

Scientific Visualization

Tools & Techniques

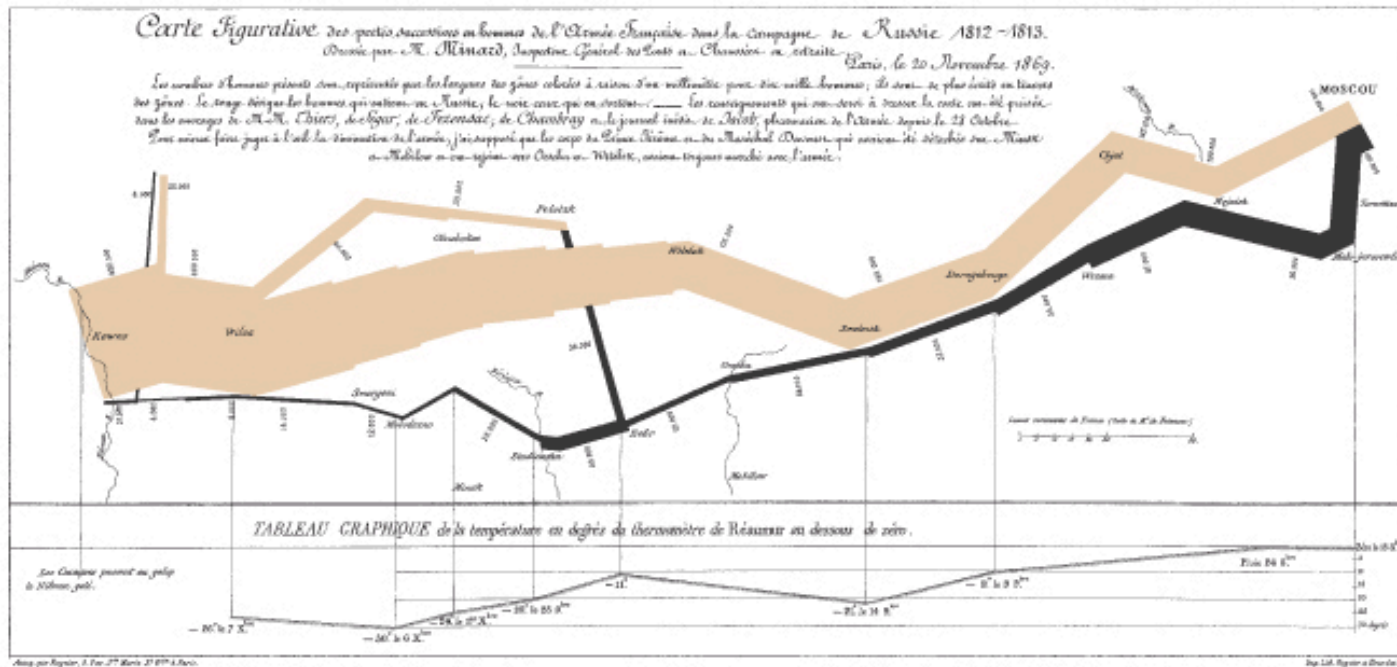
Eliot Feibush

Research Computing Boot Camp

November 1, 2018

Early Multivariate Data Vis

Not so good for Napoleon in 1812



Napoleon's March to Moscow The War of 1812

This classic of Charles Joseph Minard (1781-1870), the French engineer, shows the terrible fate of Napoleon's army in Russia. Described by E. J. Massé as seeming to defy the gas of the historian by its brutal eloquence, this combination of data map and time-series, drawn in 1869, portrays the devastating losses suffered in Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812. Beginning at the left on the Polish-Russian border near the Niemen River, the thick band shows the size of the army (422,000 men) as it invaded Russia in June 1812. The width of the band indicates the size of the army at each place on the map. In September, the army reached Moscow, which was by then sacked and deserted, with 100,000 men. The path of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow is depicted by the darker, lower band, which is linked to a temperature

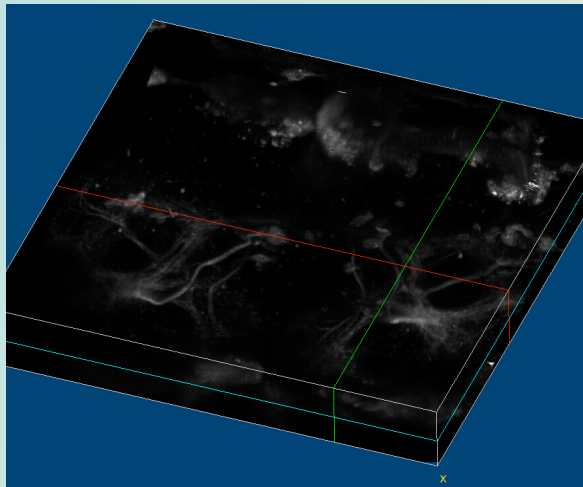
scale and data at the bottom of the chart. It was a bitterly cold winter, and many froze on the march out of Russia. As the graphic shows, the crossing of the Berezina River was a disaster, and the army finally struggled back into Poland with only 30,000 men remaining. Also shown are the movements of auxiliary troops, as they sought to protect the rear and the flank of the advancing army. Minard's graphic tells a rich, coherent story with its multivariate data, far more enlightening than just a single number bouncing along over time. Six variables are plotted: the size of the army, its location on a two-dimensional surface, direction of the army's movement, and temperature on various dates during the retreat from Moscow. It may well be the best statistical graphic ever drawn.

