



8th Advanced
School on
SCIENTIFIC
VISUALIZATION

Introduction to Visualization ToolKit

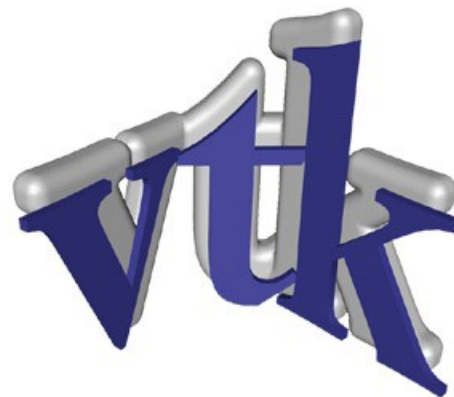
Stefano Perticoni – s.perticoni@scsitaly.com





Index

- General Introduction
- Data Structures
- Filtering
- Rendering
- Strategies and optimizations





What is VTK

- History - born in 1993 as example code from the visualization textbook. Ever since then it has grown via open source services funded model
- Kitware hosts the project and are primary developers
- VTK is a library - something that applications use

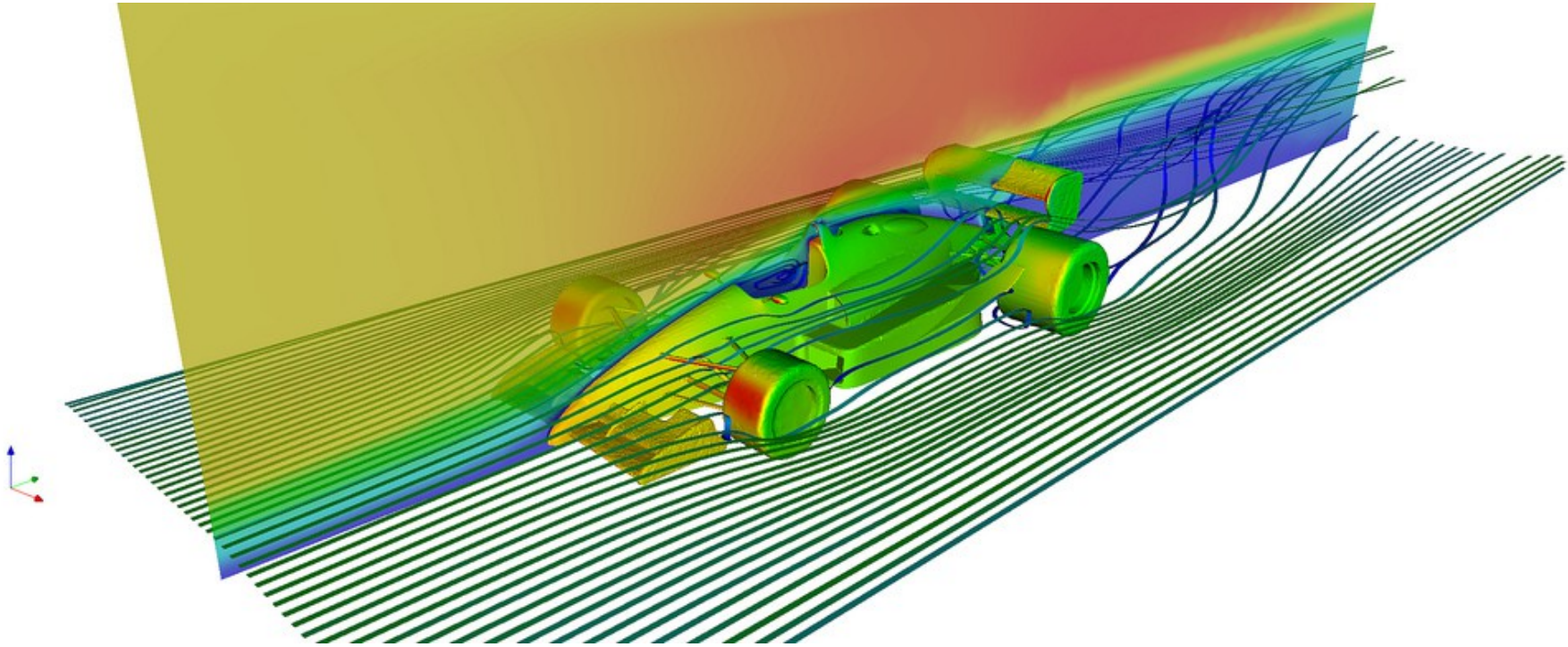


What can VTK do for me?

- SCI VIS — 2 to 4D data processing and (volume) rendering
- image processing
- text analysis and information visualization
- charting/plotting
- GUI support



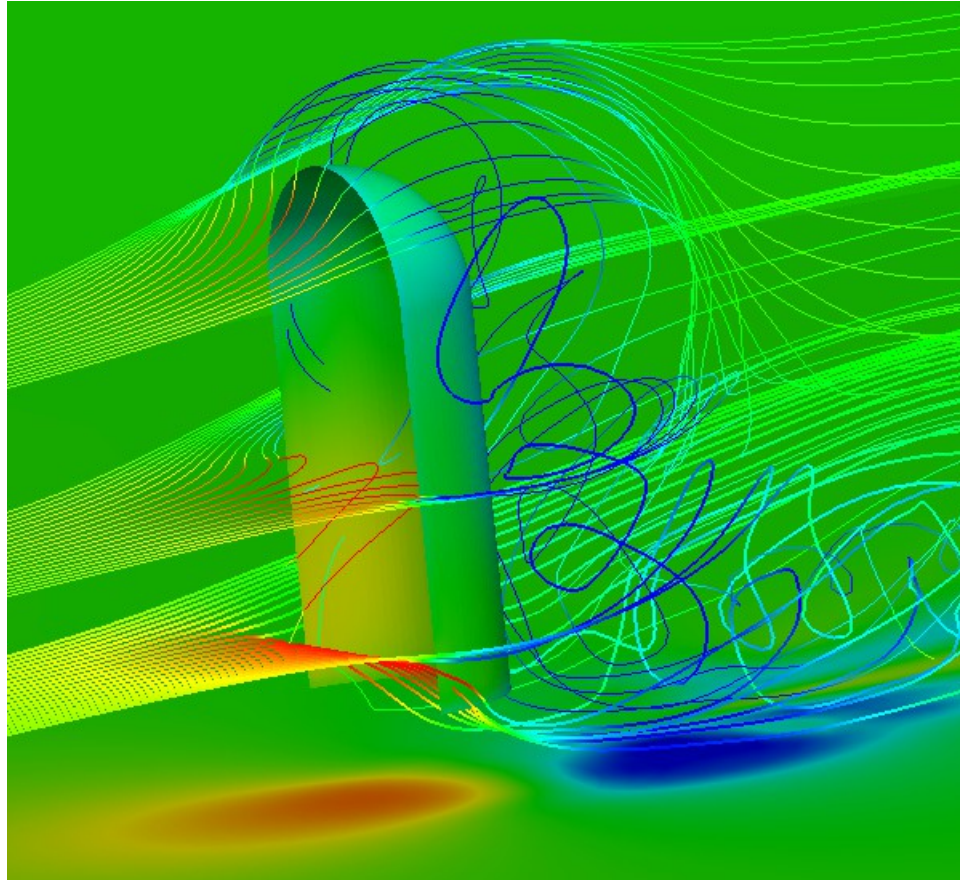
What VTK can do for me



Flow Around Car



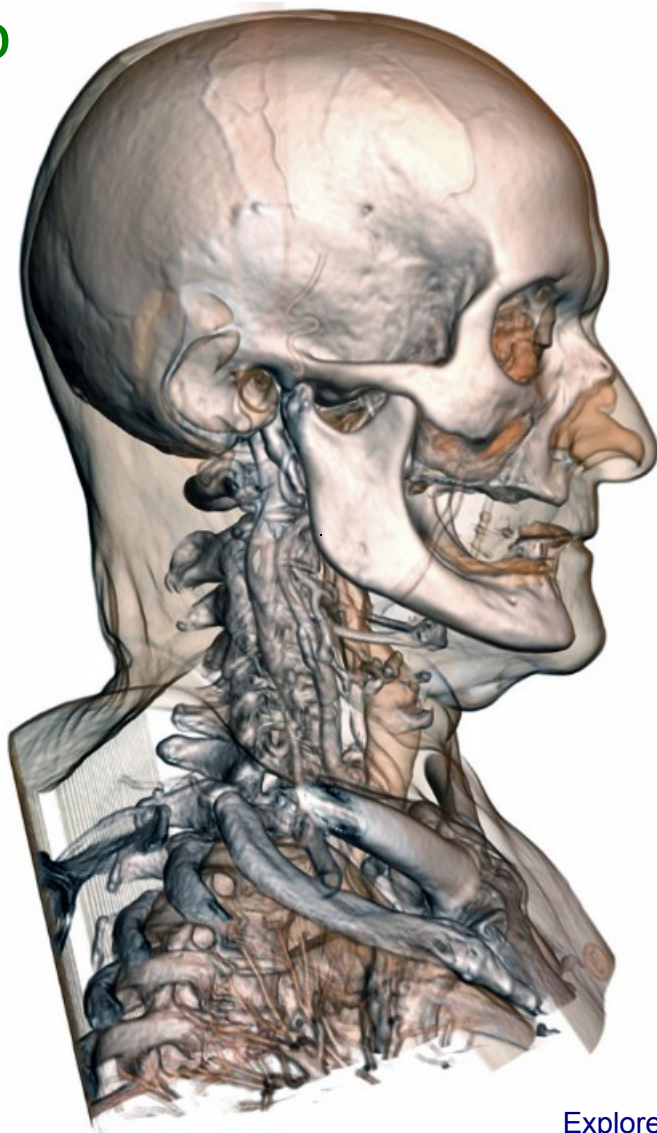
What VTK can do for me



Fluid Structure Interactions of Yacht Sails



What VTK can do for me



Explore datasets using 2D and 3D display methods



Kitware

- Site
- Cmake
- ITK
- Paraview
- VolView

www.kitware.com

The screenshot shows the Kitware website homepage. At the top, the Kitware logo is on the left and the text "Leaders in Visualization Technology" is on the right. Below this is a navigation bar with four tabs: "COMPANY PROFILE", "PRODUCTS/SERVICES", "OPEN SOURCE", and "CASE STUDIES". The main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a "Spotlight" section featuring a 3D visualization of a green and blue object, with the text "ActiViz Product Family" and "Embed the power of visualization into your Microsoft documents and Visual Basic applications." Below this is a "News & Announcements" section with several news items. On the right, there is a large 3D visualization of a hand skeleton in red and yellow, and a smaller 3D visualization of a skull and neck. A red circular badge in the bottom right corner of the main content area says "VolView Free 30 Day Evaluation". At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the copyright notice "© 2005 Kitware All Rights Reserved" and navigation links for "CONTACT KITWARE", "SEARCH", and "HOME".

Kitware *Leaders in Visualization Technology*

COMPANY PROFILE | PRODUCTS/SERVICES | OPEN SOURCE | CASE STUDIES

Spotlight

Professional Visualization Solutions, Tools, and Support

ActiViz Product Family

Embed the power of visualization into your Microsoft documents and Visual Basic applications.

