace internal
6 {
7
8 template<typename T, typename StorageTag, typename DeviceAdapterTag>
9 class ArrayManagerExecution;
10 }
11 } // namespace cont
12 } // namespace vtkm

```

A device adapter must provide a partial specialization of `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayManagerExecution` for its device adapter tag. The implementation for `ArrayManagerExecution` is expected to manage the resources for a single array. All `ArrayManagerExecution` specializations must have a constructor that takes a pointer to a `vtkm::cont::internal::Storage` object. The `ArrayManagerExecution` should store a reference to this `Storage` object and use it to pass data between control and execution environments. Additionally, `ArrayManagerExecution` must provide the following elements.

`ValueType` The type for each item in the array. This is the same type as the first template argument.

`PortalType` The type of an array portal that can be used in the execution environment to access the array.

`PortalConstType` A read-only (const) version of `PortalType`.

`GetNumberOfValues` A method that returns the number of values stored in the array. The results are undefined if the data has not been loaded or allocated.

`PrepareForInput` A method that ensures an array is allocated in the execution environment and valid data is there. The method takes a `bool` flag that specifies whether data needs to be copied to the execution environment. (If false, then data for this array has not changed since the last operation.) The method returns a `PortalConstType` that points to the data.

PrepareForInPlace A method that ensures an array is allocated in the execution environment and valid data is there. The method takes a `bool` flag that specifies whether data needs to be copied to the execution environment. (If false, then data for this array has not changed since the last operation.) The method returns a `PortalType` that points to the data.

PrepareForOutput A method that takes an array size and allocates an array in the execution environment of the specified size. The initial memory may be uninitialized. The method returns a `PortalType` to the data.

RetrieveOutputData This method takes a storage object, allocates memory in the control environment, and copies data from the execution environment into it. If the control and execution environments share arrays, then this can be a no-operation.

CopyInto This method takes an STL-compatible iterator and copies data from the execution environment into it.

Shrink A method that adjusts the size of the array in the execution environment to something that is a smaller size. All the data up to the new length must remain valid. Typically, no memory is actually reallocated. Instead, a different end is marked.

ReleaseResources A method that frees any resources (typically memory) in the execution environment.

Specializations of this template typically take on one of two forms. If the control and execution environments have separate memory spaces, then this class behaves by copying memory in methods such as `PrepareForInput` and `RetrieveOutputData`. This might require creating buffers in the control environment to efficiently move data from control array portals.

However, if the control and execution environments share the same memory space, the execution array manager can, and should, delegate all of its operations to the `Storage` it is constructed with. VTK-m comes with a class called `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayManagerExecutionShareWithControl` that provides the implementation for an execution array manager that shares a memory space with the control environment. In this case, making the `ArrayManagerExecution` specialization be a trivial subclass is sufficient.

Continuing our example of a device adapter based on C++11's `std::thread` class, here is the implementation of `ArrayManagerExecution`, which by convention would be placed in the `vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/ArrayManagerExecutionCxx11Thread.h` header file.

Example 38.6: Specialization of `ArrayManagerExecution`.

```
1 #include <vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread.h>
2
3 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/ArrayManagerExecution.h>
4 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/ArrayManagerExecutionShareWithControl.h>
5
6 namespace vtkm
7 {
8 namespace cont
9 {
10 namespace internal
11 {
12
13 template<typename T, typename StorageTag>
14 class ArrayManagerExecution<T, StorageTag, vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>
15   : public vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayManagerExecutionShareWithControl<T, StorageTag>
16 {
17   using Superclass =
18     vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayManagerExecutionShareWithControl<T, StorageTag>;
19
20 public:
```

```

21 | VTKM_CONT
22 | ArrayManagerExecution(typename Superclass::StorageType* storage)
23 |   : Superclass(storage)
24 | {
25 | }
26 | };
27 |
28 } // namespace internal
29 } // namespace cont
30 } // namespace vtkm

```

38.3.2 [ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic](#)

Example 38.7: Prototype for `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic`.

```

1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace cont
4 {
5 namespace internal
6 {
7
8 template<typename T, typename DeviceAdapterTag>
9 struct ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic;
10 }
11 } // namespace cont
12 } // namespace vtkm

```

A device adapter must provide a partial specialization of `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic` for its device adapter tag. The implementation for `ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic` is capable of taking pointers to an array in the execution environment and returning an array portal to the data in that array. `ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic` has no state and all of its methods are static. `ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic` provides the following elements.

`ValueType` The type for each item in the array. This is the same type as the first template argument.

`PortalType` The type for the read/write portals created by the class.

`PortalConstType` The type for read-only portals created by the class.

`CreatePortal` A static method that takes two pointers of type `ValueType*` that point to the beginning (first element) and end (one past the last element) of the array to create a portal for the array. Returns a portal of type `PortalType` that works in the execution environment.

`CreatePortalConst` A static method that takes two pointers of type `const ValueType*` that point to the beginning (first element) and end (one past the last element) of the array to create a portal for the array. Returns a portal of type `PortalConstType` that works in the execution environment.

Specializations of this template typically take on one of two forms. If the control and execution environments share the same memory space, then the execution array manager can, and should, return a simple `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayPortalFromIterators`. VTK-m comes with a class called `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionPortalFactoryBasicShareWithControl` that provides the implementation for a basic execution portal factory that shares a memory space with the control environment. In this case, making the `ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic` specialization be a trivial subclass is sufficient.

However, if the control and execution environments have separate memory spaces, then the typical `vtkm::cont::internal::ArrayPortalFromIterators` class might not work in the execution environment. In this case a custom array portal class will have to be implemented and created within the `ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic`.

Continuing our example of a device adapter based on C++11's `std::thread` class, here is the implementation of `ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic`, which by convention would be placed in the `vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/ArrayManagerExecutionCxx11Thread.h` header file.

Example 38.8: Specialization of `ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic`.

```
1 #include <vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread.h>
2
3 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/ArrayManagerExecutionShareWithControl.h>
4
5 namespace vtkm
6 {
7 namespace cont
8 {
9 namespace internal
10 {
11
12 template<typename T>
13 struct ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic<T, vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>
14 : public vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionPortalFactoryBasicShareWithControl<T>
15 {
16 };
17
18 } // namespace internal
19 } // namespace cont
20 } // namespace vtkm
```

38.3.3 `ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic`

Example 38.9: Prototype for `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic`.

```
1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace cont
4 {
5 namespace internal
6 {
7
8 template<typename DeviceAdapterTag>
9 struct ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic;
10 }
11 } // namespace cont
12 } // namespace vtkm
```

A device adapter must provide a partial specialization of `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic` for its device adapter tag. The implementation for `ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic` is expected to allow allocation of basic C arrays in the execution environment and to copy data between control and execution environments. All implementations of `ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic` are expected to inherit from `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasicBase` and implement the pure virtual methods therein. All implementations are also expected to have a constructor that takes a reference to a `vtkm::cont::internal::StorageBasicBase`, which should subsequently be passed to the `ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasicBase`. The methods that `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic` must override are the following.

`GetDeviceId` Returns a `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterId` integer representing a unique identifier for the device associated with this implementation. This number should be the same as the `VTKM_DEVICE_ADAPTER_` macro described in Section 38.1.

`Allocate` Takes a reference to a `vtkm::cont::internal::TypelessExecutionArray`, which holds a collection of array pointer references, and a size of allocation in bytes. The method should allocate an array of the

given size in the execution environment and return the resulting pointers in the given `TypelessExecutionArray` reference.

`Free` Takes a reference to a `vtkm::cont::internal::TypelessExecutionArray` created in a previous call to `Allocate` and frees the memory. The array references in the `TypelessExecutionArray` should be set to `nullptr`.

`CopyFromControl` Takes a `const void*` pointer for an array in the control environment, a `void*` for an array in the execution environment, and a size of the arrays in bytes. The method copies the data from the control array to the execution array.

`CopyToControl` Takes a `const void*` pointer for an array in the execution environment, a `void*` for an array in the control environment, and a size of the arrays in bytes. The method copies the data from the execution array to the control array.

Specializations of this template typically take on one of two forms. If the control and execution environments have separate memory spaces, then this class behaves by allocating arrays on the device and copying data between the main CPU and the device.

However, if the control and execution environments share the same memory space, then the execution array interface can, and should, use the storage on the control environment to allocate arrays and do simple copies (shallow where possible). VTK-m comes with a class called `vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasicShareWithControl` that provides the implementation for a basic execution array interface that shares a memory space with the control environment. In this case, it is best to make the `ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic` specialization a subclass of `ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasicShareWithControl`. Note that in this case you still need to define a constructor that takes a reference to `vtkm::cont::internal::StorageBasicBase` (which is passed straight to the superclass) and an implementation of the `GetDeviceId` method.

Continuing our example of a device adapter based on C++11's `std::thread` class, here is the implementation of `ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic`, which by convention would be placed in the `vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/ArrayManagerExecutionCxx11Thread.h` header file.

Example 38.10: Specialization of `ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic`.

```

1 #include <vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread.h>
2
3 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/ArrayManagerExecutionShareWithControl.h>
4
5 namespace vtkm
6 {
7 namespace cont
8 {
9 namespace internal
10 {
11
12 template<>
13 struct ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic<vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>
14   : public vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasicShareWithControl
15 {
16 public:
17   using Superclass =
18     vtkm::cont::internal::ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasicShareWithControl;
19
20   VTKM_CONT
21   ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic(vtkm::cont::internal::StorageBasicBase& storage)
22     : Superclass(storage)
23   {
24   }
25 }
```

```
26 // VTKM_CONT
27 virtual vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterId GetDeviceId() const final override
28 {
29     return vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread();
30 }
31 };
32
33 } // namespace internal
34 } // namespace cont
35 } // namespace vtkm
```

38.4 Virtual Object Transfer

VTK-m defines a template named `vtkm::cont::internal::VirtualObjectTransfer` that is responsible for instantiating virtual objects in the execution environment. [RE-ADD THE FOLLOWING AFTER IT IS IMPLEMENTED.] The `VirtualObjectTransfer` class is the internal mechanism that allocates space for the object and sets up the virtual method tables for them. This class has two template parameters. The first parameter is the concrete derived type of the virtual object to be transferred to the execution environment. It is assumed that after the object is copied to the execution environment, a pointer to a base superclass of this concrete derived type will be used. The second template argument is the device adapter on which to put the object.

Example 38.11: Prototype for `vtkm::cont::internal::VirtualObjectTransfer`.

```
1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace cont
4 {
5 namespace internal
6 {
7
8 template<typename VirtualDerivedType, typename DeviceAdapter>
9 struct VirtualObjectTransfer;
10 }
11 } // namespace cont
12 } // namespace vtkm
```

A device adapter must provide a partial specialization of `VirtualObjectTransfer` for its device adapter tag. This partial specialization is typically defined in an internal header file with a prefix of `VirtualObjectTransfer`. The implementation for `VirtualObjectTransfer` can establish a virtual object in the execution environment based on an object in the control environment, update the state of said object, and release all the resources for the object. `VirtualObjectTransfer` must provide the following methods.

VirtualObjectTransfer (constructor) A `VirtualObjectTransfer` has a constructor that takes a pointer to the derived type that (eventually) gets transferred to the execution environment of the given device adapter. The object provided must stay valid for the lifespan of the `VirtualObjectTransfer` object.

PrepareForExecution Transfers the virtual object (given in the constructor) to the execution environment and returns a pointer to the object that can be used in the execution environment. The returned object may not be valid in the control environment and should not be used there. `PrepareForExecution` takes a single `bool` argument. If the argument is false and `PrepareForExecution` was called previously, then the method can return the same data as the last call without any updates. If the argument is true, then the data in the execution environment is always updated regardless of whether data was copied in a previous call to `PrepareForExecution`. This argument is used to tell the `VirtualObjectTransfer` whether the object in the control environment has changed and has to be updated in the execution environment.

ReleaseResources Frees up any resources in the execution environment. Any previously returned virtual object from **PrepareForExecution** becomes invalid. (The destructor for **VirtualObjectTransfer** should also release the resources.)

Specializations of this template typically take on one of two forms. If the control and execution environments have separate memory spaces, then this class behaves by copying the concrete control object to the execution environment (where the virtual table will be invalid) and a new object is created in the execution environment by copying the object from the control environment. It can be assumed that the object can be trivially copied (with the exception of the virtual method table).



Did you know?

For some devices, like CUDA, it is either only possible or more efficient to allocate data from the host (the control environment). To avoid having to allocate data from the device (the execution environment), implement **PrepareForExecution** by first allocating data from the host and then running code on the device that does a “placement new” to create and copy the object in the pre-allocated space.

However, if the control and execution environments share the same memory space, the virtual object transfer can, and should, just bind directly with the target concrete object. VTK-m comes with a class called **vtkm::cont::internal::VirtualObjectTransferShareWithControl** that provides the implementation for a virtual object transfer that shares a memory space with the control environment. In this case, making the **VirtualObjectTransfer** specialization be a trivial subclass is sufficient. Continuing our example of a device adapter based on C++11’s **std::thread** class, here is the implementation of **VirtualObjectTransfer**, which by convention would be placed in the **vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/VirtualObjectTransferCxx11Thread.h** header file.

Example 38.12: Specialization of **VirtualObjectTransfer**.

```

1 #include <vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread.h>
2
3 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/VirtualObjectTransfer.h>
4 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/VirtualObjectTransferShareWithControl.h>
5
6 namespace vtkm
7 {
8 namespace cont
9 {
10 namespace internal
11 {
12
13 template<typename VirtualDerivedType>
14 struct VirtualObjectTransfer<VirtualDerivedType,
15                             vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>
16   : VirtualObjectTransferShareWithControl<VirtualDerivedType>
17 {
18   VTKM_CONT VirtualObjectTransfer(const VirtualDerivedType* virtualObject)
19   : VirtualObjectTransferShareWithControl<VirtualDerivedType>(virtualObject)
20   {
21   }
22 };
23
24 } // namespace internal
25 } // namespace cont
26 } // namespace vtkm

```

38.5 Atomic Interface Execution

VTK-m defines a template named `vtkm::cont::internal::AtomicInterfaceExecution` that is responsible for performing atomic operations on raw addresses. `vtkm::cont::internal::AtomicInterfaceExecution` defines a `WordTypePreferred` member that is the fastest available for bitwise operations of the given device. At minimum, the interface must support operations on `WordTypePreferred` and `vtkm::WordTypeDefault`, which may be the same. A full list of the supported word types is advertised in the type list stored in `WordTypes`. `vtkm::cont::internal::AtomicInterfaceExecution` must provide the following methods for inputs of both pointer types `WordTypePreferred` and `vtkm::WordTypeDefault`:

`Load` Atomically load a value from memory while enforcing, at a minimum, "acquire" memory ordering.

`Store` Atomically write a value to memory while enforcing, at a minimum "release" memory ordering.

`Not` Perform a bitwise atomic not operation on the word at the provided address.

`And` Perform a bitwise atomic and operation on the word at the provided address.

`Or` Perform a bitwise atomic or operation on the word at the provided address.

`Xor` Perform a bitwise atomic xor operation on the word at the provided address.

`CompareAndSwap` Perform a bitwise atomic Compare and Swap operation on the word at the provided address.

VTK-m provides a default implementation of the above operations that can be used on devices that share the control environment. In order to use this implementation, simply subclass `vtkm::cont::internal::AtomicInterfaceControl` from a template specialization of `vtkm::cont::internal::AtomicInterfaceExecution` that takes a template argument of the new device adapter tag.

Example 38.13: Specialization of `AtomicInterfaceExecution`.

```

1 #include <vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread.h>
2
3 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/AtomicInterfaceControl.h>
4 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/AtomicInterfaceExecution.h>
5
6 namespace vtkm
7 {
8     namespace cont
9     {
10         namespace internal
11     {
12
13     template<>
14     class AtomicInterfaceExecution<DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>
15         : public AtomicInterfaceControl
16     {
17     };
18
19 } // namespace internal
20 } // namespace cont
21 } // namespace vtkm

```

38.6 Algorithms

A device adapter implementation must also provide a specialization of `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterAlgorithm`, which provides the underlying implementation of the algorithms described in Chapter 34. The implementation for the device adapter algorithms is typically placed in a header file with a prefix of `DeviceAdapterAlgorithm`.

Although there are many methods in `DeviceAdapterAlgorithm`, it is seldom necessary to implement them all. Instead, VTK-m comes with `vtkm::cont::internal::DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral` that provides generic implementation for most of the required algorithms. By deriving the specialization of `DeviceAdapterAlgorithm` from `DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral`, only the implementations for `Schedule` and `Synchronize` need to be implemented. All other algorithms can be derived from those.

That said, not all of the algorithms implemented in `DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral` are optimized for all types of devices. Thus, it is worthwhile to provide algorithms optimized for the specific device when possible. In particular, it is best to provide specializations for the sort, scan, and reduce algorithms.

It is standard practice to implement a specialization of `DeviceAdapterAlgorithm` by having it inherit from `vtkm::cont::internal::DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral` and specializing those methods that are optimized for a particular system. `DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral` is a templated class that takes as its single template parameter the type of the subclass. For example, a device adapter algorithm structure named `DeviceAdapterAlgorithm<DeviceAdapterTagFoo>` will subclass `DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral<DeviceAdapterAlgorithm<DeviceAdapterTagFoo>>`.



Did you know?

The convention of having a subclass be templated on the derived class' type is known as the Curiously Recurring Template Pattern (CRTP). In the case of `DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral`, VTK-m uses this CRTP behavior to allow the general implementation of these algorithms to run `Schedule` and other specialized algorithms in the subclass.

One point to note when implementing the `Schedule` methods is to make sure that errors handled in the execution environment are handled correctly. As described in Chapter 23, errors are signaled in the execution environment by calling `RaiseError` on a functor or worklet object. This is handled internally by the `vtkm::exec::internal::ErrorMessageBuffer` class. `ErrorMessageBuffer` really just holds a small string buffer, which must be provided by the device adapter's `Schedule` method.

So, before `Schedule` executes the functor it is given, it should allocate a small string array in the execution environment, initialize it to the empty string, encapsulate the array in an `ErrorMessageBuffer` object, and set this buffer object in the functor. When the execution completes, `Schedule` should check to see if an error exists in this buffer and throw a `vtkm::cont::ErrorExecution` if an error has been reported.



Common Errors

Exceptions are generally not supposed to be thrown in the execution environment, but it could happen on devices that support them. Nevertheless, few thread schedulers work well when an exception is thrown in them. Thus, when implementing adapters for devices that do support exceptions, it is good practice to catch them within the thread and report them through the `ErrorMessageBuffer`.

The following example is a minimal implementation of device adapter algorithms using C++11's `std::thread` class. Note that no attempt at providing optimizations has been attempted (and many are possible). By convention this code would be placed in the `vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/DeviceAdapterAlgorithmCxx11Thread.h` header file.

Example 38.14: Minimal specialization of `DeviceAdapterAlgorithm`.

```

1 #include <vtkm/cont/cxx11/internal/DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread.h>
2
3 #include <vtkm/cont/DeviceAdapterAlgorithm.h>
4 #include <vtkm/cont/ErrorExecution.h>
5 #include <vtkm/cont/internal/DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral.h>
6
7 #include <thread>
8
9 namespace vtkm
10 {
11 namespace cont
12 {
13
14 template<>
15 struct DeviceAdapterAlgorithm<vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>
16 : vtkm::cont::internal::DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral<
17     DeviceAdapterAlgorithm<vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>,
18     vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>
19 {
20 private:
21     template<typename FunctorType>
22     struct ScheduleKernel1D
23     {
24         VTKM_CONT
25         ScheduleKernel1D(const FunctorType& functor)
26             : Functor(functor)
27         {
28     }
29
30         VTKM_EXEC
31         void operator()() const
32     {
33         try
34     {
35         for (vtkm::Id threadId = this->BeginId; threadId < this->EndId; threadId++)
36     {
37             this->Functor(threadId);
38             // If an error is raised, abort execution.
39             if (this->ErrorMessage.IsErrorRaised())
40             {
41                 return;
42             }
43         }
44     }
45     catch (const vtkm::cont::Error& error)
46     {
47         this->ErrorMessage.RaiseError(error.GetMessage().c_str());
48     }
49     catch (const std::exception& error)
50     {
51         this->ErrorMessage.RaiseError(error.what());
52     }
53     catch (...)
54     {
55         this->ErrorMessage.RaiseError("Unknown exception raised.");
56     }
57 }
58
59     FunctorType Functor;
60     vtkm::exec::internal::ErrorMessageBuffer ErrorMessage;
61     vtkm::Id BeginId;
62     vtkm::Id EndId;
63 };
64 }
```

```

65  template<typename FunctorType>
66  struct ScheduleKernel3D
67  {
68      VTKM_CONT
69      ScheduleKernel3D(const FunctorType& functor, vtkm::Id3 maxRange)
70          : Functor(functor)
71          , MaxRange(maxRange)
72      {}
73  }
74
75  VTKM_EXEC
76  void operator()() const
77  {
78      vtkm::Id3 threadId3D(this->BeginId % this->MaxRange[0],
79                           (this->BeginId / this->MaxRange[0]) % this->MaxRange[1],
80                           this->BeginId / (this->MaxRange[0] * this->MaxRange[1]));
81
82      try
83      {
84          for (vtkm::Id threadId = this->BeginId; threadId < this->EndId; threadId++)
85          {
86              this->Functor(threadId3D);
87              // If an error is raised, abort execution.
88              if (this->ErrorMessage.IsErrorRaised())
89              {
90                  return;
91              }
92
93              threadId3D[0]++;
94              if (threadId3D[0] >= MaxRange[0])
95              {
96                  threadId3D[0] = 0;
97                  threadId3D[1]++;
98                  if (threadId3D[1] >= MaxRange[1])
99                  {
100                      threadId3D[1] = 0;
101                      threadId3D[2]++;
102                  }
103              }
104          }
105      }
106      catch (const vtkm::cont::Error& error)
107      {
108          this->ErrorMessage.RaiseError(error.GetMessage().c_str());
109      }
110      catch (const std::exception& error)
111      {
112          this->ErrorMessage.RaiseError(error.what());
113      }
114      catch (...)
115      {
116          this->ErrorMessage.RaiseError("Unknown exception raised.");
117      }
118  }
119
120  FunctorType Functor;
121  vtkm::exec::internal::ErrorMessageBuffer ErrorMessage;
122  vtkm::Id BeginId;
123  vtkm::Id EndId;
124  vtkm::Id3 MaxRange;
125  };
126
127  template<typename KernelType>
128  VTKM_CONT static void DoSchedule(KernelType kernel, vtkm::Id numInstances)

```

```

129  {
130      if (numInstances < 1)
131      {
132          return;
133      }
134
135      const vtkm::Id MESSAGE_SIZE = 1024;
136      char errorString[MESSAGE_SIZE];
137      errorString[0] = '\0';
138      vtkm::exec::internal::ErrorMessageBuffer errorMessage(errorString, MESSAGE_SIZE);
139      kernel.Functor.SetErrorMessageBuffer(errorMessage);
140      kernel.ErrorMessage = errorMessage;
141
142      vtkm::Id numThreads = static_cast<vtkm::Id>(std::thread::hardware_concurrency());
143      if (numThreads > numInstances)
144      {
145          numThreads = numInstances;
146      }
147      vtkm::Id numInstancesPerThread = (numInstances + numThreads - 1) / numThreads;
148
149      std::thread* threadPool = new std::thread[numThreads];
150      vtkm::Id beginId = 0;
151      for (vtkm::Id threadIndex = 0; threadIndex < numThreads; threadIndex++)
152      {
153          vtkm::Id endId = std::min(beginId + numInstancesPerThread, numInstances);
154          KernelType threadKernel = kernel;
155          threadKernel.BeginId = beginId;
156          threadKernel.EndId = endId;
157          std::thread newThread(threadKernel);
158          threadPool[threadIndex].swap(newThread);
159          beginId = endId;
160      }
161
162      for (vtkm::Id threadIndex = 0; threadIndex < numThreads; threadIndex++)
163      {
164          threadPool[threadIndex].join();
165      }
166
167      delete[] threadPool;
168
169      if (errorMessage.IsErrorRaised())
170      {
171          throw vtkm::cont::ErrorExecution(errorMessage);
172      }
173  }
174
175 public:
176     template<typename FunctorType>
177     VTKM_CONT static void Schedule(FunctorType functor, vtkm::Id numInstances)
178     {
179         DoSchedule(ScheduleKernel1D<FunctorType>(functor), numInstances);
180     }
181
182     template<typename FunctorType>
183     VTKM_CONT static void Schedule(FunctorType functor, vtkm::Id3 maxRange)
184     {
185         vtkm::Id numInstances = maxRange[0] * maxRange[1] * maxRange[2];
186         DoSchedule(ScheduleKernel3D<FunctorType>(functor, maxRange), numInstances);
187     }
188
189     VTKM_CONT
190     static void Synchronize()
191     {
192         // Nothing to do. This device schedules all of its operations using a

```

```

193     // split/join paradigm. This means that the if the control thread is
194     // calling this method, then nothing should be running in the execution
195     // environment.
196 }
197 };
198
199 } // namespace cont
200 } // namespace vtkm

```

38.7 Timer Implementation

The VTK-m timer, described in Chapter 13, delegates to an internal class named `vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTimerImplementation`. The interface for this class is the same as that for `vtkm::cont::Timer`. A default implementation of this templated class uses the system timer and the `Synchronize` method in the device adapter algorithms.

However, some devices might provide alternate or better methods for implementing timers. For example, the TBB and CUDA libraries come with high resolution timers that have better accuracy than the standard system timers. Thus, the device adapter can optionally provide a specialization of `DeviceAdapterTimerImplementation`, which is typically placed in the same header file as the device adapter algorithms.

Continuing our example of a custom device adapter using C++11's `std::thread` class, we could use the default timer and it would work fine. But C++11 also comes with a `std::chrono` package that contains some portable time functions. The following code demonstrates creating a custom timer for our device adapter using this package. By convention, `DeviceAdapterTimerImplementation` is placed in the same header file as `DeviceAdapterAlgorithm`.

Example 38.15: Specialization of `DeviceAdapterTimerImplementation`.

```

1 #include <chrono>
2
3 namespace vtkm
4 {
5 namespace cont
6 {
7
8 template<>
9 class DeviceAdapterTimerImplementation<vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>
10 {
11 public:
12     VTKM_CONT
13     DeviceAdapterTimerImplementation() { this->Reset(); }
14
15     VTKM_CONT
16     void Reset()
17     {
18         vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterAlgorithm<
19             vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>::Synchronize();
20         this->StartTime = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
21     }
22
23     VTKM_CONT
24     vtkm::Float64 GetElapsedTime()
25     {
26         vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterAlgorithm<
27             vtkm::cont::DeviceAdapterTagCxx11Thread>::Synchronize();
28         std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::time_point endTime =
29             std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
30     }

```

```
31     std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::duration elapsedTicks =
32         endTime - this->StartTime;
33
34     std::chrono::duration<vtkm::Float64> elapsedSeconds(elapsedTicks);
35
36     return elapsedSeconds.count();
37 }
38
39 private:
40     std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::time_point StartTime;
41 };
42
43 } // namespace cont
44 } // namespace vtkm
```



FUNCTION INTERFACE OBJECTS

For flexibility's sake a worklet is free to declare a `ControlSignature` with whatever number of arguments are sensible for its operation. The `Invoker` is expected to support arguments that match these arguments, and part of the invocation operation may require these arguments to be augmented before the worklet is scheduled. This leaves the invoker with the tricky task of managing some collection of arguments of unknown size and unknown types.

[`FunctionInterface` IS IN THE `vtkm::internal` INTERFACE. I STILL CAN'T DECIDE IF IT SHOULD BE MOVED TO THE `vtkm` INTERFACE. UPDATE: I'M GLAD I HAVE NOT MOVED `FunctionInterface` TO `vtkm` BECAUSE NOW WE ARE THINKING OF GETTING RID OF IT.]

To simplify this management, VTK-m has the `vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface` class. `FunctionInterface` is a templated class that manages a generic set of arguments and return value from a function. An instance of `FunctionInterface` holds an instance of each argument. You can apply the arguments in a `FunctionInterface` object to a functor of a compatible prototype, and the resulting value of the function call is saved in the `FunctionInterface`.

39.1 Declaring and Creating

`vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface` is a templated class with a single parameter. The parameter is the *signature* of the function. A signature is a function type. The syntax in C++ is the return type followed by the argument types encased in parentheses.

Example 39.1: Declaring `vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface`.