Edward R. Tufte, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information* Graphics Press, Box 430 Cheshire, Connecticut 06030

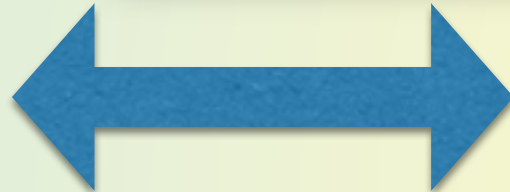
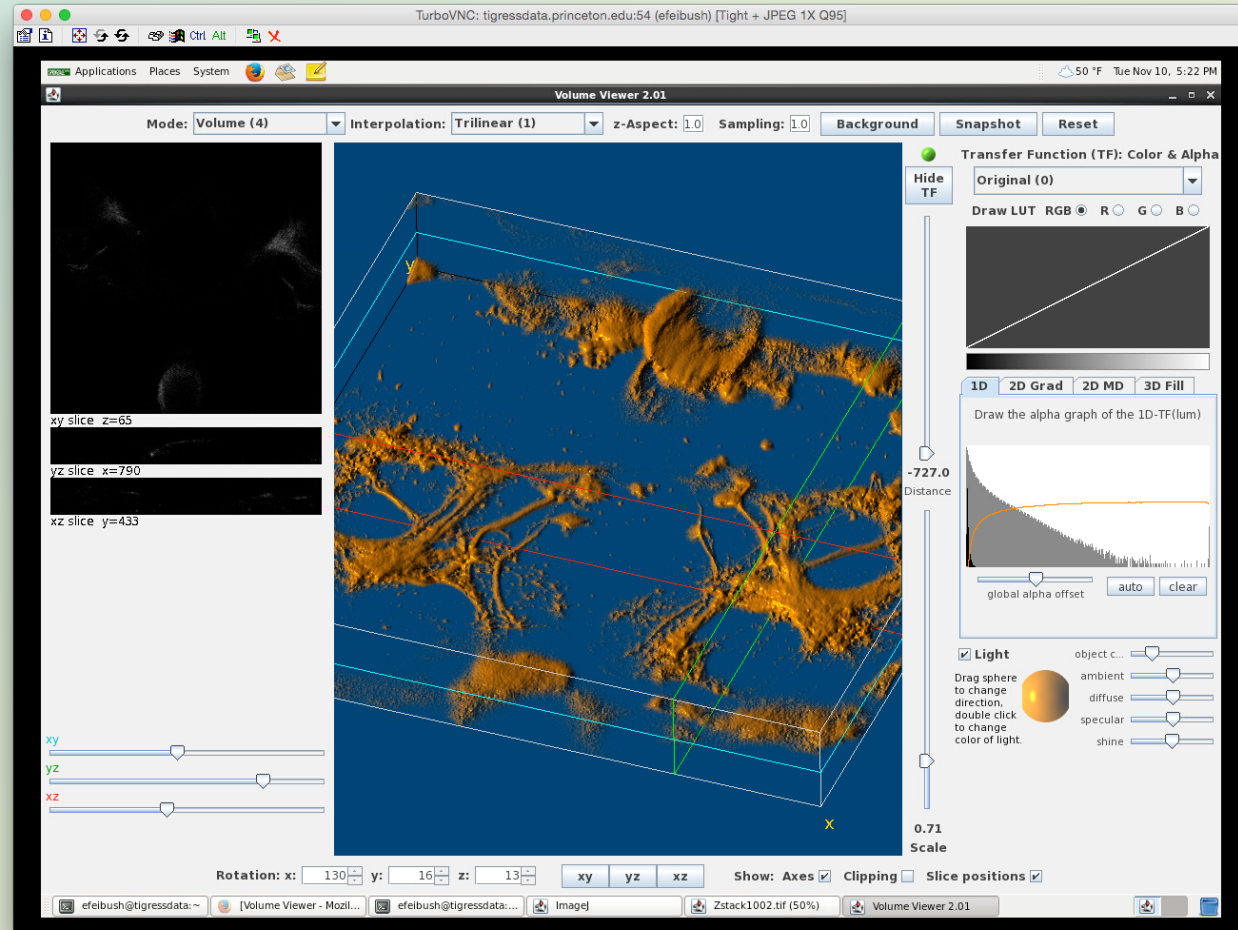
Credit: Edward Tufte via Charles Minard 1869

Modern Scientific Data Vis

Simulate
or
Acquire



Analyse



Visualize

Visual ization

Human visual perception system:

Very high spatial resolution.