News & Announcements

- NSF Awards Kitware Phase I SBIR for Volume Rendering of AMR Datasets
- Kitware Teams To Create The National Alliance for Medical Imaging Computing
- Kitware to Create Image-Guided Surgery Software Toolkit
- Kitware Awarded Phase II SBIR Grant From The Department Of Energy
- Kitware Wins Contract from NLM for Long-Term ITK Maintenance

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HOME | COMPANY PROFILE | PRODUCTS & SERVICES | OPEN SOURCE | CASE STUDIES | CONTACT US



Characteristics

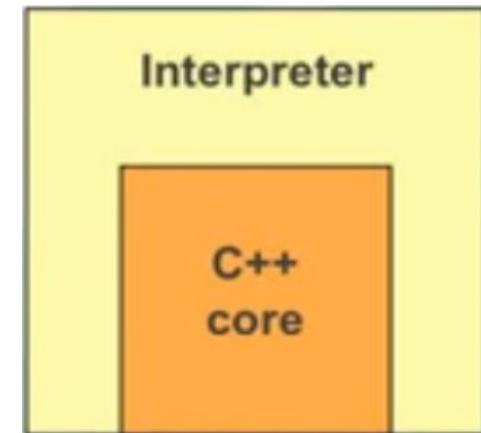
VKT is a C++ library

- FREE
- Open Source
- Cross Platform
- Extensible
- More then 600 classes
- Documented
- Dashboards



Characteristics (2)

- Structure :
object oriented c++ core
interpreted wrappings
- Interpreted layer generated
automatically by VTK wrapping
process

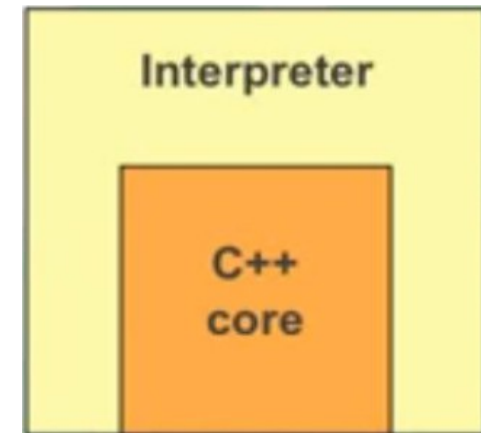


*Interpreted layer generated
automatically by VTK
wrapping process*



Characteristics (2)

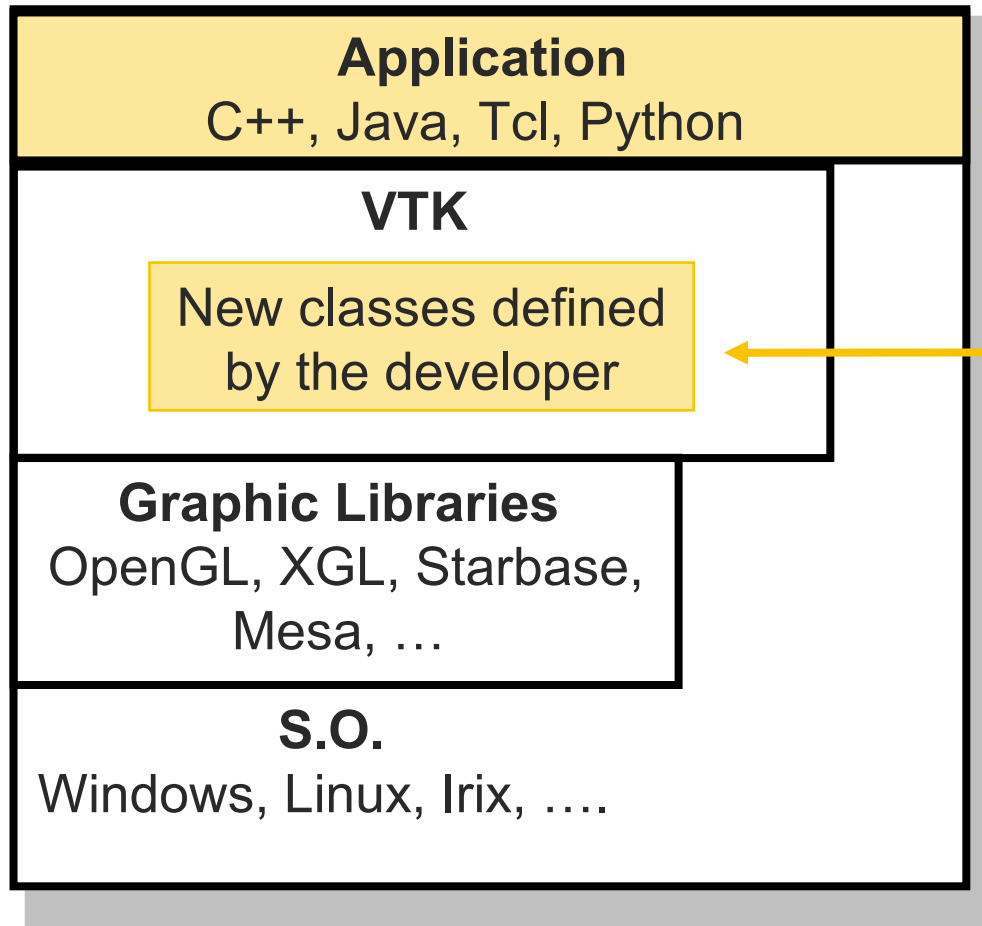
- Structure :
object oriented c++ core
interpreted wrappings
- Interpreted layer generated
automatically by VTK wrapping
process



*Interpreted layer generated
automatically by VTK
wrapping process*



Characteristics of VTK



**High level
programming**
Creation of applications

**Low level
programming**
Extending the library



Data

Information

One or more values that vary in a certain domain

Discretization or sampling



Domain partitioning in cells and measure values corresponding to the vertices.
(and/or cells)

Data

Discrete representation of the information

Structure

Attributes

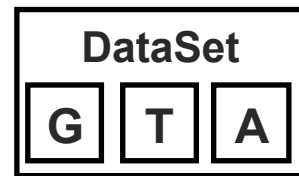
Whole measures

Geometry

vertices
property

Topology

cells
property





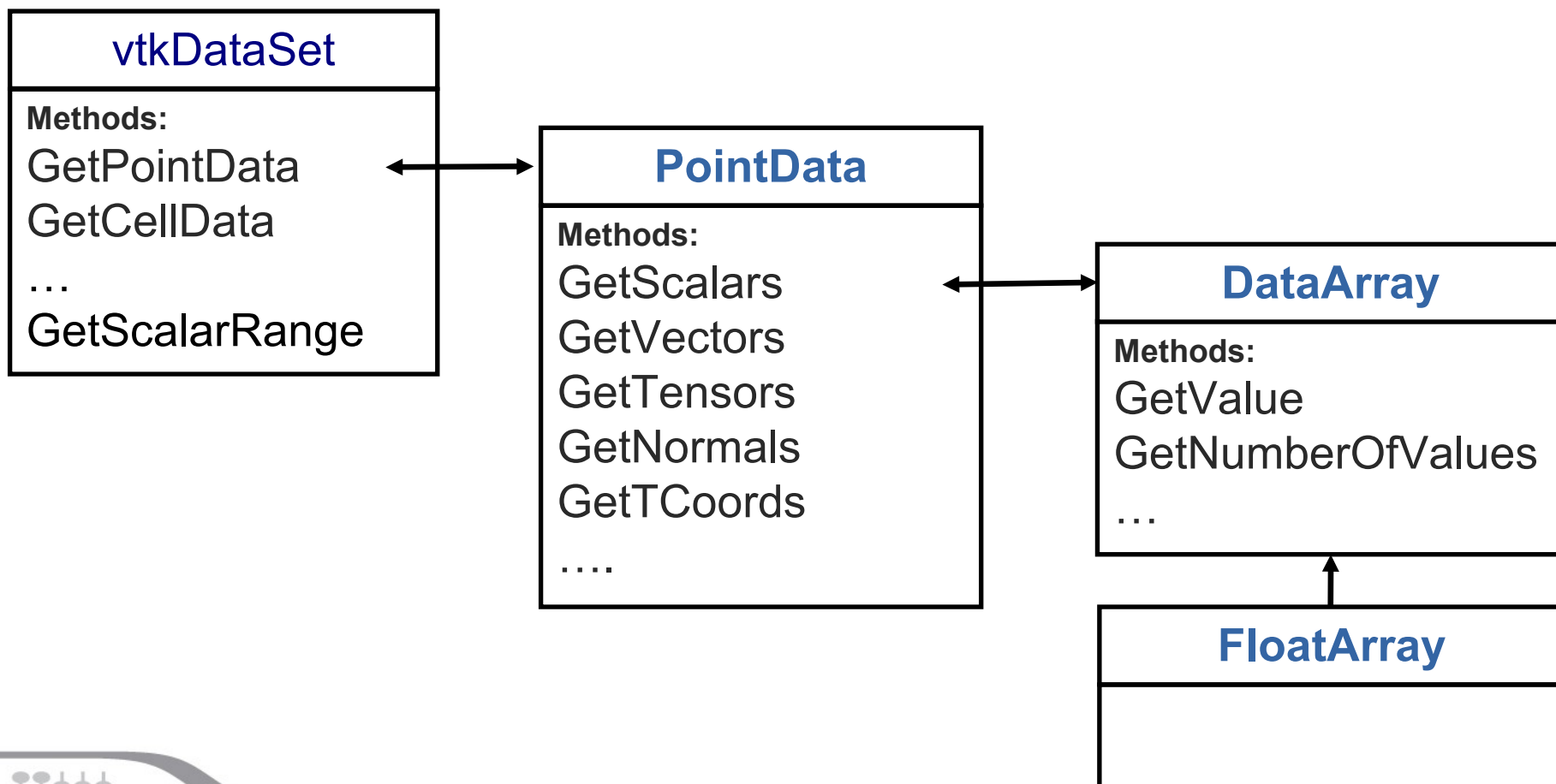
Attributes

- Association
 - Points attributes
 - Cells attributes
- Type
 - Scalars (max 4 components)
 - Vectors (3 components)
 - Tensors rank 3 (9 components)
 - Normal (3 components)
 - Texture Coordinates (max 3 components)
 - Fields ($n*m$ components)
- Representation
 - char double



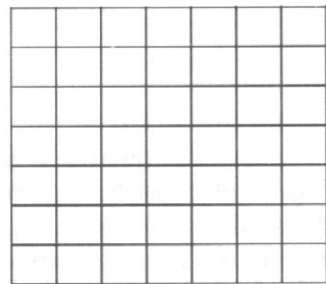
Attributes

```
Dato->GetPointData () ->GetScalars () ->GetValue (1) ;
```

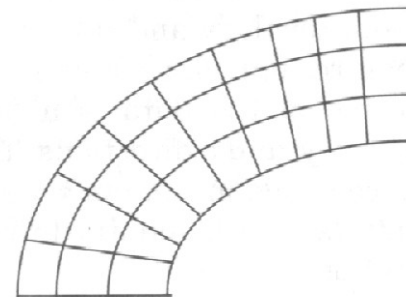
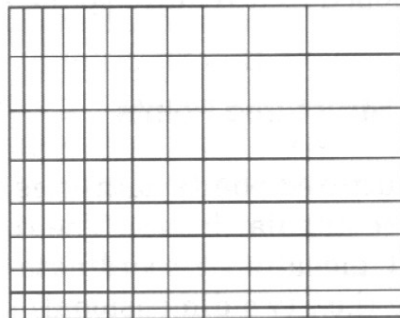




Data types



(a) Structured Points

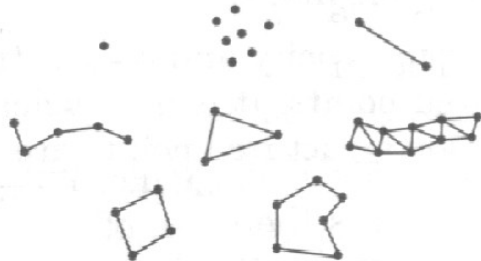


vtkStructuredPoints

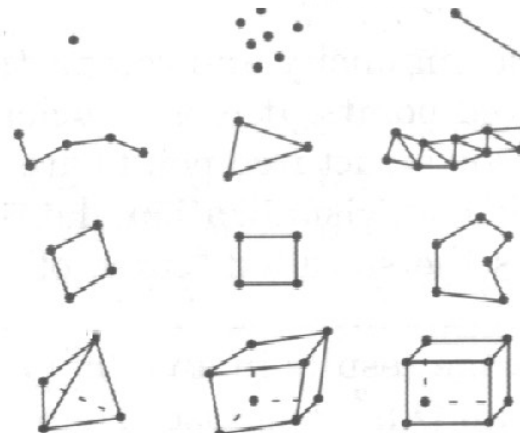
vtkRectilinearGrid

vtkStructuredGrid

(vtkImageData)



vtkPolyData



vtkUnstructuredGrid

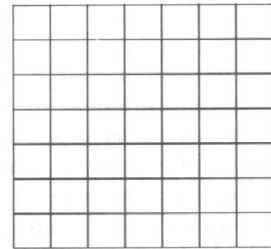


vtkStructuredPoints

Geometry and Topology (voxel) are both implicit and are determined using Origin, Dimensions, and Spacing.