```
1 // FunctionInterfaces matching some common POSIX functions.  
2 vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<size_t(const char*)> strlenInterface;  
3  
4 vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<char*(char*, const char* s2, size_t)>  
5 strcpyInterface;
```

The `vtkm::internal::make_FunctionInterface` function provides an easy way to create a `FunctionInterface` and initialize the state of all the parameters. `make_FunctionInterface` takes a variable number of arguments, one for each parameter. Since the return type is not specified as an argument, you must always specify it as a template parameter.

Example 39.2: Using `vtkm::internal::make_FunctionInterface`.

```
1 const char* s = "Hello World";  
2 static const size_t BUFFER_SIZE = 100;  
3 char* buffer = (char*)malloc(BUFFER_SIZE);  
4
```

```

5 |     strlenInterface = vtkm::internal::make_FunctionInterface<size_t>(s);
6 |
7 |     strncpyInterface =
8 |         vtkm::internal::make_FunctionInterface<char*>(buffer, s, BUFFER_SIZE);

```

39.2 Parameters

One created, `FunctionInterface` contains methods to query and manage the parameters and objects associated with them. The number of parameters can be retrieved either with the constant field `ARITY` or with the `GetArity` method.

Example 39.3: Getting the arity of a `FunctionInterface`.

```

1 | VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT(vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<size_t(const char*)>::ARITY ==
2 |                     1);
3 |
4 | vtkm::IdComponent arity = strncpyInterface.GetArity(); // arity = 3

```

To get a particular parameter, `FunctionInterface` has the templated method `GetParameter`. The template parameter is the index of the parameter. Note that the parameters in `FunctionInterface` start at index 1. Although this is uncommon in C++, it is customary to number function arguments starting at 1.

There are two ways to specify the index for `GetParameter`. The first is to directly specify the template parameter (e.g. `GetParameter<1>()`). However, note that in a templated function or method where the type is not fully resolved the compiler will not register `GetParameter` as a templated method and will fail to parse the template argument without a `template` keyword. The second way to specify the index is to provide a `vtkm::internal::IndexTag` object as an argument to `GetParameter`. Although this syntax is more verbose, it works the same whether the `FunctionInterface` is fully resolved or not. The following example shows both methods in action.

Example 39.4: Using `FunctionInterface::GetParameter()`.

```

1 void GetFirstParameterResolved(
2     const vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<void(std::string)>& interface)
3 {
4     // The following two uses of GetParameter are equivalent
5     std::cout << interface.GetParameter<1>() << std::endl;
6     std::cout << interface.GetParameter(vtkm::internal::IndexTag<1>()) << std::endl;
7 }
8
9 template<typename FunctionSignature>
10 void GetFirstParameterTemplated(
11     const vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<FunctionSignature>& interface)
12 {
13     // The following two uses of GetParameter are equivalent
14     std::cout << interface.template GetParameter<1>() << std::endl;
15     std::cout << interface.GetParameter(vtkm::internal::IndexTag<1>()) << std::endl;
16 }

```

Likewise, there is a `SetParameter` method for changing parameters. The same rules for indexing and template specification apply.

Example 39.5: Using `FunctionInterface::SetParameter()`.

```

1 void SetFirstParameterResolved(
2     vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<void(std::string)>& interface,
3     const std::string& newFirstParameter)
4 {
5     // The following two uses of SetParameter are equivalent
6     interface.SetParameter<1>(newFirstParameter);

```

```

7     interface.SetParameter(newFirstParameter, vtkm::internal::IndexTag<1>());
8 }
9
10 template<typename FunctionSignature, typename T>
11 void SetFirstParameterTemplated(
12     vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<FunctionSignature>& interface,
13     T newFirstParameter)
14 {
15     // The following two uses of SetParameter are equivalent
16     interface.template SetParameter<1>(newFirstParameter);
17     interface.SetParameter(newFirstParameter, vtkm::internal::IndexTag<1>());
18 }
```

39.3 Invoking

FunctionInterface can invoke a functor of a matching signature using the parameters stored within. If the functor returns a value, that return value will be stored in the **FunctionInterface** object for later retrieval. There are several versions of the invoke method. There are always separate versions of invoke methods for the control and execution environments so that functors for either environment can be executed. The basic version of invoke passes the parameters directly to the function and directly stores the result.

Example 39.6: Invoking a **FunctionInterface**.

```

1 vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<size_t(const char*)> strlenInterface;
2 strlenInterface.SetParameter<1>("Hello world");
3
4 strlenInterface.InvokeCont(strlen);
5
6 size_t length = strlenInterface.GetReturnValue(); // length = 11
```

Another form of the invoke methods takes a second transform functor that is applied to each argument before passed to the main function. If the main function returns a value, the transform is applied to that as well before being stored back in the **FunctionInterface**.

Example 39.7: Invoking a **FunctionInterface** with a transform.

```

1 // Our transform converts C strings to integers, leaves everything else alone.
2 struct TransformFunctor
3 {
4     template<typename T>
5     VTKM_CONT const T& operator()(const T& x) const
6     {
7         return x;
8     }
9
10    VTKM_CONT
11    vtkm::Int32 operator()(const char* x) const { return atoi(x); }
12 };
13
14 // The function we are invoking simply compares two numbers.
15 struct IsSameFunctor
16 {
17     template<typename T1, typename T2>
18     VTKM_CONT bool operator()(const T1& x, const T2& y) const
19     {
20         return x == y;
21     }
22 };
23
24 void TryTransformedInvoke()
```

```

25 {
26     vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<bool(const char*, vtkm::Int32)>
27     functionInterface = vtkm::internal::make_FunctionInterface<bool>(
28         (const char*)"42", (vtkm::Int32)42);
29
30     functionInterface.InvokeCont(IsSameFunctor(), TransformFunctor());
31
32     bool isSame = functionInterface.GetReturnValue(); // isSame = true
33 }

```

As demonstrated in the previous examples, `FunctionInterface` has a method named `GetReturnValue` that returns the value from the last invoke. Care should be taken to only use `GetReturnValue` when the function specification has a return value. If the function signature has a `void` return type, using `GetReturnValue` will cause a compile error.

`FunctionInterface` has an alternate method named `GetReturnValueSafe` that returns the value wrapped in a templated structure named `vtkm::internal::FunctionInterfaceReturnContainer`. This structure always has a static constant Boolean named `VALID` that is `false` if there is no return type and `true` otherwise. If the container is valid, it also has an entry named `Value` containing the result.

Example 39.8: Getting return value from `FunctionInterface` safely.

```

1 template<typename ResultType, bool Valid>
2 struct PrintReturnFunctor;
3
4 template<typename ResultType>
5 struct PrintReturnFunctor<ResultType, true>
6 {
7     VTKM_CONT
8     void operator()(const vtkm::internal::FunctionInterfaceReturnContainer<ResultType>& x) const
9     {
10         std::cout << x.Value << std::endl;
11     }
12 }
13 };
14
15 template<typename ResultType>
16 struct PrintReturnFunctor<ResultType, false>
17 {
18     VTKM_CONT
19     void operator()(const vtkm::internal::FunctionInterfaceReturnContainer<ResultType>&) const
20     {
21         std::cout << "No return type." << std::endl;
22     }
23 }
24 };
25
26 template<typename FunctionInterfaceType>
27 void PrintReturn(const FunctionInterfaceType& functionInterface)
28 {
29     using ResultType = typename FunctionInterfaceType::ResultType;
30     using ReturnContainerType =
31         vtkm::internal::FunctionInterfaceReturnContainer<ResultType>;
32
33     PrintReturnFunctor<ResultType, ReturnContainerType::VALID> printReturn;
34     printReturn(functionInterface.GetReturnValueSafe());
35 }

```

39.4 Modifying Parameters

In addition to storing and querying parameters and invoking functions, `FunctionInterface` also contains multiple ways to modify the parameters to augment the function calls. This can be used in the same use case as a chain of function calls that generally pass their parameters but also augment the data along the way.

The `Append` method returns a new `FunctionInterface` object with the same parameters plus a new parameter (the argument to `Append`) to the end of the parameters. There is also a matching `AppendType` templated structure that can return the type of an augmented `FunctionInterface` with a new type appended.

Example 39.9: Appending parameters to a `FunctionInterface`.

```

1  using vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface;
2  using vtkm::internal::make_FunctionInterface;
3
4  using InitialFunctionInterfaceType =
5      FunctionInterface<void(std::string, vtkm::Id)>;
6  InitialFunctionInterfaceType initialFunctionInterface =
7      make_FunctionInterface<void>(std::string("Hello World"), vtkm::Id(42));
8
9  using AppendedFunctionInterfaceType1 =
10     FunctionInterface<void(std::string, vtkm::Id, std::string)>;
11  AppendedFunctionInterfaceType1 appendedFunctionInterface1 =
12      initialFunctionInterface.Append(std::string("foobar"));
13 // appendedFunctionInterface1 has parameters ("Hello World", 42, "foobar")
14
15 using AppendedFunctionInterfaceType2 =
16     InitialFunctionInterfaceType::AppendType<vtkm::Float32>::type;
17  AppendedFunctionInterfaceType2 appendedFunctionInterface2 =
18      initialFunctionInterface.Append(vtkm::Float32(3.141));
19 // appendedFunctionInterface2 has parameters ("Hello World", 42, 3.141)

```

`Replace` is a similar method that returns a new `FunctionInterface` object with the same paraemters except with a specified parameter replaced with a new parameter (the argument to `Replace`). There is also a matching `ReplaceType` templated structure that can return the type of an augmented `FunctionInterface` with one of the parameters replaced.

Example 39.10: Replacing parameters in a `FunctionInterface`.

```

1  using vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface;
2  using vtkm::internal::make_FunctionInterface;
3
4  using InitialFunctionInterfaceType =
5      FunctionInterface<void(std::string, vtkm::Id)>;
6  InitialFunctionInterfaceType initialFunctionInterface =
7      make_FunctionInterface<void>(std::string("Hello World"), vtkm::Id(42));
8
9  using ReplacedFunctionInterfaceType1 =
10     FunctionInterface<void(vtkm::Float32, vtkm::Id)>;
11  ReplacedFunctionInterfaceType1 replacedFunctionInterface1 =
12      initialFunctionInterface.Replace<1>(vtkm::Float32(3.141));
13 // replacedFunctionInterface1 has parameters (3.141, 42)
14
15 using ReplacedFunctionInterfaceType2 =
16     InitialFunctionInterfaceType::ReplaceType<2, std::string>::type;
17  ReplacedFunctionInterfaceType2 replacedFunctionInterface2 =
18      initialFunctionInterface.Replace<2>(std::string("foobar"));
19 // replacedFunctionInterface2 has parameters ("Hello World", "foobar")

```

It is sometimes desirable to make multiple modifications at a time. This can be achieved by chaining modifications by calling `Append` or `Replace` on the result of a previous call.

Example 39.11: Chaining Replace and Append with a [FunctionInterface](#).

```

1 | template<typename FunctionInterfaceType>
2 | void FunctionCallChain(const FunctionInterfaceType& parameters, vtkm::Id arraySize)
3 |
4 | // In this hypothetical function call chain, this function replaces the
5 | // first parameter with an array of that type and appends the array size
6 | // to the end of the parameters.
7 |
8 | using ArrayValueType =
9 |     typename FunctionInterfaceType::template ParameterType<1>::type;
10 |
11 | // Allocate and initialize array.
12 | ArrayValueType value = parameters.template GetParameter<1>();
13 | ArrayValueType* array = new ArrayValueType[arraySize];
14 | for (vtkm::Id index = 0; index < arraySize; index++)
15 | {
16 |     array[index] = value;
17 | }
18 |
19 | // Call next function with modified parameters.
20 | NextFunctionChainCall(parameters.template Replace<1>(array).Append(arraySize));
21 |
22 | // Clean up.
23 | delete[] array;
24 }
```

39.5 Transformations

Rather than replace a single item in a [FunctionInterface](#), it is sometimes desirable to change them all in a similar way. [FunctionInterface](#) supports two basic transform operations on its parameters: a static transform and a dynamic transform. The static transform determines its types at compile-time whereas the dynamic transform happens at run-time.

The static transform methods (named `StaticTransformCont` and `StaticTransformExec`) operate by accepting a functor that defines a function with two arguments. The first argument is the [FunctionInterface](#) parameter to transform. The second argument is an instance of the `vtkm::internal::IndexTag` templated class that statically identifies the parameter index being transformed. An `IndexTag` object has no state, but the class contains a static integer named `INDEX`. The function returns the transformed argument.

The functor must also contain a templated class named `ReturnType` with an internal type named `type` that defines the return type of the transform for a given parameter type. `ReturnType` must have two template parameters. The first template parameter is the type of the [FunctionInterface](#) parameter to transform. It is the same type as passed to the operator. The second template parameter is a `vtkm::IdComponent` specifying the index.

The transformation is only applied to the parameters of the function. The return argument is unaffected.

The return type can be determined with the `StaticTransformType` template in the [FunctionInterface](#) class. `StaticTransformType` has a single parameter that is the transform functor and contains a type named `type` that is the transformed [FunctionInterface](#).

In the following example, a static transform is used to convert a [FunctionInterface](#) to a new object that has the pointers to the parameters rather than the values themselves. The parameter index is always ignored as all parameters are uniformly transformed.

Example 39.12: Using a static transform of function interface class.

```
1 | struct ParametersToPointersFunctor
```

```

2 | {
3 |     template<typename T, vtkm::IdComponent Index>
4 |     struct ReturnType
5 |     {
6 |         using type = const T*;
7 |     };
8 |
9 |     template<typename T, vtkm::IdComponent Index>
10 |     VTKM_CONT const T* operator()(const T& x, vtkm::internal::IndexTag<Index>) const
11 |     {
12 |         return &x;
13 |     }
14 | };
15 |
16 | template<typename FunctionInterfaceType>
17 | VTKM_CONT typename FunctionInterfaceType::template StaticTransformType<
18 |     ParametersToPointersFunctor>::type
19 | ParametersToPointers(FunctionInterfaceType& functionInterface)
20 | {
21 |     return functionInterface.StaticTransformCont(ParametersToPointersFunctor());
22 | }

```

There are cases where one set of parameters must be transformed to another set, but the types of the new set are not known until run-time. That is, the transformed type depends on the contents of the data. The `FunctionInterface::DynamicTransformCont` method achieves this using a templated callback that gets called with the correct type at run-time.

The dynamic transform works with two functors provided by the user code (as opposed to the one functor in static transform). These functors are called the transform functor and the finish functor. The transform functor accepts three arguments. The first argument is a parameter to transform. The second argument is a continue function. Rather than return the transformed value, the transform functor calls the continue function, passing the transformed value as an argument. The third argument is a `vtkm::internal::IndexTag` for the index of the argument being transformed.

Unlike its static counterpart, the dynamic transform method does not return the transformed `FunctionInterface`. Instead, it passes the transformed `FunctionInterface` to the finish functor passed into `DynamicTransformCont`.

In the following contrived but illustrative example, a dynamic transform is used to convert strings containing numbers into number arguments. Strings that do not have numbers and all other arguments are passed through. Note that because the types for strings are not determined till run-time, this transform cannot be determined at compile time with meta-template programming. The index argument is ignored because all arguments are transformed the same way.

Example 39.13: Using a dynamic transform of a function interface.

```

1 | struct UnpackNumbersTransformFunctor
2 | {
3 |     template<typename InputType, typename ContinueFunctor, vtkm::IdComponent Index>
4 |     VTKM_CONT void operator()(const InputType& input,
5 |                               const ContinueFunctor& continueFunction,
6 |                               vtkm::internal::IndexTag<Index>) const
7 |     {
8 |         continueFunction(input);
9 |     }
10 |
11 |     template<typename ContinueFunctor, vtkm::IdComponent Index>
12 |     VTKM_CONT void operator()(const std::string& input,
13 |                               const ContinueFunctor& continueFunction,
14 |                               vtkm::internal::IndexTag<Index>) const
15 |     {

```

```

16     if ((input[0] >= '0') && (input[0] <= '9'))
17     {
18         std::stringstream stream(input);
19         vtkm::FloatDefault value;
20         stream >> value;
21         continueFunction(value);
22     }
23     else
24     {
25         continueFunction(input);
26     }
27 }
28 };
29
30 struct UnpackNumbersFinishFunctor
31 {
32     template<typename FunctionInterfaceType>
33     VTKM_CONT void operator()(FunctionInterfaceType& functionInterface) const
34     {
35         // Do something
36     }
37 };
38
39 template<typename FunctionInterfaceType>
40 void DoUnpackNumbers(const FunctionInterfaceType& functionInterface)
41 {
42     functionInterface.DynamicTransformCont(UnpackNumbersTransformFunctor(),
43                                         UnpackNumbersFinishFunctor());
44 }
```

One common use for the `FunctionInterface` dynamic transform is to convert parameters of virtual polymorphic type like `vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle` and `vtkm::cont::DynamicPointCoordinates`. This use case is handled with a functor named `vtkm::cont::internal::DynamicTransform`. When used as the dynamic transform functor, it will convert all of these dynamic types to their static counterparts.

Example 39.14: Using `DynamicTransform` to cast dynamic arrays in a function interface.

```

1 template<typename Device>
2 struct ArrayCopyFunctor
3 {
4     template<typename Signature>
5     VTKM_CONT void operator()(const vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<Signature> &functionInterface) const
6     {
7         functionInterface.InvokeCont(*this);
8     }
9
10    template<typename T, typename SIn, typename SOut>
11    VTKM_CONT void operator()(const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, SIn>& input,
12                             vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, SOut>& output) const
13    {
14        vtkm::cont::Algorithm::Copy(input, output);
15    }
16
17    template<typename TIn, typename SIn, typename TOut, typename SOut>
18    VTKM_CONT void operator()(const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<TIn, SIn>&,
19                             vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<TOut, SOut>&) const
20    {
21        throw vtkm::cont::ErrorBadType("Arrays to copy must be the same type.");
22    }
23 }
24 };
25
26 template<typename Device>
27 void CopyVariantArrays(vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle input,
```

```

28 |             vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle output,
29 |             Device)
30 | {
31 |     vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface<void(vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle,
32 |                                         vtkm::cont::VariantArrayHandle)>
33 |     functionInterface = vtkm::internal::make_FunctionInterface<void>(input, output);
34 |
35 |     functionInterface.DynamicTransformCont(vtkm::cont::internal::DynamicTransform(),
36 |                                             ArrayCopyFunctor<Device>());
37 | }

```

39.6 For Each

The invoke methods (principally) make a single function call passing all of the parameters to this function. The transform methods call a function on each parameter to convert it to some other data type. It is also sometimes helpful to be able to call a unary function on each parameter that is not expected to return a value. Typically the use case is for the function to have some sort of side effect. For example, the function might print out some value (such as in the following example) or perform some check on the data and throw an exception on failure.

This feature is implemented in the for each methods of `FunctionInterface`. As with all the `FunctionInterface` methods that take functors, there are separate implementations for the control environment and the execution environment. There are also separate implementations taking `const` and non-`const` references to functors to simplify making functors with side effects.

Example 39.15: Using the `ForEach` feature of `FunctionInterface`.

```

1 struct PrintArgumentFunctor
2 {
3     template<typename T, vtkm::IdComponent Index>
4     VTKM_CONT void operator()(const T& argument, vtkm::internal::IndexTag<Index>) const
5     {
6         std::cout << Index << ":" << argument << " ";
7     }
8 };
9
10 template<typename FunctionInterfaceType>
11 VTKM_CONT void PrintArguments(const FunctionInterfaceType& functionInterface)
12 {
13     std::cout << "(";
14     functionInterface.ForEachCont(PrintArgumentFunctor());
15     std::cout << ")" << std::endl;
16 }

```


WORKLET ARGUMENTS

From the `ControlSignature` and `ExecutionSignature` defined in worklets, VTK-m uses template meta-programming to build the code required to manage data from the control to the execution environment. These signatures contain tags that define the meaning of each argument and control how the argument data are transferred from the control to execution environments and broken up for each worklet instance.

Chapter 21 documents the many `ControlSignature` and `ExecutionSignature` tags that come with the worklet types. This chapter discusses the internals of these tags and how they control data management. Defining new worklet argument types can allow you to define new data structures in VTK-m. New worklet arguments are also usually a critical components for making new worklet types, as described in Chapter 41.

The management of data in worklet arguments is handled by three classes that provide type checking, transportation, and fetching, respectively. This chapter will first describe these type checking, transportation, and fetching classes and then describe how `ControlSignature` and `ExecutionSignature` tags specify these classes.

Throughout this chapter we demonstrate the definition of worklet arguments using an example of a worklet argument that represents line segments in 2D. The input for such an argument expects an `ArrayHandle` containing floating point `vtkm::Vec`s of size 2 to represent coordinates in the plane. The values in the array are paired up to define the two endpoints of each segment, and the worklet instance will receive a `Vec-2` of `Vec-2`'s representing the two endpoints. In practice, it is generally easier to use a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec` (see Section 26.12), but this is a simple example for demonstration purposes. Plus, we will use this special worklet argument for our example of a custom worklet type in Chapter 41.

40.1 Type Checks

Before attempting to move data from the control to the execution environment, the VTK-m invokers check the input types to ensure that they are compatible with the associated `ControlSignature` concept. This is done with the `vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheck` struct.

The `TypeCheck` struct is templated with two parameters. The first parameter is a tag that identifies which check to perform. The second parameter is the type of the control argument (after any dynamic casts). The `TypeCheck` class contains a static constant Boolean named `value` that is `true` if the type in the second parameter is compatible with the tag in the first or `false` otherwise.

Type checks are implemented with a defined type check tag (which, by convention, is defined in the `vtkm::cont::arg` namespace and starts with `TypeCheckTag`) and a partial specialization of the `vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheck` structure. The following type checks (identified by their tags) are provided in VTK-m.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagExecObject` True if the type is an execution object. All execution objects

must derive from `vtkm::cont::ExecutionObjectBase` and follow the conventions of that class.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagArray` True if the type is a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle`.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagAtomicArray` Similar to `TypeCheckTagArray` except it only returns true for array types with values that are supported for atomic arrays.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagCellSet` True if and only if the object is a `vtkm::cont::CellSet` or one of its subclasses.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagKeys` True if and only if the object is a `vtkm::worklet::Keys` class.

Here are some trivial examples of using `TypeCheck`. Typically these checks are done internally in the base VTK-m invoker code, so these examples are for demonstration only.

Example 40.1: Behavior of `vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheck`.

```
1 struct MyExecObject : vtkm::cont::ExecutionObjectBase
2 {
3     vtkm::Id Value;
4 };
5
6 void DoTypeChecks()
7 {
8     using vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheck;
9     using vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagArray;
10    using vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagExecObject;
11
12    bool check1 = TypeCheck<TypeCheckTagExecObject, MyExecObject>::value; // true
13    bool check2 = TypeCheck<TypeCheckTagExecObject, vtkm::Id>::value; // false
14
15    using ArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Float32>;
16
17    bool check3 = TypeCheck<TypeCheckTagArray, ArrayType>::value; // true
18    bool check4 = TypeCheck<TypeCheckTagExecObject, ArrayType>::value; // false
19 }
```

A type check is created by first defining a type check tag object, which by convention is placed in the `vtkm::cont::arg` namespace and whose name starts with `TypeCheckTag`. Then, create a specialization of the `vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheck` template class with the first template argument matching the aforementioned tag. As stated previously, the `TypeCheck` class must contain a `value` static constant Boolean representing whether the type is acceptable for the corresponding `Invoker` argument.

This example of a `TypeCheck` returns true for control objects that are `ArrayHandles` with a value type that is a floating point `vtkm::Vec` of size 2.

Example 40.2: Defining a custom `TypeCheck`.

```
1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3     namespace cont
4     {
5         namespace arg
6         {
7
8             struct TypeCheckTag2DCoordinates
9             {
10            };
11
12            template<typename ArrayType>
13            struct TypeCheck<TypeCheckTag2DCoordinates, ArrayType>
14            {
```

```

15     static constexpr bool value = false;
16 };
17
18 template<typename T, typename Storage>
19 struct TypeCheck<TypeCheckTag2DCoordinates, vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<T, Storage>>
20 {
21     static constexpr bool value =
22         vtkm::ListContains<vtkm::TypeListTagFieldVec2, T>::value;
23 };
24
25 } // namespace arg
26 } // namespace cont
27 } // namespace vtkm

```



Did you know?

The type check defined in Example 40.2 could actually be replaced by the more general `TypeCheckTagArray` that already comes with VTK-m. This example is mostly provided for demonstrative purposes. In practice, it is often useful to use `std::is_same` or `std::is_base_of`, which are provided by the standard template library starting with C++11, to determine value in a `TypeCheck`.

40.2 Transport

After all the argument types are checked, the VTK-m dispatch mechanism must load the data into the execution environment before scheduling a job to run there. This is done with the `vtkm::cont::arg::Transport` struct.

The `Transport` struct is templated with three parameters. The first parameter is a tag that identifies which transport to perform. The second parameter is the type of the control parameter (after any dynamic casts). The third parameter is a device adapter tag for the device on which the data will be loaded.

A `Transport` contains a type named `ExecObjectType` that is the type used after data is moved to the execution environment. A `Transport` also has a `const` parenthesis operator that takes 4 arguments: the control-side object that is to be transported to the execution environment, the control-side object that represents the input domain, the size of the input domain, and the size of the output domain and returns an execution-side object. This operator is called in the control environment, and the operator returns an object that is ready to be used in the execution environment.

Transports are implemented with a defined transport tag (which, by convention, is defined in the `vtkm::cont::arg` namespace and starts with `TransportTag`) and a partial specialization of the `vtkm::cont::arg::Transport` structure. The following transports (identified by their tags) are provided in VTK-m.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagExecObject` Simply returns the given execution object, which should be ready to load onto the device.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagArrayIn` Loads data from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` onto the specified device using the array handle's `PrepareForInput` method. The size of the array must be the same as the input domain. The returned execution object is an array portal.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagArrayOut` Allocates data onto the specified device for a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` using the array handle's `PrepareForOutput` method. The array is allocated to the size of the output domain. The returned execution object is an array portal.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagArrayInOut` Loads data from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` onto the specified device using the array handle's `PrepareForInPlace` method. The size of the array must be the same size as the output domain (which is not necessarily the same size as the input domain). The returned execution object is an array portal.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagWholeArrayIn` Loads data from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` onto the specified device using the array handle's `PrepareForInput` method. This transport is designed to be used with random access whole arrays, so unlike `TransportTagArrayIn` the array size can be unassociated with the input domain. The returned execution object is an array portal.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagWholeArrayOut` Readies data from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` onto the specified device using the array handle's `PrepareForOutput` method. This transport is designed to be used with random access whole arrays, so unlike `TransportTagArrayOut` the array size can be unassociated with the input domain. Thus, the array must be pre-allocated and its size is not changed. The returned execution object is an array portal.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagWholeArrayInOut` Loads data from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` onto the specified device using the array handle's `PrepareForInPlace` method. This transport is designed to be used with random access whole arrays, so unlike `TransportTagArrayInOut` the array size can be unassociated with the input domain. The returned execution object is an array portal.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagAtomicArray` Loads data from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` and creates a `vtkm::exec::AtomicArray`.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagCellSetIn` Loads data from a `vtkm::cont::CellSet` object. The `TransportTagCellSetIn` it a templated class with two parameters: the "from" topology and the "to" topology. (See Section 21.2.3 for a description of "from" and "to" topologies.) The returned execution object is a connectivity object (as described in Section 28.3).

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagTopologyFieldIn` Similar to `TransportTagArrayIn` except that the size is checked against the "from" topology of a cell set for the input domain. The input domain object is assumed to be a `vtkm::cont::CellSet`.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagKeysIn` Loads data from a `vtkm::worklet::Keys` object. This transport is intended to be used for the input domain of a `vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey`. The returned execution object is of type `vtkm::exec::internal::ReduceByKeyLookup`.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagKeyedValuesIn` Loads data from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` onto the specified device using the array handle's `PrepareForInput` method. This transport uses the input domain object, which is expected to be a `vtkm::worklet::Keys` object, and groups the entries in the array by unique keys. The returned execution object is an array portal of grouped values.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagKeyedValuesOut` Loads data from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` onto the specified device using the array handle's `PrepareForOutput` method. This transport uses the input domain object, which is expected to be a `vtkm::worklet::Keys` object, and groups the entries in the array by unique keys. The returned execution object is an array portal of grouped values.

`vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagKeyedValuesInOut` Loads data from a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle` onto the specified device using the array handle's `PrepareForInPlace` method. This transport uses the input domain object, which is expected to be a `vtkm::worklet::Keys` object, and groups the entries in the array by unique keys. The returned execution object is an array portal of grouped values.

Here are some trivial examples of using `Transport`. Typically this movement is done internally in the VTK-m dispatching code, so these examples are for demonstration only.

Example 40.3: Behavior of `vtkm::cont::arg::Transport`.

