

Input/output

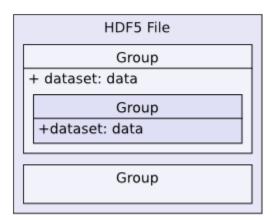
Silx 10

- Provides function to open file data
 - Accessible as HDF5-like objects
 - In read-only
 - Support HDF5 files, Spec files, EDF files (plus format supported by FablO)
- In symbiosis with our widgets
 - HDF5 tree widget
 - DataViewer
- Also contains
 - Maintained *specfilewrapper* class
 - Maintained TIFF and EdfFile reader and writer
 - Spec to HDF5 converter
 - Dictionary dump

HDF5 introduction

HDF5 (for Hierarchical Data Format) is a file format to structure and store data.

- Standard exchange format for heterogeneous data
- Hierarchical collection of data (directory and file, UNIX-like path)
 - **File**: the root of the container
 - **Group**: a grouping structure containing groups or datasets
 - Dataset: a multidimensional array of data elements
 - And other features (links, attributes, datatypes)



HDF5 example

Here is an example of file generated by pyFAI.

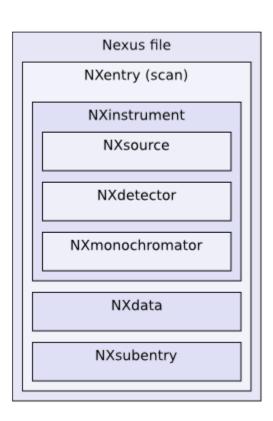
Name	~ Typ	e Shape	Value	Description	Node
─					File
☐ iff_map_0	000				Group
🖃 🛅 data					Group
🧰 map	float	t32 29 × 78 × 1	100		Dataset
 program 	_name strir	ig	pyFAI		Dataset
🗆 🛅 pyFAI					Group
• PON	file strir	ig	None		Dataset
• date	strir	ig	2016-06-09T14:03:18+02:00		Dataset
• dete	tor strin	ıg	Pilatus1M		Dataset
 dim0 	int6	4	29		Dataset
 dim1 	int6	4	78		Dataset
 dim 2 	int6	4	100		Dataset
• dist	float	164	1.63410088403		Dataset
∼ input	files strir	ig 2230	['/home/valls/workspace/data/diff_ma		Dataset
 pixel. 	l float	164	5.197559e-05		Dataset
 pixel. 	2 float	164	5.158538e-05		Dataset
• poni1	float	164	0.0312319583221		Dataset
• poni2	float	164	0.0141040323735		Dataset
∼ progr	am strir	ig 1	['diff_map']		Dataset
• rot1	float	164	-0.0102999203254		Dataset
• rot2	float	164	0.00868154231655		Dataset

NeXus introduction

NeXus is a common data format for neutron, x-ray and muon science based on HDF5.

Set of rules to structure a HDF5 file for interoperability of the data.

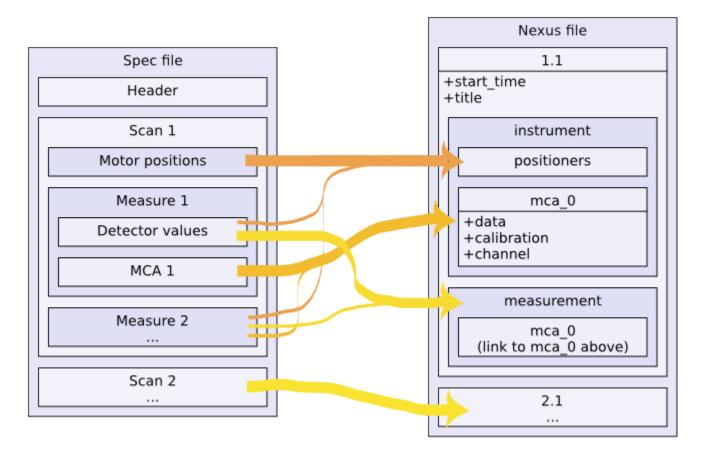
We tries to follow NeXus convention to display data or to expose data.



Specfile with silx

Silx provides access to spec files using an HDF5-like mapping. It uses a subset of the HDF5 model, based on NeXus.

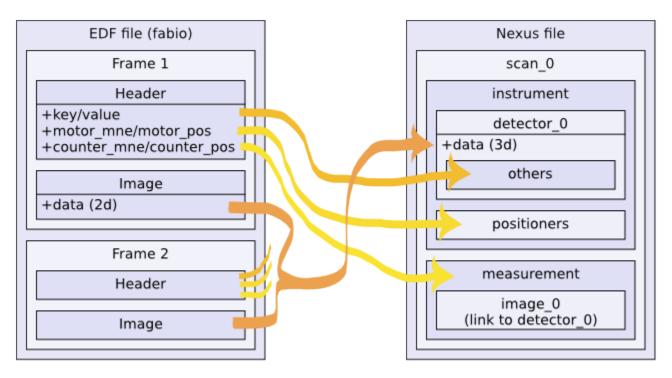
HDF5-like mapping



EDF with silx

Silx provides access to EDF files (and other format supported by *FabIO*) using an HDF5-like mapping. It is a subset of the HDF5 model, based on NeXus.