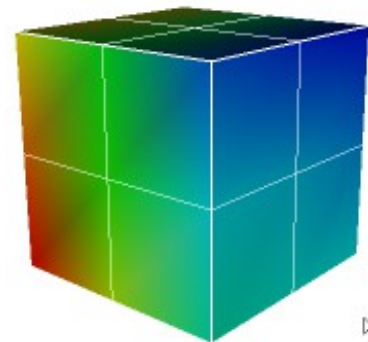
Sample C++ code that creates a StructuredPoints

```
vtkStructuredPoints *sp = vtkStructuredPoints::New();  
sp->SetOrigin      (0,0,0);  
sp->SetDimensions (3,3,3);  
sp->SetSpacing     (1,1,1);
```



(a) Structured Points

```
vtkFloatArray *fa = vtkFloatArray::New();  
for(i=0; i<27; i++)  
    fa->InsertValue( i, i );  
  
sp->GetPointData()->SetScalars( fa );
```

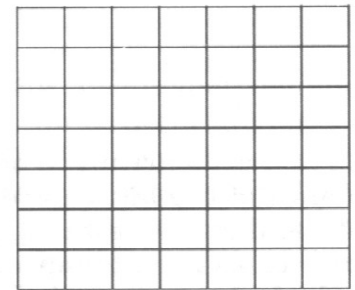




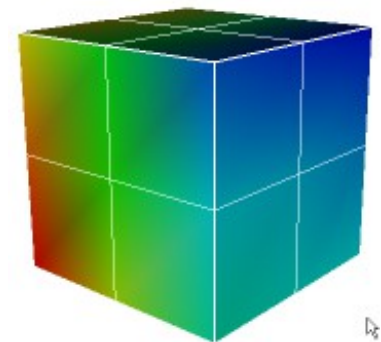
vtkStructuredPoints

Sample Python code that creates a StructuredPoints

```
sp = vtk.vtkStructuredPoints()  
sp.SetOrigin      (0,0,0)  
sp.SetDimensions (3,3,3)  
sp.SetSpacing     (1,1,1)  
  
fa = vtk.vtkFloatArray()  
for i in range(0,27):  
    fa.InsertValue( i, i )  
  
sp.GetPointData().SetScalars( fa );
```



(a) Structured Points

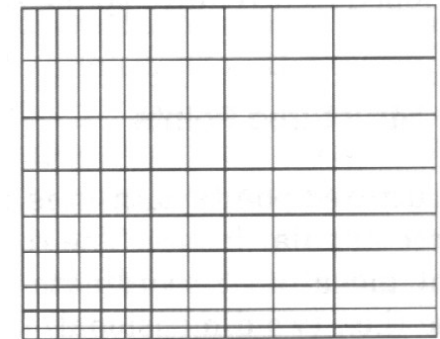




vtkRectilinearGrid

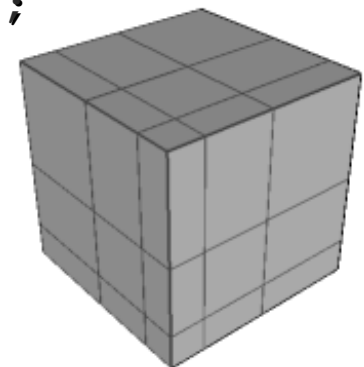
- Implicit Topology (hexahedron)
- Geometry obtained combining values of X,Y,Z coordinates specified using three arrays.

```
vtkFloatArray *fa = vtkFloatArray::New();  
fa->InsertValue( 0, 0 );  
fa->InsertValue( 1, 1 );  
fa->InsertValue( 2, 3 );  
fa->InsertValue( 3, 6 );
```



(b) Rectilinear Grid

```
vtkRectilinearGrid *rg = vtkRectilinearGrid::New();  
rg->SetDimensions (4,4,4);  
rg->SetXCoordinates (fa);  
rg->SetYCoordinates (fa);  
rg->SetZCoordinates (fa);
```

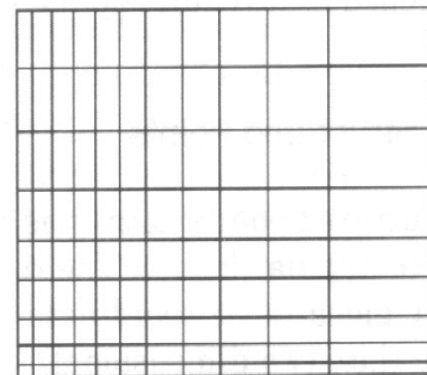




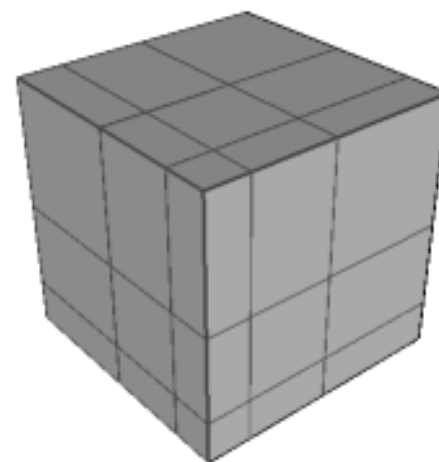
vtkRectilinearGrid

- Implicit Topology (hexahedron)
- Geometry obtained combining values of X,Y,Z coordinates specified using three arrays.

```
fa = vtk.vtkFloatArray()  
fa.InsertValue( 0, 0 )  
fa.InsertValue( 1, 1 )  
fa.InsertValue( 2, 3 )  
fa.InsertValue( 3, 6 )  
  
rg = vtk.vtkRectilinearGrid()  
rg.SetDimensions( 4, 4, 4 )  
rg.SetXCoordinates( fa )  
rg.SetYCoordinates( fa )  
rg.SetZCoordinates( fa )
```



(b) Rectilinear Grid





vtkStructuredGrid

- Implicit Topology – (hexahedron)
- Explicit Geometry

```
vtkPoints *p = vtkPoints::New();
```

```
p->InsertNextPoint( 0,0,0 );
```

```
p->InsertNextPoint( 1,0,0 );
```

```
p->InsertNextPoint( 0,1,0 );
```

```
p->InsertNextPoint( 1,1,0 );
```

```
p->InsertNextPoint( 0,0,1 );
```

```
p->InsertNextPoint( 1,0,1 );
```

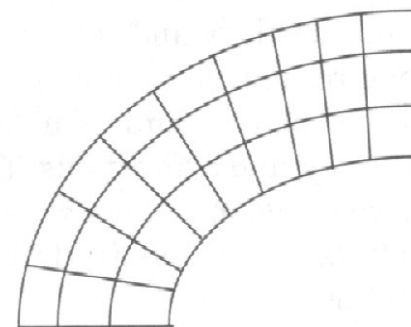
```
p->InsertNextPoint( 0,1,1.5 );
```

```
p->InsertNextPoint( 1,1,2 );
```

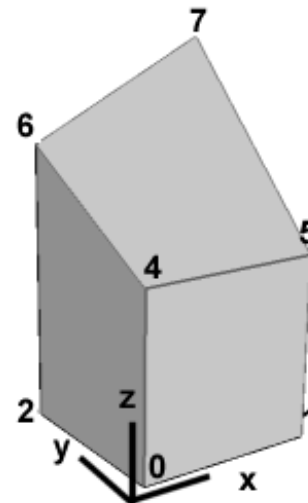
```
vtkStructuredGrid *sg = vtkStructuredGrid::New();
```

```
sg->SetDimensions (2,2,2);
```

```
sg->SetPoints (p);
```



(c) Structured Grid



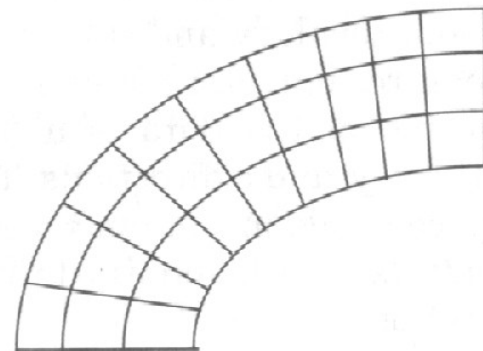


vtkStructuredGrid

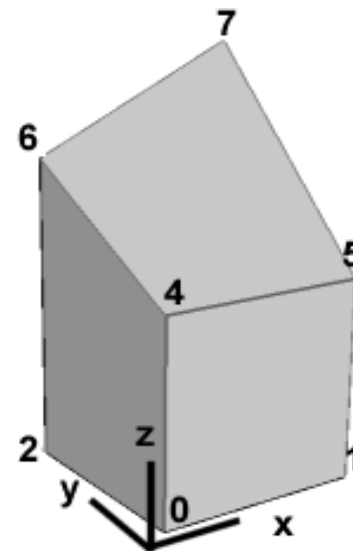
- Implicit Topology – (hexahedron)
- Explicit Geometry

```
p = vtk.vtkPoints()  
p.InsertNextPoint( 0,0,0 )  
p.InsertNextPoint( 1,0,0 )  
p.InsertNextPoint( 0,1,0 )  
p.InsertNextPoint( 1,1,0 )  
p.InsertNextPoint( 0,0,1 )  
p.InsertNextPoint( 1,0,1 )  
p.InsertNextPoint( 0,1,1.5 )  
p.InsertNextPoint( 1,1,2 )
```

```
sg = vtk.vtkStructuredGrid()  
sg.SetDimensions (2,2,2)  
sg.SetPoints (p)
```