```

1 template<typename ArrayType, typename Device>
2 void DoTransport(ArrayType inArray, ArrayType outArray, Device)
3 {
4     VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(ArrayType);
5     VTKM_IS_DEVICE_ADAPTER_TAG(Device);
6
7     using vtkm::cont::arg::Transport;
8     using vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagArrayIn;
9     using vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagArrayOut;
10    using vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagWholeArrayInOut;
11
12    // The array in transport returns a read-only array portal.
13    using ArrayInTransport = Transport<TransportTagArrayIn, ArrayType, Device>;
14    typename ArrayInTransport::ExecObjectType inPortal =
15        ArrayInTransport()(inArray, inArray, 10, 10);
16
17    // The array out transport returns an allocated array portal.
18    using ArrayOutTransport = Transport<TransportTagArrayOut, ArrayType, Device>;
19    typename ArrayOutTransport::ExecObjectType outPortal =
20        ArrayOutTransport()(outArray, inArray, 10, 10);
21
22    // The whole array in transport returns a read-only array portal wrapped in
23    // a vtkm::exec::ExecutionWholeArrayConst.
24    using WholeArrayTransport =
25        Transport<TransportTagWholeArrayInOut, ArrayType, Device>;
26    typename WholeArrayTransport::ExecObjectType wholeArray =
27        WholeArrayTransport()(inArray, inArray, 10, 10);
28 }

```

A transport is created by first defining a transport tag object, which by convention is placed in the `vtkm::cont::arg` namespace and whose name starts with `TransportTag`. Then, create a specialization of the `vtkm::cont::arg::Transport` template class with the first template argument matching the aforementioned tag. As stated previously, the `Transport` class must contain an `ExecObjectType` type and a parenthesis operator turning the associated control argument into an execution environment object.

This example internally uses a `vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec` to take values from an input `ArrayHandle` and pair them up to represent line segments. The resulting execution object is an array portal containing `Vec-2` values of `Vec-2`'s.

Example 40.4: Defining a custom `Transport`.

```

1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3     namespace cont
4     {
5         namespace arg
6         {
7
8             struct TransportTag2DLineSegmentsIn
9             {
10         };
11
12             template<typename ContObjectType, typename Device>
13             struct Transport<vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTag2DLineSegmentsIn,
14                                     ContObjectType,
15                                     Device>
16             {
17                 VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(ContObjectType);
18
19                 using GroupedArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec<ContObjectType, 2>;
20
21                 using ExecObjectType =

```

```

22     typename GroupedArrayType::template ExecutionTypes<Device>::PortalConst;
23
24     template<typename InputDomainType>
25     VTKM_CONT ExecObjectType operator()(const ContObjectType& object,
26                                         const InputDomainType&,
27                                         vtkm::Id inputRange,
28                                         vtkm::Id) const
29     {
30         if (object.GetNumberOfValues() != inputRange * 2)
31         {
32             throw vtkm::cont::ErrorBadValue(
33                 "2D line segment array size does not agree with input size.");
34         }
35
36         GroupedArrayType groupedArray(object);
37         return groupedArray.PrepareForInput(Device());
38     }
39 };
40
41 } // namespace arg
42 } // namespace cont
43 } // namespace vtkm

```



Common Errors

It is fair to assume that the `Transport`'s control object type matches whatever the associated `TypeCheck` allows. However, it is good practice to provide a secondary compile-time check in the `Transport` class, like the one on line 17 in Example 40.4, for debugging purposes in case there is a problem with the `TypeCheck` or this `Transport` is used with an unexpected `TypeCheck`.

40.3 Fetch

Before the function of a worklet is invoked, the VTK-m internals pull the appropriate data out of the execution object and pass it to the worklet function. A class named `vtkm::exec::arg::Fetch` is responsible for pulling this data out and putting computed data in to the execution objects.

The `Fetch` struct is templated with four parameters. The first parameter is a tag that identifies which type of fetch to perform. The second parameter is a different tag that identifies the aspect of the data to fetch.

The third template parameter to a `Fetch` struct is a type of thread indices object, which manages the indices and other metadata associated with the thread for which the `Fetch` operator gets called. The specific type of the thread indices object depends on the type of worklet begin invoked, but all thread indices classes implement methods named `GetInputIndex`, `GetOutputIndex`, and `GetVisitIndex` to get those respective indices. The thread indices object may also contain other methods to get information pertinent to the associated worklet's execution. For example a thread indices object associated with a topology map has methods to get the shape identifier and incident from indices of the current input object. Thread indices objects are discussed in more detail in Section 41.2.

The fourth template parameter to a `Fetch` struct is the type of the execution object that is created by the `Transport` (as described in Section 40.2). This is generally where the data are fetched from.

A `Fetch` contains a type named `ValueType` that is the type of data that is passed to and from the worklet

function. A `Fetch` also has a pair of methods named `Load` and `Store` that get data from and add data to the execution object at a given domain or thread index.

Fetches are specified with a pair of fetch and aspect tags. Fetch tags are by convention defined in the `vtkm::exec::arg` namespace and start with `FetchTag`. Likewise, aspect tags are also defined in the `vtkm::exec::arg` namespace and start with `AspectTag`. The `Fetch` class is partially specialized on these two tags.

The most common aspect tag is `vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagDefault`, and all fetch tags should have a specialization of `vtkm::exec::arg::Fetch` with this tag. The following list of fetch tags describes the execution objects they work with and the data they pull for each aspect tag they support.

`vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagExecObject` Simply returns an execution object. This fetch only supports the `AspectTagDefault` aspect. The `Load` returns the executive object in the associated parameter. The `Store` does nothing.

`vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagWholeCellSetIn` Loads data from a cell set. The `Load` simply returns the execution object created with a `TransportTagCellSetIn` and the `Store` does nothing.

`vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagArrayDirectIn` Loads data from an array portal. This fetch only supports the `AspectTagDefault` aspect. The `Load` gets data directly from the domain (thread) index. The `Store` does nothing.

`vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagArrayDirectOut` Stores data to an array portal. This fetch only supports the `AspectTagDefault` aspect. The `Store` sets data directly to the domain (thread) index. The `Load` does nothing.

`vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagCellSetIn` Load data from a cell set. This fetch is used with the worklet topology maps to pull topology information from a cell set. The `Load` simply returns the cell shape of the given input cells and the `Store` method does nothing. This tag is typically used with the input domain object, and aspects like `vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagIncidentElementCount` and `vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagIncidentElementIndices` are used to get more detailed information.

`vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagTopologyMapIn` Loads data from the “from” topology in a topology map. For example, in a point to cell topology map, this fetch will get the field values for all points attached to the cell being visited. The `Load` returns a `Vec`-like object containing all the incident field values whereas the `Store` method does nothing. This fetch is designed for use in topology maps and expects the input domain to be a cell set.

A fetch is created by first defining a fetch tag object, which by convention is placed in the `vtkm::exec::arg` namespace and whose name starts with `FetchTag`. Then, create a specialization of the `vtkm::exec::arg::Fetch` template class with the first template argument matching the aforementioned tag. As stated previously, the `Fetch` class must contain a `ValueType` type and a pair of `Load` and `Store` methods that get a value out of the data and store a value in the data, respectively.

Example 40.5: Defining a custom `Fetch`.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3      namespace exec
4      {
5          namespace arg
6          {
7
8              struct FetchTag2DLineSegmentsIn
9              {
10            };
11        };

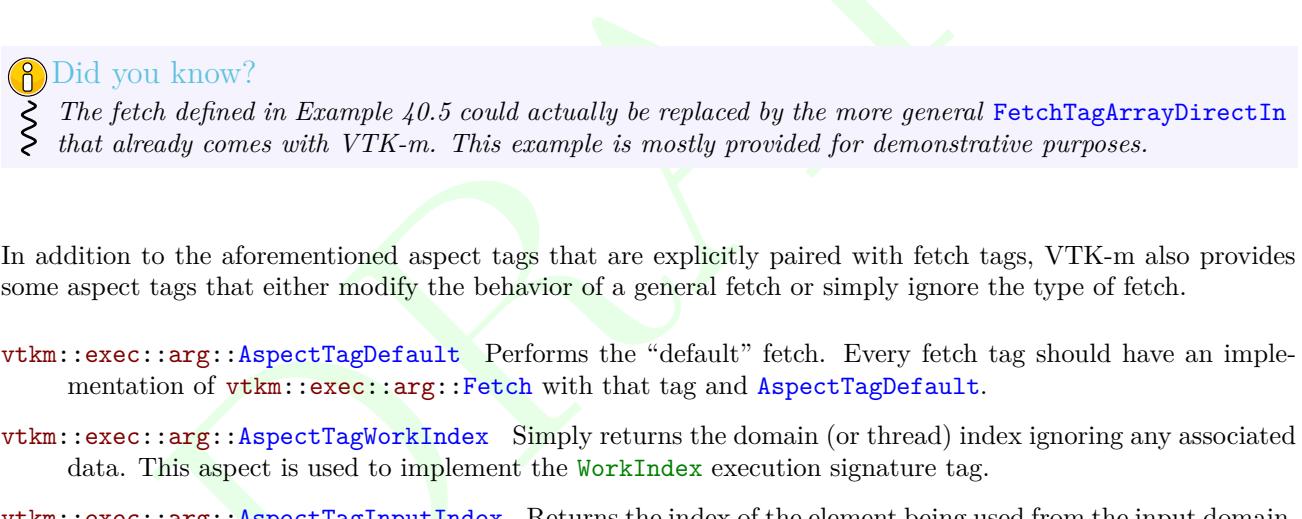
```

```

12 template<typename ThreadIndicesType, typename ExecObjectType>
13 struct Fetch<vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTag2DLineSegmentsIn,
14             vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagDefault,
15             ThreadIndicesType,
16             ExecObjectType>
17 {
18     using ValueType = typename ExecObjectType::ValueType;
19
20     VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
21     VTKM_EXEC
22     ValueType Load(const ThreadIndicesType& indices,
23                    const ExecObjectType& arrayPortal) const
24     {
25         return arrayPortal.Get(indices.GetInputIndex());
26     }
27
28     VTKM_EXEC
29     void Store(const ThreadIndicesType&, const ExecObjectType&, const ValueType&) const
30     {
31         // Store is a no-op for this fetch.
32     }
33 };
34
35 } // namespace arg
36 } // namespace exec
37 } // namespace vtkm

```

Did you know?

 The fetch defined in Example 40.5 could actually be replaced by the more general `FetchTagArrayDirectIn` that already comes with VTK-m. This example is mostly provided for demonstrative purposes.

In addition to the aforementioned aspect tags that are explicitly paired with fetch tags, VTK-m also provides some aspect tags that either modify the behavior of a general fetch or simply ignore the type of fetch.

`vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagDefault` Performs the “default” fetch. Every fetch tag should have an implementation of `vtkm::exec::arg::Fetch` with that tag and `AspectTagDefault`.

`vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagWorkIndex` Simply returns the domain (or thread) index ignoring any associated data. This aspect is used to implement the `WorkIndex` execution signature tag.

`vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagInputIndex` Returns the index of the element being used from the input domain. This is often the same as the work index but can be different if a scatter is being used. (See Section 31.1 for information on scatters in worklets.)

`vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagOutputIndex` Returns the index of the element being written to the output. This is generally the same as the work index.

`vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagVisitIndex` Returns the visit index corresponding to the current input. Together the pair of input index and visit index are unique.

`vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagCellShape` Returns the cell shape from the input domain. This aspect is designed to be used with topology maps.

`vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagIncidentElementCount` Returns the number of elements associated with the “from” topology that are incident to the input element of the “to” topology. This aspect is designed to be used with topology maps.

vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagIncidentElementIndices Returns a **Vec**-like object containing the indices to the elements associated with the “from” topology that are incident to the input element of the “to” topology. This aspect is designed to be used with topology maps.

vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagValueCount Returns the number of times the key associated with the current input. This aspect is designed to be used with reduce by key maps.

An aspect is created by first defining an aspect tag object, which by convention is placed in the **vtkm::exec::arg** namespace and whose name starts with **AspectTag**. Then, create specializations of the **vtkm::exec::arg::Fetch** template class where appropriate with the second template argument matching the aforementioned tag.

This example creates a specialization of a **Fetch** to retrieve the first point of a line segment.

Example 40.6: Defining a custom **Aspect**.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2 {
3  namespace exec
4 {
5  namespace arg
6 {
7
8  struct AspectTagFirstPoint
9 {
10 };
11
12 template<typename ThreadIndicesType, typename ExecObjectType>
13 struct Fetch<vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTag2DLineSegmentsIn,
14             vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagFirstPoint,
15             ThreadIndicesType,
16             ExecObjectType>
17 {
18     using ValueType = typename ExecObjectType::ValueType::ComponentType;
19
20     VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
21     VTKM_EXEC
22     ValueType Load(const ThreadIndicesType& indices,
23                    const ExecObjectType& arrayPortal) const
24     {
25         return arrayPortal.Get(indices.GetInputIndex())[0];
26     }
27
28     VTKM_EXEC
29     void Store(const ThreadIndicesType&, const ExecObjectType&, const ValueType&) const
30     {
31         // Store is a no-op for this fetch.
32     }
33 };
34
35 } // namespace arg
36 } // namespace exec
37 } // namespace vtkm

```

40.4 Creating New **ControlSignature** Tags

The type checks, transports, and fetches defined in the previous sections of this chapter conspire to interpret the arguments given to a **Invoker** and provide data to an instance of a worklet. What remains to be defined are the tags used in the **ControlSignature** and **ExecutionSignature** that bring these three items together. These two types of tags are defined differently. In this section we discuss the **ControlSignature** tags.

A `ControlSignature` tag is defined by a `struct` (or equivocally a `class`). This `struct` is typically defined inside a worklet (or, more typically, a worklet superclass) so that it can be used without qualifying its namespace. VTK-m has requirements for every defined `ControlSignature` tag.

The first requirement of a `ControlSignature` tag is that it must inherit from `vtkm::cont::arg::ControlSignatureTagBase`. You will get a compile error if you attempt to use a type that is not a subclass of `ControlSignatureTagBase` in a `ControlSignature`.

The second requirement of a `ControlSignature` tag is that it must contain the following three types: `TypeCheckTag`, `TransportTag`, and `FetchTag`. As the names would imply, these specify tags for `TypeCheck`, `Transport`, and `Fetch` classes, respectively, which were discussed earlier in this chapter.

The following example defines a `ControlSignature` tag for an array that represents 2D line segments using the classes defined in previous examples.

Example 40.7: Defining a new `ControlSignature` tag.

```
1 | struct LineSegment2DCoordinatesIn : vtkm::cont::arg::ControlSignatureTagBase
2 | {
3 |     using TypeCheckTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTag2DCoordinates;
4 |     using TransportTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTag2DLineSegmentsIn;
5 |     using FetchTag = vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTag2DLineSegmentsIn;
6 | };
```

Once defined, this tag can be used like any other `ControlSignature` tag.

Example 40.8: Using a custom `ControlSignature` tag.

```
1 | using ControlSignature = void(LineSegment2DCoordinatesIn coordsIn,
2 |                               FieldOut vecOut,
3 |                               FieldIn index);
```

40.5 Creating New `ExecutionSignature` Tags

An `ExecutionSignature` tag is defined by a `struct` (or equivocally a `class`). This `struct` is typically defined inside a worklet (or, more typically, a worklet superclass) so that it can be used without qualifying its namespace. VTK-m has requirements for every defined `ExecutionSignature` tag.

The first requirement of an `ExecutionSignature` tag is that it must inherit from `vtkm::exec::arg::ExecutionSignatureTagBase`. You will get a compile error if you attempt to use a type that is not a subclass of `ExecutionSignatureTagBase` in an `ExecutionSignature`.

The second requirement of an `ExecutionSignature` tag is that it must contain a type named `AspectTag`, which is set to an aspect tag. As discussed in Section 40.3, the aspect tag is passed as a template argument to the `vtkm::exec::arg::Fetch` class to modify the data it loads and stores. The numerical `ExecutionSignature` tags (i.e. `_1`, `_2`, etc.) operate by setting the `AspectTag` to `vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagDefault`, effectively engaging the default fetch.

The third requirement of an `ExecutionSignature` tag is that it contains an `INDEX` member that is a `static const vtkm::IdComponent`. The number that `INDEX` is set to refers to the `ControlSignature` argument from which that data come from (indexed starting at 1). The numerical `ExecutionSignature` tags (i.e. `_1`, `_2`, etc.) operate by setting their `INDEX` values to the corresponding number (i.e. 1, 2, etc.). An `ExecutionSignature` tag might take another tag as a template argument and copy the `INDEX` from one to another. This allows you to use a tag to modify the aspect of another tag. Most often this is used to apply a particular aspect to a numerical `ExecutionSignature` tag (i.e. `_1`, `_2`, etc.). Still other `ExecutionSignature` tags might not need direct access to any `ControlSignature` arguments (such as those that pull information from thread indices). If the `INDEX` does not matter (because the execution object parameter to the `Fetch Load` and `Store` is ignored). In this case,

the `ExecutionSignature` tag can set the INDEX to 1, because there is guaranteed to be at least one control argument.

The following example defines an `ExecutionSignature` tag to get the coordinates for only the first point in a 2D line segment. The defined tag takes as an argument another tag (generally one of the numeric tags), which is expected to point to a `ControlSignature` argument with a `LineSegment2DCoordinatesIn` (as defined in Example 40.7).

Example 40.9: Defining a new `ExecutionSignature` tag.

```
1 | template<typename ArgTag>
2 | struct FirstPoint : vtkm::exec::arg::ExecutionSignatureTagBase
3 | {
4 |     static const vtkm::IdComponent INDEX = ArgTag::INDEX;
5 |     using AspectTag = vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagFirstPoint;
6 | }
```

Once defined, this tag can be used like any other `ExecutionSignature` tag.

Example 40.10: Using a custom `ExecutionSignature` tag.

```
1 | using ControlSignature = void(LineSegment2DCoordinatesIn coordsIn,
2 |                                FieldOut vecOut,
3 |                                FieldIn index);
4 | using ExecutionSignature = void(FirstPoint<_1>, SecondPoint<_1>, _2);
```


NEW WORKLET TYPES

The basic building block for an algorithm in VTK-m is the worklet. Chapter 21 describes the different types of worklet types provided by VTK-m and how to use them to create algorithms. However, it is entirely possible that this set of worklet types does not directly cover what is needed to implement a particular algorithm. One way around this problem is to use some of the numerous back doors provided by VTK-m to provide less restricted access in the execution environment such as using whole arrays for random access.

However, it may come to pass that you encounter a particular pattern of execution that you find useful for implementing several algorithms. If such is the case, it can be worthwhile to create a new worklet type that directly supports such a pattern. Creating a new worklet type can provide two key advantages. First, it makes implementing algorithms of this nature easier, which saves developer time. Second, it can make the implementation of such algorithms safer. By encapsulating the management of structures and regulating the data access, users of the worklet type can be more assured of correct behavior.

This chapter documents the process for creating new worklet types. The operation of a worklet requires the coordination of several different object types such as dispatchers, argument handlers, and thread indices. This chapter will provide examples of all these required components. To tie all these features together, we start this chapter with a motivating example for an implementation of a custom worklet type. The chapter then discusses the individual components of the worklet, which in the end come together for the worklet type that is then demonstrated.

41.1 Motivating Example

For our motivation to create a new worklet type, let us consider the use case of building fractals. Fractals are generally not a primary concern of visualization libraries like VTK-m, but building a fractal (or approximations of fractals) has similarities to the computational geometry problems in scientific visualization. In particular, we consider the class of fractals that is generated by replacing each line in a shape with some collection of lines. These types of fractals are interesting because, in addition to other reasons, the right parameters result in a shape that has infinite length confined to a finite area.

A simple but well known example of a line fractal is the Koch Snowflake. The Koch Snowflake starts as a line or triangle that gets replaced with the curve shown in Figure 41.1.

The fractal is formed by iteratively replacing the curve's lines with this basic shape. Figure 41.2 shows the second iteration and then several subsequent iterations that create a “fuzzy” curve. The curve is confined to a limited area regardless of how many iterations are performed, but the length of the curve approaches infinity as the number of iterations approaches infinity.

In our finite world we want to estimate the curve of the Koch Snowflake by performing a finite amount of



Figure 41.1: Basic shape for the Koch Snowflake.



Figure 41.2: The Koch Snowflake after the second iteration (left image) and after several more iterations (right image).

iterations. This is similar to a Lindenmayer system but with less formality. The size of the curve grows quickly and in practice it takes few iterations to make close approximations.

Did you know?

The Koch Snowflake is just one example of many line fractals we can make with this recursive line substitution, which is why it is fruitful to create a worklet type to implement such fractals. We use the Koch Snowflake to set up the example here. Section 41.6 provides several more examples.

To implement line fractals of this nature, we want to be able to define the lines of the base shape in terms of parametric coordinates and then transform the coordinates to align with a line segment. For example, the Koch Snowflake base shape could be defined with parametric coordinates shown in Figure 41.3.

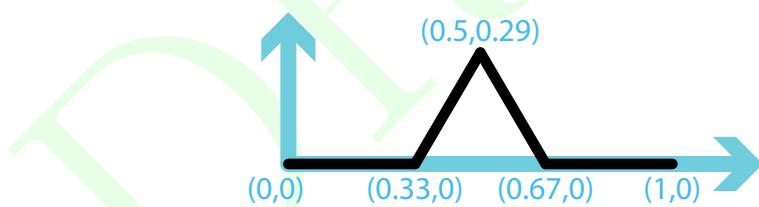


Figure 41.3: Parametric coordinates for the Koch Snowflake shape.

Given these parametric coordinates, for each line we define an axis with the main axis along the line segment and the secondary axis perpendicular to that. Given this definition, we can perform each fractal iteration by applying this transform for each line segment as shown in Figure 41.4.

To implement the application of the line fractal demonstrated in Figure 41.4, let us define a class named `LineFractalTransform` that takes as its constructor the coordinates of two ends of the original line. As its operator, `LineFractalTransform` takes a point in parametric space and returns the coordinates in world space in respect to the original line segment. We define this class in the `vtkm::exec` namespace because the intended use case is by worklets of the type we are making. A definition of `LineFractalTransform` is given in Example 41.1

Example 41.1: A support class for a line fractal worklet.

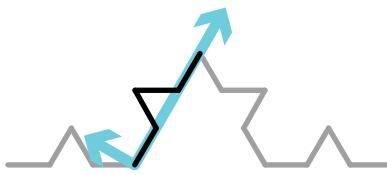


Figure 41.4: Applying the line fractal transform for the Koch Snowflake.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3  namespace exec
4  {
5
6  class LineFractalTransform
7  {
8  public:
9    template<typename T>
10   VTKM_EXEC LineFractalTransform(const vtkm::Vec<T, 2>& point0,
11                                const vtkm::Vec<T, 2>& point1)
12  {
13    this->Offset = point0;
14    this->UAxis = point1 - point0;
15    this->VAxis = vtkm::make_Vec(-this->UAxis[1], this->UAxis[0]);
16  }
17
18  template<typename T>
19  VTKM_EXEC vtkm::Vec<T, 2> operator()(const vtkm::Vec<T, 2>& ppoint) const
20  {
21    vtkm::Vec2f ppointCast(ppoint);
22    vtkm::Vec2f transform =
23      ppointCast[0] * this->UAxis + ppointCast[1] * this->VAxis + this->Offset;
24    return vtkm::Vec<T, 2>(transform);
25  }
26
27  template<typename T>
28  VTKM_EXEC vtkm::Vec<T, 2> operator()(T x, T y) const
29  {
30    return (*this)(vtkm::Vec<T, 2>(x, y));
31  }
32
33 private:
34   vtkm::Vec2f Offset;
35   vtkm::Vec2f UAxis;
36   vtkm::Vec2f VAxis;
37 };
38
39 } // namespace exec
40 } // namespace vtkm

```

**Did you know?**

The definition of `LineFractalTransform` (or something like it) is not strictly necessary for implementing a worklet type. However, it is common to implement such supporting classes that operate in the execution environment in support of the operations typically applied by the worklet type.

The remainder of this chapter is dedicated to defining a `WorkletLineFractal` class and supporting objects that

allow you to easily make line fractals. Example 41.2 demonstrates how we intend to use this worklet type.

Example 41.2: Demonstration of how we want to use the line fractal worklet.

```

1 | struct KochSnowflake
2 |
3 | {
4 |     struct FractalWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal
5 |     {
6 |         using ControlSignature = void(SegmentsIn, SegmentsOut<4>);
7 |         using ExecutionSignature = void(Transform, _2);
8 |         using InputDomain = _1;
9 |
10 |         template<typename SegmentsOutVecType>
11 |         void operator()(const vtkm::exec::LineFractalTransform& transform,
12 |                           SegmentsOutVecType& segmentsOutVec) const
13 |         {
14 |             segmentsOutVec[0][0] = transform(0.00f, 0.00f);
15 |             segmentsOutVec[0][1] = transform(0.33f, 0.00f);
16 |
17 |             segmentsOutVec[1][0] = transform(0.33f, 0.00f);
18 |             segmentsOutVec[1][1] = transform(0.50f, 0.29f);
19 |
20 |             segmentsOutVec[2][0] = transform(0.50f, 0.29f);
21 |             segmentsOutVec[2][1] = transform(0.67f, 0.00f);
22 |
23 |             segmentsOutVec[3][0] = transform(0.67f, 0.00f);
24 |             segmentsOutVec[3][1] = transform(1.00f, 0.00f);
25 |         }
26 |     };
27 |
28 |     VTKM_CONT static vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> Run(
29 |         vtkm::IdComponent numIterations)
30 |     {
31 |         vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> points;
32 |
33 |         // Initialize points array with a single line
34 |         points.Allocate(2);
35 |         points.GetPortalControl().Set(0, vtkm::Vec2f(0.0f, 0.0f));
36 |         points.GetPortalControl().Set(1, vtkm::Vec2f(1.0f, 0.0f));
37 |
38 |         vtkm::worklet::DispatcherLineFractal<KochSnowflake::FractalWorklet> dispatcher;
39 |
40 |         for (vtkm::IdComponent i = 0; i < numIterations; ++i)
41 |         {
42 |             vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> outPoints;
43 |             dispatcher.Invoke(points, outPoints);
44 |             points = outPoints;
45 |         }
46 |
47 |         return points;
48 |     };

```

41.2 Thread Indices

The first internal support class for implementing a worklet type is a class that manages indices for a thread. As the name would imply, the thread indices class holds a reference to an index identifying work to be done by the current thread. This includes indices to the current input element and the current output element. The thread indices object can also hold other information (that may not strictly be index data) about the input and output data. For example, the thread indices object for topology maps (named `vtkm::exec::arg::-`

`ThreadIndicesTopologyMap`) maintains cell shape and connection indices for the current input object.