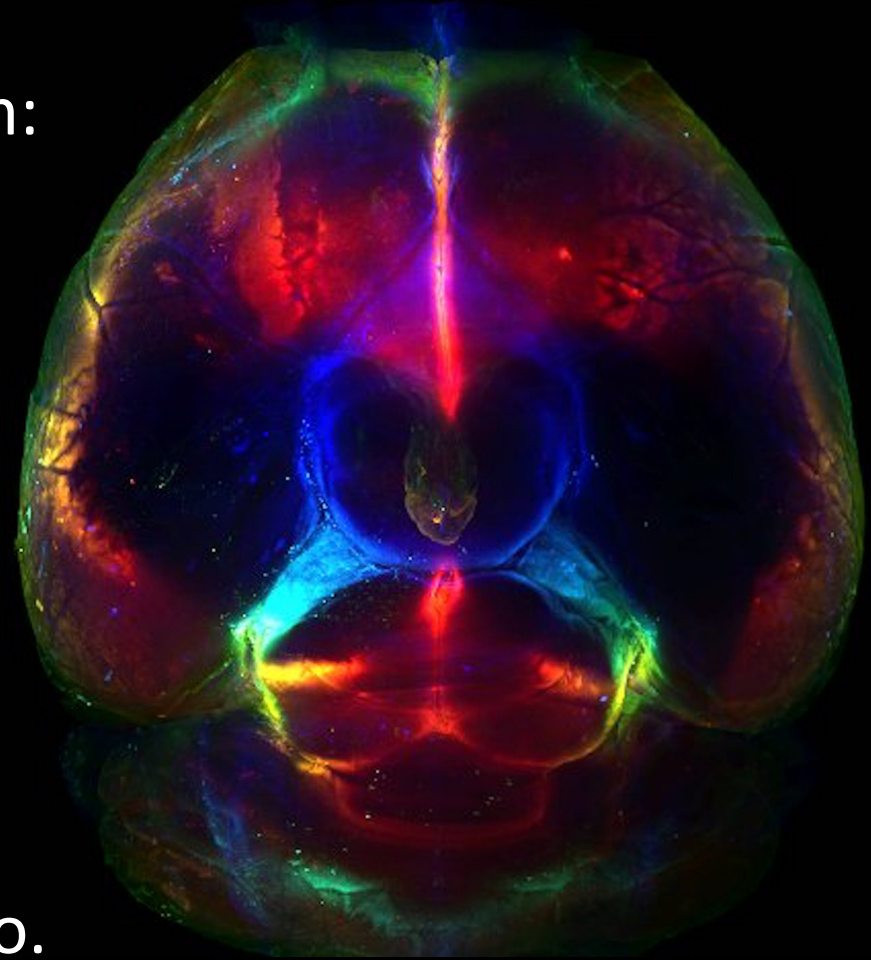
Very fast temporal resolution.

Detect anomalies.

Perceive structure.

Identify motion.

Pathway for large amount of info.



Light sheet microscopy, color-coded by depth - Thomas Pisano - PNI

Scientific Visualization

Simulations generate data.

Acquire data from experiments.

GTS

XGC

M3D-C1

MDSplus

...

Explore

Communicate

Based on computer graphics

points

lines

polygons, surface mesh

3D transformations

hidden surface removal

shading

lighting

Vis Plot Types

(Based on graphics primitives)

Points

Lines

Vectors

Contour lines & isosurfaces

Polygons, mesh


Volume

Designing a Visualization



I want a visualization
of my climate model.

Researcher



Map your
data to a
plot type.

Vis Guy

2-D/3-D Compute grid:

scalar or vector

per point, per cell

Selection + Operators

Getting to Know Your Data

Geometric range

Numerical domain (min, max)

Histogram

Outliers

Features

Local / Global (steps)

Presentation

Dimensionality of Data

$f(x)$

$f(x, \text{time})$ $f(x, i)$

$f(x, y)$

$f(x, y, \text{time})$

$f(x, y, z)$

$f(x, y, z, \text{time})$



Understanding
Complexity !

Time dependent data is a good candidate for animation.

Python



Very convenient for converting data to vis formats.

Analyze & extract.

Good economy for programmer/user.