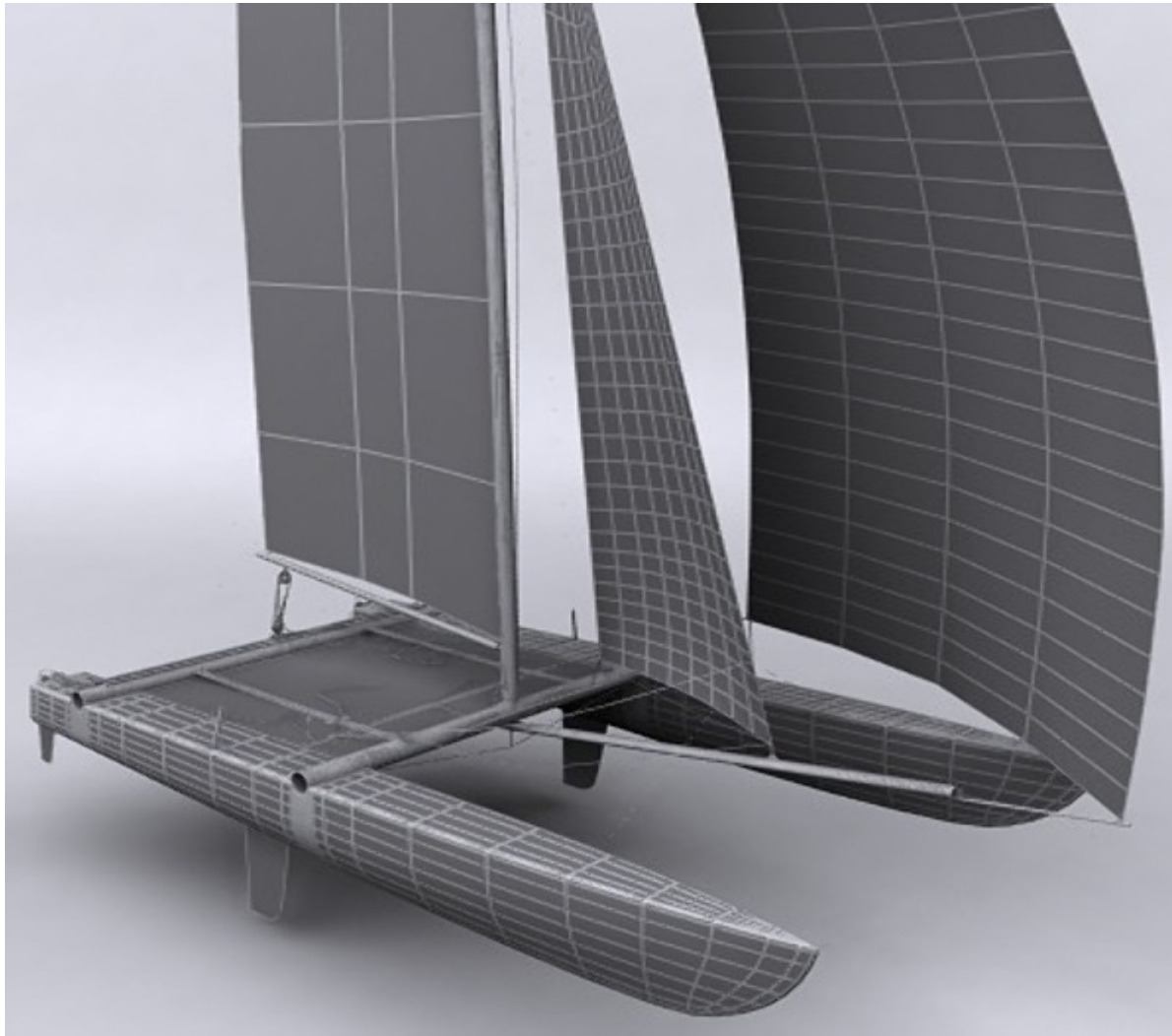


(c) Structured Grid





vtkPolyData



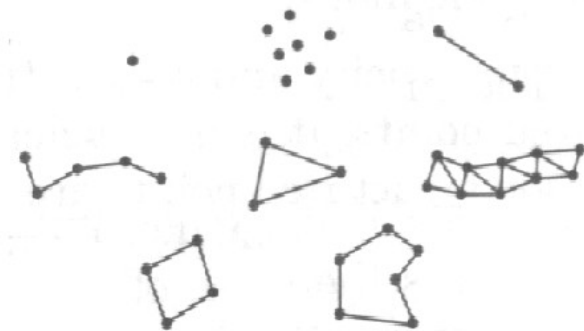


vtkPolyData

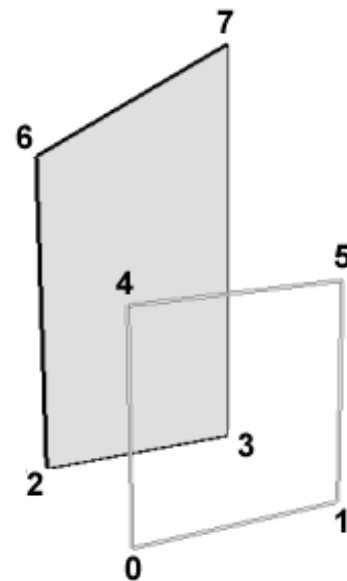
- Geometry and Topology both explicit
- **Cells** are subdivided in four classes:
Verts, Lines, Polys, Strip

```
vtkCellArray *quad = vtkCellArray::New();  
quad->InsertNextCell( 4 );  
quad->InsertCellPoint( 3 );  
quad->InsertCellPoint( 2 );  
quad->InsertCellPoint( 6 );  
quad->InsertCellPoint( 7 );
```

```
// create polyline cell with indexes 0,1,5,4,0  
vtkPolyData *pd = vtkPolyData::New();  
pd->SetPoints( p );  
pd->SetPolys ( quad );  
pd->SetLines ( polyline );
```



(e) Polygonal Data

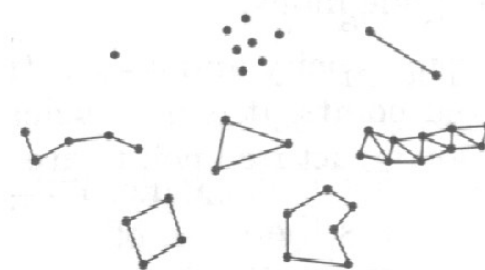




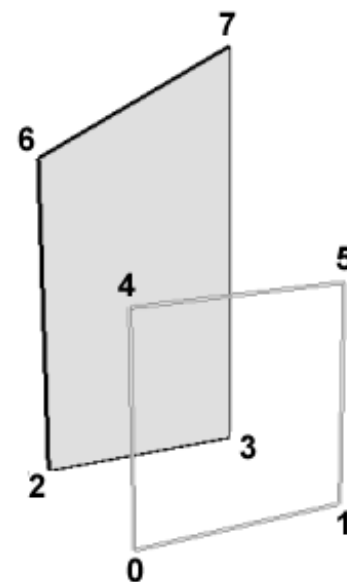
vtkPolyData

```
quad = vtk.vtkCellArray()  
quad.InsertNextCell( 4 )  
quad.InsertCellPoint( 3 )  
quad.InsertCellPoint( 2 )  
quad.InsertCellPoint( 6 )  
quad.InsertCellPoint( 7 )
```

```
polyline = vtk.vtkCellArray()  
polyline.InsertNextCell( 5 )  
polyline.InsertCellPoint( 0 )  
polyline.InsertCellPoint( 1 )  
polyline.InsertCellPoint( 5 )  
polyline.InsertCellPoint( 4 )  
polyline.InsertCellPoint( 0 )
```



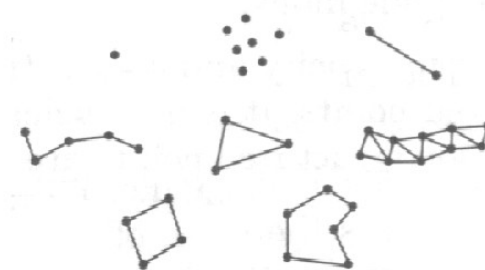
(e) Polygonal Data



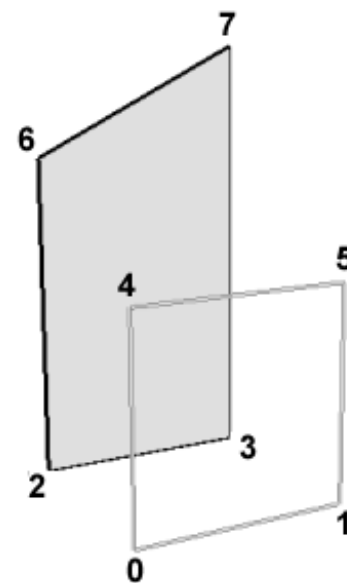


vtkPolyData

```
pd = vtk.vtkPolyData()  
pd.SetPoints( p )  
pd.SetPolys ( quad )  
pd.SetLines ( polyline )
```