As is discussed briefly in Section 40.3, a thread indices object is given to the `vtkm::exec::arg::Fetch` class to retrieve data from the execution object. The thread indices object serves two important functions for the `Fetch`. The first function is to cache information about the current thread that is likely to be used by multiple objects retrieving information. For example, in a point to cell topology map data from point fields must be retrieved by looking up indices in the topology connections. It is more efficient to retrieve the topology connections once and store them in the thread indices than it is to look them up independently for each field.

The second function of thread indices is to make it easier to find information about the input domain when fetching data. Once again, getting point data in a point to cell topology map requires looking up connectivity information in the input domain. However, the `Fetch` object for the point field does not have direct access to the data for the input domain. Instead, it gets this information from the thread indices.

All worklet classes have a method named `GetThreadIndices` that constructs a thread indices object for a given thread. `GetThreadIndices` is called with 6 parameters: a unique index for the thread (i.e. worklet instance), an array portal that maps output indices to input indices (which might not be one-to-one if a scatter is being used), an array portal that gives the visit index for each output index, an array portal that maps each unique thread index to output index for that thread, the execution object for the input domain, and an offset of the current index of the local invoke to a global indexing (used for streaming).

The base worklet implementation provides an implementation of `GetThreadIndices` that creates a `vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesBasic` object. This provides the minimum information required in a thread indices object, but non-trivial worklet types are likely to need to provide their own thread indices type. This following example shows the implementation of `GetThreadIndices` we will use in our worklet type superclass (discussed in more detail in Section 41.4).

Example 41.3: Implementation of `GetThreadIndices` in a worklet superclass.

```

1  VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
2  template<typename OutToInPortalType,
3           typename VisitPortalType,
4           typename ThreadToOutType,
5           typename InputDomainType>
6  VTKM_EXEC vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesLineFractal GetThreadIndices(
7      vtkm::Id threadIndex,
8      const OutToInPortalType& outToIn,
9      const VisitPortalType& visit,
10     const ThreadToOutType& threadToOut,
11     const InputDomainType& inputPoints,
12     vtkm::Id globalThreadIndexOffset) const
13  {
14      vtkm::Id outputIndex = threadToOut.Get(threadIndex);
15      vtkm::Id inputIndex = outToIn.Get(outputIndex);
16      vtkm::IdComponent visitIndex = visit.Get(outputIndex);
17      return vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesLineFractal(threadIndex,
18                                                       inputIndex,
19                                                       visitIndex,
20                                                       outputIndex,
21                                                       inputPoints,
22                                                       globalThreadIndexOffset);
23  }
```

As we can see in Example 41.3, our new worklet type needs a custom thread indices class. Specifically, we want the thread indices class to manage the coordinate information of the input line segment.

 Did you know?

The implementation of a thread indices object we demonstrate here stores point coordinate information in addition to actual indices. It is acceptable for a thread indices object to store data that are not strictly indices. That said, the thread indices object should only load data (index or not) that is almost certain to be used by any worklet implementation. The thread indices object is created before any time that the worklet operator is called. If the thread indices object loads data that is never used by a worklet, that is a waste.

An implementation of a thread indices object usually derives from `vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesBasic` (or some other existing thread indices class) and adds to it information specific to a particular worklet type.

Example 41.4: Implementation of a thread indices class.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3  namespace exec
4  {
5  namespace arg
6  {
7
8  class ThreadIndicesLineFractal : public vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesBasic
9  {
10    using Superclass = vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesBasic;
11
12  public:
13    using CoordinateType = vtkm::Vec2f;
14
15    VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
16    template<typename InputPointPortal>
17    VTKM_EXEC ThreadIndicesLineFractal(vtkm::Id threadIndex,
18                                      vtkm::Id inputIndex,
19                                      vtkm::IdComponent visitIndex,
20                                      vtkm::Id outputIndex,
21                                      const InputPointPortal& inputPoints,
22                                      vtkm::Id globalThreadIndexOffset = 0)
23      : Superclass(threadIndex,
24                    inputIndex,
25                    visitIndex,
26                    outputIndex,
27                    globalThreadIndexOffset)
28    {
29      this->Point0 = inputPoints.Get(this->GetInputIndex())[0];
30      this->Point1 = inputPoints.Get(this->GetInputIndex())[1];
31    }
32
33    VTKM_EXEC
34    const CoordinateType& GetPoint0() const { return this->Point0; }
35
36    VTKM_EXEC
37    const CoordinateType& GetPoint1() const { return this->Point1; }
38
39  private:
40    CoordinateType Point0;
41    CoordinateType Point1;
42  };
43
44 } // namespace arg
45 } // namespace exec
46 } // namespace vtkm

```

41.3 Signature Tags

It is common that when defining a new worklet type, the new worklet type is associated with new types of data. Thus, it is common that implementing new worklet types involves defining custom tags for `ControlSignatures` and `ExecutionSignatures`. This in turn typically requires creating custom `TypeCheck`, `Transport`, and `Fetch` classes.

Chapter 40 describes in detail the process of defining new worklet types and the associated code to manage data from a `vtkm::cont::Invoker` argument to the data that are passed to the worklet operator. Rather than repeat the discussion, readers should review Chapter 40 for details on how custom arguments are defined for a new worklet type. In particular, we use the code from Examples 40.2 (page 340), 40.4 (page 343), and 40.5 (page 345) to implement an argument representing 2D line segments (which is our input domain). All these examples culminate in the definition of a `ControlSignature` tag in our worklet superclass.

Example 41.5: Custom `ControlSignature` tag for the input domain of our example worklet type.

```

1 struct SegmentsIn : vtkm::cont::arg::ControlSignatureTagBase
2 {
3     using TypeCheckTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTag2DCoordinates;
4     using TransportTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTag2DLineSegmentsIn;
5     using FetchTag = vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTag2DLineSegmentsIn;
6 };

```

As you have worked with different existing worklet types, you have likely noticed that different worklet types have special `ExecutionSignature` tags to point to information in the input domain. For example, a point to cell topology map has special `ExecutionSignature` tags for getting the input cell shape and the indices to all points incident on the current input cell. We described in the beginning of the chapter that we wanted our worklet type to provide worklet implementations an object named `LineFractalTransform` (Example 41.1), so it makes sense to define our own custom `ExecutionSignature` tag to provide this object.

Chapter 40 gives an example of a custom `ExecutionSignature` tag that modifies what information is fetched from an argument (Examples 40.6 and 40.9). However, `ExecutionSignature` tags that only pull data from input domain behave a little differently because they only get information from the thread indices object and ignore the associated data object. This is done by providing a partial specialization of `vtkm::exec::arg::Fetch` that specializes on the aspect tag but not on the fetch tag.

Example 41.6: A `Fetch` for an aspect that does not depend on any control argument.

```

1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace exec
4 {
5 namespace arg
6 {
7
8 struct AspectTagLineFractalTransform
9 {
10 };
11
12 template<typename FetchTag, typename ExecObjectType>
13 struct Fetch<FetchTag,
14             vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagLineFractalTransform,
15             vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesLineFractal,
16             ExecObjectType>
17 {
18     using ValueType = LineFractalTransform;
19
20     VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
21     VTKM_EXEC
22     ValueType Load(const vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesLineFractal& indices,

```

```

23         const ExecObjectType&) const
24     {
25         return ValueType(indices.GetPoint0(), indices.GetPoint1());
26     }
27
28     VTKM_EXEC
29     void Store(const vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesLineFractal&,
30                 const ExecObjectType&,
31                 const ValueType&) const
32     {
33         // Store is a no-op for this fetch.
34     }
35 };
36
37 } // namespace arg
38 } // namespace exec
39 } // namespace vtkm

```

The definition of an associated `ExecutionSignature` tag simply has to use the `define` aspect as its `AspectTag`. The tag also has to define a `INDEX` member (which is required of all `ExecutionSignature` tags). This is problematic as this execution argument does not depend on any particular control argument. Thus, it is customary to simply set the `INDEX` to 1. There is guaranteed to be at least one `ControlSignature` argument for any worklet implementation. Thus, the first argument is sure to exist and can then be ignored.

Example 41.7: Custom `ExecutionSignature` tag that only relies on input domain information in the thread indices.

```

1 struct Transform : vtkm::exec::arg::ExecutionSignatureTagBase
2 {
3     static const vtkm::IdComponent INDEX = 1;
4     using AspectTag = vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagLineFractalTransform;
5 };

```

So far we have discussed how to get input line segments into our worklet. We also need a `ControlSignature` tag to represent the output line segments created by instances of our worklet. The motivating example has each worklet outputting a fixed number (greater than 1) of line segments for each input line segment. To manage this, we will define another `ControlSignature` tag that outputs these line segments (as two `Vec`-2 coordinates). This is defined as a `Vec` of `Vec`-2's. The tag takes the number of line segments as a template argument.

Example 41.8: Output `ControlSignature` tag for our motivating example.

```

1 template<vtkm::IdComponent NumSegments>
2 struct SegmentsOut : vtkm::cont::arg::ControlSignatureTagBase
3 {
4     using TypeCheckTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTag2DCoordinates;
5     using TransportTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTag2DLineSegmentsOut<NumSegments>;
6     using FetchTag = vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagArrayDirectOut;
7 };

```

You can see that the tag in Example 41.8 relies on a custom transport named `TransportTag2DLineSegmentsOut`. There is nothing particularly special about this transport, but we provide the implementation here for completeness.

Example 41.9: Implementation of `Transport` for the output in our motivating example.

```

1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3     namespace cont
4     {
5         namespace arg
6     }
7 }

```

```

8 | template<vtkm::IdComponent NumOutputPerInput>
9 | struct TransportTag2DLineSegmentsOut
10| {
11| };
12|
13| template<vtkm::IdComponent NumOutputPerInput,
14|           typename ContObjectType,
15|           typename Device>
16| struct Transport<vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTag2DLineSegmentsOut<NumOutputPerInput>,
17|                           ContObjectType,
18|                           Device>
19| {
20|     VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(ContObjectType);
21|
22|     using GroupedArrayType = vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec<
23|         vtkm::cont::ArrayHandleGroupVec<ContObjectType, 2>,
24|         NumOutputPerInput>;
25|
26|     using ExecObjectType =
27|         typename GroupedArrayType::template ExecutionTypes<Device>::Portal;
28|
29|     template<typename InputDomainType>
30|     VTKM_CONT ExecObjectType operator()(const ContObjectType& object,
31|                                         const InputDomainType&,
32|                                         vtkm::Id,
33|                                         vtkm::Id outputRange) const
34|     {
35|         GroupedArrayType groupedArray(vtkm::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVec<2>(object));
36|         return groupedArray.PrepareForOutput(outputRange, Device());
37|     }
38| };
39|
40| } // namespace arg
41| } // namespace cont
42| } // namespace vtm

```

In addition to these special `ControlSignature` tags that are specific to the nature of our worklet type, it is common to need to replicate some more common or general `ControlSignature` tags. One such tag, which is appropriate for our worklet type, is a “field” type that takes an array with exactly one value associated with each input or output element. We can build these field tags using existing type checks, transports, and fetches. The following example defines a `FieldIn` tag for our fractal worklet type. A `FieldOut` tag can be made in a similar manner.

Example 41.10: Implementing a `FieldIn` tag.

```

1 | struct FieldIn : vtkm::cont::arg::ControlSignatureTagBase
2 | {
3 |     using TypeCheckTag = vtm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagArray;
4 |     using TransportTag = vtm::cont::arg::TransportTagArrayIn;
5 |     using FetchTag = vtm::exec::arg::FetchTagArrayDirectIn;
6 | };

```

41.4 Worklet Superclass

The penultimate step in defining a new worklet type is to define a class that will serve as the superclass of all implementations of worklets of this type. This class itself must inherit from `vtm::worklet::internal::WorkletBase`. By convention the worklet superclass is placed in the `vtm::worklet` namespace and its name starts with `Worklet`.

Within the worklet superclass we define the signature tags (as discussed in Section 41.3) and the `GetThreadIndices` method (as discussed in Section 41.2). The worklet superclass can also override other default behavior of the `WorkletBase` (such as special scatter). And the worklet superclass can provide other items that might be particularly useful to its subclasses (such as commonly used tags).

Example 41.11: Superclass for a new type of worklet.

```

1  namespace vtkm
2  {
3  namespace worklet
4  {
5
6  class WorkletLineFractal : public vtkm::worklet::internal::WorkletBase
7  {
8  public:
9    /// Control signature tag for line segments in the plane. Used as the input
10   /// domain.
11   ///
12   struct SegmentsIn : vtkm::cont::arg::ControlSignatureTagBase
13  {
14     using TypeCheckTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTag2DCoordinates;
15     using TransportTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTag2DLineSegmentsIn;
16     using FetchTag = vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTag2DLineSegmentsIn;
17  };
18
19   /// Control signature tag for a group of output line segments. The template
20   /// argument specifies how many line segments are outputted for each input.
21   /// The type is a Vec-like (of size NumSegments) of Vec-2's.
22   ///
23   template<vtkm::IdComponent NumSegments>
24   struct SegmentsOut : vtkm::cont::arg::ControlSignatureTagBase
25  {
26     using TypeCheckTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTag2DCoordinates;
27     using TransportTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTag2DLineSegmentsOut<NumSegments>;
28     using FetchTag = vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagArrayDirectOut;
29  };
30
31   /// Control signature tag for input fields. There is one entry per input line
32   /// segment. This tag takes a template argument that is a type list tag that
33   /// limits the possible value types in the array.
34   ///
35   struct FieldIn : vtkm::cont::arg::ControlSignatureTagBase
36  {
37     using TypeCheckTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagArray;
38     using TransportTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagArrayIn;
39     using FetchTag = vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagArrayDirectIn;
40  };
41
42   /// Control signature tag for input fields. There is one entry per input line
43   /// segment. This tag takes a template argument that is a type list tag that
44   /// limits the possible value types in the array.
45   ///
46   struct FieldOut : vtkm::cont::arg::ControlSignatureTagBase
47  {
48     using TypeCheckTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TypeCheckTagArray;
49     using TransportTag = vtkm::cont::arg::TransportTagArrayOut;
50     using FetchTag = vtkm::exec::arg::FetchTagArrayDirectOut;
51  };
52
53   /// Execution signature tag for a LineFractalTransform from the input.
54   ///
55   struct Transform : vtkm::exec::arg::ExecutionSignatureTagBase
56  {
56    static const vtkm::IdComponent INDEX = 1;

```

```

58     using AspectTag = vtkm::exec::arg::AspectTagLineFractalTransform;
59 };
60
61 VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS
62 template<typename OutToInPortalType ,
63           typename VisitPortalType ,
64           typename ThreadToOutType ,
65           typename InputDomainType>
66 VTKM_EXEC vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesLineFractal GetThreadIndices(
67   vtkm::Id threadIndex,
68   const OutToInPortalType& outToIn,
69   const VisitPortalType& visit,
70   const ThreadToOutType& threadToOut,
71   const InputDomainType& inputPoints,
72   vtkm::Id globalThreadIndexOffset) const
73 {
74   vtkm::Id outputIndex = threadToOut.Get(threadIndex);
75   vtkm::Id inputIndex = outToIn.Get(outputIndex);
76   vtkm::IdComponent visitIndex = visit.Get(outputIndex);
77   return vtkm::exec::arg::ThreadIndicesLineFractal(threadIndex,
78                                                 inputIndex,
79                                                 visitIndex,
80                                                 outputIndex,
81                                                 inputPoints,
82                                                 globalThreadIndexOffset);
83 }
84 };
85
86 } // namespace worklet
87 } // namespace vtkm

```



Common Errors

Be wary of creating worklet superclasses that are templated. The C++ compiler rules for superclass templates that are only partially specialized are non-intuitive. If a subclass does not fully resolve the template, features of the superclass such as signature tags will have to be qualified with `typename` keywords, which reduces the usability of the class.

41.5 Dispatcher

Worklets are instantiated in the control environment and run in the execution environment. This means that the control environment must have a means to *invoke* worklets that start running in the execution environment. This is ostensibly done by the `vtkm::cont::Invoker` object, but the `Invoker` does this through a *dispatcher* object.

A dispatcher object is an object in the control environment that has an instance of a worklet and can invoke that worklet with a set of arguments. There are multiple types of dispatcher objects, each corresponding to a type of worklet object. All dispatcher objects have at least one template parameter: the worklet class being invoked, which is always the first argument. All dispatcher objects must be constructed with an instance of the worklet they are to invoke.

All dispatcher classes have a method named `Invoke` that launches the worklet in the execution environment. The arguments to `Invoke` must match those expected by the worklet, which is specified by something called a

control signature.

The following is a list of the dispatchers defined in VTK-m. The dispatcher classes correspond to the list of worklet types specified in Chapter 21.

vtkm::worklet::DispatcherMapField The dispatcher used in conjunction with a worklet that subclasses **vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapField**. The dispatcher class has one template argument: the worklet type.

vtkm::worklet::DispatcherMapTopology The dispatcher used in conjunction with a worklet that subclasses **vtkm::worklet::WorkletMapTopology** or one of its sibling classes (such as **vtkm::worklet::WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints**). The dispatcher class has one template argument: the worklet type.

vtkm::worklet::DispatcherPointNeighborhood The dispatcher used in conjunction with a worklet that subclasses **vtkm::worklet::WorkletPointNeighborhood**. The dispatcher class has one template argument: the worklet type.

vtkm::worklet::DispatcherReduceByKey The dispatcher used in conjunction with a worklet that subclasses **vtkm::worklet::WorkletReduceByKey**. The dispatcher class has one template argument: the worklet type.

The final element required for a new worklet type is an associated dispatcher class for invoking the worklet.

Example 41.12: Standard template arguments for a dispatcher class.

```
1 | template<typename WorkletType>
2 | class DispatcherLineFractal
```

A dispatcher implementation inherits from **vtkm::worklet::internal::DispatcherBase**. **DispatcherBase** is itself a templated class with the following three templated arguments.

1. The dispatcher class that is subclassing **DispatcherBase**. All template arguments must be given.
2. The type of the worklet being dispatched (which by convention is the first argument of the dispatcher's template).
3. The expected superclass of the worklet, which is associated with the dispatcher implementation. **DispatcherBase** will check that the worklet has the appropriate superclass and provide a compile error if there is a mismatch.

Did you know?

*The convention of having a subclass be templated on the derived class' type is known as the Curiously Recurring Template Pattern (CRTP). In the case of **DispatcherBase**, VTK-m uses this CRTP behavior to allow the general implementation of `Invoke` to run `DoInvoke` in the subclass, which as we see in a moment is itself templated.*

Example 41.13: Subclassing **DispatcherBase**.

```
1 | template<typename WorkletType>
2 | class DispatcherLineFractal
3 |   : public vtkm::worklet::internal::DispatcherBase<
4 |     DispatcherLineFractal<WorkletType>,
5 |     WorkletType,
6 |     vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal>
```

The dispatcher should have two constructors. The first constructor takes a worklet and a dispatcher. Both arguments should have a default value that is a new object created with its default constructor. It is good practice to put a warning on this constructor letting users know if they get a compile error there it is probably because the worklet or dispatcher does not have a default constructor and they need to provide one. The second constructor just takes a dispatcher.

Example 41.14: Typical constructor for a dispatcher.

```

1 // If you get a compile error here about there being no appropriate constructor
2 // for ScatterType, then that probably means that the worklet you are trying to
3 // execute has defined a custom ScatterType and that you need to create one
4 // (because there is no default way to construct the scatter). By convention,
5 // worklets that define a custom scatter type usually provide a static method
6 // named MakeScatter that constructs a scatter object.
7 VTKM_CONT
8 DispatcherLineFractal(const WorkletType& worklet = WorkletType(),
9                     const ScatterType& scatter = ScatterType())
10 : Superclass(worklet, scatter)
11 {
12 }
13
14 VTKM_CONT
15 DispatcherLineFractal(const ScatterType& scatter)
16 : Superclass(WorkletType(), scatter)
17 {
18 }
```

Finally, the dispatcher must implement a const method named `DoInvoke`. The `DoInvoke` method should take a single argument. The argument will be an object of type `vtkm::internal::Invocation` although it is usually more convenient to just express the argument type as a single template parameter. The `Invocation` could contain several data items, so it is best to pass this argument as a constant reference.

Example 41.15: Declaration of `DoInvoke` of a dispatcher.

```

1 template<typename Invocation>
2 VTKM_CONT void DoInvoke(Invocation& invocation) const
```

`Invocation` is an object that encapsulates the state and data relevant to the invoke. `Invocation` contains multiple types and data items. For brevity only the ones most likely to be used in a `DoInvoke` method are documented here. We discuss these briefly before getting back to the implementation of `DoInvoke`.

`vtkm::internal::Invocation` contains a data member named `Parameters` that contains the data passed to the `Invoke` method of the dispatcher (with some possible transformations applied). `Parameters` is stored in a `vtkm::internal::FunctionInterface` template object. (`FunctionInterface` is described in Chapter 39.) The specific type of `Parameters` is defined as type `ParameterInterface` in the `Invoke` object.

The `Invoke` object also contains the types `ControlInterface` and `ExecutionInterface` that are `FunctionInterface` classes built from the `ControlSignature` and `ExecutionSignature` of the worklet. These `FunctionInterface` classes provide a simple mechanism for introspecting the arguments of the worklet's signatures.

All worklets must also define an input domain index, which points to one of the `ControlSignature/Invoke` arguments. This number is also captured in the `vtkm::internal::Invocation` object in a field named `InputDomainIndex`. For convenience, `Invocation` also has the type `InputDomainTag` set to be the same as the `ControlSignature` argument corresponding to the input domain. Likewise, `Invocation` has the type `InputDomainType` set to be the same type as the (transformed) input domain argument to `Invoke`. `Invocation` also has a method name `GetInputDomain` that returns the invocation object passed to `Invoke`.

Getting back to the implementation of a dispatcher, the `DoInvoke` should first verify that the `ControlSignature` argument associated with the input domain is of the expected type. This can be done by comparing the `Invocation::InputDomainTag` with the expected signature tag using a tool like `std::is_same`. This step

is not strictly necessary, but is invaluable to users diagnosing issues with using the dispatcher. It does not hurt to also check that the `Invoke` argument for the input domain is also the same as expected (by checking `Invocation::InputDomainType`). It is additionally helpful to have a descriptive comment near these checks.

Example 41.16: Checking the input domain tag and type.

```

1 // Get the control signature tag for the input domain.
2 using InputDomainTag = typename Invocation::InputDomainTag;
3
4 // If you get a compile error on this line, then you have set the input
5 // domain to something that is not a SegmentsIn parameter, which is not
6 // valid.
7 VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT(
8     std::is_same<InputDomainTag,
9                 vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal::SegmentsIn>::value);
10
11 // This is the type for the input domain
12 using InputDomainType = typename Invocation::InputDomainType;
13
14 // If you get a compile error on this line, then you have tried to use
15 // something that is not a vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle as the input domain to a
16 // topology operation (that operates on a cell set connection domain).
17 VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(InputDomainType);

```

Next, `DoInvoke` must determine the size in number of elements of the input domain. When the default identity scatter is used, the input domain size corresponds to the number of instances the worklet is executed. (Other scatters will transform the input domain size to an output domain size, and that output domain size will determine the number of instances.) The input domain size is generally determined by using `Invocation::GetInputDomain` and querying the input domain argument. In our motivating example, the input domain is an `ArrayHandle` and the input domain size is half the size of the array (since array entries are paired up into line segments).

The final thing `DoInvoke` does is call `BasicInvoke` on its `DispatcherBase` superclass. `BasicInvoke` does the complicated work of transferring arguments, scheduling the parallel job, and calling the worklet's operator. `BasicInvoke` takes three arguments: the `Invocation` object, the size of the input domain, and the device adapter tag to run on.

Example 41.17: Calling `BasicInvoke` from a dispatcher's `DoInvoke`.

```

1 // We can pull the input domain parameter (the data specifying the input
2 // domain) from the invocation object.
3 const InputDomainType& inputDomain = invocation.GetInputDomain();
4
5 // Now that we have the input domain, we can extract the range of the
6 // scheduling and call BasicInvoke.
7 this->BasicInvoke(invocation, inputDomain.GetNumberOfValues() / 2);

```

Putting this all together, the following example demonstrates the full implementation of the dispatcher for our motivating example.

Example 41.18: Implementation of a dispatcher for a new type of worklet.

```

1 namespace vtkm
2 {
3 namespace worklet
4 {
5
6 template<typename WorkletType>
7 class DispatcherLineFractal
8 : public vtkm::worklet::internal::DispatcherBase<
9     DispatcherLineFractal<WorkletType>,
10    WorkletType,
11    vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal>
12 {

```

```

13 |     using Superclass =
14 |     vtkm::worklet::internal::DispatcherBase<DispatcherLineFractal<WorkletType>,
15 |                                         WorkletType,
16 |                                         vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal>;
17 |     using ScatterType = typename Superclass::ScatterType;
18 |
19 | public:
20 |     // If you get a compile error here about there being no appropriate constructor
21 |     // for ScatterType, then that probably means that the worklet you are trying to
22 |     // execute has defined a custom ScatterType and that you need to create one
23 |     // (because there is no default way to construct the scatter). By convention,
24 |     // worklets that define a custom scatter type usually provide a static method
25 |     // named MakeScatter that constructs a scatter object.
26 |     VTKM_CONT
27 |     DispatcherLineFractal(const WorkletType& worklet = WorkletType(),
28 |                           const ScatterType& scatter = ScatterType())
29 |     : Superclass(worklet, scatter)
30 |     {}
31 |
32 |
33 |     VTKM_CONT
34 |     DispatcherLineFractal(const ScatterType& scatter)
35 |     : Superclass(WorkletType(), scatter)
36 |     {}
37 |
38 |
39 |     template<typename Invocation>
40 |     VTKM_CONT void DoInvoke(Invocation& invocation) const
41 |     {
42 |         // Get the control signature tag for the input domain.
43 |         using InputDomainTag = typename Invocation::InputDomainTag;
44 |
45 |         // If you get a compile error on this line, then you have set the input
46 |         // domain to something that is not a SegmentsIn parameter, which is not
47 |         // valid.
48 |         VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT(
49 |             std::is_same<InputDomainTag,
50 |                         vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal::SegmentsIn>::value);
51 |
52 |         // This is the type for the input domain
53 |         using InputDomainType = typename Invocation::InputDomainType;
54 |
55 |         // If you get a compile error on this line, then you have tried to use
56 |         // something that is not a vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle as the input domain to a
57 |         // topology operation (that operates on a cell set connection domain).
58 |         VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE(InputDomainType);
59 |
60 |         // We can pull the input domain parameter (the data specifying the input
61 |         // domain) from the invocation object.
62 |         const InputDomainType& inputDomain = invocation.GetInputDomain();
63 |
64 |         // Now that we have the input domain, we can extract the range of the
65 |         // scheduling and call BasicInvoke.
66 |         this->BasicInvoke(invocation, inputDomain.GetNumberOfValues() / 2);
67 |     }
68 | };
69 |
70 | } // namespace worklet
71 | } // namespace vtkm

```

41.6 Using the Worklet

Now that we have our full implementation of a worklet type that generates line fractals, let us have some fun with it. The beginning of this chapter shows an implementation of the Koch Snowflake. The remainder of this chapter demonstrates other fractals that are easily implemented with our worklet type.

41.6.1 Quadratic Type 2 Curve

There are multiple variants of the Koch Snowflake. One simple but interesting version is the quadratic type 1 curve. This fractal has a shape similar to what we used for Koch but has right angles and goes both up and down as shown in Figure 41.5.

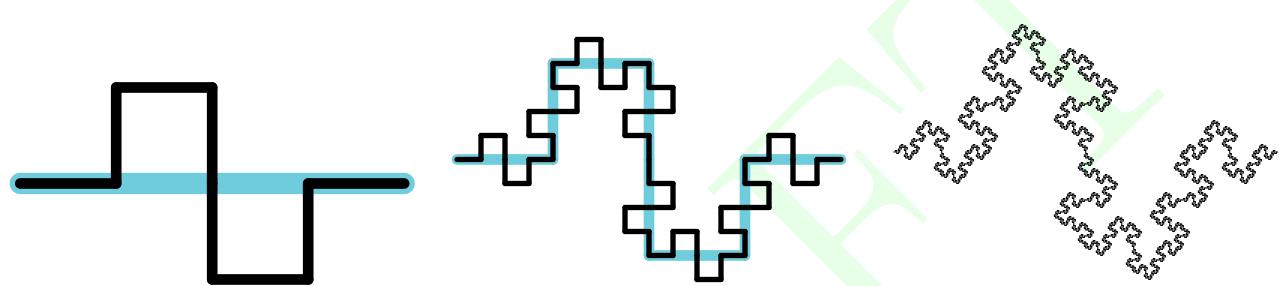


Figure 41.5: The quadratic type 2 curve fractal. The left image gives the first iteration. The middle image gives the second iteration. The right image gives the result after a few iterations.

The quadratic type 2 curve is implemented exactly like the Koch Snowflake except we output 8 lines to every input instead of 4, and, of course, the positions of the lines we generate are different.

Example 41.19: A worklet to generate a quadratic type 2 curve fractal.