matplotlib

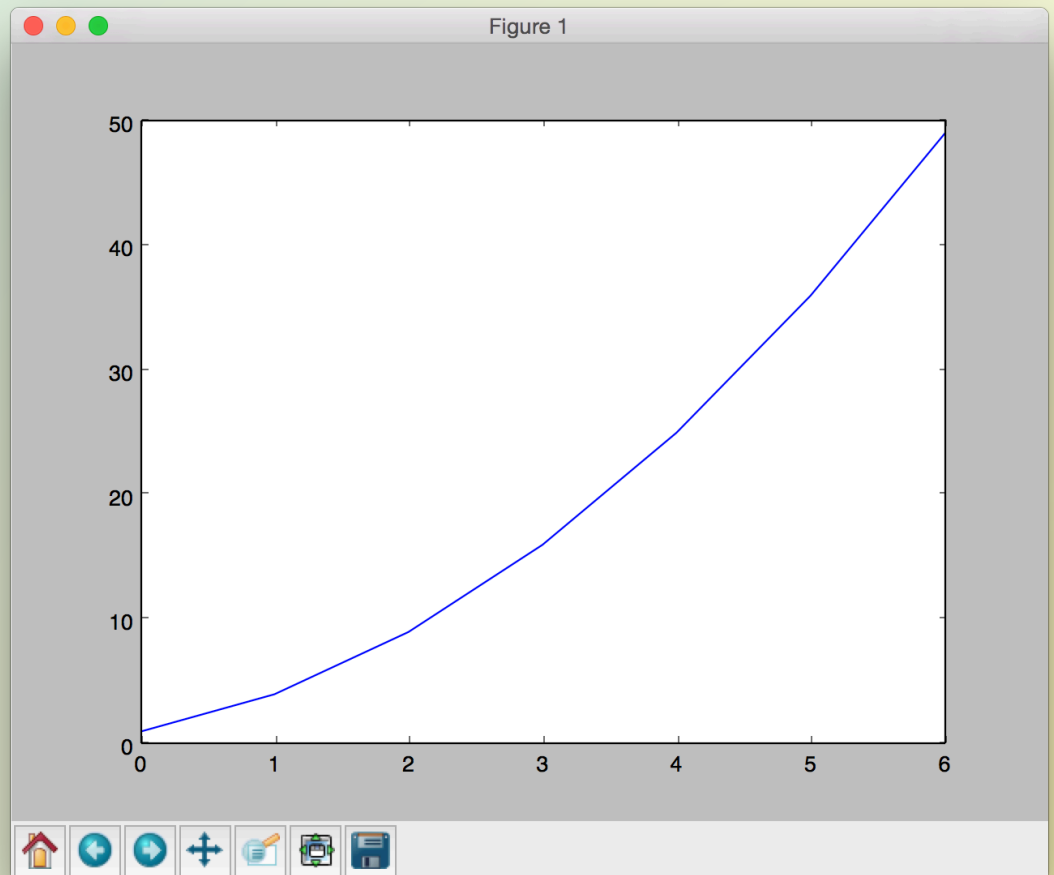
Examples: $f(x)$, $f(x,y)$, $f(x,y,t)$

numpy, scipy, PIL

tkinter

matplotlib $f(x)$

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
y = [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49]  
plt.plot(y)  
plt.show()
```



matplotlib $f(x)$

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
y = [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49]
```

```
x = [1, 3, 4, 7, 25, 26, 31]
```

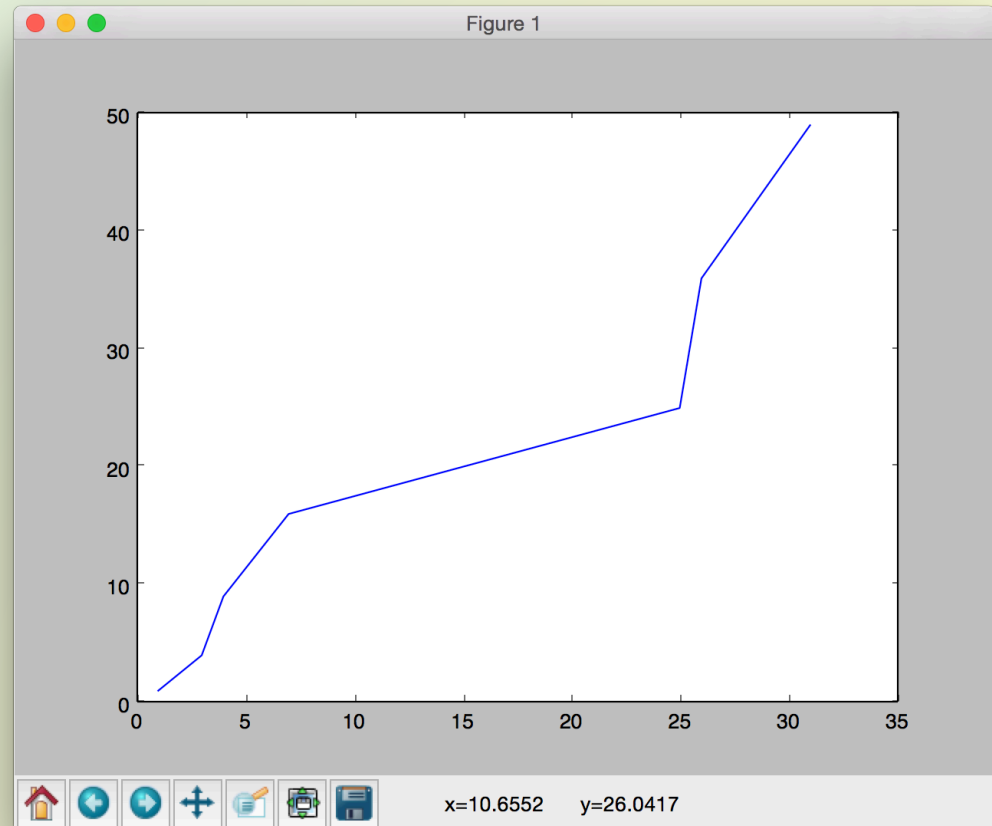
```
plt.plot(x,y)
```

```
plt.show()
```

