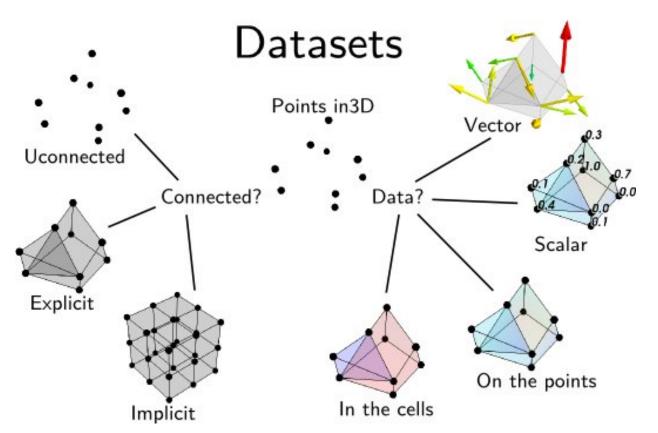


#### 数据集

数据集(Dataset)。

- 点(Point)和数据(Data)
- 点之间:连接 vs 非连接
- 多个相关的点组成单元(Cell)
- 点的连接:显式vs隐式
- 数据:标量(Scalar)vs 矢量(Vector)

## 数据集



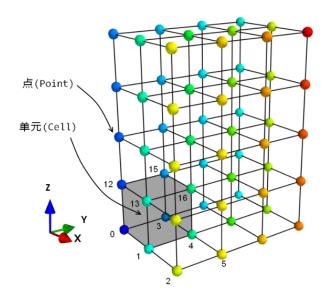
## 数据集

VIK name	Connectivity	Suitable for	Kequired information
ImageData	Implicit	Volumes and surfaces	3D data array and spacing along each axis
RectilinearGrid	Implicit	Volumes and surfaces	3D data array and 1D array of spacing for each axis
StructuredGrid	Implicit	Volumes and surfaces	3D data array and 3D position arrays for each axis
PolyData	Explicit	Points, lines and surfaces	x, y, z, positions of vertices and arrays of surface Cells
UnstructuredGrid	Explicit	Volumes and surfaces	x, y, z positions of vertices and arrays of volume Cells

TTTT

# 数据集-Imagedata

ImageData表示二维或三维图像的数据结构。



## 数据集-Imagedata

from tvtk.api import tvtk
img = tvtk.ImageData(spacing=(1,1,1),origin=(1,2,3),dimensions=(3,4,5))

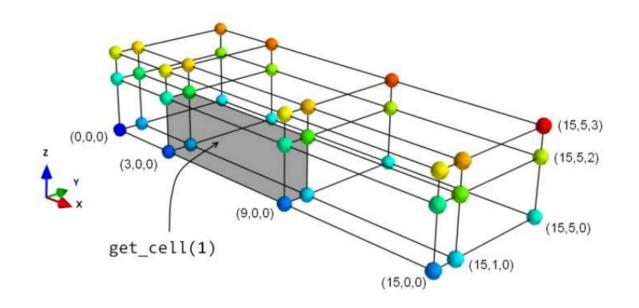
参数	说明		
spacing	三维网格数据的起点坐标		
origin	三维网格数据在X、Y、Z轴上的间距		
dimensions	为在X、Y、Z轴上的网格数。		

## 数据集-Imagedata

```
>>> img.get_point(0)
(1.0, 2.0, 3.0)
>>> for n in range(6):
        print("%.1f,%.1f,%.1f" % img.get_point(n))
1.0,2.0,3.0
2.0,2.0,3.0
3.0,2.0,3.0
1.0,3.0,3.0
2.0,3.0,3.0
3.0,3.0,3.0
```

### 数据集-RectilinearGrid

RectilinearGrid:间距不均匀的网格,所有点都在正交的网格上。



#### 数据集-RectilinearGrid

```
from tvtk.api import tvtk
import numpy as np

x = np.array([0,3,9,15])
y = np.array([0,1,5])
z = np.array([0,2,3])
r = tvtk.RectilinearGrid()

r.x_coordinates = x
r.y_coordinates = y
r.z_coordinates = z
r.dimensions = len(x)|,len(y),len(z)
```

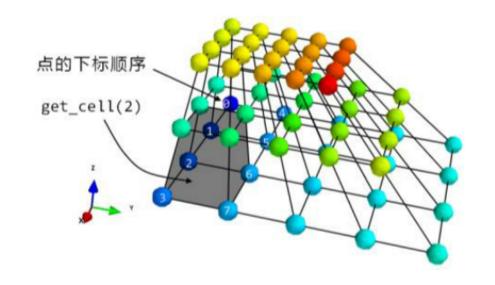
#### 数据集-RectilinearGrid

```
>>> for n in range(6):
        print(r.get_point(n))
(0.0, 0.0, 0.0)
(3.0, 0.0, 0.0)
(9.0, 0.0, 0.0)
(15.0, 0.0, 0.0)
(0.0, 1.0, 0.0)
(3.0, 1.0, 0.0)
>>>
```

## 数据集-StructuredGrid

StructuredGrid:创建任意形状的网格,需要指定点的坐标。

points、
dimensions、
point\_data.scalars
等属性进行初始化



## 数据集-Polydata

PolyData:由一系列的点、点之间的联系以及由点构成的多边形组成。