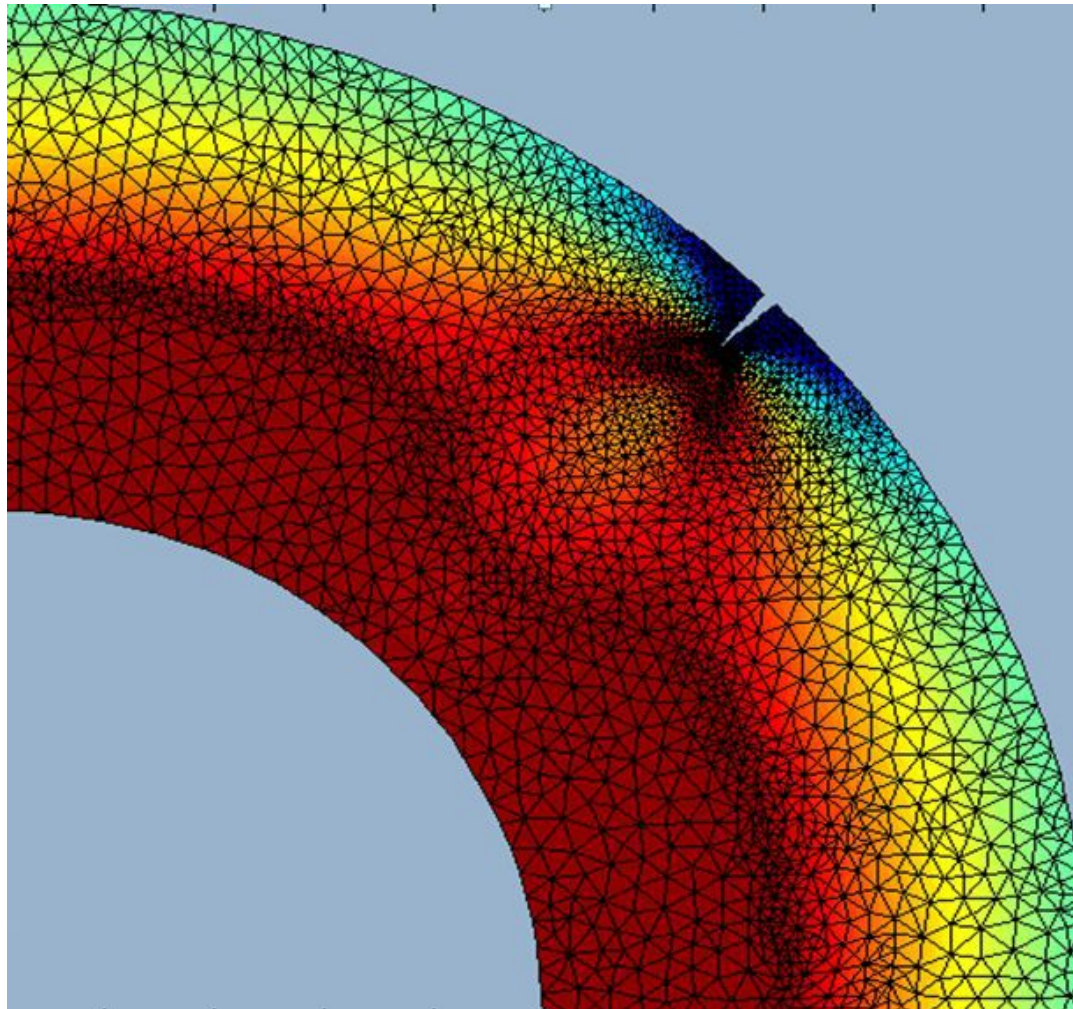


(e) Polygonal Data





vtkUnstructuredGrid



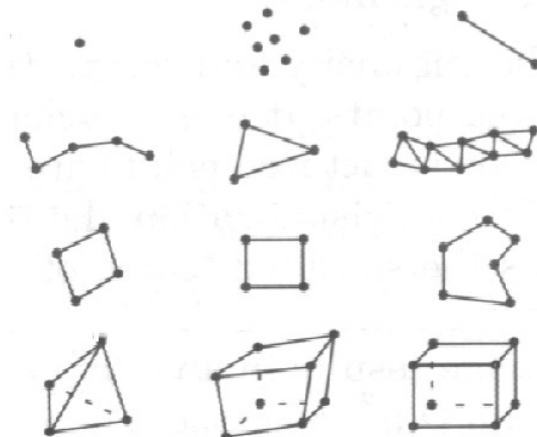


vtkUnstructuredGrid

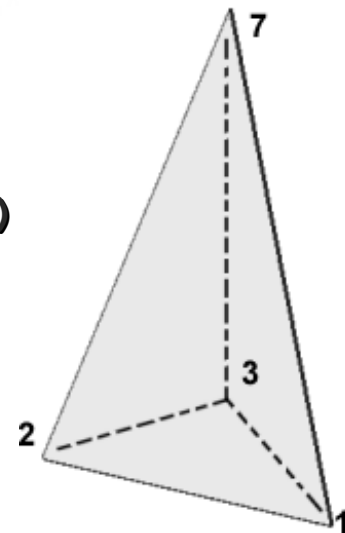
- Geometry and Topology both explicit
- Cells can be 0,1,2 or 3D

```
vtkIdList *il = vtkIdList::New();  
il->InsertNextId( 1 );  
il->InsertNextId( 2 );  
il->InsertNextId( 3 );  
il->InsertNextId( 7 );
```

```
vtkUnstructuredGrid *ug = vtkUnstructuredGrid::New()  
ug->SetPoints( p );  
ug->InsertNextCell( VTK_TETRA, il );
```



(f) Unstructured Grid



see `vtkCellType.h`

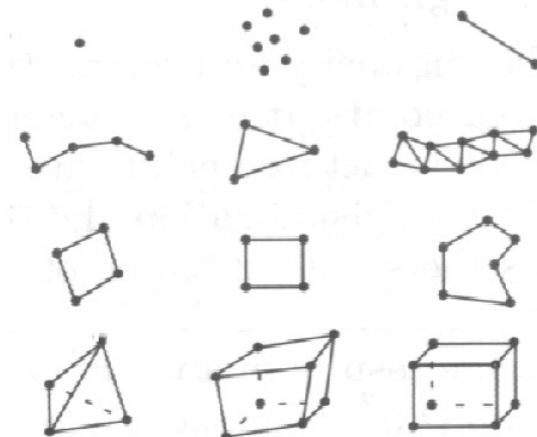


vtkUnstructuredGrid

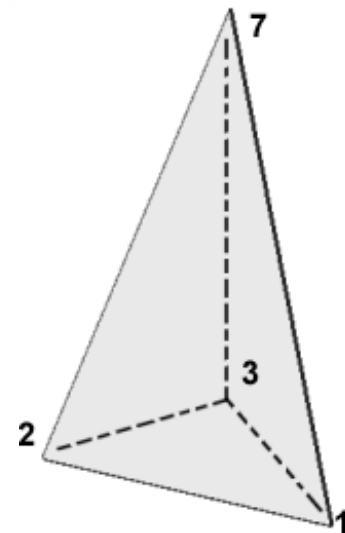
- Geometry and Topology both explicit
- Cells can be 0,1,2 or 3D

```
il = vtk.vtkIdList()  
il.InsertNextId( 1 )  
il.InsertNextId( 2 )  
il.InsertNextId( 3 )  
il.InsertNextId( 7 )
```

```
ug = vtk.vtkUnstructuredGrid()  
ug.SetPoints( p )  
ug.InsertNextCell( vtk.VTK_TETRA, il )
```



(f) Unstructured Grid



see `vtkCellType.h`

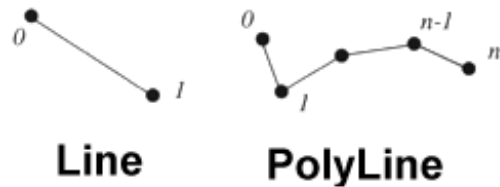


Cell types

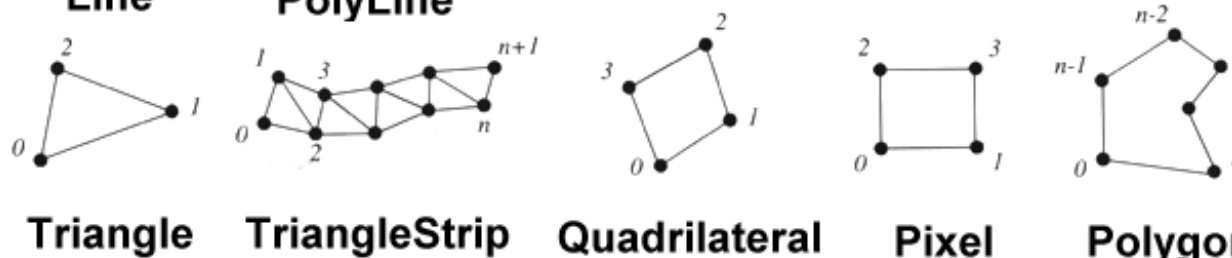
• 0d



• 1d



• 2d



• 3d





Cell types

- Non linear Cells



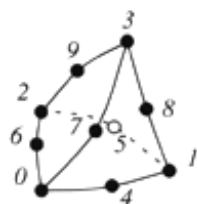
Quadratic Edge



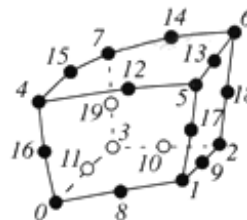
Quadratic Triangle



Quadratic Quadrilateral



Quadratic Tetrahedron

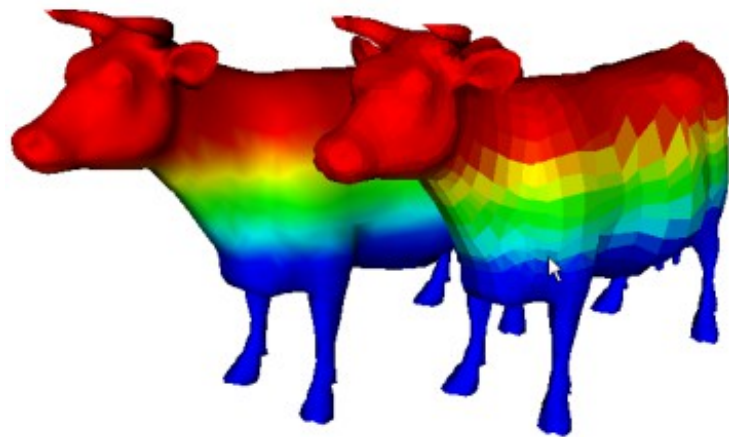


Quadratic Hexahedron



Data querying

- Geometry
 - GetNumberOfPoints, GetPoint, FindPoint
 - GetCenter, GetBounds, GetLenght,
- Topology
 - GetNumberOfCells, GetCell, FindCell, IntersectWithLine
 - GetPointCells, GetCellPoints, GetCellNeighbors
- Attributes
 - GetScalarRange
 - GetScalar, GetVector
 - EvaluatePosition





Supported formats

- **Reader/Writer** – works only on one data
 - Native VTK format (ASCII, Binary, XML)
 - Images: BMP, JPEG, TIFF, PNG, PNM, RAW (also 3D), DEM, GESigna
 - Surfaces: STL, MCubes, PLY
 - Volumes: Plot3D, SLC, UGFacet
 - Other: Particles
- **Importer/Exporter** – works only on the scene
 - Import : 3DS, VRML
 - Export : IVO, OBJ, OOGLE, RIB, VRML



Data Import

Strategies:

- “ASCII ART”
 - The VTK ASCII format is really simple, in some cases you have only to add a header to the data and transform it in VTK.
- Create VTK data programmatically
 - If you are able to write a program that is able to read the data to be imported, can be created a VTK data type as seen in the previous slides (Programmable Source)
- Build a Reader
 - In case of frequent usage, building a reader is the best way to proceed, but also the more expensive. At the end it can be donated to the community.



Pipeline

data-flow paradigm

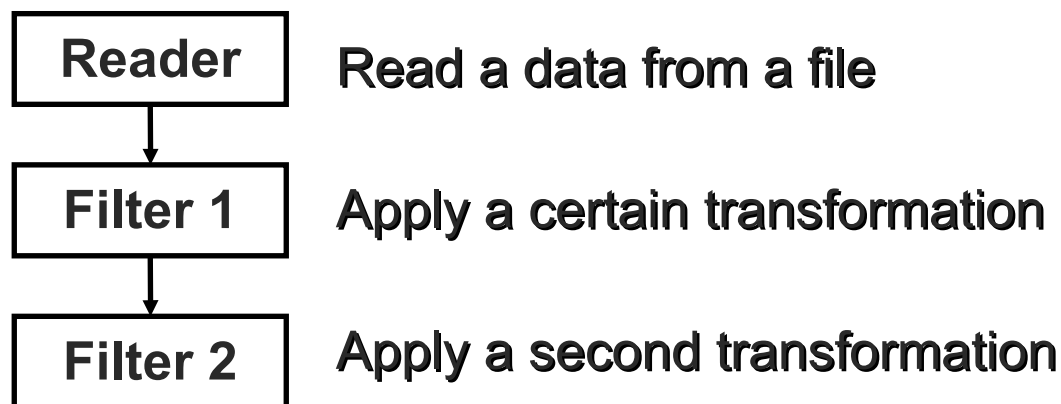
- Create a visualization using VTK means:
 - Find out in the VTK libraries the necessary filters
 - Link them together (this is called **pipeline**)
In simple cases the pipeline will be a linear chain, while in more complex cases it can be a graph.
- The pipeline ends with a Window object
Showing this window, we will see the first result of the elaboration; you can then pass to the interactive phase that allows you:
 - Change the object's properties or how they are linked
 - Evaluate the obtained result eventually go back to the previous value.
- No more code is strictly required.
(execution demand driven)



Filters

- A **Filter** is an object that can elaborate a data, in particular receive a data from its **input**, elaborate it considering its **parameters**, gives the result using its **output**.