matplotlib.org

docs, API

Examples, Tutorials



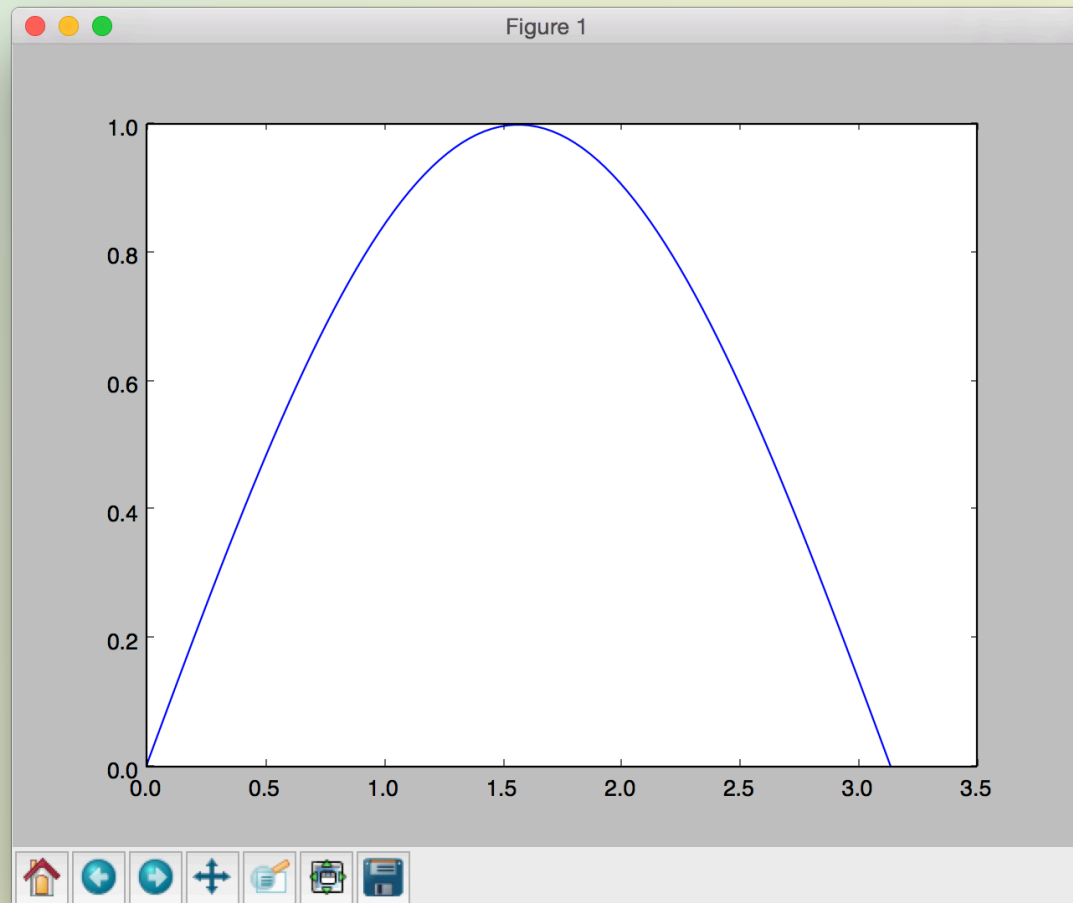
matplotlib + numpy $f(x)$



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy
x = numpy.arange(0., numpy.pi, .01) # loop with floats
y = numpy.sin(x)
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.show()
```

x and y are
1D numpy.ndarray

arange takes floats



Anaconda Python

Very good distribution of Python.

Integration of packages: numpy, scipy, PIL, many others

Free

Mac, Windows, Linux

/usr/pppl - module avail anaconda

Mac – do not change your original python

Used by OS, Safari, etc.

Latex in Graphs