```

1 struct QuadraticType2
2 {
3     struct FractalWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal
4     {
5         using ControlSignature = void(SegmentsIn, SegmentsOut<8>);
6         using ExecutionSignature = void(Transform, _2);
7         using InputDomain = _1;
8
9         template<typename SegmentsOutVecType>
10        void operator()(const vtkm::exec::LineFractalTransform& transform,
11                         SegmentsOutVecType& segmentsOutVec) const
12        {
13            segmentsOutVec[0][0] = transform(0.00f, 0.00f);
14            segmentsOutVec[0][1] = transform(0.25f, 0.00f);
15
16            segmentsOutVec[1][0] = transform(0.25f, 0.00f);
17            segmentsOutVec[1][1] = transform(0.25f, 0.25f);
18
19            segmentsOutVec[2][0] = transform(0.25f, 0.25f);
20            segmentsOutVec[2][1] = transform(0.50f, 0.25f);
21
22            segmentsOutVec[3][0] = transform(0.50f, 0.25f);
23            segmentsOutVec[3][1] = transform(0.50f, 0.00f);
24
25            segmentsOutVec[4][0] = transform(0.50f, 0.00f);
26            segmentsOutVec[4][1] = transform(0.50f, -0.25f);
27

```

```

28     segmentsOutVec[5][0] = transform(0.50f, -0.25f);
29     segmentsOutVec[5][1] = transform(0.75f, -0.25f);
30
31     segmentsOutVec[6][0] = transform(0.75f, -0.25f);
32     segmentsOutVec[6][1] = transform(0.75f, 0.00f);
33
34     segmentsOutVec[7][0] = transform(0.75f, 0.00f);
35     segmentsOutVec[7][1] = transform(1.00f, 0.00f);
36 }
37 };
38
39 VTKM_CONT static vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> Run(
40   vtkm::IdComponent numIterations)
41 {
42   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> points;
43
44   // Initialize points array with a single line
45   points.Allocate(2);
46   points.GetPortalControl().Set(0, vtkm::Vec2f(0.0f, 0.0f));
47   points.GetPortalControl().Set(1, vtkm::Vec2f(1.0f, 0.0f));
48
49   vtkm::worklet::DispatcherLineFractal<QuadraticType2::FractalWorklet> dispatcher;
50
51   for (vtkm::IdComponent i = 0; i < numIterations; ++i)
52   {
53     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> outPoints;
54     dispatcher.Invoke(points, outPoints);
55     points = outPoints;
56   }
57
58   return points;
59 }
60 }
```

41.6.2 Tree Fractal

Another type of fractal we can make is a tree fractal. We will make a fractal similar to a Pythagoras tree except using lines instead of squares. Our fractal will start with a vertical line that will be replaced with the off-center “Y” shape shown in Figure 41.6. Iterative replacing using this “Y” shape produces a bushy tree shape.

One complication of implementing this tree fractal is that we really only want to apply the “Y” shape to the “leaves” of the tree. For example, once we apply the “Y” to the trunk, we do not want to apply it to the trunk again. If we were to apply it to the trunk again, we would create duplicates of the first layer of branches.

We can implement this feature in our worklet by using a count scatter. (Worklet scatters are described in Section 31.1.) Instead of directing the fractal worklet to generate 3 output line segments for every input line segment, we tell the fractal worklet to generate just 1 output line segment. We then use a scatter counting to generate 3 line segments for the leaves and 1 line segment for all other line segments. The count array for the initial iteration is initialized to a single 3. Each iteration then creates the count array for the next iteration by writing a 1 for the base line segment and a 3 from the other two line segments.

Example 41.20: A worklet to generate a tree fractal.

```

1 struct TreeFractal
2 {
3   struct FractalWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal
4   {
5     using ControlSignature = void(SegmentsIn,
6                                   SegmentsOut<1>,
7                                   FieldOut countNextIteration);
```

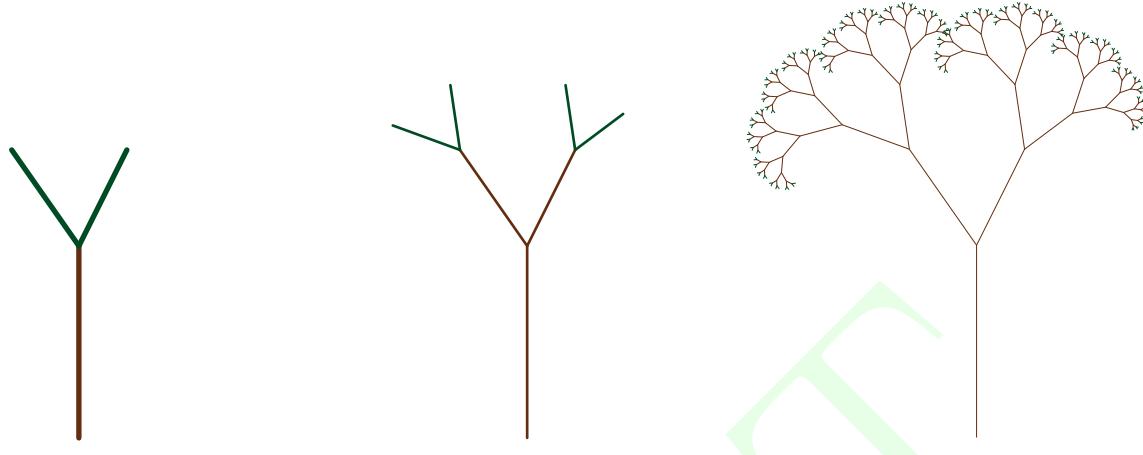


Figure 41.6: The tree fractal replaces each line with the “Y” shape shown at left. An iteration grows branches at the end (middle). After several iterations the tree branches out to the bushy shape at right.

```

8  using ExecutionSignature = void(Transform, VisitIndex, _2, _3);
9  using InputDomain = _1;
10
11  using ScatterType = vtkm::worklet::ScatterCounting;
12
13  template<typename Storage>
14  VTKM_CONT static ScatterType MakeScatter(
15      const vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent, Storage>& count)
16  {
17      return ScatterType(count);
18  }
19
20  template<typename SegmentsOutVecType>
21  void operator()(const vtkm::exec::LineFractalTransform& transform,
22                  vtkm::IdComponent visitIndex,
23                  SegmentsOutVecType& segmentsOutVec,
24                  vtkm::IdComponent& countNextIteration) const
25  {
26      switch (visitIndex)
27  {
28      case 0:
29          segmentsOutVec[0][0] = transform(0.0f, 0.0f);
30          segmentsOutVec[0][1] = transform(1.0f, 0.0f);
31          countNextIteration = 1;
32          break;
33      case 1:
34          segmentsOutVec[0][0] = transform(1.0f, 0.0f);
35          segmentsOutVec[0][1] = transform(1.5f, -0.25f);
36          countNextIteration = 3;
37          break;
38      case 2:
39          segmentsOutVec[0][0] = transform(1.0f, 0.0f);
40          segmentsOutVec[0][1] = transform(1.5f, 0.35f);
41          countNextIteration = 3;
42          break;
43      default:
44          this->RaiseError("Unexpected visit index.");
45      }
46  }
47 };

```

```

48
49 VTKM_CONT static vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> Run(
50   vtkm::IdComponent numIterations)
51 {
52   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> points;
53
54   // Initialize points array with a single line
55   points.Allocate(2);
56   points.GetPortalControl().Set(0, vtkm::Vec2f(0.0f, 0.0f));
57   points.GetPortalControl().Set(1, vtkm::Vec2f(0.0f, 1.0f));
58
59   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::IdComponent> count;
60
61   // Initialize count array with 3 (meaning iterate)
62   count.Allocate(1);
63   count.GetPortalControl().Set(0, 3);
64
65   for (vtkm::IdComponent i = 0; i < numIterations; ++i)
66   {
67     vtkm::worklet::DispatcherLineFractal<TreeFractal::FractalWorklet> dispatcher(
68       FractalWorklet::MakeScatter(count));
69
70     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> outPoints;
71     dispatcher.Invoke(points, outPoints, count);
72     points = outPoints;
73   }
74
75   return points;
76 }
77 };

```

41.6.3 Dragon Fractal

The next fractal we will implement is known as the dragon fractal. The dragon fractal is also sometimes known as the Heighway dragon or the Harter-Heighway dragon after creators John Heighway, Bruce Banks, and William Harter. It is also sometimes colloquially referred to as the Jurassic Park dragon as the fractal was prominently featured in the *Jurassic Park* novel by Michael Crichton.

The basic building block is simple. Each line segment is replaced by two line segments bent at 90 degrees and attached to the original segments endpoints as shown in Figure 41.7. As you can see by the fourth iteration a more complicated pattern starts to emerge. Figure 41.8 shows the twelfth iteration a demonstrates a repeating spiral.

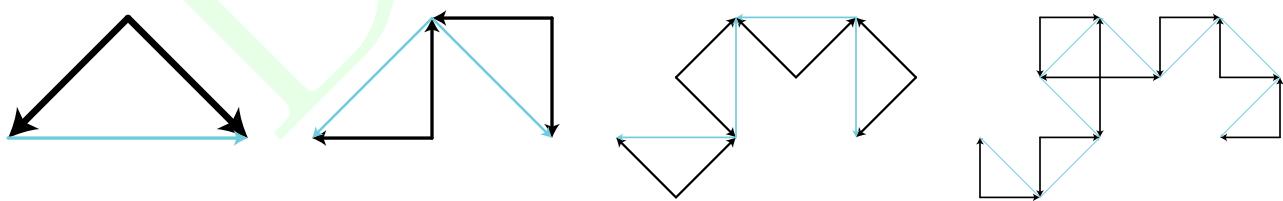


Figure 41.7: The first four iterations of the dragon fractal. The cyan lines give the previous iteration for reference.

What makes the dragon fractal different than the Koch Snowflake and similar fractals like the quadratic curves implementation-wise is that the direction shape flips from one side to another. Note in the second image of Figure 41.7 the first bend is under the its associated line segment whereas the second is above its line segment. The easiest way for us to control the bend is to alternate the direction of the line segments. In Figure 41.7 each

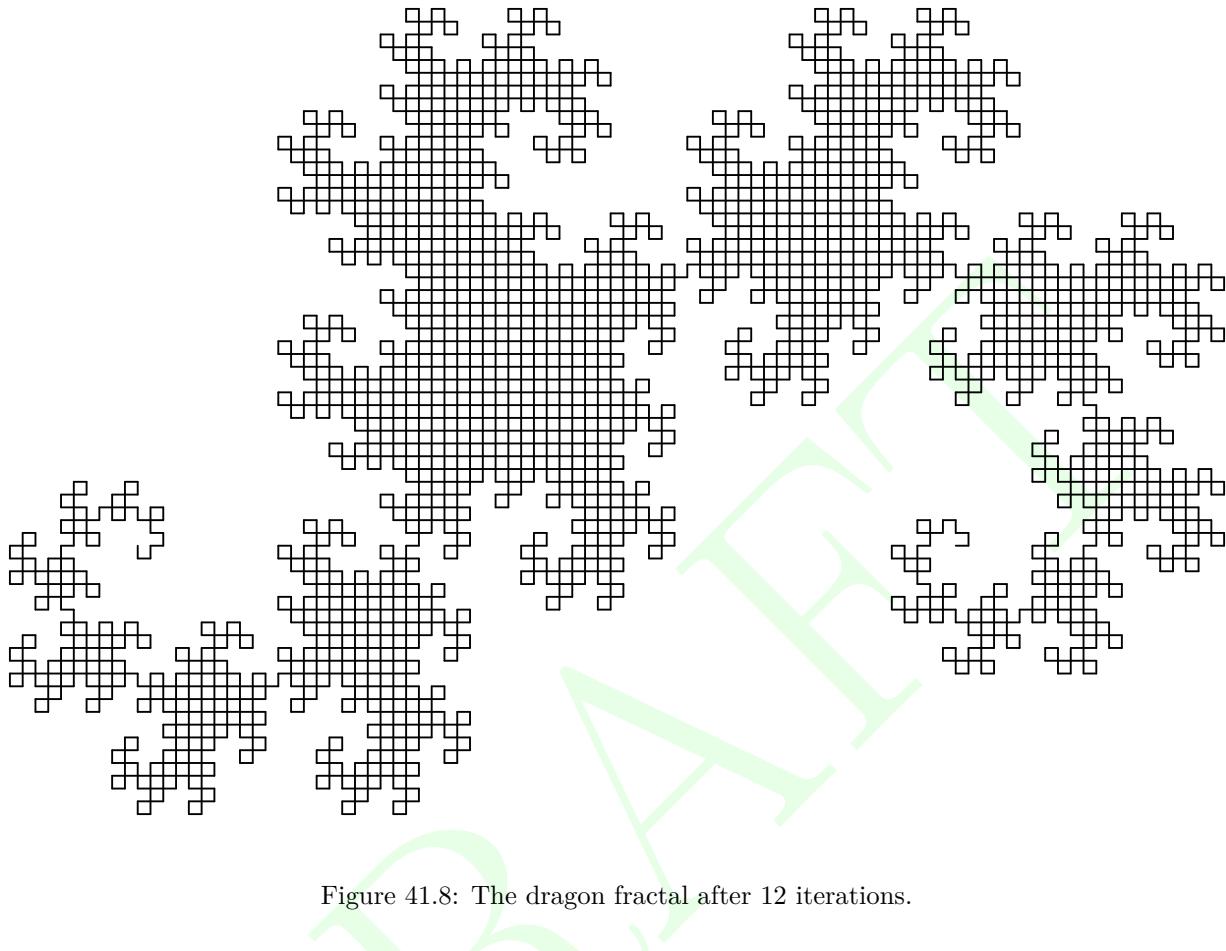


Figure 41.8: The dragon fractal after 12 iterations.

line segment has an arrowhead indicating the orientation of the first and second point with the arrowhead at the second point. Note that the shape is defined such that the first point of both line segments meet at the right angle. With the shape defined this way, each iteration is applied to put the bend to the left of the segment with respect to an observer at the first point looking at the second point.

Other than reversing the direction of half the line segments, the implementation of the dragon fractal is nearly identical to the Koch Snowflake.

Example 41.21: A worklet to generate the dragon fractal.

```

1 | struct DragonFractal
2 | {
3 |     struct FractalWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal
4 |     {
5 |         using ControlSignature = void(SegmentsIn, SegmentsOut<2>);
6 |         using ExecutionSignature = void(Transform, _2);
7 |         using InputDomain = _1;
8 |
9 |         template<typename SegmentsOutVecType>
10 |         void operator()(const vtkm::exec::LineFractalTransform& transform,
11 |                           SegmentsOutVecType& segmentsOutVec) const
12 |         {
13 |             segmentsOutVec[0][0] = transform(0.5f, 0.5f);
14 |             segmentsOutVec[0][1] = transform(0.0f, 0.0f);
15 |         }

```

```

16     segmentsOutVec[1][0] = transform(0.5f, 0.5f);
17     segmentsOutVec[1][1] = transform(1.0f, 0.0f);
18 }
19 };
20
21 VTKM_CONT static vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> Run(
22   vtkm::IdComponent numIterations)
23 {
24   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> points;
25
26   // Initialize points array with a single line
27   points.Allocate(2);
28   points.GetPortalControl().Set(0, vtkm::Vec2f(0.0f, 0.0f));
29   points.GetPortalControl().Set(1, vtkm::Vec2f(1.0f, 0.0f));
30
31   vtkm::worklet::DispatcherLineFractal<DragonFractal::FractalWorklet> dispatcher;
32
33   for (vtkm::IdComponent i = 0; i < numIterations; ++i)
34   {
35     vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> outPoints;
36     dispatcher.Invoke(points, outPoints);
37     points = outPoints;
38   }
39
40   return points;
41 }
42 };

```

41.6.4 Hilbert Curve

For our final example we will look into using our fractal worklet to construct a space-filling curve. A space-filling curve is a type of fractal that defines a curve that, when iterated to its infinite length, completely fills a space. Space-filling curves have several practical uses by allowing you to order points in a 2 dimensional or higher space in a 1 dimensional array in such a way that points close in the higher dimensional space are usually close in the 1 dimensional ordering. For this fractal we will be generating the well-known Hilbert curve. (Specifically, we will be generating the 2D Hilbert curve.)

The 2D Hilbert curve fills in a rectangular region in space. (Our implementation will fill a unit square in the [0,1] range, but a simple scaling can generalize it to any rectangle.) Without loss of generality, we will say that the curve starts in the lower left corner of the region and ends in the lower right corner. The Hilbert curve starts by snaking around the lower-left corner then into the upper-left followed by the upper-right and then lower-right. The curve is typically generated by recursively dividing and orienting these quadrants.

To generate the Hilbert curve in our worklet system, we will define our line segments as the connection from the lower left of (entrance to) the region to the lower right of (exit from) the region. The fractal generation breaks this line to a 4 segment curve that moves up, then right, then back down. Figure 41.9 demonstrates the Hilbert curve. (Readers familiar with the Hilbert curve might notice the shape is a bit different than other representations. Where many derivations derive the Hilbert curve by connecting the center of oriented boxes, our derivation uses a line segment along one edge of these boxes. The result is a more asymmetrical shape in early iterations, but the two approaches are equivalent as the iterations approach infinity.)

Like the dragon fractal, the Hilbert curve needs to flip the shape in different directions. For example, the first iteration, shown at left in Figure 41.9, is drawn to the “left” of the initial line along the horizontal axis. The next iteration, the second image in Figure 41.9, is created by drawing the shape to the “right” of the vertical line segments but to the left of the horizontal segments.

Section 41.6.3 solved this problem for the dragon fractal by flipping the direction of some of the line segments.

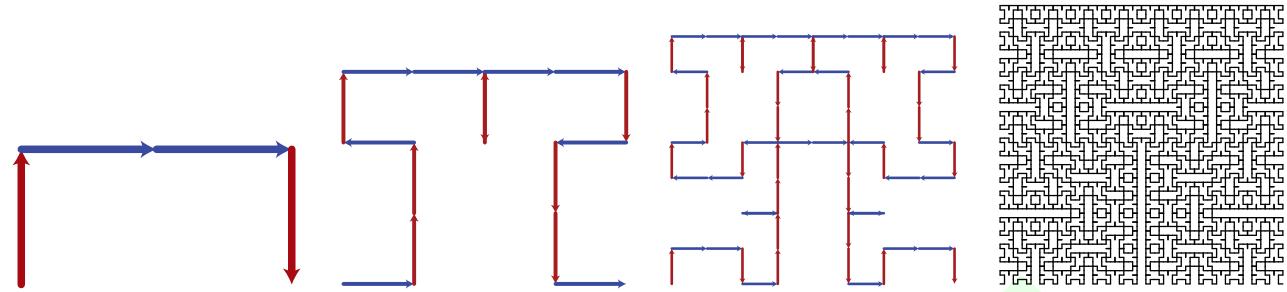


Figure 41.9: The first, second, third, and sixth iterations, respectively, of the Hilbert curve fractal.

Such an approach would work for the Hilbert curve, but it results in line segments being listed out of order and with inconsistent directions with respect to the curve. For the dragon fractal, the order and orientation of line segments is of little consequence. But for many applications of a space-filling curve the distance along the curve is the whole point, so we want the order of the line segments to be consistent with the curve.

To support this flipped shape while preserving the line segment order, we will use a data field attached to the line segments. That is, each line segment will have a value to represent which way to draw the shape. If the field value is set to 1 (represented by the blue line segments in Figure 41.9), then the shape is drawn to the “left.” If the field value is set to -1 (represented by the red line segments in Figure 41.9), then the shape is inverted and drawn to the “right.” This field is passed in and out of the worklet using the `FieldIn` and `FieldOut` tags.

Example 41.22: A worklet to generate the Hilbert curve.

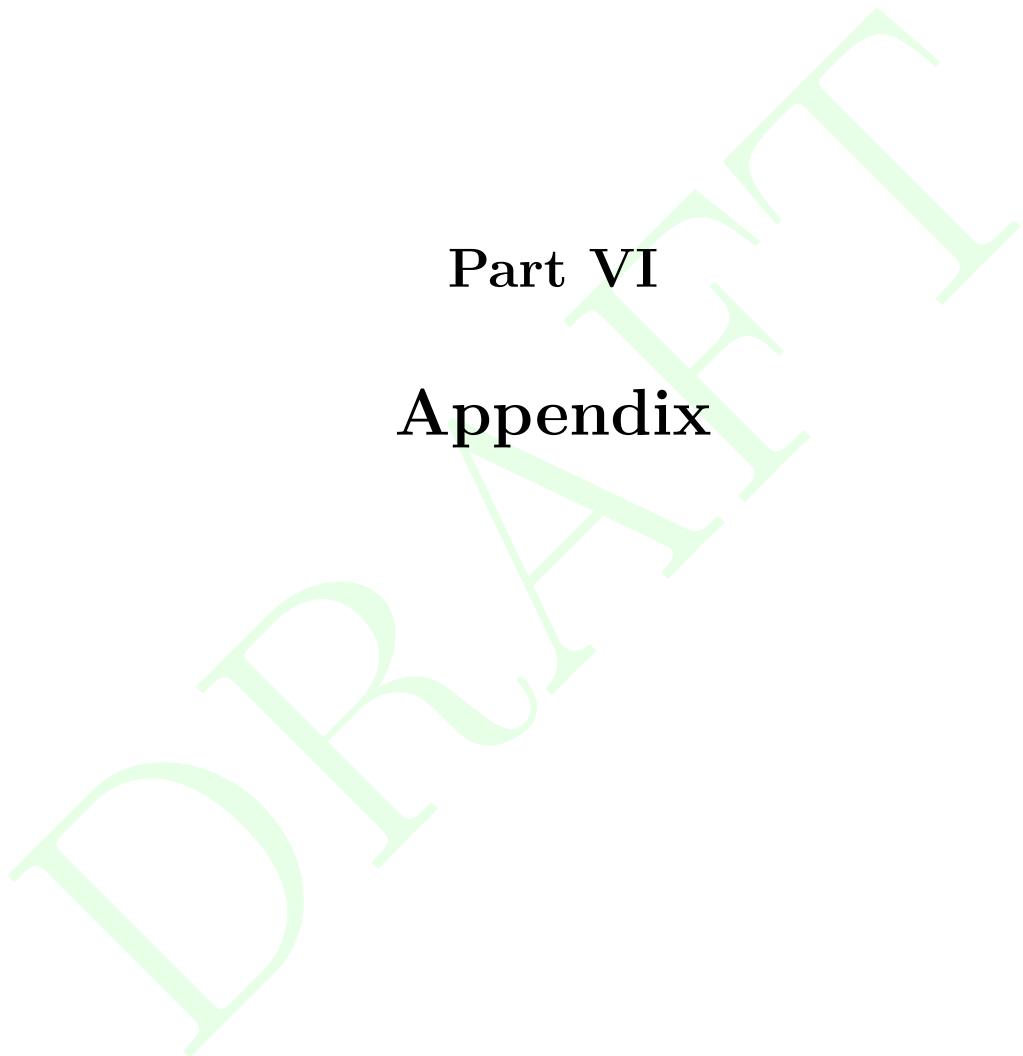
```

1 struct HilbertCurve
2 {
3     struct FractalWorklet : vtkm::worklet::WorkletLineFractal
4     {
5         using ControlSignature = void(SegmentsIn,
6                                         FieldIn directionIn,
7                                         SegmentsOut<4>,
8                                         FieldOut directionOut);
9         using ExecutionSignature = void(Transform, _2, _3, _4);
10        using InputDomain = _1;
11
12        template<typename SegmentsOutVecType>
13        void operator()(const vtkm::exec::LineFractalTransform& transform,
14                         vtkm::Int8 directionIn,
15                         SegmentsOutVecType& segmentsOutVec,
16                         vtkm::Vec4i_8& directionOut) const
17        {
18            segmentsOutVec[0][0] = transform(0.0f, directionIn * 0.0f);
19            segmentsOutVec[0][1] = transform(0.0f, directionIn * 0.5f);
20            directionOut[0] = -directionIn;
21
22            segmentsOutVec[1][0] = transform(0.0f, directionIn * 0.5f);
23            segmentsOutVec[1][1] = transform(0.5f, directionIn * 0.5f);
24            directionOut[1] = directionIn;
25
26            segmentsOutVec[2][0] = transform(0.5f, directionIn * 0.5f);
27            segmentsOutVec[2][1] = transform(1.0f, directionIn * 0.5f);
28            directionOut[2] = directionIn;
29
30            segmentsOutVec[3][0] = transform(1.0f, directionIn * 0.5f);
31            segmentsOutVec[3][1] = transform(1.0f, directionIn * 0.0f);
32            directionOut[3] = -directionIn;
33        }
34    };

```