In some cases, filters don't have inputs (Readers, Source) or don't have the output (Writer, Mapper)

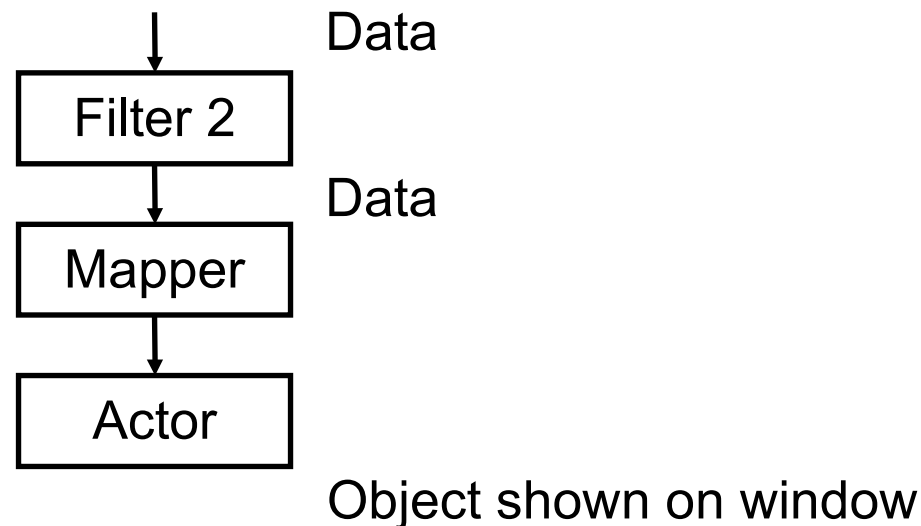


- Multiple Input / Output
- Multiple Fan-Out
- Developer doesn't create data



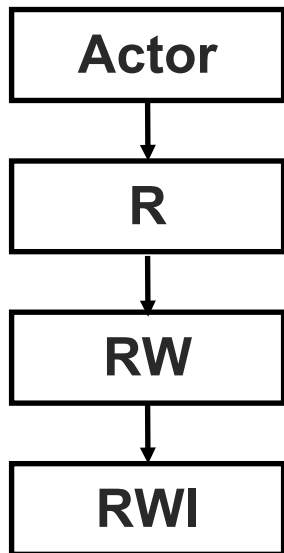
Mapper and Actors

- In general a chain of filters end with two objects: the Mapper and the Actor.
- The Mapper specify interface between data and graphics primitives
- The Actor represents one of the objects shown into the window. The Actor is always linked to a Mapper.





R,RW,RWI

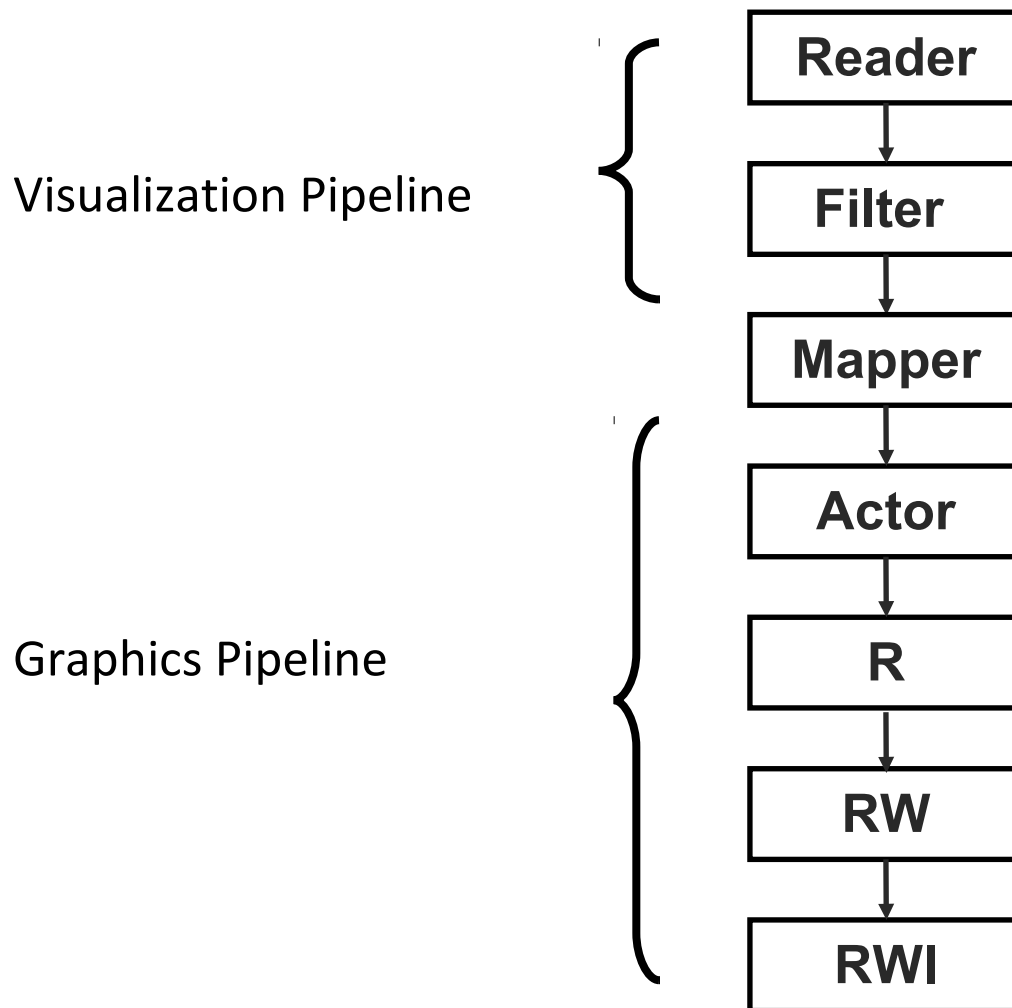


The pipeline visualization happen using the following objects:

- The **Renderer** receives one or more actors and represents “the visualized scene”.
- The **RenderWindow** represents the window that you see on the screen and contains the scene.
- The **RenderWindowInteractor** add the interactivity, the possibility to manage the Mouse events. By default the interactor allows you to change the scene point of view.