```
# export PATH=$PATH:/Library/TeX/texbin
```

```
plt.rc("text", usetex=True)
```

```
plt.plot(x,y)
```

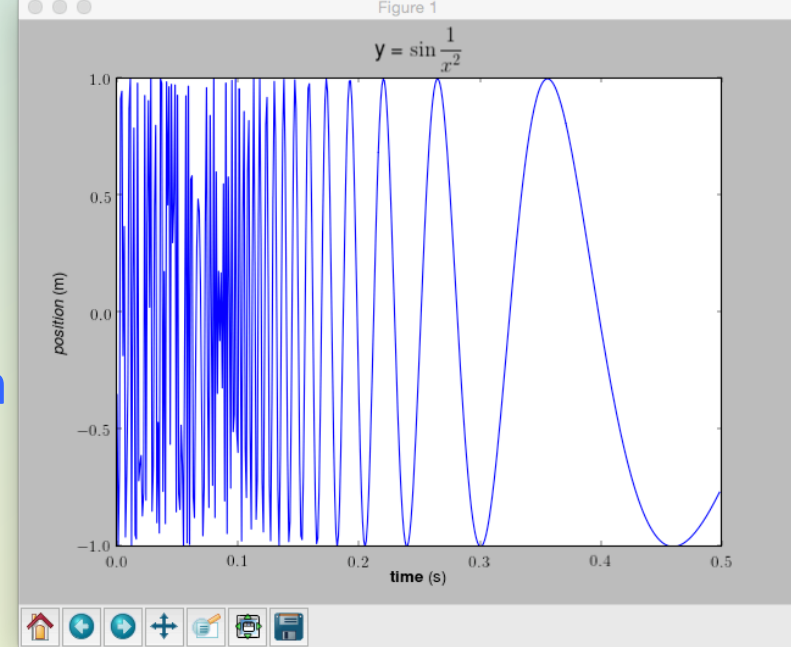
```
plt.xlabel(r"\textbf{time} (s)")
```

```
plt.ylabel(r"\textit{position} (m)")
```

```
# raw string r before quotes escapes tex format instead of \t  
# becoming a tab character
```

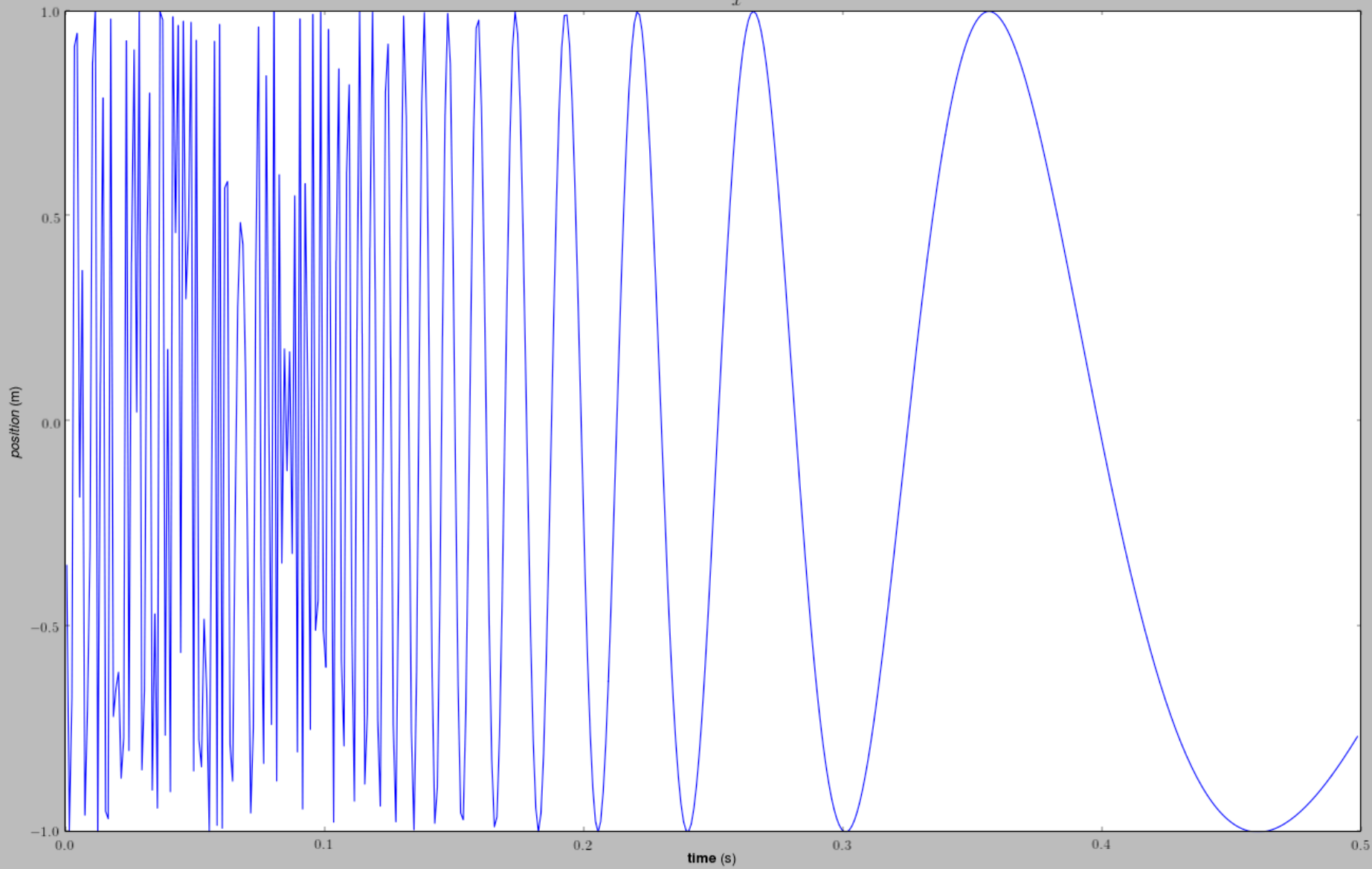
```
plt.title(r"y = "  
r"$\displaystyle\sin\frac{1}{x^2}$",  
fontsize=16)
```