```
35 | VTKM_CONT static vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> Run(
36 |   vtkm::IdComponent numIterations)
37 |
38 | {  
39 |   vtkm::cont::ArrayHandle<vtkm::Vec2f> points;  
40 |
41 |   // Initialize points array with a single line  
42 |   points.Allocate(2);  
43 |   points.GetPortalControl().Set(0, vtmk::Vec2f(0.0f, 0.0f));  
44 |   points.GetPortalControl().Set(1, vtmk::Vec2f(1.0f, 0.0f));  
45 |
46 |   vtmk::cont::ArrayHandle<vtmk::Int8> directions;  
47 |
48 |   // Initialize direction with positive.  
49 |   directions.Allocate(1);  
50 |   directions.GetPortalControl().Set(0, 1);  
51 |
52 |   vtmk::worklet::DispatcherLineFractal<HilbertCurve::FractalWorklet> dispatcher;  
53 |
54 |   for (vtmk::IdComponent i = 0; i < numIterations; ++i)  
55 |   {  
56 |     vtmk::cont::ArrayHandle<vtmk::Vec2f> outPoints;  
57 |     vtmk::cont::ArrayHandle<vtmk::Int8> outDirections;  
58 |     dispatcher.Invoke(points,  
59 |                         directions,  
60 |                         outPoints,  
61 |                         vtmk::cont::make_ArrayHandleGroupVec<4>(outDirections));  
62 |     points = outPoints;  
63 |     directions = outDirections;  
64 |   }  
65 |
66 |   return points;  
67 | }  
68 |};
```





Part VI

Appendix

INDEX



π , 187, 188
_1, 118, 119, 149, 152, 154, 158, 160, 164, 348
_2, 118, 119, 149, 152, 154, 158, 160, 164, 348
__device__, 112
__host__, 112

Abs, 185
absolute value, 185
ACos, 185
ACosh, 185
Actor, 79, 91
actor, 17, 79
Add, 228
AddActor, 79
AddCell, 34
AddCellField, 35
AddHelp, 27
AddPoint, 34
AddPointField, 35
Algorithm, xxiii, 273, 281, 284
 Copy, 273
 CopyIf, 274
 CopySubRange, 274
 LowerBounds, 275
 Reduce, 275, 276
 ReduceByKey, 276
 ScanExclusive, 276, 277
 ScanExclusiveByKey, 277
 ScanInclusive, 277, 278
 ScanInclusiveByKey, 278
 Schedule, 278
 Sort, 279
 SortByKey, 279
 Unique, 280
 UpperBounds, 280
algorithm, 273–281, 322–327
 copy, 273
 copy if, 274
 copy sub range, 274
 lower bounds, 275
 reduce, 275
 reduce by key, 276

scan
 exclusive, 276
 exclusive by key, 277
 inclusive, 277
 inclusive by key, 278
schedule, 278
selecting device, 281
sort, 279
 by key, 279
stream compact, 274
synchronize, 279
unique, 280
 upper bounds, 280
Allocate, 113, 222, 273, 304
Append, 333
AppendPartition, 41
AppendPartitions, 41
AppendType, 333
ApplyPolicy, 174
ApplyPolicyCellSet, 181
ApplyPolicyCellSetStructured, 182
ApplyPolicyCellSetUnstructured, 182
ApplyPolicyFieldOfType, 181
arccosine, 185
arcsine, 185
arctangent, 185
AREA, 64
arg namespace, 339–341, 343, 345, 347
argc, 27
argv, 27
ARITY, 330
array handle, 113–116, 219–224, 289–307
 adapting, 301–307
 allocate, 222
 Cartesian product, 209–210
 cast, 205–206
 composite vector arrays, 210–211
 constant, 203–204
 counting, 204–205
 deep copy, 115–116
 derived, 294–301
 discard, 206

execution environment, 223–224
 extract component, 211–212
 fancy, 203–214, 301
 group vector, 213–214
 implicit, 290–292
 index, 204–205
 maximum, 223
 minimum, 223
 permutation, 206–208
 populate, 222
 portal, 219–222
 range, 223
 rectilinear point coordinates, 209–210
 storage, 116, 289–307
 default, 290, 306
 subclassing, 291, 300, 305
 swizzle, 212
 transform, 292–293
 uniform point coordinates, 209
 variant, 267–271
 view, 204
 virtual, 214–216
 virtual coordinates, 217–218
 zip, 208
 array manager execution, 315–320
 array portal, 219–222
 array transfer, 297–300
ArrayCopy, 115
ArrayCopy.h, 115
ArrayHandle, xix, xxiv, 88, 113–116, 122, 170, 174, 177, 178, 181, 217, 219, 221–223, 289, 290, 301, 305, 340–342
 Allocate, 113, 222, 273
 ExecutionTypes, 221, 224
 GetDeviceAdapterId, 114
 GetNumberOfValues, 113
 GetPortalConstControl, 114, 221
 GetPortalControl, 114, 221, 222
 GetStorage, 114
 PortalConstControl, 221
 PortalControl, 221
 PrepareForInPlace, 114, 223, 224, 342
 PrepareForInput, 114, 223, 224, 233, 341, 342
 PrepareForOutput, 114, 224, 341, 342
 ReleaseResources, 114
 ReleaseResourcesExecution, 113
 Shrink, 113
 StorageTag, 291, 293, 301, 305
 Superclass, 291, 293, 301, 305
 SyncControlArray, 114, 221, 306
 ValueType, 211, 212, 291, 293, 301, 305
ArrayHandleCartesianProduct, 209
ArrayHandleCast, 205
ArrayHandleCast.h, 206
ArrayHandleCompositeVector, 210, 301
ArrayHandleCompositeVector.h, 211
ArrayHandleConstant, 203
ArrayHandleConstant.h, 204
ArrayHandleCounting, 205, 244, 291
ArrayHandleCounting.h, 205
ArrayHandleDiscard, 206
ArrayHandleExtractComponent, 211
ArrayHandleExtractComponent.h, 212
ArrayHandleGroupVec, 213, 249, 253, 259, 339, 343
ArrayHandleGroupVec.h, 213
ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable, 213, 263
ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable.h, 214
ArrayHandleImplicit, 290, 291
ArrayHandleImplicit.h, 291
ArrayHandleIndex, 204
ArrayHandlePermutation, 207, 250
ArrayHandlePermutation.h, 207
ArrayHandleSwizzle, 212
ArrayHandleSwizzle.h, 212
ArrayHandleTransform, 292, 293
ArrayHandleUniformPointCoordinates, 209
ArrayHandleView, 204
ArrayHandleView.h, 204
ArrayHandleVirtual, 215, 217, 218
 Cast, 216
 IsType, 216
 NewInstance, 216
ArrayHandleVirtualCoordinates, 217, 218
ArrayHandleVirtualCordinates, 217
ArrayHandleZip, 208
ArrayHandleZip.h, 208
ArrayManagerExecution, xxiv, 315
ArrayManagerExecutionShareWithControl, 316
ArrayPortal
 Get, 219, 225
 GetNumberOfValues, 219
 Set, 219, 225
 ValueType, 219
ArrayPortalFromIterators, 219, 317
ArrayPortalToIteratorBegin, 221
ArrayPortalToIteratorEnd, 221
ArrayPortalToIterators, 220
 GetBegin, 220
 GetEnd, 220
 IteratorType, 220
ArrayPortalToIterators.h, 221
ArrayRangeCompute, 223
ArrayRangeCompute.h, 223
ArrayTransfer, xxiv, 297, 298
 GetNumberOfValues, 298
 PortalConstControl, 298
 PortalConstExecution, 298
 PortalControl, 298
 PortalExecution, 298
 PrepareForInPlace, 298, 299

PrepareForInput, 298
 PrepareForOutput, 298, 299
 ReleaseResources, 299
 RetrieveOutputData, 299
 Shrink, 299
 ValueType, 298
AsField, 176, 180
ASin, 185
ASinH, 185
aspect, 345–348
 cell shape, 346
 default, 345, 346, 348
 incident element count, 346
 incident indices, 347
 input index, 346
 output index, 346
 value count, 347
 visit index, 346
 work index, 346
ASPECT_GAMMA, 64
ASPECT_RATIO, 64
AspectTag, 348
AspectTagCellShape, 346
AspectTagDefault, 345, 346, 348
AspectTagIncidentElementCount, 345, 346
AspectTagIncidentElementIndices, 345, 347
AspectTagInputIndex, 346
AspectTagOutputIndex, 346
AspectTagValueCount, 347
AspectTagVisitIndex, 346
AspectTagWorkIndex, 346
assert, 94–95, 183
 static, 94–95
Assert.h, 94
ASSOC_ANY, 76
ASSOC_CELL_SET, 77
ASSOC_POINTS, 77
ASSOC_WHOLE_MESH, 77
AssociationEnum, 78
AsVirtual, 269
ATan, 185
ATan2, 185
ATanH, 186
 atomic array, 227–229
 atomic interface execution, 322
AtomicArray, 148, 152, 154, 157, 159, 342
AtomicArrayExecutionObject, 228
 Add, 228
 CompareAndSwap, 228
AtomicArrayInOut, xxii, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159, 228
AtomicInterfaceControl, 322
AtomicInterfaceExecution, 322
 average, 48, 65–66
AverageByKey, 254
Azimuth, 86, 87
 azimuth, 86
 background color, 81
 basic execution array interface, 318–320
 basic execution portal factory, 317–318
BitwiseAnd, 283
BitwiseOr, 283
BitwiseXor, 283
Boundary, 160
BoundaryState, 160
 InBoundary, 161
 InXBoundary, 161
 InYBoundary, 161
 InZBoundary, 161
 MaxNeighborIndices, 161
 MinNeighborIndices, 160, 161
Bounds, xix, 41, 42, 83, 105, 132
 Center, 132
 Contains, 132
 Include, 132
 IsNonEmpty, 132
 Union, 132
 X, 132
 Y, 132
 Z, 132
BoundsCompute, 42
BoundsGlobalCompute, 42
Box, 105
 SetBounds, 105
 SetMaxPoint, 105
 SetMinPoint, 105
box, 105
BUILD_SHARED_LIBS, 9
Camera, xviii, 83, 86, 87, 89
 Azimuth, 86, 87
 Dolly, 87
 Elevation, 86, 87
 Pan, 84, 87, 90
 ResetToBounds, 87, 88
 Roll, 87
 SetClippingRange, 86
 SetFieldOfView, 85
 SetLookAt, 85
 SetModeTo2D, 83
 SetModeTo3D, 83
 SetPosition, 85
 SetViewRange2D, 83
 SetViewUp, 85
 TrackballRotate, 89
 Zoom, 84, 87, 91
camera, 83–87
 2D, 83–84
 3D, 84–87
 azimuth, 86
 clipping range, 85

- elevation, 86
 far clip plane, 85
 field of view, 85
 focal point, 85
 interactive, 89–91
 look at, 85
 mouse, 89–91
 near clip plane, 85
 pan, 84, 87
 pinhole, 84
 position, 85
 reset, 87–88
 up, 85
 view range, 83
 view up, 85
 zoom, 84, 87
- CanRunOn, 99
 Canvas, 80
 GetColorBuffer, 88
 canvas, 17, 80
 ray tracer, 80
 CanvasRayTracer, 80, 82
 Cartesian product array handle, 209–210
 Cast, 142, 216
 cast array handle, 205–206
 CastAndCall, 269, 270
 Cbrt, 186
 Ceil, 186
 ceiling, 186
 Cell, 229
 cell, 193–201
 derivative, 197–198
 edge, 36, 198–200
 face, 36, 198, 200–201
 gradient, 197–198
 interpolation, 197
 parametric coordinates, 196–197
 point, 36, 198
 shape, 198
 world coordinates, 196–197
 cell average, 48
 cell gradients, 61–62
 cell locator, 235–238
 bounding interval hierarchy, 236
 general, 236
 rectilinear grid, 236
 uniform bins, 236
 uniform grid, 236
 cell set, 29, 36
 explicit, 37–38
 generate, 247–266
 permutation, 38–39
 shape, 36
 single type, 37–38
 structured, 36–37
- whole, 229–232
 cell shape, 36, 193–196
 cell traits, 195–196
 CELL_SHAPE_EMPTY, 193
 CELL_SHAPE_HEXAHEDRON, 32, 38, 194
 CELL_SHAPE_LINE, 32, 38, 194
 CELL_SHAPE_POLY_LINE, 32, 38, 194
 CELL_SHAPE_POLYGON, 32, 38, 194
 CELL_SHAPE_PYRAMID, 32, 38, 194
 CELL_SHAPE_QUAD, 32, 38, 194
 CELL_SHAPE_TETRA, 32, 38, 194
 CELL_SHAPE_TRIANGLE, 32, 38, 194
 CELL_SHAPE_VERTEX, 32, 38, 194
 CELL_SHAPE_WEDGE, 32, 38, 194
 CellAverage, 48
 CellClassification, 60
 GHOST, 60
 INVALID, 60
 NORMAL, 60
 CellCount, 155
 CellDerivative, 197
 CellDerivative.h, 197
 CellEdge.h, 198, 251
 CellEdgeCanonicalId, 199, 251, 255, 256
 CellEdgeLocalIndex, 198
 CellEdgeNumberOfEdges, 198
 CellFace.h, 200
 CellFaceCanonicalId, 200
 CellFaceLocalIndex, 200
 CellFaceNumberOfFaces, 200
 CellFaceNumberOfPoints, 200
 CellIndices, 155
 CellInterpolate, 197
 CellInterpolate.h, 197
 CellLocator, 235–237
 FindCell, 236, 237
 GetCellSet, 236
 GetCoordinates, 236
 SetCellSet, 236
 SetCoordinates, 236
 Update, 236
 CellLocatorBoundingIntervalHierarchy, 236
 SetMaxLeafSize, 236
 SetNumberOfPlanes, 236
 CellLocatorGeneral, 236
 SetConfigurator, 236
 CellLocatorRectilinearGrid, 236
 CellLocatorUniformBins, 236
 SetDensityL1, 236
 SetDensityL2, 236
 CellLocatorUniformGrid, 236
 CellMetric, 63
 AREA, 64
 ASPECT_GAMMA, 64
 ASPECT_RATIO, 64

CONDITION, 64
 DIAGONAL_RATIO, 64
 DIMENSION, 64
 JACOBIAN, 64
 MAX_ANGLE, 64
 MAX_DIAGONAL, 64
 MIN_ANGLE, 64
 MIN_DIAGONAL, 64
 ODDY, 64
 RELATIVE_SIZE_SQUARED, 64
 SCALED_JACOBIAN, 64
 SHAPE, 65
 SHAPE_AND_SIZE, 65
 SHEAR, 65
 SKEW, 65
 STRETCH, 65
 TAPER, 65
 VOLUME, 65
 WARPAGE, 65
 CellSet, 36, 149, 152, 154, 157, 159, 172, 181, 233, 247, 340, 342
 CellSetConnectivity, 52
 CellSetExplicit, 37, 40, 229, 262
 generate, 262–266
 CellSetExtrude, 40
 CellSetIn, 119, 151, 153, 156, 158
 CellSetPermutation, 38, 39
 CellSetSingleType, 38, 247, 248, 253, 259
 generate, 247–262
 CellSetStructured, 36, 158, 229
 CellShape, 152, 158
 CellShape.h, 193
 CellShapeIdToTag, 193
 Tag, 194
 CellShapeTag, 195, 230
 CellShapeTagEmpty, 193
 CellShapeTagGeneric, 193, 230
 Id, 193
 CellShapeTagHexahedron, 32, 38, 194
 CellShapeTagLine, 32, 38, 194
 CellShapeTagPolygon, 32, 38, 194
 CellShapeTagPolyLine, 32, 38, 194
 CellShapeTagPyramid, 32, 38, 194
 CellShapeTagQuad, 32, 38, 194
 CellShapeTagTetra, 32, 38, 194
 CellShapeTagTriangle, 32, 38, 194
 CellShapeTagVertex, 32, 38, 194
 CellShapeTagWedge, 32, 38, 194
 CellTopologicalDimensionsTag, 195
 CellTraits, 195
 IsSizeFixed, 195
 NUM_POINTS, 195
 TOPOLOGICAL_DIMENSIONS, 195
 TopologicalDimensionsTag, 195
 CellTraits.h, 195
 CellTraitsTagFixedSize, 195
 CellTraitsTagSizeVariable, 195
 Center, 131, 132
 classify ghost cells, 60
 clean grid, 49–50
 CleanGrid, 49
 GetCompactPointFields, 49
 GetFastMerge, 49
 GetMergePoints, 49
 GetRemoveDegenerateCells, 49
 GetTolerance, 49
 GetToleranceIsAbsolute, 49
 SetCompactPointFields, 49
 SetFastMerge, 49
 SetMergePoints, 49
 SetRemoveDegenerateCells, 49
 SetTolerance, 49
 SetToleranceIsAbsolute, 49
 clip
 field, 50–51
 implicit function, 51–52
 clipping range, 85
 ClipWithField, 50
 GetClipValue, 50
 SetClipValue, 50
 SetInvertClip, 50
 ClipWithImplicitFunction, 51, 103
 GetImplicitFunction, 51
 SetImplicitFunction, 51
 SetInvertClip, 51
 CMake, 7–9, 11–13, 25
 configuration, 7–9
 BUILD_SHARED_LIBS, 9
 CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE, 9, 10
 CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX, 9
 CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH, 11
 VTKm_CUDA_Architecture, 9
 VTKm_DIR, 11
 VTKm_ENABLE_BENCHMARKS, 9
 VTKm_ENABLE_CUDA, 9
 VTKm_ENABLE_EXAMPLES, 9
 VTKm_ENABLE_LOGGING, 9, 141
 VTKm_ENABLE_OPENMP, 9
 VTKm_ENABLE_RENDERING, 9, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_TBB, 9
 VTKm_ENABLE_TESTING, 9
 VTKM_USE_64BIT_IDS, 22
 VTKm_USE_64BIT_IDS, 9
 VTKM_USE_DOUBLE_PRECISION, 21, 22
 VTKm_USE_DOUBLE_PRECISION, 9
 VTKm_VERSION, 25
 VTKm_VERSION_FULL, 25
 VTKm_VERSION_MAJOR, 25
 VTKm_VERSION_MINOR, 25
 VTKm_VERSION_PATCH, 25

version, 25
 VTK-m library
 vtkm_cont, 12
 vtkm_filter, 12
 vtkm_rendering, 12
 vtkm_source, 12
 VTK-m package, 11–13
 libraries, 11–12
 variables, 12–13
 version, 25
 VTKm_ENABLE_CUDA, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_MPI, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_OPENMP, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_RENDERING, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_TBB, 12
 VTKm_FOUND, 12
 VTKm_VERSION, 12
 VTKm_VERSION_FULL, 12
 VTKm_VERSION_MAJOR, 12
 VTKm_VERSION_MINOR, 12
 VTKm_VERSION_PATCH, 12
 CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE, 9, 10
 CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX, 9
 CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH, 11
 CMakeLists.txt, 18
 coding conventions, 110
 Color, 81
 color
 background, 81
 foreground, 81
 color tables, 91–92
 default, 91
 ColorTable, 58, 91
 column, 189
 CompareAndSwap, 228
 COMPONENT, 58, 59
 ComponentType, 134
 composite vector array handle, 210–211
 compression
 zfp, 75–76
 ComputePointGradient, 61
 CONDITION, 64
 connected components, 52–53
 cell, 52
 field, 52–53
 image, 52–53
 Connectivity
 CellShapeTag, 230
 GetCellShape, 230
 GetIndices, 230
 GetNumberOfElements, 230
 GetNumberOfIndices, 230
 GetNumberOfIndic平ices, 230
 IndicesType, 230
 constant array handle, 203–204

cont namespace, 110, 111
 Contains, 131, 132
 Contour, 54
 GetComputeFastNormalsForStructured, 55
 GetComputeFastNormalsForUnstructured, 55
 GetGenerateNormals, 55
 GetIsoValue, 54
 GetMergeDuplicatePoints, 55
 GetNormalArrayName, 55
 SetComputeFastNormalsForStructured, 55
 SetComputeFastNormalsForUnstructured, 55
 SetGenerateNormals, 55
 SetIsoValue, 54
 SetMergeDuplicatePoints, 55
 SetNormalArrayName, 55
 contour, 54–55
 control environment, 109, 110
 control signature, xiv, xix, xxv, xxvi, 117–118, 120, 148, 149, 151–154, 156, 158, 160, 163–165, 225, 228, 229, 233, 239, 329, 339, 347–349, 357–359, 363
 atomic array, 227–229
 execution object, 233–234
 tags, 347–348
 whole array, 225–227
 whole cell set, 229–232
 ControlSignatureTagBase, 348
 FetchTag, 348
 TransportTag, 348
 TypeCheckTag, 348
 ConvertNumComponentsToOffsets, 213
 ConvertNumIndicesToOffsets, 37, 263
 coordinate system, 29, 41
 coordinate system transform, 53–54
 cylindrical, 53–54
 spherical, 54
 CoordinateSystem, 41, 235
 GetBounds, 41
 Copy, 273
 copy, 273
 copy if, 274
 copy sub range, 274
 CopyFlag, 115
 Off, 115
 On, 115
 CopyIf, 274
 CopyInto, 129, 135
 CopySign, 186
 CopySubRange, 274
 CopyTo, 269
 Cos, 186
 CosH, 186
 cosine, 186
 counting array handle, 204–205
 Create, 30, 32
 CreateFromPoints, 105

CreateResult, 123, 171
 CreateResult.h, 171
 CreateResultFieldCell, 171
 CreateResultFieldPoint, 171
 Cross, 188
 cross product, 55–56, 188
 CrossProduct, 55

- GetOutputFieldName, 56
- GetPrimaryCoordinateSystemIndex, 56
- GetPrimaryFieldName, 56
- GetSecondaryCoordinateSystemIndex, 56
- GetSecondaryFieldName, 56
- GetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField, 56
- GetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField, 56
- SetOutputFieldName, 56
- SetPrimaryCoordinateSystem, 56
- SetPrimaryField, 56
- SetSecondaryCoordinateSystem, 56
- SetSecondaryField, 56
- SetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField, 56
- SetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField, 56

 cube root, 186
 CUDA, 9, 97, 112
 cuda namespace, 111
 Cylinder, 104

- SetAxis, 104
- SetCenter, 104
- SetRadius, 104

 cylinder, 104
 cylindrical coordinate system transform, 53–54
 CylindricalCoordinateSystemTransform, 53

- SetCartesianToCylindrical, 53
- SetCartesianToSpherical, 54
- SetCylindricalToCartesian, 53
- SetSphericalToCartesian, 54

 data set, 29–43

- building, 29–36
- cell set, *see* cell set
- clean, 49–50
- coordinate system, *see* coordinate system
- field, *see* field
- generate, 247–266
- partitioned, *see* partitioned data set

 data set filter, 174–177
 data set with field filter, 177–180
 DataSet, 16, 29–31, 41, 45–48, 77, 79, 111, 113, 123, 170–174, 177, 178, 180, 235, 238, 247

- GetCellSet, 172, 174, 182

 DataSet.h, 111
 DataSetBuilderExplicit, 32

- Create, 32

 DataSetBuilderExplicitIterative, 34

- AddCell, 34
- AddPoint, 34

 DataSetBuilderRectilinear, 30
 Create, 30
 DataSetBuilderUniform, 30

- Create, 30

 DataSetFieldAdd, 35

- AddCellField, 35
- AddPointField, 35

 Debug, 9
 decompression

- zfp, 76

 deep array copy, 115–116
 DefaultAnyDevice, 27, 28
 derivative, 197–198
 derived storage, 294–301
 detail namespace, 111
 determinant, 189
 Device, 28
 device adapter, 97, 313–328

- algorithm, 273–281, 322–327
- copy, 273
- copy if, 274
- copy sub range, 274
- lower bounds, 275
- reduce, 275
- reduce by key, 276
- schedule, 278
- sort, 279
- stream compact, 274
- synchronize, 279
- unique, 280
- upper bounds, 280

 any, 98
 array manager, 315–320
 atomic interface execution, 322
 basic execution array interface, 318–320
 basic execution portal, 317–318
 id, 98–99

- provided, 98
- implementing, 313–328
- runtime detector, 314–315
- runtime tracker, 99–100
 - getting, 99
 - scoped, 100
- tag, 97–98, 313–314
 - provided, 97
- timer, 327–328
- try execute, 311–312
- undefined, 98
 - virtual object transfer, 320–321

 DeviceAdapterAlgorithm, 322
 DeviceAdapterAlgorithmGeneral, 323
 DeviceAdapterCuda.h, 97
 DeviceAdapterId, 28, 98, 99, 114, 281, 318

- GetId, 98
- GetName, 98
- IsValueValid, 98, 99

DeviceAdapterNameType, 98
 DeviceAdapterOpenMP.h, 97
 DeviceAdapterRuntimeDetector, 314
 Exists, 314
 DeviceAdapterSerial.h, 97
 DeviceAdapterTag, 99
 DeviceAdapterTag.h, 314
 DeviceAdapterTagAny, 28, 98, 102
 DeviceAdapterTagCuda, 97
 DeviceAdapterTagOpenMP, 97
 DeviceAdapterTagSerial, 97
 DeviceAdapterTagTBB, 97
 DeviceAdapterTagUndefined, 28, 98
 DeviceAdapterTBB.h, 97
 DeviceAdapterTimerImplementation, 327
 DIAGONAL_RATIO, 64
 DIMENSION, 64
 DimensionalityTag, 133
 Disable, 100
 DisableDevice, 99
 discard array handle, 206
 dispatcher, 361–365
 creating new, 362–365
 invocation object, 363
 DispatcherBase, 362
 Invoke, 361
 DispatcherMapField, 362
 DispatcherMapTopology, 362
 DispatcherPointNeighborhood, 362
 DispatcherReduceByKey, 362
 DoExecute, xx, 122, 123, 169–171, 173, 174, 176–181, 249, 253, 254, 259, 260, 265, 266
 Dolly, 87
 DoMapField, xx, 174, 176–178, 180, 250, 254
 Dot, 128
 dot product, 56–57
 DotProduct, 56
 GetOutputFieldName, 57
 GetPrimaryCoordinateSystemIndex, 56
 GetPrimaryFieldName, 56
 GetSecondaryCoordinateSystemIndex, 57
 GetSecondaryFieldName, 56
 GetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField, 56
 GetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField, 56
 SetOutputFieldName, 57
 SetPrimaryCoordinateSystem, 56
 SetPrimaryField, 56
 SetSecondaryCoordinateSystem, 57
 SetSecondaryField, 56
 SetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField, 56
 SetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField, 56
 dragon fractal, 369–371
 DynamicCellSet, 182
 DynamicPointCoordinates, 336
 DynamicTransform, 336
 DynamicTransformCont, 335
 edge, 36, 198–200
 Elevation, 86, 87
 elevation, 66, 86
 Enable, 100
 environment, 109, 110
 control, 109, 110
 execution, 109, 110
 Epsilon, 186
 Equal, 282
 Error, 93, 142
 GetMessage, 93
 ErrorBadAllocation, 93, 99
 ErrorBadDevice, 99
 ErrorBadType, 93
 ErrorBadValue, 93, 99
 ErrorControlBadValue, 269, 298, 299
 ErrorControlInternal, 299
 ErrorExecution, 93, 183, 278, 323
 ErrorInternal, 94
 ErrorIO, 94
 ErrorMessageBuffer, 323
 ErrorOnBadArgument, 27
 ErrorOnBadOption, 27
 errors, 93–95, 183
 assert, 94–95, 183
 control environment, 93–94
 execution environment, 93, 183, 278
 worklet, 183
 exec namespace, 110, 111, 352
 ExecObject, xxii, 149, 150, 152, 154, 157, 159, 233, 235, 236, 239
 ExecObjectType, 341, 343
 Execute, 16, 43, 47, 53, 54, 70, 72, 74, 75, 170, 174, 177, 178, 180
 execution array interface, 318–320
 execution array manager, 315–320
 execution environment, 109, 110
 execution object, 233–234
 execution portal factory, 317–318
 execution signature, xiv, xix, xxv, xxvi, 117–119, 149, 152, 154, 157, 159, 160, 164, 242, 339, 347–349, 357, 358, 363