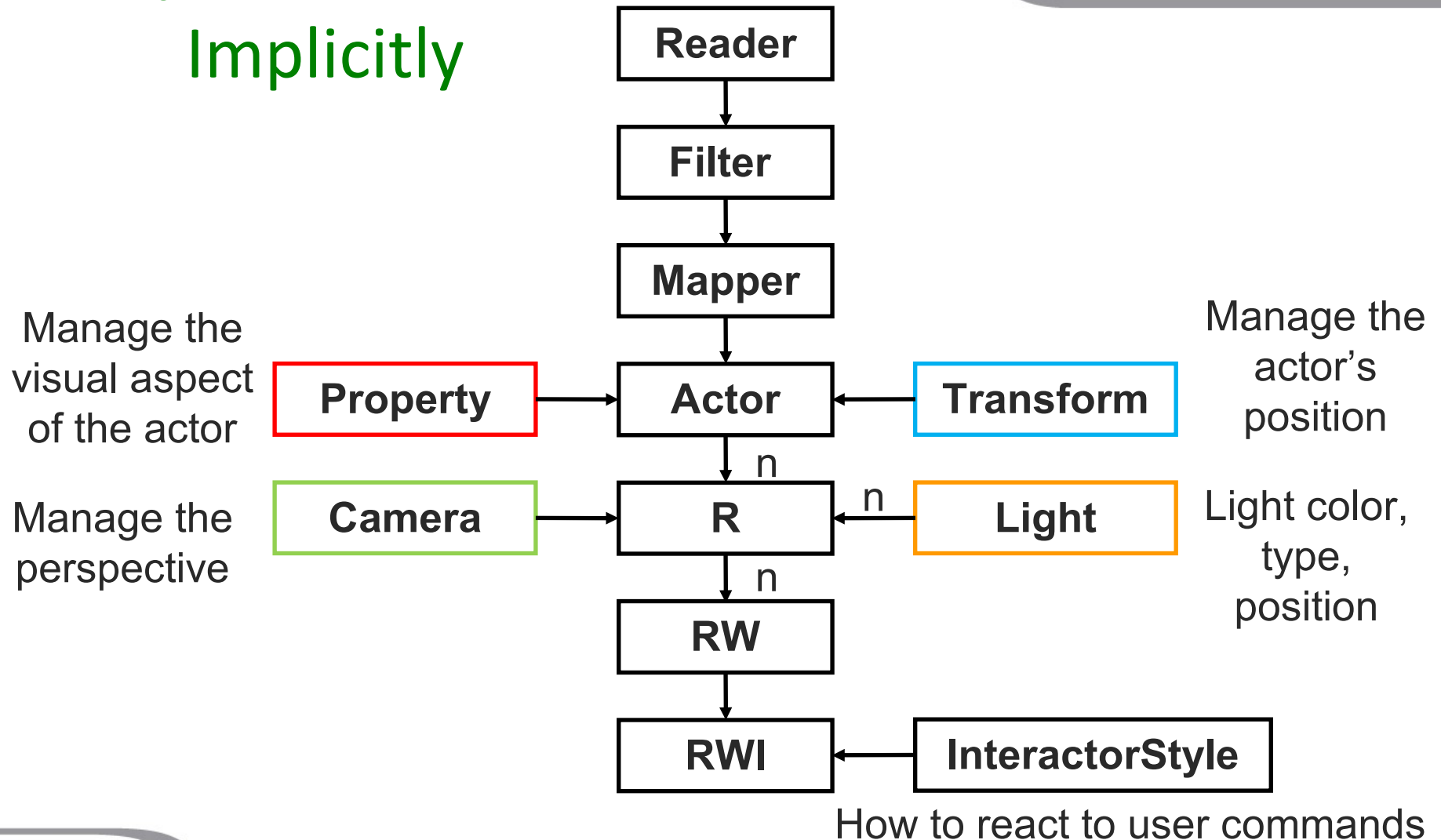


Complete Pipeline





Objects Created Implicitly

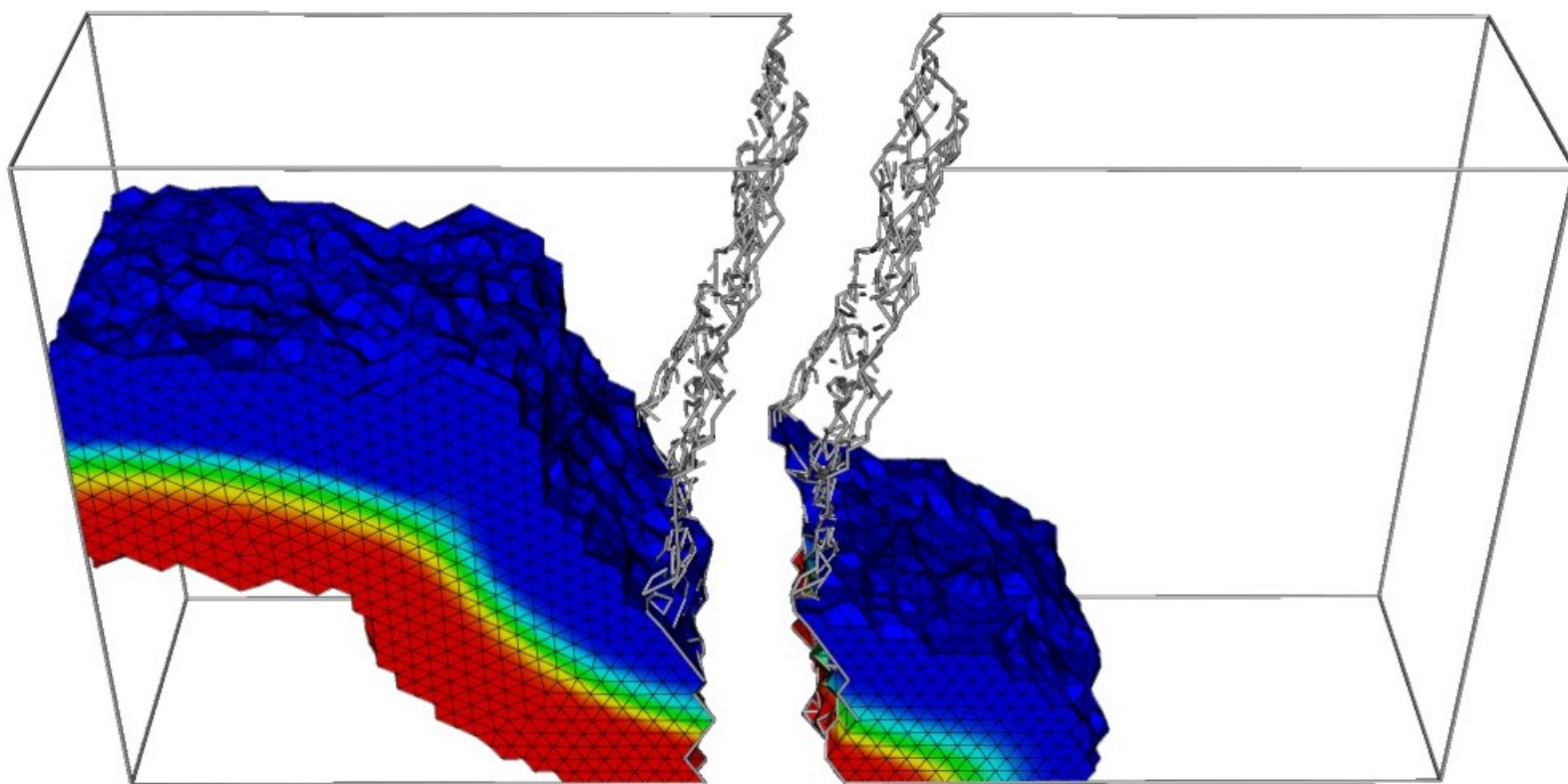




Techniques and Optimization

CPU 0

CPU 1



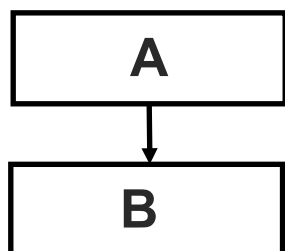


Techniques and Optimization

- Filter's connection
- Reference Counting
- Pipeline execution
- Data sharing
- Caching
- Streaming
- Multithreading

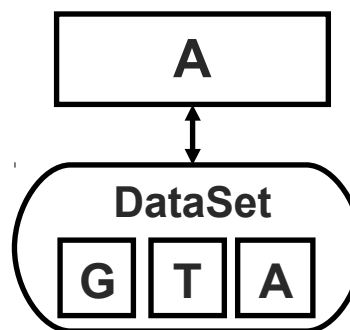


Filters connection

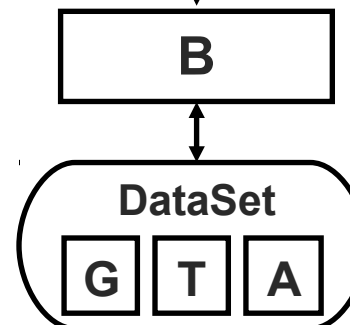


Let's see what there's behind this diagram

STEP 1:
create A,
A create its own Output



STEP 2:
create B,
B create its own Output

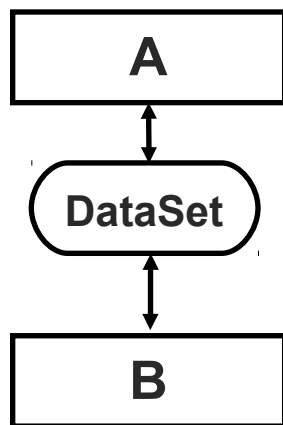


STEP 3:
Link B with A,
`B->SetInputConnection (`
`A->GetOutputPort ()`



Reference Count

What happen if A is deleted ?



- Each VTK object has internally a counter called “Reference Count” (RC), that keep trace of how many other objects have a pointer to it.
- This counter can be changed using two methods Register and Unregister.
- Normally these methods are invoked as side-effect of New, Delete and SetXYZMethod.



New and Delete

- **New** and **Delete** are invoked by an entity external to the object. Its implicit that if this entity create the object, than want to use it, so objects are created with RC=1.

```
vtkFilter::New()  
{Register, ...}
```

- When how created the object don't want to use it anymore, will call the **Delete** method of the object:

```
vtkFilter::Delete()  
{  
    Unregister,  
    if( RC == 0 ) delete this  
}
```



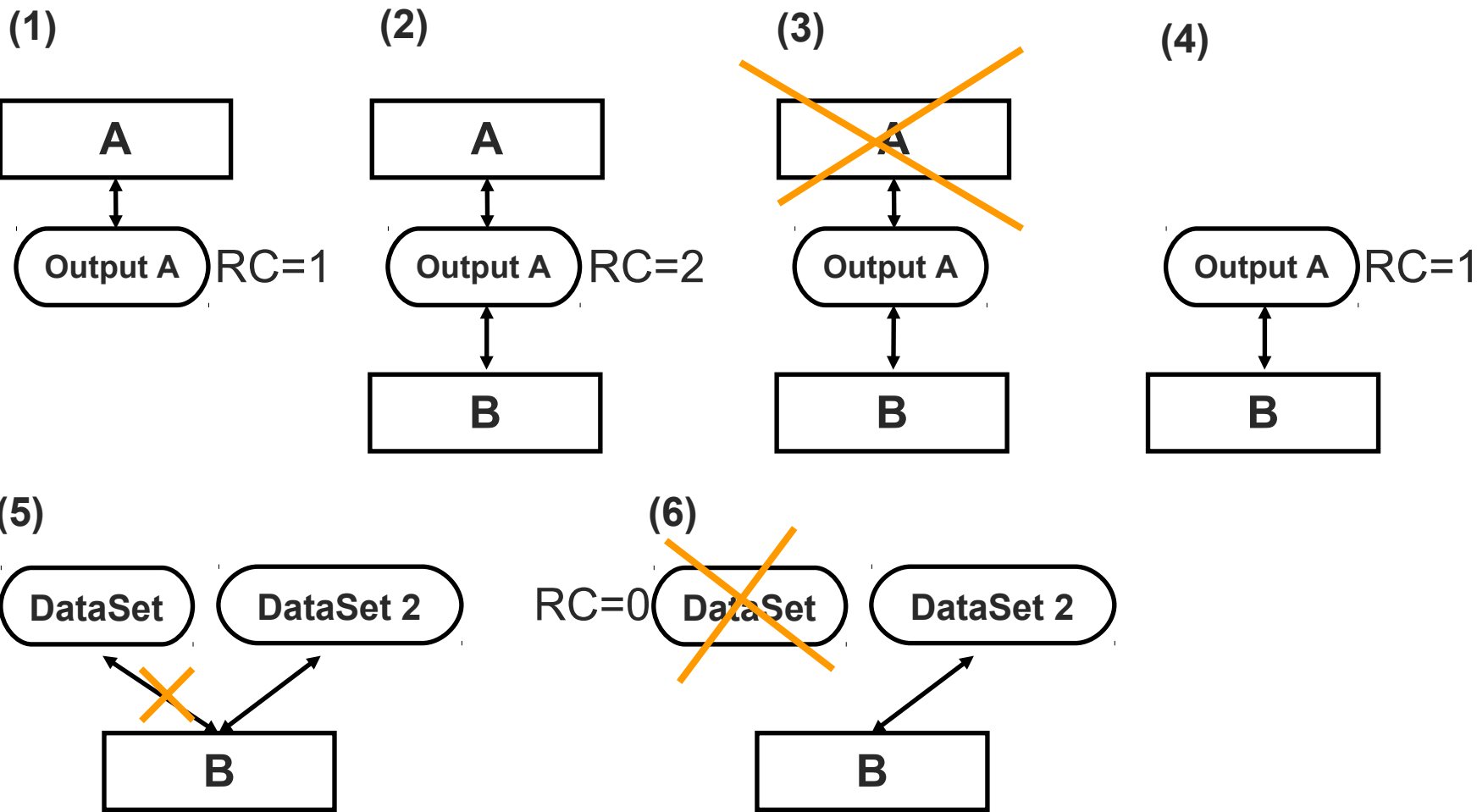
SetInputConnection

- All methods that links together objects (like SetInputConnection) have a prefix “Set” and are created starting from macros.

```
vtkFilterXYZ::SetInputConnection(vtkAlgorithmOutput *Input)
{
    ...
    I->Register(NULL);
    ...
    this->Modified();
}
```



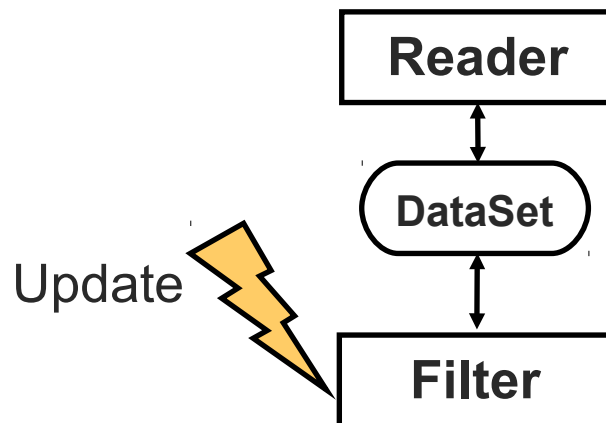
Scenario





Pipeline execution

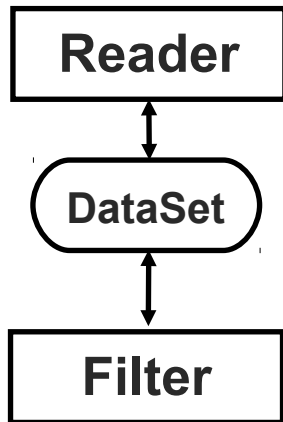
Pipeline execution is
“On Demand” and is triggered
By an “Update” request



- **Modified Time (MT)**
- **Executed Time (ET)**
- **Update**
- **Execute**



Pipeline execution

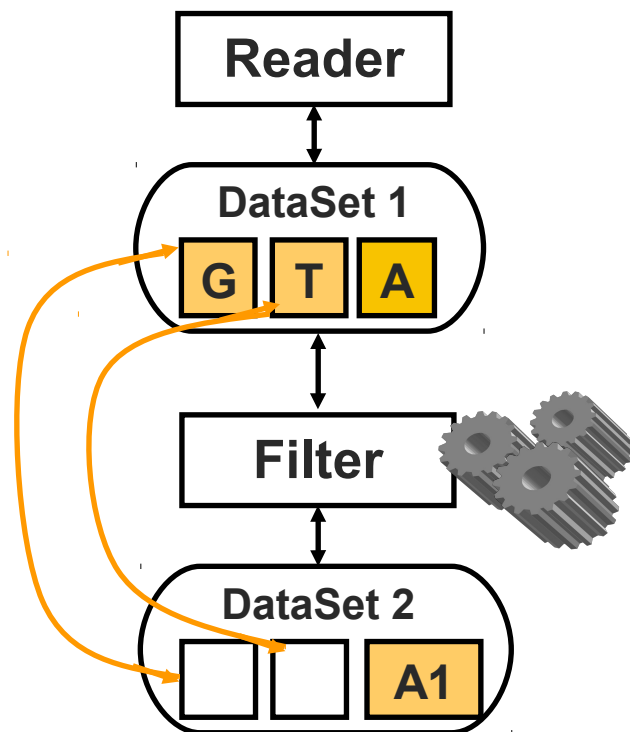


- 3 **Reader::Update()** 4
`{ if(MT > ET) Execute(); }`
- 2 **DataSet::Update()**
`{ if(Source) Source->Update(); }`
- 1 **Filter::Update()**
`{`
`Input->Update();`
`if(Input->ET > ET || MT > ET)`
`Execute() 5`
`}`