```
plt.show()
```



Python system call to
/usr/bin/latex
on portal is OK.

$$y = \sin \frac{1}{x^2}$$



matplotlib – Save to PDF File



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

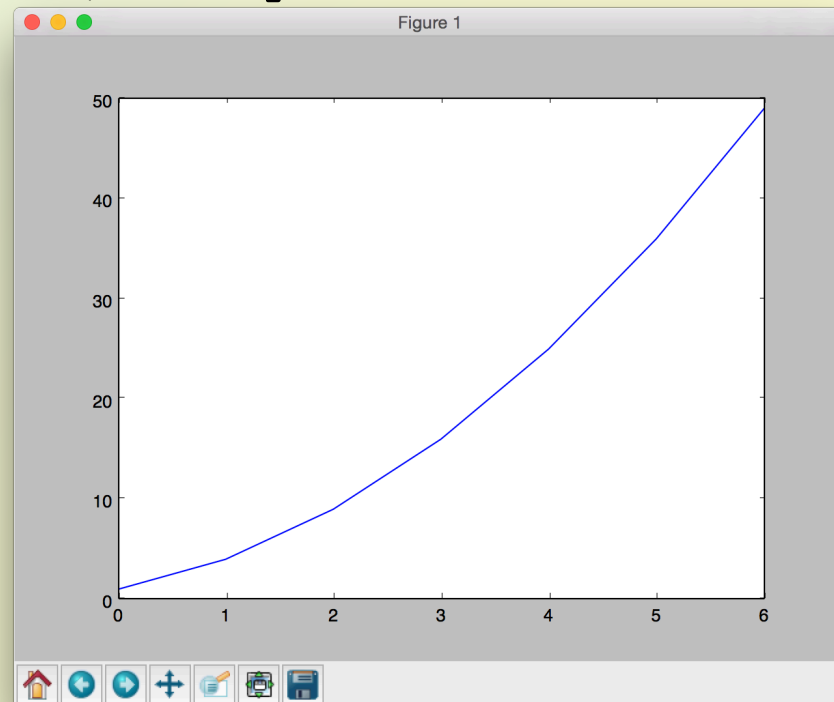
```
from matplotlib.backends.backend_pdf import PdfPages  
pdfp = PdfPages('multipage.pdf') # starts pdf file, 1 plot per page
```

```
y = [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49]
```

```
plt.plot(y)
```

```
plt.savefig(pdfp, format='pdf')  
    # save fig to file before showing  
pdfp.close() # after last save fig
```

```
plt.show()
```



Save Multiple Graphs to 1 PDF File



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.backends.backend_pdf import PdfPages
pdfp = PdfPages('multipage.pdf') # starts pdf file, 1 plot per page

plt.plot( ... ) # Figure 1, page 1
plt.savefig(pdfp, format='pdf')
plt.show()

plt.plot( ... ) # Figure 2, page 2
plt.savefig(pdfp, format='pdf')
plt.show()

plt.plot( ... ) # Figure 3, page 3
plt.savefig(pdfp, format='pdf')
plt.show()

pdfp.close() # after last save fig
```

matplotlib + numpy $f(x,y)$

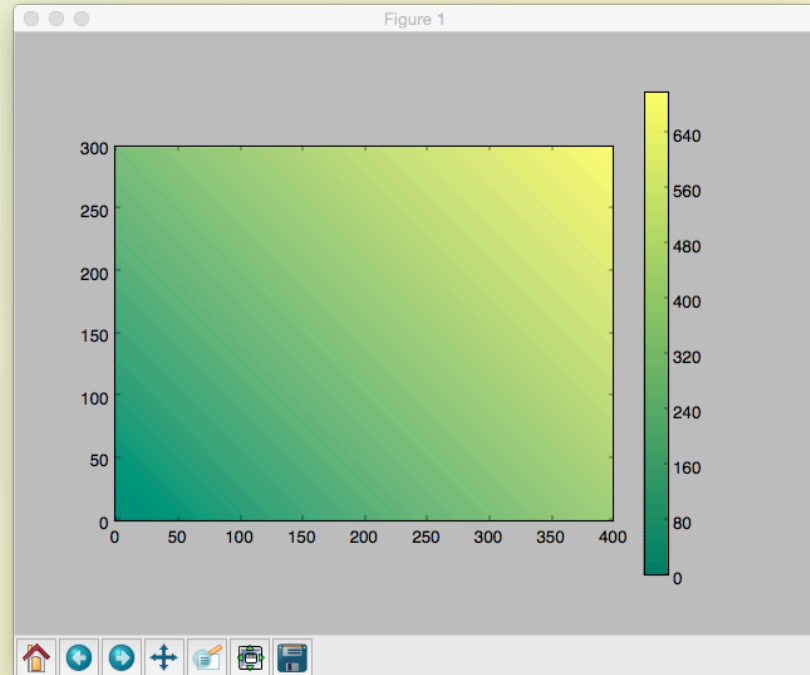
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy
a = numpy.zeros( (300,400) )      # 2D ndarray

for i in range(300):
    for j in range(400):
        a[i,j] = i + j

plt.imshow(a, origin="lower", map=plt.cm.summer)
plt.colorbar()
plt.show()