 tags, 348–349
 ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasic, xxv, 315, 318
 ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasicBase, 318
 ExecutionArrayInterfaceBasicShareWithControl, 319
 ExecutionObjectBase, 149, 152, 154, 157, 159, 233, 236, 239, 340
 PrepareForExecution, 149, 152, 154, 157, 159, 233
 ExecutionPortalFactoryBasic, xxv, 315, 317
 ExecutionPortalFactoryBasicShareWithControl, 317
 ExecutionSignatureTagBase, 348
 AspectTag, 348
 INDEX, 348, 349

ExecutionTypes, 221, 224
 Exists, 314
 Exp, 186
 Exp10, 186
 Exp2, 186
 explicit cell set, 37–38
 single type, 37–38
 explicit mesh, 31
 connectivity, 31
 offsets, 31
 shapes, 31
 ExplicitCellSet, 37
 ExpM1, 186
 exponential, 186
 external faces, 57
 ExternalFaces, 57
 GetCompactPoints, 57
 GetPassPolyData, 57
 SetCompactPoints, 57
 SetPassPolyData, 57
 extract, 57–58
 extract component array handle, 211–212
 extract structured, 57–58
 ExtractStructured, 57
 GetIncludeBoundary, 58
 GetSampleRate, 58
 GetVOI, 58
 SetIncludeBoundary, 58
 SetSampleRate, 58
 SetVOI, 58
 face, 36, 198, 200–201
 external, 57
 false_type, 95
 fancy array handle, 203–214, 301
 far clip plane, 85
 Fatal, 142
 Fetch, 344–348, 355, 357
 Load, 345, 348
 Store, 345, 348
 ValueType, 344, 345
 fetch, 344–347
 aspect, *see* aspect
 cell set, 345
 direct input array, 345
 direct output array, 345
 execution object, 345
 topology map array input, 345
 whole cell set, 345
 FetchTag, 348
 FetchTagArrayDirectIn, 345
 FetchTagArrayDirectOut, 345
 FetchTagArrayTopologyMapIn, 345
 FetchTagCellSetIn, 345
 FetchTagExecObject, 345
 FetchTagWholeCellSetIn, 345
 Field, 40, 42, 76–78, 176, 180, 181
 ASSOC_ANY, 76
 ASSOC_CELL_SET, 77
 ASSOC_POINTS, 77
 ASSOC_WHOLE_MESH, 77
 AssociationEnum, 78
 GetRange, 41, 42
 field, 29, 40–41, 48
 field filter, 169–174
 using cells, 172–174
 field map worklet, 147–150
 field of view, 85
 field to colors, 58–59
 FieldIn, 118, 119, 148, 158, 159, 359
 FieldInCell, 151, 153
 FieldInIncident, 157
 FieldInNeighborhood, 159, 160
 FieldInOut, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159
 FieldInOutCell, 151
 FieldInOutPoint, 154
 FieldInPoint, 151, 153
 FieldInVisit, 156
 FieldMetaData
 AsField, 180
 IsCellField, 180
 IsPointField, 180
 FieldMetadata, 170, 171, 175, 176, 178, 180
 AsField, 176
 IsCellField, 176
 IsPointField, 176
 Field Neighborhood, 159, 160
 Get, 160
 FieldOut, 118, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159, 359
 FieldOutCell, 151
 FieldOutPoint, 154
 FieldPointIn, 118, 197
 FieldRangeCompute, 42
 FieldRangeGlobalCompute, 42
 FieldSelection, xviii, 77, 78
 MODE_EXCLUDE, 78
 MODE_NONE, 77
 FieldToColors, 58, 59
 COMPONENT, 58, 59
 FieldToColors, 59
 GetColorTable, 58
 GetMappingComponent, 59
 GetMappingMode, 58
 GetNumberOfSamplingPoints, 59
 GetOutputMode, 59
 IsMappingComponent, 59
 IsMappingMagnitude, 59
 IsMappingScalar, 59
 IsOutputRGB, 59
 IsOutputRGBA, 59
 MAGNITUDE, 58, 59

RGB, 58, 59
 RGBA, 58, 59
 SCALAR, 58
 SetColorTable, 58
 SetMappingComponent, 59
 SetMappingMode, 58, 59
 SetMappingToComponent, 59
 SetMappingToMagnitude, 59
 SetMappingToScalar, 58
 SetNumberOfSamplingPoints, 59
 SetOutputMode, 59
 SetOutputToRGB, 59
 SetOutputToRGBA, 59
 file I/O, 45–46
 read, 15–16, 45–46
 write, 46
 Filter, 77
 DoExecute, 122, 123, 169–171, 174, 180, 181
 Execute, 43, 47, 180
 Invoke, 123, 174
 SetFieldsToPass, 77, 78, 169, 174, 177
 filter, 16, 47–78, 109
 contour, 54–55
 data set, 174–177
 data set with field, 177–180
 field, 169–174
 using cells, 172–174
 fields, 76–78
 input, 76–77
 passing, 77–78
 FTLE, 62–63
 implementation, 121–123, 169–182
 input fields, 76–77
 isosurface, 54–55
 lagrangian coherent structures, 62–63
 Marching Cubes, 54–55
 passing fields, 77–78
 pathlines, 70
 policy, 180–182
 stream tracing, 68–70
 streamline, 68
 streamlines, 68
 streamsurface, 69
 supported types, 170, 173, 179
 threshold, 72
 filter namespace, 47, 111, 121, 169
 FilterDataSet, 174
 DoExecute, xx, 174, 176, 249, 253, 254, 259, 260, 265, 266
 DoMapField, xx, 174, 176, 250, 254
 Execute, 174
 Invoke, 249, 253
 MapFieldOntoOutput, 174, 175
 FilterDataSetWithField, 177
 DoExecute, xx, 177–179
 DoMapField, xx, 177, 178, 180
 Execute, 177, 178
 MapFieldOntoOutput, 177, 178
 FilterField, 121, 169, 171, 174, 177
 DoExecute, 122, 173
 Execute, 53, 54, 170
 GetOutputFieldName, 171
 SetActiveCoordinateSystem, 77
 SetActiveField, 76
 SetOutputFieldName, 48, 53, 54, 171
 SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField, 77
 FindCell, 236, 237
 FindNearestNeighbor, 239
 finite time Lyapunov exponent, *see* FTLE
 Float32, xix, 21, 127, 133, 138, 181, 187
 Float64, 21, 127, 131, 132, 138, 187
 FloatDefault, 21, 22, 103, 127, 196, 197
 Floor, 186
 floor, 186
 flow
 FTLE, 62–63
 lagrangian coherent structures, 62–63
 pathlines, 70
 stream tracing, 68–70
 streamline, 68
 streamlines, 68
 streamsurface, 69
 FMod, 186
 focal point, 85
 Force, 100
 ForceDevice, 99
 foreground color, 81
 Frustum, 105
 CreateFromPoints, 105
 SetNormal, 105
 SetNormals, 105
 SetPlane, 105
 SetPlanes, 105
 frustum, 105
 FTLE, 62–63
 function interface, 329–337
 append parameter, 333
 dynamic transform, 335–337
 for each, 337
 invoke, 331–332
 replace parameter, 333
 static transform, 334–335
 function modifier, 111, 112, 119, 233
 function signature, 329
 function types, 118
 functional array, 290–292
 FunctionInterface, xxv, 329, 363
 Append, 333
 AppendType, 333
 ARITY, 330

DynamicTransformCont, 335
 GetArity, 330
 GetParameter, 330
 GetReturnValue, 332
 GetReturnValueSafe, 332
 Replace, 333
 ReplaceType, 333
 SetParmeter, 330
 StaticTransformCont, 334
 StaticTransformExec, 334
 StaticTransformType, 334
FunctionInterfaceReturnContainer, 332
 VALID, 332
 Value, 332
functions
 implicit, 103–106
functor, 109, 290
FunctorBase, 183, 278
 RaiseError, 183, 278

Get, 160, 219, 225
 GetActiveFieldName, 75, 76
 GetAdvectionTime, 63
 GetArity, 330
 GetAutoOrientNormals, 71
 GetAuxiliaryGridDimensions, 63
 GetBegin, 220
 GetBinDelta, 62
 GetBounds, 41
 GetCamera, 83
 GetCellNormalsName, 71
 GetCellSet, 172, 174, 182, 236
 GetCellShape, 230
 GetChangeCoordinateSystem, 67
 GetClipValue, 50
 GetColorBuffer, 88
 GetColorTable, 58
 GetCompactPointFields, 49
 GetCompactPoints, 57
 GetComponent, 135
 GetComputeDivergence, 61
 GetComputedRange, 62
 GetComputeFastNormalsForStructured, 55
 GetComputeFastNormalsForUnstructured, 55
 GetComputeGradient, 61
 GetComputePointGradient, 61
 GetComputeQCriterion, 61
 GetComputeVorticity, 61
 GetConsistency, 71
 GetCoordinates, 236, 238
 GetDevice, 102
 GetDeviceAdapterId, 114
 GetDivergenceName, 61
 GetElapsed Time, 101, 102
 GetEnd, 220
 GetFastMerge, 49

 GetField, 42
 GetFlipNormals, 71
 GetFlowMapOutput, 63
 GetGenerateCellNormals, 71
 GetGenerateNormals, 55
 GetGeneratePointNormals, 71
 GetHumanReadableSize, 145
 GetId, 98
 GetImplicitFunction, 51
 GetIncludeBoundary, 58
 GetIndices, 230
 GetInputIndex, 344
 GetIsoValue, 54
 GetLogLevelName, 142
 GetLowerThreshold, 72
 GetMappingComponent, 59
 GetMappingMode, 58
 GetMergeDuplicatePoints, 55
 GetMergePoints, 49
 GetMessage, 93
 GetName, 98
 GetNormalArrayName, 55
 GetNormalizeCellNormals, 71
 GetNumberOfComponents, 135, 268
 GetNumberOfDimensions, 73
 GetNumberOfElements, 230
 GetNumberOfIndices, 230
 GetNumberOfIndicies, 230
 GetNumberOfPartitions, 41
 GetNumberOfSamplingPoints, 59
 GetNumberOfSteps, 63
 GetNumberOfValues, 113, 219, 267, 298, 304
 GetOutputFieldName, 56, 57, 63, 171
 GetOutputIndex, 344
 GetOutputMode, 59
 GetOutputToInputMap, 249, 254
 GetParameter, 330
 GetPartition, 41
 GetPartitions, 41
 GetPassPolyData, 57
 GetPointNormalsName, 71
 GetPortal, 304
 GetPortalConst, 304
 GetPortalConstControl, 114, 221
 GetPortalControl, 114, 221, 222
 GetPrimaryCoordinateSystemIndex, 56
 GetPrimaryFieldName, 56
 GetQCriterionName, 61
 GetRange, 41, 42, 62
 GetRate, 75
 GetRemoveDegenerateCells, 49
 GetReturnValue, 332
 GetReturnValueSafe, 332
 GetRuntimeDeviceTracker, 99
 GetSampleRate, 58

- GetSecondaryCoordinateSystemIndex, 56, 57
 GetSecondaryFieldName, 56
 GetSizeString, 145
 GetSpatialBounds, 87
 GetStackTrace, 145
 GetStepSize, 63
 GetStorage, 114
 GetThreadName, 141
 GetTolerance, 49
 GetToleranceIsAbsolute, 49
 GetUpperThreshold, 72
 GetUseAuxiliaryGrid, 63
 GetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField, 56
 GetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField, 56
 GetUseFlowMapOutput, 63
 GetVisitIndex, 344
 GetVOI, 58
 GetVorticityName, 61
 GHOST, 60
 ghost cell
 classify, 60
 remove, 60
 GhostCellClassify, 60
 GhostCellRemove, 60
 RemoveAllGhost, 60
 RemoveByType, 60
 git, 7
 Gradient, 103
 gradient, 197–198
 Gradients, 61
 ComputePointGradient, 61
 GetComputeDivergence, 61
 GetComputeGradient, 61
 GetComputePointGradient, 61
 GetComputeQCriterion, 61
 GetComputeVorticity, 61
 GetDivergenceName, 61
 GetQCriterionName, 61
 GetVorticityName, 61
 SetColumnMajorOrdering, 61
 SetComputeDivergence, 61
 SetComputeGradient, 61
 SetComputePointGradient, 61
 SetComputeQCriterion, 61
 SetComputeVorticity, 61
 SetDivergenceName, 61
 SetOutputFieldName, 61
 SetQCriterionName, 61
 SetRowMajorOrdering, 61
 SetVorticityName, 61
 gradients, 61–62
 group vector array handle, 213–214
- h, 210
 Harter-Heighway dragon, 369
 Hash, 255
 Hash.h, 255
 HashType, 255
 HasMultipleComponents, 135
 Heighway dragon, 369
 hexahedron, 32, 38, 194
 Hilbert curve, 371–373
 Histogram, 62
 GetBinDelta, 62
 GetComputedRange, 62
 GetRange, 62
 SetNumberOfBins, 62
 SetOutputFieldName, 62
 SetRange, 62
 histogram, 62, 164, 228
 hyperbolic arccosine, 185
 hyperbolic arcsine, 185
 hyperbolic cosine, 186
 hyperbolic sine, 188
 hyperbolic tangent, 186, 188
- I/O, 45–46
 Id, 22, 23, 31, 52, 53, 127, 128, 134, 138, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 193, 204, 213, 230, 249, 253, 259, 275, 278, 280, 291, 298
 id
 device adapter, 98–99
 provided, 98
 Id2, 23, 128, 138, 199, 248, 251–253, 256, 258
 Id3, xx, 23, 73, 128, 134, 135, 138, 200, 209, 223, 278
 Id4, 23, 128
 IdComponent, 22, 127, 128, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 161, 164, 193, 195, 198, 200, 212, 230, 242, 334, 348
 IdComponent2, 23, 128
 IdComponent3, 23
 IdComponent4, 23, 128
 identity matrix, 189
 image, 30
 ImageConnectivity, 52
 implicit array handle, 290–292
 implicit function
 clip, 51–52
 implicit functions, 103–106
 box, 105
 cylinder, 104
 frustum, 105
 handle, 105–106
 plane, 103
 sphere, 103
 implicit storage, 290–292
 ImplicitFunction, 51, 103
 Gradient, 103
 Value, 103
 ImplicitFunctionHandle, 51, 105
 InBoundary, 161
 IncidentElementCount, 158
 IncidentElementIndices, 158

Include, 131, 132
 INDEX, 348, 349
 index array handle, 204–205
 IndexTag, 330, 334, 335
 IndicesType, 230
 Infinity, 186
 Info, 142
 initialization, 15, 27–28
 Initialize, 15, 27, 81, 141, 143
 Initialize.h, 15
 InitializeOptions, 27
 AddHelp, 27
 DefaultAnyDevice, 27, 28
 ErrorOnBadArgument, 27
 ErrorOnBadOption, 27
 None, 27
 RequireDevice, 27
 Strict, 27
 InitializeResult, 27, 28
 Device, 28
 input domain, xix, 117, 119, 148, 151, 153, 156, 158, 163
 input index, 242
 InputIndex, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 242
 InsertPartition, 41
 int, 21
 Int16, 22, 127
 Int32, 22, 127, 181, 228
 Int64, 22, 127, 228
 Int8, 22, 98, 127
 Intel Threading Building Blocks, 9, 97
 interactive rendering, 88–91
 OpenGL, 88–89
 internal namespace, 111, 329
 interoperability, 111
 interpolation, 197
 INVALID, 60
 inverse cosine, 185
 inverse hyperbolic cosine, 185
 inverse hyperbolic sine, 185
 inverse hyperbolic tangent, 186
 inverse matrix, 190
 inverse sine, 185
 inverse tangent, 185
 Invocation, 363
 invocation object, 363
 Invoke, 123, 174, 249, 253, 361
 invoke, 361
 Invoker, 119, 123, 242, 311, 357, 361
 InXBoundary, 161
 InYBoundary, 161
 InZBoundary, 161
 io namespace, 29, 45, 111
 is_same, 95
 IsCellField, 176, 180
 IsFinite, 186
 IsInf, 186
 IsMappingComponent, 59
 IsMappingMagnitude, 59
 IsMappingScalar, 59
 isNaN, 186
 IsNegative, 187
 IsNonEmpty, 131, 132
 isosurface, 54–55
 IsOutputRGB, 59
 IsOutputRGBA, 59
 isovolume, 50–51
 IsPointField, 176, 180
 IsSizeFixed, 195
 IsSizeStatic, 135
 IsType, 216, 268
 IsValueType, 268
 IsValueValid, 98, 99
 IsZeroInitialized, 282
 IteratorType, 220
 JACOBIAN, 64
 Jurassic Park dragon, 369
 kernel, 109
 Keys, xx, 163, 165, 254, 255, 340, 342
 KeysIn, 163, 165
 Koch Snowflake, 351
 lagrangian coherent structures, 62–63
 LagrangianStructures, 62
 GetAdvectionTime, 63
 GetAuxiliaryGridDimensions, 63
 GetFlowMapOutput, 63
 GetNumberOfSteps, 63
 GetOutputFieldName, 63
 GetStepSize, 63
 GetUseAuxiliaryGrid, 63
 GetUseFlowMapOutput, 63
 SetAdvectionTime, 63
 SetAuxiliaryGridDimensions, 63
 SetFlowMapOutput, 63
 SetNumberOfSteps, 63
 SetOutputFieldName, 63
 SetStepSize, 63
 SetUseAuxiliaryGrid, 63
 SetUseFlowMapOutput, 63
 LCS, *see* lagrangian coherent structures
 Length, 131
 Lerp, 188
 less, 136
 level of detail, 73
 Lindenmayer system, 352
 line, 32, 38, 194
 linear interpolation, 188
 linear system, 190
 ListForEach, 139

lists, 137–140
 types, 138–139
 ListTag.h, 137, 139
 ListTagBase, 137
 ListTagEmpty, 137
 ListTagJoin, 137
 Load, 345, 348
 locator
 cell, 235–238
 point, 238–240
 LOD, 73
 Log, 187
 Log10, 187
 Log1P, 187
 Log2, 187
 logarithm, 187
 logging, 141–146
 initialization, 141
 levels, 141–143
 Logging.h, 143, 145
 LogicalAnd, 282
 LogicalNot, 282
 LogicalOr, 282
 LogLevel, 142
 Cast, 142
 Error, 142
 Fatal, 142
 Info, 142
 MemCont, 142
 MemExec, 142
 MemTransfer, 142
 Off, 142
 Perf, 142
 UserFirst, 142
 UserLast, 142
 UserVerboseFirst, 142
 UserVerboseLast, 142
 Warn, 142
 loguru, 141
 look at, 85
 lower bounds, 275
 LowerBounds, 275

 MAGNITUDE, 58, 59
 Magnitude, 188
 magnitude, 73
 MagnitudeSquared, 188
 make_ArrayHandle, 114, 115
 make_ArrayHandleCartesianProduct, 210
 make_ArrayHandleCast, 206
 make_ArrayHandleCompositeVector, 211
 make_ArrayHandleConstant, 204
 make_ArrayHandleCounting, 205
 make_ArrayHandleExtractComponent, 212
 make_ArrayHandleGroupVec, 213
 make_ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable, 214

 make_ArrayHandleImplicit, 291
 make_ArrayHandlePermutation, 207
 make_ArrayHandleSwizzle, 212
 make_ArrayHandleTransform, 293
 make_ArrayHandleView, 204
 make_ArrayHandleZip, 208
 make_FunctionInterface, xxv, 329
 make_ImplicitFunctionHandle, 51
 make_Pair, 131
 make_Vec, 127
 make_VecC, 129
 map, 147
 map field, 148–150
 map point neighborhood, 158–162
 map topology, 156–158
 MapFieldOntoOutput, 174, 175, 177, 178
 Mapper, 80
 mapper, 17, 80, 82–83
 MapperCylinder, 80
 MapperPoint, 80, 82
 MapperQuad, 80
 MapperRayTracer, 80
 MapperVolume, 80
 MapperWireframer, 80, 82
 Marching Cubes, 54–55
 math, 185–192
 Math.h, 185
 Matrix, 189, 190
 matrix, 189–190
 Matrix.h, 189
 MatrixDeterminant, 189
 MatrixGetColumn, 189
 MatrixGetRow, 189
 MatrixIdentity, 189
 MatrixInverse, 190
 MatrixMultiply, 190
 MatrixRow, 189
 MatrixSetColumn, 190
 MatrixSetRow, 190
 MatrixTranspose, 190
 Max, 131, 187, 283
 MAX_ANGLE, 64
 MAX_DIAGONAL, 64
 Maximum, 283
 maximum, 187
 MaxNeighborIndices, 161
 MemCont, 142
 MemExec, 142
 MemTransfer, 142
 mesh quality, 63
 MeshQuality, 63
 SetOutputFieldName, 63
 metaprogramming, 137
 method modifier, 111, 112, 119, 233
 Min, 131, 187, 283

MIN_ANGLE, 64
 MIN_DIAGONAL, 64
 MinAndMax, 283
 Minimum, 283
 minimum, 187
 MinNeighborIndices, 160, 161
 MODE_EXCLUDE, 78
 MODE_NONE, 77
 ModF, 187
 modifier
 control, 111, 112, 119, 233
 execution, 111, 112, 119, 233
 mouse rotation, 89–90
 namespace, 110
 detail, 111
 internal, 111
 vtkm, 31, 110, 111, 185, 193, 329
 vtkm::cont, 110, 111
 vtkm::cont::arg, 339–341, 343
 vtkm::cont::cuda, 111
 vtkm::cont::tbb, 111
 vtkm::exec, 110, 111, 352
 vtkm::exec::arg, 345, 347
 vtkm::filter, 47, 111, 121, 169
 vtkm::internal, 329
 vtkm::io, 29, 45, 111
 vtkm::io::reader, 45
 vtkm::io::writer, 46
 vtkm::opengl, 111
 vtkm::rendering, 79, 111
 vtkm::worklet, 111, 175, 359
 Nan, 187
 natural logarithm, 187
 NDEBUG, 94
 near clip plane, 85
 negative, 187
 NegativeInfinity, 187
 neighborhood worklet, 158–162
 radius, 160
 NewInstance, 216, 268
 Newton’s method, 190–192
 NewtonsMethod, 190
 NewtonsMethod.h, 190
 NewtonsMethodResult, 190
 None, 27
 NORMAL, 60
 Normal, 189
 Normalize, 189
 normals, 70–71
 auto orient, 70
 consistency, 71
 flip, 70
 not a number, 187
 NotEqual, 282
 NotZeroInitialized, 178, 282
 NUM_COMPONENTS, 135
 NUM_POINTS, 195
 NumericTag, 133
 objects
 virtual, 285–288
 ODDY, 64
 Off, 115, 142
 On, 115
 OpenGL, 88–89, 111
 opengl namespace, 111
 OpenMP, 9, 97
 output index, 242
 OutputIndex, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 242
 packages, 110–111
 Paint, 17, 81, 88
 Pair, 78, 131, 208, 210
 Pan, 84, 87, 90
 parametric coordinates, 196–197
 ParametricCoordinates.h, 196
 ParametricCoordinatesCenter, 196
 ParametricCoordinatesPoint, 196
 ParametricCoordinatesToWorldCoordinates, 197
 partitioned data set, 41–43
 PartitionedDataSet, 29, 41, 42, 47
 AppendPartition, 41
 AppendPartitions, 41
 GetField, 42
 GetNumberOfPartitions, 41
 GetPartition, 41
 GetPartitions, 41
 InsertPartition, 41
 ReplacePartition, 42
 Pathline, 69
 SetNextDataSet, 70
 SetNextTime, 70
 SetNumberOfSteps, 70
 SetPreviousTime, 70
 SetSeeds, 70
 Pathlines
 SetStepSize, 70
 pathlines, 69–70
 Perf, 142
 permutation cell set, 38–39
 permuted array handle, 206–208
 pervasive parallelism, 109
 Pi, 187
 Pi_2, 187
 Pi_3, 187
 Pi_4, 187
 pinhole camera, 84
 Plane, 103
 SetNormal, 103
 SetOrigin, 103
 plane, 103

Point, 229
 point, 36, 198
 point average, 65–66
 point elevation, 66
 point gradients, 61–62
 point locator, 235, 238–240
 uniform grid, 238
 point neighborhood worklet, 147, 158–162
 point transform, 67
PointAverage, 65
 SetOutputFieldName, 65
PointCount, 152
PointElevation, 16, 66
 Execute, 16
 SetHighPoint, 66
 SetLowPoint, 66
 SetOutputFieldName, 66
 SetRange, 66
PointElevation.h, 16
PointIndices, 152, 198, 200
PointLocator, 238, 239
 FindNearestNeighbor, 239
 GetCoordinates, 238
 SetCoordinates, 238
 Update, 238
PointLocatorUniformGrid, 238
 SetNumberOfBins, 238
 SetRange, 238
PointTransform, 67
 GetChangeCoordinateSystem, 67
 SetChangeCoordinateSystem, 67
 SetOutputFieldName, 67
 SetRotation, 67
 SetRotationX, 67
 SetRotationY, 67
 SetRotationZ, 67
 SetScale, 67
 SetTransform, 67
 SetTranslation, 67
 policy, 174, 180–182
PolicyBase.h, 181
 poly line, 32, 38, 194
 polygon, 32, 38, 194
PortalConstControl, 221, 298
PortalConstExecution, 298
PortalConstType, 304
PortalControl, 221, 298
PortalExecution, 298
PortalType, 304
 Pow, 187
 power, 187
 predicates and operators, 281–284
 binary operators, 283
 binary predicates, 282–283
 creating custom comparators, 284
 unary predicates, 282
PrepareForExecution, 149, 152, 154, 157, 159, 233
PrepareForInPlace, 114, 223, 224, 298, 299, 342
PrepareForInput, 114, 223, 224, 233, 298, 341, 342
PrepareForOutput, 114, 224, 298, 299, 341, 342
PrintArrayContents, 270
Product, 283
 pseudocolor, 91
 pyramid, 32, 38, 194
 quadrilateral, 32, 38, 194
RaiseError, 183, 278
Range, xix, 41, 42, 83, 131, 132, 223
 Center, 131
 Contains, 131
 Include, 131
 IsNonEmpty, 131
 Length, 131
 Max, 131
 Min, 131
 Union, 131
range
 array, 223
 field, 41
RCbrt, 187
 read file, 15–16, 45–46
ReadDataSet, 16, 45
 reader namespace, 45
 Ready, 102
 reciprocal cube root, 187
 reciprocal square root, 188
 rectilinear grid, 30
 rectilinear point coordinates array handle, 209–210
Reduce, 275, 276
 reduce, 275
 reduce by key, 276
 reduce by key worklet, 147, 162–167, 251
ReduceByKey, 276
ReduceByKeyLookup, 342
ReducedValuesIn, 163, 164
ReducedValuesInOut, 164
ReducedValuesOut, 163
 regular grid, 30
RELATIVE_SIZE_SQUARED, 64
 Release, 9
ReleaseResources, 114, 299, 304
ReleaseResourcesExecution, 113
 Remainder, 187
 remainder, 186, 187
 RemainderQuotient, 188
 RemoveAllGhost, 60
 RemoveByType, 60
 rendering, 16–17, 79–92
 actor, 79
 camera, 83–87

2D, 83–84
 3D, 84–87
 azimuth, 86
 clipping range, 85
 elevation, 86
 far clip plane, 85
 field of view, 85
 focal point, 85
 look at, 85
 mouse, 89–91
 near clip plane, 85
 pan, 84, 87
 position, 85
 reset, 87–88
 up, 85
 view range, 83
 view up, 85
 zoom, 84, 87
 canvas, 80
 color tables, 91–92
 default, 91
 interactive, 88–91
 mapper, 80, 82–83
 OpenGL, 88–89
 scene, 79
 view, 81–82
 rendering namespace, 79, 111
 Replace, 333
 ReplacePartition, 42
 ReplaceType, 333
 ReportAllocationFailure, 99
 ReportBadDeviceFailure, 99
 RequireDevice, 27
 Reset, 99, 102
 ResetDevice, 99
 ResetToBounds, 87, 88
 ResetTypes, 270, 271
 RetrieveOutputData, 299
 RGB, 58, 59
 RGBA, 58, 59
 RMagnitude, 189
 Roll, 87
 Round, 188
 round down, *see* floor
 round up, *see* ceiling
 row, 189
 RSqrt, 188
 runtime device tracker, 99–100
 getting, 99
 scoped, 100
 RuntimeDeviceTracker, 99
 CanRunOn, 99
 DisableDevice, 99
 ForceDevice, 99
 ReportAllocationFailure, 99
 ReportBadDeviceFailure, 99
 Reset, 99
 ResetDevice, 99
 ResetDevice, 99
 RuntimeDeviceTrackerMode, 100
 Disable, 100
 Enable, 100
 Force, 100
 SaveAs, 17, 82
