VoxelForge

Release 0.1

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VoxelForge is a high-performance Python package designed for creating and manipulating voxel models, with advanced spatial data structures for ML and deep learning integration.

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INSTALLATION

VoxelForge can be easily installed using pip. Ensure you have Python and pip installed on your system, then run the following command:

pip install VoxelForge

This command will download and install VoxelForge and all required dependencies.

TWO

USAGE

2.1 Basic Voxel Operations

To start using **VoxelForge**, import the package and create a *VoxelGrid* instance:

```
import voxelforge as vf

# Create a VoxelGrid and add voxels
grid = vf.VoxelGrid()
grid.addVoxel(1, 2, 3)
grid.addVoxel(4, 5, 6, "String identity")
grid.addVoxel(7, 8, 9, {"key": "value"})

voxels = grid.getVoxels()
for voxel in voxels:
    print(f'Voxel at ({voxel.x}, {voxel.y}, {voxel.z}) with data {voxel.data}')
```

2.2 Advanced Graph Features

VoxelForge also supports transforming voxel data into graph structures, useful for graph-based machine learning models:

```
graph_data = grid.toTorchGraph(xDim=10, yDim=10, zDim=10, neighboring_radius=1.0)
print("Node Features:", graph_data['x'])
print("Edge Index:", graph_data['edge_index'])
```

6 Chapter 2. Usage

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API REFERENCE

The API reference details all classes, methods, and their functions:

3.1 Voxel

3.2 VoxelGrid

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EXAMPLES

4.1 Example 1: Basic Voxel Manipulation

This example demonstrates how to create a VoxelGrid and add voxels with various identities:

```
# Import the VoxelForge package
import voxelforge as vf
# Create a new VoxelGrid instance
grid = vf.VoxelGrid()
# Add several voxels with default and custom identities
grid.addVoxel(1, 2, 3) # Default identity (integer)
grid.addVoxel(4, 5, 6, "Colorful Voxel") # String identity
grid.addVoxel(7, 8, 9, {"key": "value"}) # Dictionary identity
grid.addVoxel(10, 11, 12, 3.14159) # Floating-point identity
# Print out the voxel information
voxels = grid.getVoxels()
for voxel in voxels:
   print(f'Voxel at ({voxel.x}, {voxel.y}, {voxel.z}) with data: {voxel.data}')
```

4.2 Example 2: Using Octrees for Spatial Indexing

Here we show how to initialize an Octree, insert points, and locate nodes:

```
# Import the VoxelForge package and numpy for handling coordinates
import voxelforge as vf
import numpy as np
# Initialize an Octree with a specific origin, size, and maximum depth
origin = np.array([0.0, 0.0, 0.0])
size = 50.0
max_depth = 4
octree = vf.Octree(origin, size, max_depth)
# Insert points into the Octree
points = [
   np.array([5.0, 5.0, 5.0]),
```

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```
np.array([15.0, 15.0, 15.0]),
    np.array([35.0, 35.0, 35.0]),
    np.array([45.0, 45.0, 45.0])
]

for point in points:
    octree.insert_point(point)

# Locate a specific point and print its information
target_point = np.array([5.0, 5.0, 5.0])
leaf_node = octree.locate_leaf_node(target_point)
if leaf_node:
    print(f"Leaf node found at {leaf_node.get_point()}")
else:
    print("No leaf node found at the specified location.")
```

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What is VoxelForge?

VoxelForge is a Python package for efficient voxel and mesh model creation with a focus on integration in machine learning workflows.

2. How can I contribute to VoxelForge?

Contributions can be made via our GitHub repository, whether as feature suggestions, bug reports, or pull requests.

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