HDF5-like mapping



Based on HDF5 and h5py module API.

Open a file

```
import silx.io

# open
obj = silx.io.open(filename)
# do your stuff here
obj.close()

# or using context manager
with silx.io.open(filename) as obj:
    # do your stuff here
    # the close is called for you at the end of the with
```

Based on HDF5 and *h5py* module API.

Common properties

```
obj.name # the path name
obj.parent # the direct container of the object
obj.file # the file container of the object

# test object type
if silx.io.is_file(obj):
    print("this is a root file")

# path of the file from the file system
    obj.filename

if silx.io.is_group(obj):
    # BTW a file is a group
    print("this is a group")

if silx.io.is_dataset(obj):
    print("this is a dataset")
```

Based on HDF5 and *h5py* module API.

Node traversal

```
if silx.io.is_group(obj):
    # it can contains child

# number of child
len(obj)

# iterator on child names
obj.keys()

# access to a child
child = obj["child_name"]

# access to a child using a path
child = obj["path/to/a/child"]

# the path can be absolute
child = obj["/absolute/path/to/a/child"]
```

The content of a dataset is a *numpy* data.

Data access

```
if silx.io.is_dataset(obj):
    # it contains data

# a dataset provides information to the data
obj.shape    # multidimentional shape
obj.size    # amount of items
obj.dtype    # type of the array

# copy the full data as numpy array
data = obj[...]

# or a part of it (using numpy selector)
data = obj[1:2, ::3, 7]

# special case to access to the value of a scalar
# i.e. a single integer, a single string...
data = obj[()]
```

Specfile example

```
import silx.io
h5like = silx.io.open('data/oleg.dat')

# print available scans
print(h5like['/'].keys())

# print available measurements from the scan 94.1
print(h5like['/94.1/measurement'].keys())

# get data from measurement
time = h5like['/94.1/measurement/Epoch']
bpm = h5like['/94.1/measurement/bpmi']
mca = h5like['/94.1/measurement/mca_0/data']
```

EDF example

```
import silx.io.utils
h5like = silx.io.open("data/medipix.edf")
# here is the data as a cube using numpy array
# it's a cube of images * number of frames
data = h5like["/scan 0/instrument/detector 0/data"]
# here is the first image
data[0]
# groups containing datasets of motors, counters
# and others metadata from the EDF header
motors = h5like["/scan 0/instrument/positioners"]
counters = h5like["/scan 0/instrument/measurement"]
        = h5like["/scan 0/instrument/detector 0/others"]
# reach a monitor named 'mon'
# it's a vector of values * number of frames
monitor = counters["mon"]
# here is the monitor value at the first frame
monitor[0]
```

HDF5 tree

Tree view which allow to browse HDF5 file content.



Provides:

- Mouse click event
- Customable content menu
- Customable columns

HDF5 tree

Example

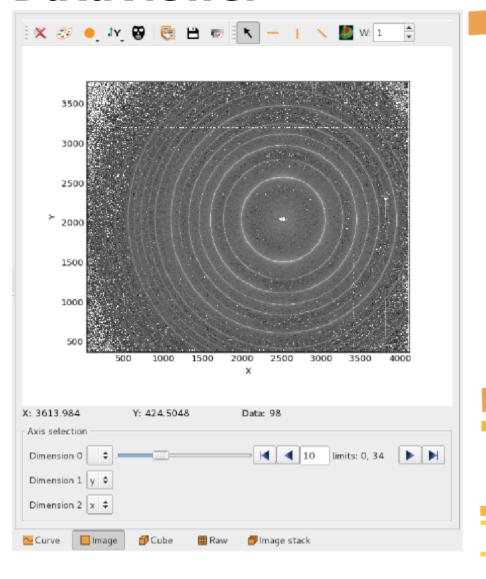
Tree view which allow to browse HDF5 file content.

```
import silx.gui.hdf5
tree = silx.gui.hdf5.Hdf5TreeView()
model = tree.findHdf5TreeModel()

# Insert a filename
model.insertFile("data/test.h5")

# Insert an HDF5 node
h5 = silx.io.open("data/test.h5")
model.insertH5pyObject(h5)
```

DataViewer



View of the selected data

Selection of axes and slicing

Selection of the viewer mode

DataViewer

Example

```
import silx.gui.data.DataViewerFrame
viewer = silx.gui.data.DataViewerFrame.DataViewerFrame()
viewer.setVisible(True)

# Let's display a random cube
import numpy
data = numpy.random.rand(100, 100, 100)
viewer.setData(data)

# Let's display an HDF5 dataset
import silx.io
h5like = silx.io.open("data/ID16B_diatomee.h5")
dataset = h5like["/data/0299"]
viewer.setData(dataset)
```

Exercises

This exercises are based on phase contrast acquisition data.

You can find it as notebook, or as Python files.

- Exercise 1:
 - Browse the data file
- Exercise 2:
 - Compute the correction
- Exercise 3:
 - Create a viewer
- Exercise 4:
 - Custom the viewer to display corrected images