 SCALAR, 58
 scalar, 74
 SCALED_JACOBIAN, 64
 scan
 exclusive, 276
 exclusive by key, 277
 inclusive, 277
 inclusive by key, 278
 ScanExclusive, 276, 277
 ScanExclusiveByKey, 277
 ScanInclusive, 277, 278
 ScanInclusiveByKey, 278
 scatter, 241–245
 scatter type, 242
 ScatterCounting, 241, 243, 245, 248, 250, 255, 260
 GetOutputToInputMap, 249, 254
 ScatterIdentity, 241
 ScatterPermutation, 241, 244, 245
 ScatterUniform, 241, 243, 248
 Scene, 79, 87
 AddActor, 79
 GetSpatialBounds, 87
 scene, 17, 79
 Schedule, 278
 schedule, 278
 scoped device adapter, 100
 ScopedRuntimeDeviceTracker, 100
 serial, 97
 Set, 219, 225
 SetActiveCoordinateSystem, 77
 SetActiveField, 73, 75, 76
 SetAdvectionTime, 63
 SetAutoOrientNormals, 70, 71
 SetAuxiliaryGridDimensions, 63
 SetAxis, 104
 SetBackground, 81
 SetBounds, 105
 SetCamera, 83
 SetCapping, 72
 SetCartesianToCylindrical, 53
 SetCartesianToSpherical, 54
 SetCellNormalsName, 71
 SetCellSet, 236
 SetCenter, 103, 104
 SetChangeCoordinateSystem, 67
 SetClippingRange, 86
 SetClipValue, 50

SetColorTable, 58
SetColumnMajorOrdering, 61
SetCompactPointFields, 49
SetCompactPoints, 57
SetComponent, 135
SetComputeDivergence, 61
SetComputeFastNormalsForStructured, 55
SetComputeFastNormalsForUnstructured, 55
SetComputeGradient, 61
SetComputePointGradient, 61
SetComputeQCriterion, 61
SetComputeVorticity, 61
SetConfigurator, 236
SetConsistency, 71
SetCoordinates, 236, 238
SetCylindricalToCartesian, 53
SetDensityL1, 236
SetDensityL2, 236
SetDivergenceName, 61
SetFastMerge, 49
SetFieldOfView, 85
SetFieldsToPass, 77, 78, 169, 174, 177
SetFlipNormals, 70, 71
SetFlowMapOutput, 63
SetForeground, 81
SetGenerateCellNormals, 71
SetGenerateNormals, 55
SetGeneratePointNormals, 71
SetHighPoint, 66
SetImplicitFunction, 51
SetIncludeBoundary, 58
SetInvertClip, 50, 51
SetIsoValue, 54
SetLogLevelName, 142
SetLookAt, 85
SetLowerThreshold, 72
SetLowPoint, 66
SetMappingComponent, 59
SetMappingMode, 58, 59
SetMappingToComponent, 59
SetMappingToMagnitude, 59
SetMappingToScalar, 58
SetMaxLeafSize, 236
SetMaxPoint, 105
SetMergeDuplicatePoints, 55
SetMergePoints, 49
SetMinPoint, 105
SetModeTo2D, 83
SetModeTo3D, 83
SetNextDataSet, 70
SetNextTime, 70
SetNormal, 103, 105
SetNormalArrayName, 55
SetNormalField, 74
SetNormalizeCellNormals, 71
SetNormals, 105
SetNumberOfBins, 62, 238
SetNumberOfDivisions, 73
SetNumberOfPlanes, 236
SetNumberOfSamplingPoints, 59
SetNumberOfSides, 72
SetNumberOfSteps, 63, 68–70
SetOrigin, 103
SetOutputFieldName, 48, 53, 54, 56, 57, 61–63, 65–67, 71, 73–75, 171
SetOutputMode, 59
SetOutputToRGB, 59
SetOutputToRGBA, 59
SetParmeter, 330
SetPassPolyData, 57
SetPlane, 105
SetPlanes, 105
SetPointNormalsName, 71
SetPosition, 85
SetPreviousTime, 70
SetPrimaryCoordinateSystem, 56
SetPrimaryField, 56
SetQCriterionName, 61
SetRadius, 72, 103, 104
SetRange, 62, 66, 238
SetRate, 75, 76
SetRemoveDegenerateCells, 49
SetRotation, 67
SetRotationX, 67
SetRotationY, 67
SetRotationZ, 67
SetRowMajorOrdering, 61
SetSampleRate, 58
SetScalarFactorField, 74
SetScale, 67
SetSecondaryCoordinateSystem, 56, 57
SetSecondaryField, 56
SetSeeds, 68–70
SetSphericalToCartesian, 54
SetStderrLogLevel, 143
SetStepSize, 63, 68–70
SetThreadName, 141
SetTolerance, 49
SetToleranceIsAbsolute, 49
SetTransform, 67
SetTranslation, 67
SetUpperThreshold, 72
SetUseAuxiliaryGrid, 63
SetUseCoordinateSystemAsField, 77
SetUseCoordinateSystemAsPrimaryField, 56
SetUseCoordinateSystemAsSecondaryField, 56
SetUseFlowMapOutput, 63
SetVectorField, 75
SetViewRange2D, 83
SetViewUp, 85

SetVOI, 58
 SetVorticityName, 61
 SHAPE, 65
 shape, 36, 193–196, 198
 edge, 36, 198–200
 face, 36, 198, 200–201
 point, 36, 198
 SHAPE_AND_SIZE, 65
 SHEAR, 65
 Shrink, 113, 299, 304
 signature, 118, 329
 control, xiv, xix, xxv, xxvi, 117–118, 120, 148, 149, 151–154, 156, 158, 160, 163–165, 225, 228, 229, 233, 239, 329, 339, 347–349, 357–359, 363
 tags, 347–348
 execution, xiv, xix, xxv, xxvi, 117–119, 149, 152, 154, 157, 159, 160, 164, 242, 339, 347–349, 357, 358, 363
 tags, 348–349
 signature tags, 118
 _1, 118, 119, 149, 152, 154, 158, 160, 164, 348
 _2, 118, 119, 149, 152, 154, 158, 160, 164, 348
 AtomicArrayInOut, xxii, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159, 228
 Boundary, 160
 Cell, 229
 CellCount, 155
 CellIndices, 155
 CellSetIn, 119, 151, 153, 156, 158
 CellShape, 152, 158
 ExecObject, xxii, 149, 150, 152, 154, 157, 159, 233, 235, 236, 239
 FieldIn, 118, 119, 148, 158, 159, 359
 FieldInCell, 151, 153
 FieldInIncident, 157
 FieldInNeighborhood, 159, 160
 FieldInOut, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159
 FieldInOutCell, 151
 FieldInOutPoint, 154
 FieldInPoint, 151, 153
 FieldInVisit, 156
 FieldOut, 118, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159, 359
 FieldOutCell, 151
 FieldOutPoint, 154
 FieldPointIn, 118, 197
 IncidentElementCount, 158
 IncidentElementIndices, 158
 InputIndex, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 242
 KeysIn, 163, 165
 OutputIndex, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 242
 Point, 229
 PointCount, 152
 PointIndices, 152, 198, 200
 ReducedValuesIn, 163, 164
 ReducedValuesInOut, 164
 ReducedValuesOut, 163
 ThreadIndices, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164
 ValueCount, 164, 165
 ValuesIn, 163, 164
 ValuesInOut, 163
 ValuesOut, 163
 VisitIndex, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 242, 243, 248
 WholeArrayIn, xxii, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159, 225, 226
 WholeArrayInOut, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159, 225
 WholeArrayOut, 148, 150, 151, 154, 157, 159, 225
 WholeCellSetIn, xxii, 149, 152, 154, 157, 159, 229, 230, 252, 258
 WorkIndex, 118, 119, 149, 150, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 242, 346
 SignBit, 188
 Sin, 188
 sine, 188
 single type cell set, 37–38
 SinH, 188
 size_t, 22
 SKEW, 65
 SolveLinearSystem, 190
 Sort, 279
 sort, 279
 by key, 279
 SortByKey, 279
 SortGreater, 282
 SortLess, 282
 Sphere, 51, 103
 SetCenter, 103
 SetRadius, 103
 sphere, 103
 spherical coordinate system transform, 54
 SphericalCoordinateSystemTransform, 54
 Sqrt, 188
 square root, 188
 Start, 101, 102
 Started, 102
 static assert, 94–95
 StaticAssert.h, 94
 StaticTransformCont, 334
 StaticTransformExec, 334
 StaticTransformType, 334
 Stop, 101, 102
 Stopped, 102
 Storage, xxiv, 114, 295, 298, 303, 315
 Allocate, 304
 GetNumberOfValues, 304
 GetPortal, 304
 GetPortalConst, 304
 PortalConstType, 304
 PortalType, 304
 ReleaseResources, 304
 Shrink, 304
 ValueType, 303
 storage, 116, 289–307

adapting, 301–307
 default, 290, 306
 derived, 294–301
 implicit, 290–292
StorageBasicBase, 318, 319
StorageTag, 291, 293, 301, 305
StorageTagBasic, 116, 290
Store, 345, 348
 stream compact, 274
 stream tracing, 68–70
Streamline, 68
 SetNumberOfSteps, 68
 SetSeeds, 68
 SetStepSize, 68
streamlines, 68
StreamSurface, 69
 SetNumberOfSteps, 69
 SetSeeds, 69
 SetStepSize, 69
streamsurface, 69
STRETCH, 65
Strict, 27
 structured cell set, 36–37
Sum, 283
Superclass, 291, 293, 301, 305
 supported types, 170, 173, 179
 surface normals, 70–71
 auto orient, 70
 consistency, 71
 flip, 70
 surface simplification, 73–74
SurfaceNormals, 70
 Execute, 70
 GetAutoOrientNormals, 71
 GetCellNormalsName, 71
 GetConsistency, 71
 GetFlipNormals, 71
 GetGenerateCellNormals, 71
 GetGeneratePointNormals, 71
 GetNormalizeCellNormals, 71
 GetPointNormalsName, 71
 SetAutoOrientNormals, 70, 71
 SetCellNormalsName, 71
 SetConsistency, 71
 SetFlipNormals, 70, 71
 SetGenerateCellNormals, 71
 SetGeneratePointNormals, 71
 SetNormalizeCellNormals, 71
 SetOutputFieldName, 71
 SetPointNormalsName, 71
 swizzle array handle, 212
SyncControlArray, 114, 221, 306
 synchronize, 279
Tag, 194
 tag, 133
 cell shape, 193–195
 device adapter, 97–98
 provided, 97
 dimensionality, 133
 lists, 137–140
 multiple components, 135
 numeric, 133
 shape, 193–195
 single component, 135
 static vector size, 134
 topology element, 156
 type lists, 138–139
 type traits, 133–134
 variable vector size, 134
 vector traits, 134–136
Tan, 188
 tangent, 188
TanH, 188
TAPER, 65
TBB, 9, 97
 tbb namespace, 111
 template metaprogramming, 137
 tetrahedron, 32, 38, 194
 thread indices, 344, 354–356
 thread name, 141
ThreadIndices, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164
ThreadIndicesBasic, 355, 356
 GetInputIndex, 344
 GetOutputIndex, 344
 GetVisitIndex, 344
ThreadIndicesTopologyMap, 355
Threshold, 72, 178
 Execute, 72
 GetLowerThreshold, 72
 GetUpperThreshold, 72
 SetLowerThreshold, 72
 SetUpperThreshold, 72
 threshold, 72
Timer, xix, 101, 102, 327
 GetDevice, 102
 GetElapsedTime, 101, 102
 Ready, 102
 Reset, 102
 Start, 101, 102
 Started, 102
 Stop, 101, 102
 Stopped, 102
 timer, 101–102, 327–328
TOPOLOGICAL_DIMENSIONS, 195
TopologicalDimensionsTag, 195
 topology element tag, 156
 topology map worklet, 147, 156–158
TopologyElementTag.h, 156
TopologyElementTagCell, 156, 229
TopologyElementTagEdge, 156

TopologyElementTagFace, 156
TopologyElementTagPoint, 156, 229
TrackballRotate, 89
traits, 133–137

- type, 133–134
- vector, 134–137

transfer virtual object, 320–321
transform, 67
transformed array, 292–293
Transport, xxv, 341, 343

- ExecObjectType**, 341, 343

transport, 341–344

- atomic array, 342
- cell set, 342
- execution object, 341
- input array, 341
- input array keyed values, 342
- input/output array, 342
- input/output array keyed values, 342
- keys, 342
- output array, 341
- output array keyed values, 342
- topology mapped field, 342
- whole array input, 342
- whole array input/output, 342
- whole array output, 342

TransportTag, 348
TransportTagArrayIn, 341
TransportTagArrayInOut, 342
TransportTagArrayOut, 341
TransportTagAtomicArray, 342
TransportTagCellSetIn, 342
TransportTagExecObject, 341
TransportTagKeyedValuesIn, 342
TransportTagKeyedValuesInOut, 342
TransportTagKeyedValuesOut, 342
TransportTagKeysIn, 342
TransportTagTopologyFieldIn, 342
TransportTagWholeArrayIn, 342
TransportTagWholeArrayInOut, 342
TransportTagWholeArrayOut, 342
transpose matrix, 190
triangle, 32, 38, 194
TriangleNormal, 189
true_type, 95
try execute, 311–312
TryExecute, 311
Tube, 72

- SetCapping**, 72
- SetNumberOfSides**, 72
- SetRadius**, 72

tube, 72–73
TwoPi, 188
type check, 339–341

- array, 340

atomic array, 340
cell set, 340
execution object, 339
keys, 340
type lists, 138–139
type traits, 133–134
type_traits, 95
TypeCheck, xxv, 339, 340

- value, 340, 341

TypeCheckTag, 348
TypeCheckTagArray, 340
TypeCheckTagAtomicArray, 340
TypeCheckTagCellSet, 340
TypeCheckTagExecObject, 339
TypeCheckTagKeys, 340
TypelessExecutionArray, 318, 319
TypeListTag.h, 138, 139, 270
TypeListTagAll, 139
TypeListTagCommon, 139
TypeListTagField, 139
TypeListTagFieldScalar, 138, 139
TypeListTagFieldVec2, 138, 139
TypeListTagFieldVec3, 138, 139
TypeListTagFieldVec4, 138, 139
TypeListTagId, 138
TypeListTagId2, 138
TypeListTagId3, 138
TypeListTagIndex, 138
TypeListTagScalarAll, 139
TypeListTagVecAll, 139
TypeListTagVecCommon, 139
Types.h, 21, 111, 129, 139
TypeToString, 145
TypeTraits, xix, 133, 274

- DimensionalityTag**, 133
- NumericTag**, 133
- ZeroInitialization**, 133, 274

TypeTraitsIntegerTag, 133
TypeTraitsRealTag, 133
TypeTraitsScalarTag, 133
TypeTraitsVectorTag, 133
UInt16, 22, 127
UInt32, 22, 127
UInt64, 22, 127
UInt8, 22, 31, 60, 127
uniform grid, 30
uniform point coordinates array handle, 209
Union, 131, 132
Unique, 280
unique, 280
unstructured grid, 31
Update, 236, 238
upper bounds, 280
UpperBounds, 280
UserFirst, 142

UserLast, 142
UserVerboseFirst, 142
UserVerboseLast, 142
VALID, 332
Value, 103, 332
value, 340, 341
ValueCount, 164, 165
ValuesIn, 163, 164
ValuesInOut, 163
ValuesOut, 163
ValueType, 211, 212, 219, 291, 293, 298, 301, 303, 305, 344, 345
variant array handle, 267–271
 cast, 268–271
 construct, 267
 new instance, 268
 query, 267, 268
VariantArrayHandle, 139, 140, 216, 267, 336
 AsVirtual, 269
 CastAndCall, 269, 270
 CopyTo, 269
 GetNumberOfComponents, 268
 GetNumberOfValues, 267
 IsType, 268
 IsValueType, 268
 NewInstance, 268
 PrintArrayContents, 270
 ResetTypes, 270, 271
VariantArrayHandleBase, 271
Vec, xix, xxi, 127–129, 132, 134, 135, 139, 160, 161, 188–191, 196, 197, 205, 210–214, 223, 267, 283, 339, 340
 CopyInto, 129
Vec-like, 129–130, 134
Vec2f, 22, 128
Vec2f_32, 128
Vec2f_64, 128
Vec2i, 23, 128
Vec2i_16, 128
Vec2i_32, 128
Vec2i_64, 128
Vec2i_8, 128
Vec2ui, 23, 128
Vec2ui_16, 128
Vec2ui_32, 128
Vec2ui_64, 128
Vec2ui_8, 128
Vec3f, 22, 103, 105, 128, 218
Vec3f_32, 22, 128
Vec3f_64, 22, 128
Vec3i, 23, 128
Vec3i_16, 128
Vec3i_32, 128
Vec3i_64, 128
Vec3i_8, 128
Vec3ui, 23, 128
Vec3ui_16, 128
Vec3ui_32, 128
Vec3ui_64, 128
Vec3ui_8, 58, 128
Vec4f, 22, 128
Vec4f_32, 128
Vec4f_64, 128
Vec4i, 23, 128
Vec4i_16, 128
Vec4i_32, 128
Vec4i_64, 128
Vec4i_8, 128
Vec4ui, 23, 128
Vec4ui_16, 128
Vec4ui_32, 128
Vec4ui_64, 128
Vec4ui_8, 23, 58, 128
VecC, 129, 130
VecCConst, xix, 129, 130
VecFromPortal, 130
VecFromPortalPermute, 130
VecRectilinearPointCoordinates, 130
vector, 75
vector analysis, 188–189
vector magnitude, 73
vector traits, 134–137
VectorAnalysis.h, 188
VectorMagnitude, 73
 SetActiveField, 73
 SetOutputFieldName, 73
VecTraits, xx, 134, 135
 ComponentType, 134
 CopyInto, 135
 GetComponent, 135
 GetNumberOfComponents, 135
 HasMultipleComponents, 135
 IsSizeStatic, 135
 NUM_COMPONENTS, 135
 SetComponent, 135
VecTraitsTagMultipleComponents, 135
VecTraitsTagSingleComponent, 135
VecTraitsTagSizeStatic, 135
VecTraitsTagSizeVariable, 135
VecVariable, xix, 130
version, 25–26
 CMake, 25
 macro, 25–26
Version.h, 25, 26
vertex, 32, 38, 194
vertex clustering, 73–74
VertexClustering, 73
 GetNumberOfDimensions, 73
 SetNumberOfDivisions, 73
View, 81, 83, 87

GetCamera, 83
 Initialize, 81
 Paint, 17, 81, 88
 SaveAs, 17, 82
 SetBackground, 81
 SetCamera, 83
 SetForeground, 81
 view, 17, 81–82
 view array handle, 204
 view up, 85
 View2D, 81
 View3D, 81
 VirtualObjectBase, 286
 virtual array handle, 214–216
 virtual coordinate array handle, 217–218
 virtual object transfer, 320–321
 virtual objects, 285–288
 VirtualObjectBase, 285, 286
 VirtualObjectHandle, 285, 286
 VirtualObjectTransfer, xxv, 320
 VirtualObjectTransferShareWithControl, 321
 visit cells worklet, 147, 150–153
 visit index, 242
 visit points worklet, 147, 153–156
 VisitIndex, 149, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 242, 243, 248
 VOLUME, 65
 VTK-m CMake package, 11–13
 libraries, 11–12
 vtkm_cont, 12
 vtkm_filter, 12
 vtkm_rendering, 12
 vtkm_source, 12
 variables, 12–13
 VTKm_ENABLE_CUDA, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_MPI, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_OPENMP, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_RENDERING, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_TBB, 12
 VTKm_FOUND, 12
 VTKm_VERSION, 12
 VTKm_VERSION_FULL, 12
 VTKm_VERSION_MAJOR, 12
 VTKm_VERSION_MINOR, 12
 VTKm_VERSION_PATCH, 12
 version, 25
 VTKDataSetReader, 16, 45
 ReadDataSet, 16, 45
 VTKDataSetReader.h, 16
 VTKDataSetWriter, 46
 WriteDataSet, 46
 vtkm namespace, 31, 110, 111, 185, 193, 329
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleCartesianProduct.h/h, 210
 vtkm/cont/cuda/DeviceAdapterCuda.h, 97
 vtkm/cont/internal/DeviceAdapterTag.h, 314
 vtkm/cont/openmp/DeviceAdapterOpenMP.h, 97
 vtkm/cont/tbb/DeviceAdapterTBB.h, 97
 vtkm/cont/ArrayCopy.h, 115
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleCast.h, 206
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleCompositeVector.h, 211
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleConstant.h, 204
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleCounting.h, 205
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleExtractComponent.h, 212
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleGroupVec.h, 213
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleGroupVecVariable.h, 214
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleImplicit.h, 291
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandlePermutation.h, 207
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleSwizzle.h, 212
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleView.h, 204
 vtkm/cont/ArrayHandleZip.h, 208
 vtkm/cont/ArrayPortalToIterators.h, 221
 vtkm/cont/ArrayRangeCompute.h, 223
 vtkm/cont/DataSet.h, 111
 vtkm/cont/DeviceAdapterSerial.h, 97
 vtkm/cont/Initialize.h, 15
 vtkm/cont/Logging.h, 143, 145
 vtkm/exec/CellDerivative.h, 197
 vtkm/exec/CellEdge.h, 198, 251
 vtkm/exec/CellFace.h, 200
 vtkm/exec/CellInterpolate.h, 197
 vtkm/exec/ParametricCoordinates.h, 196
 vtkm/filter/CreateResult.h, 171
 vtkm/filter/PointElevation.h, 16
 vtkm/filter/PolicyBase.h, 181
 vtkm/io/reader/VTKDataSetReader.h, 16
 vtkm::cont, 110, 111
 vtkm::cont::arg, 339–341, 343
 vtkm::cont::cuda, 111
 vtkm::cont::tbb, 111
 vtkm::exec, 110, 111, 352
 vtkm::exec::arg, 345, 347
 vtkm::filter, 47, 111, 121, 169
 vtkm::internal, 329
 vtkm::io, 29, 45, 111
 vtkm::io::reader, 45
 vtkm::io::writer, 46
 vtkm::opengl, 111
 vtkm::rendering, 79, 111
 vtkm::worklet, 111, 175, 359
 VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS, 291–293, 301, 305
 VTKM_ARRAY_HANDLE_SUBCLASS_NT, 291–293, 301, 305, 306
 VTKM_ASSERT, xix, 94, 183
 VTKM_CONT, 111, 112, 233
 vtkm_cont, 12
 VTKm_CUDA_Architecture, 9
 VTKM_DEFAULT_STORAGE_TAG, 290, 306
 VTKM_DEFAULT_TYPE_LIST_TAG, 139, 270
 VTKm_DIR, 11
 VTKm_ENABLE_BENCHMARKS, 9

VTKm_ENABLE_CUDA, 9, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_EXAMPLES, 9
 VTKm_ENABLE_LOGGING, 9, 141
 VTKm_ENABLE_MPI, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_OPENMP, 9, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_RENDERING, 9, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_TBB, 9, 12
 VTKm_ENABLE_TESTING, 9
 VTKM_EXEC, 111, 112, 119, 233
 VTKM_EXEC_CONT, 111, 112, 119, 233
 vtkm_filter, 12
 VTKM_FOUND, 12
 VTKM_IS_ARRAY_HANDLE, 116, 123, 214
 VTKM_IS_CELL_SHAPE_TAG, 193
 VTKM_IS_DEVICE_ADAPTER_TAG, 98
 VTKM_LOG_ERROR_CONTEXT, 145
 VTKM_LOG_F, 143, 144
 VTKM_LOG_IF_F, 144
 VTKM_LOG_IF_S, 144
 VTKM_LOG_S, 143, 144
 VTKM_LOG_SCOPE, 144
 VTKM_LOG_SCOPE_FUNCTION, 144
 VTKM_MAX_BASE_LIST, 137
 vtkm_rendering, 12
 vtkm_source, 12
 VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT, xix, 94, 95
 VTKM_STATIC_ASSERT_MSG, 94
 VTKM_STORAGE, 306
 VTKM_STORAGE_UNDEFINED, 306
 VTKM_SUPPRESS_EXEC_WARNINGS, 112
 VTKM_USE_64BIT_IDS, 22
 VTKm_USE_64BIT_IDS, 9
 VTKM_USE_DOUBLE_PRECISION, 21, 22
 VTKM_USE_DOUBLE_PRECISION, 9
 VTKM_VALID_DEVICE_ADAPTER, 314
 VTKM_VERSION, 25
 VTKm_VERSION, 12, 25
 VTKM_VERSION_FULL, 25
 VTKm_VERSION_FULL, 12, 25
 VTKM_VERSION_MAJOR, 25
 VTKm_VERSION_MAJOR, 12, 25
 VTKM_VERSION_MINOR, 25
 VTKm_VERSION_MINOR, 12, 25
 VTKM_VERSION_PATCH, 25
 VTKm_VERSION_PATCH, 12, 25
 vtkm/Assert.h, 94
 vtkm/CellShape.h, 193
 vtkm/CellTraits.h, 195
 vtkm/Hash.h, 255
 vtkm/ListTag.h, 137, 139
 vtkm/Math.h, 185
 vtkm/Matrix.h, 189
 vtkm/NewtonsMethod.h, 190
 vtkm/StaticAssert.h, 94
 vtkm/TopologyElementTag.h, 156
 vtkm/TypeListTag.h, 138, 139, 270
 vtkm/Types.h, 21, 111, 129, 139
 vtkm/VectorAnalysis.h, 188
 vtkm/Version.h, 25, 26
 vtkmGenericCellShapeMacro, 195
 Warn, 142
 warp scalar, 74
 warp vector, 75
 WARPAGE, 65
 WarpScalar, 74
 Execute, 74
 SetNormalField, 74
 SetOutputFieldName, 74
 SetScalarFactorField, 74
 WarpVector, 75
 Execute, 75
 SetOutputFieldName, 75
 SetVectorField, 75
 wedge, 32, 38, 194
 whole array, 225–227
 whole cell set, 229–232
 WholeArrayIn, xxii, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159, 225, 226
 WholeArrayInOut, 148, 151, 154, 157, 159, 225
 WholeArrayOut, 148, 150, 151, 154, 157, 159, 225
 WholeCellSetIn, xxii, 149, 152, 154, 157, 159, 229, 230, 252, 258
 wireframe, 82
 WordTypeDefault, 322
 WorkIndex, 118, 119, 149, 150, 152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 242, 346
 worklet, 109, 117–120, 147–167, 183, 225–234, 241–245
 atomic array, 227–229
 control signature, 118
 creating, 117–119, 147–167, 183, 225–234, 241–245
 error handling, 183
 execution object, 233–234
 execution signature, 118–119
 input domain, 119
 invoke, 119–120
 scatter, 241–245
 whole array, 225–227
 whole cell set, 229–232
 worklet namespace, 111, 175, 359
 worklet types, 147–167
 creating new, 351–373
 field map, 147–150
 point neighborhood, 147, 158–162
 reduce by key, 147, 162–167, 251
 topology map, 147, 156–158
 visit cells, 147, 150–153
 visit points, 147, 153–156
 WorkletBase, 359
 WorkletMapField, 147, 148, 241, 362
 WorkletMapTopology, 147, 156, 362
 WorkletPointNeighborhood, 147, 158, 362

WorkletReduceByKey, 147, 162, 252, 342, 362
WorkletVisitCellsWithPoints, 147, 150, 156, 241, 362
WorkletVisitPointsWithCells, 147, 153
world coordinates, 196–197
WorldCoordinatesToParametricCoordinates, 197
write file, 46
WriteDataSet, 46
writer namespace, 46

X, 132

Y, 132

Z, 132

ZeroInitialization, 133, 274

zfp

- compression, 75–76
- decompression, 76

ZFPCompressor, 75

- GetActiveFieldName, 75
- GetRate, 75
- SetActiveField, 75
- SetRate, 75

ZFPDecompressor, 76

- GetActiveFieldName, 76
- SetActiveField, 76
- SetRate, 76

zipped array handles, 208

Zoom, 84, 87, 91