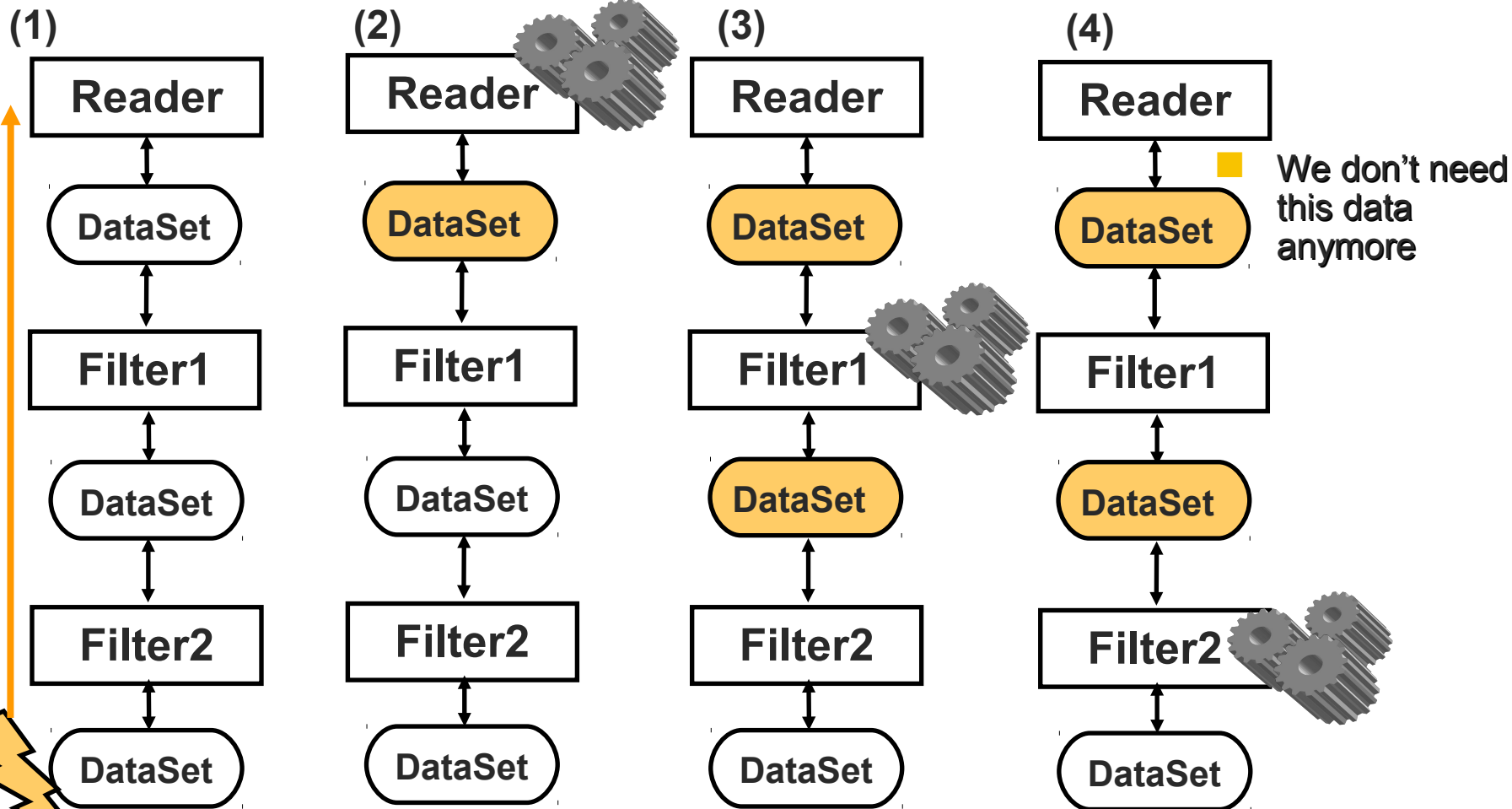
Data sharing

- The Reader terminated its execution and has “filled” G,T,A of its Output
- Now the filter can Execute. For example the Filter create new attributes.
- Geometry and Topology are then the same on the dataset1, so are good also for the dataset2, we don't need to copy. In dataset2 will be only the pointers to G and T.
- G and T are portions of shared data, the RefCounting take care of their time life.



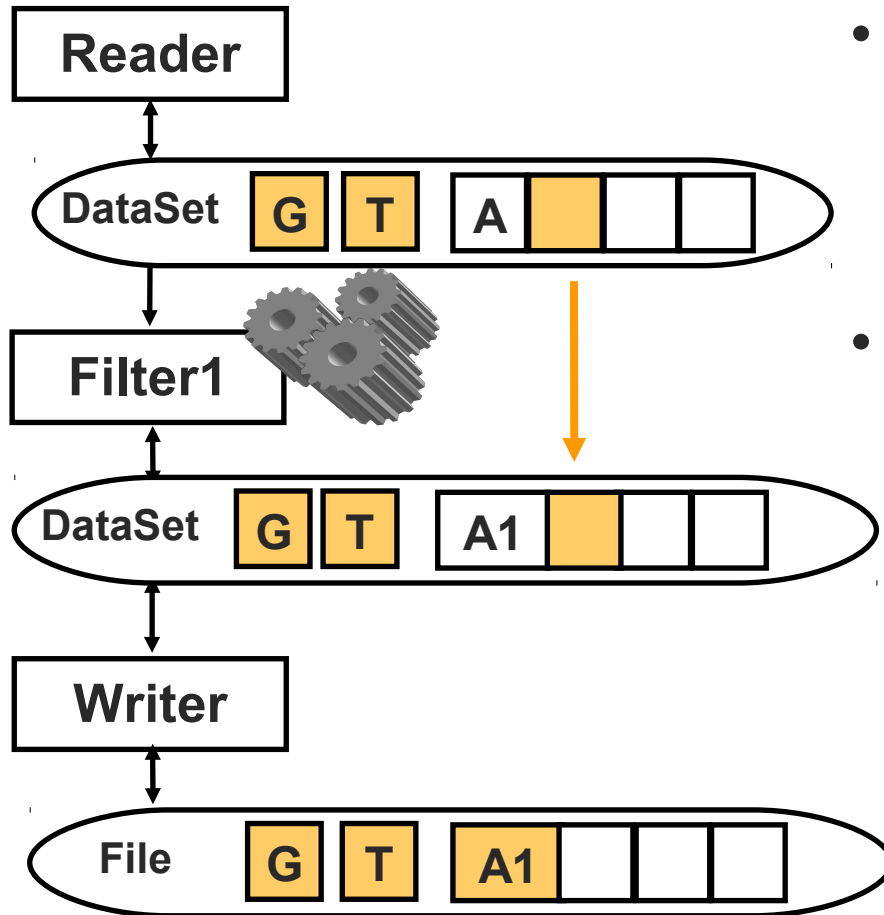


Caching





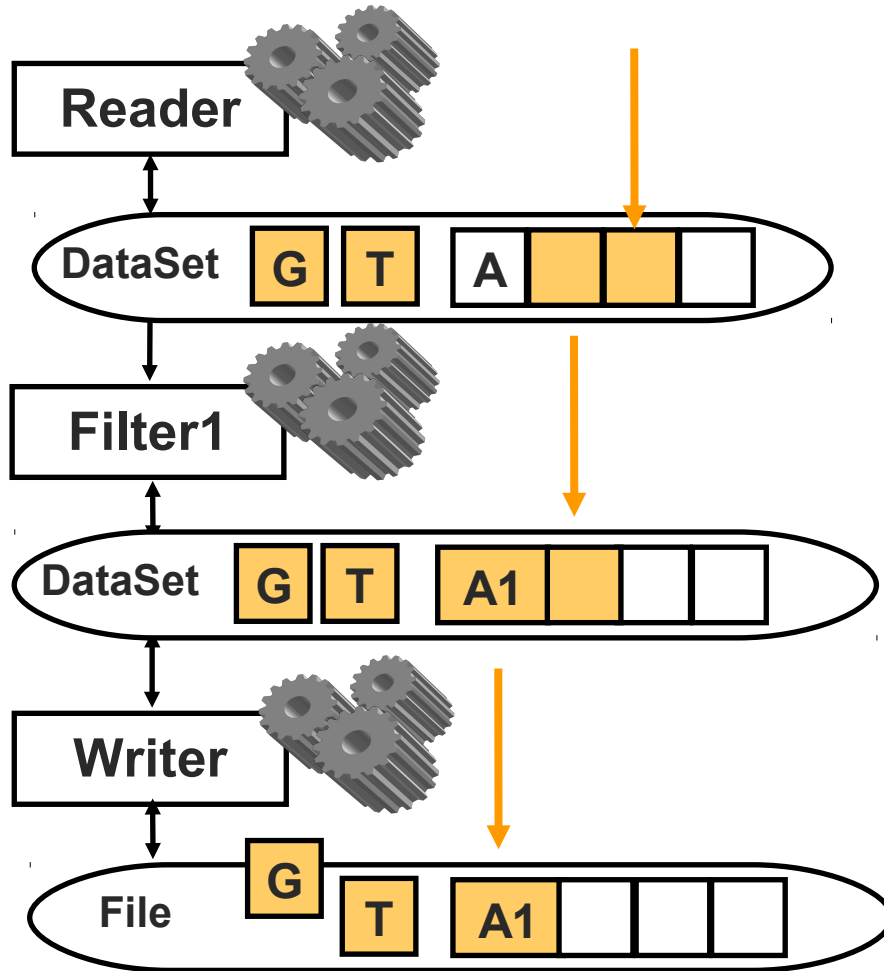
Streaming



- There are algorithms that can execute on a single portion of the entire data
- In this case the Pipeline execution happens in more than one phase, each time a different portion of the data is produced.



Multi-threading

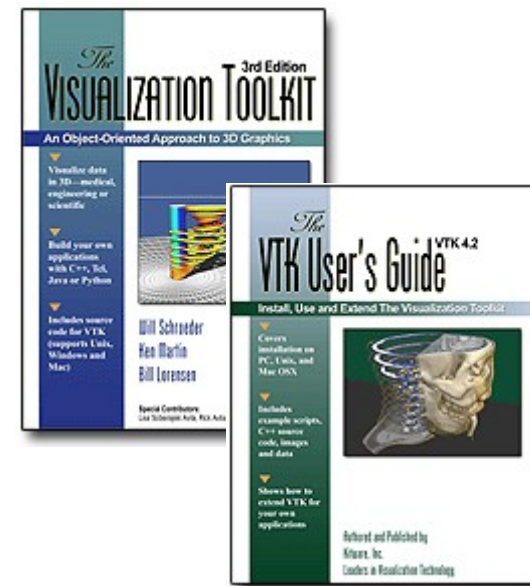


- VTK supports two types of multi-threading
- A) Parallelism of filters. The Exec is multi-threaded.
- B) Parallelism between Filters. In case of elaborations using streaming, filters works on different portions of the same data



Tools

- User Guide
- Examples (<http://www.vtk.org/Wiki/VTK/Examples>)
- Help
- Sources
- Wiki
- Mailing List
- Git / DashBoard / BugList





Thank you 😊



Credits 😊

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