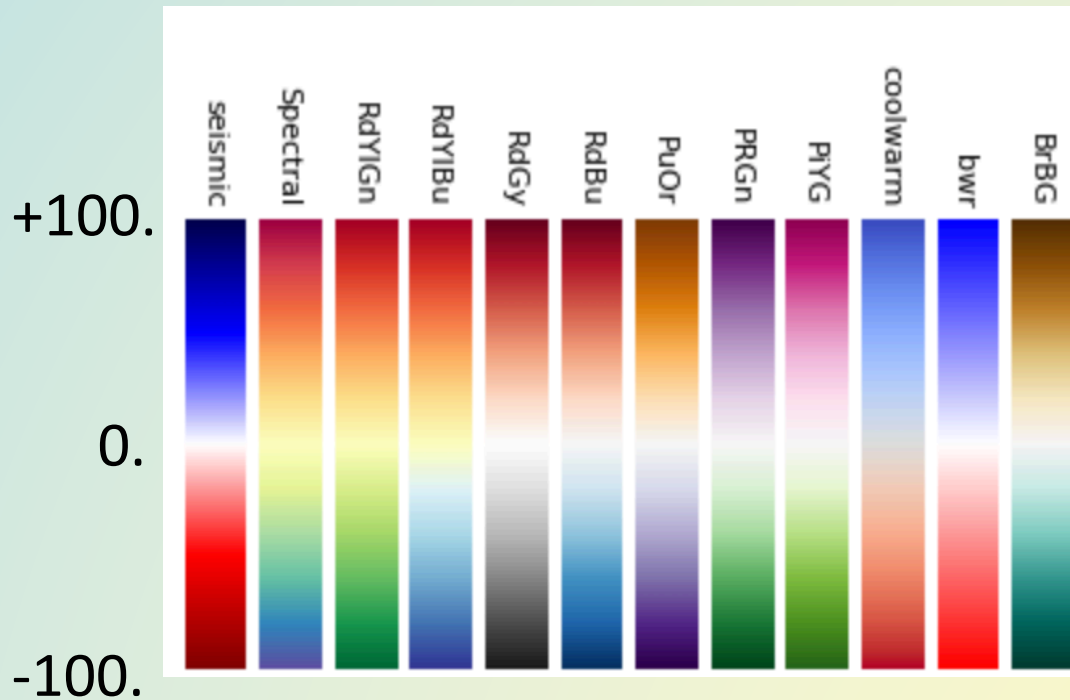
# show names of colormaps
dir(plt.cm)

# summer is a "sequential" colormap
# summer_r to reverse order
```



Color Maps

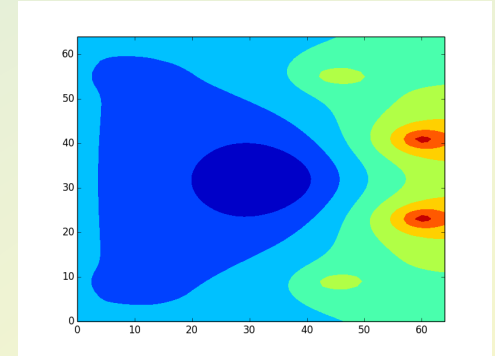
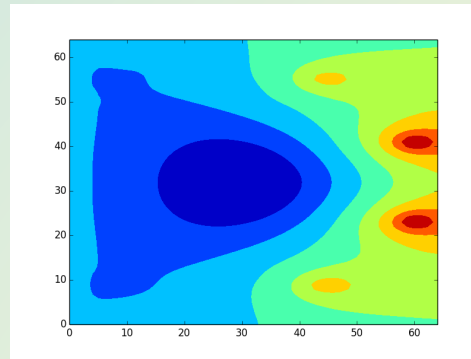
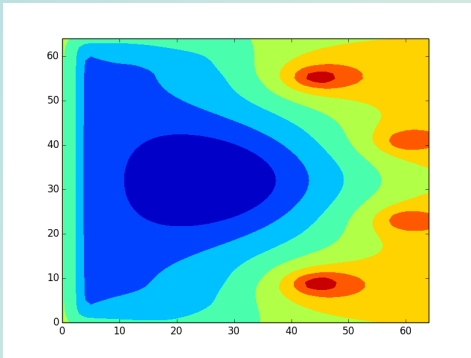
Divergent color maps



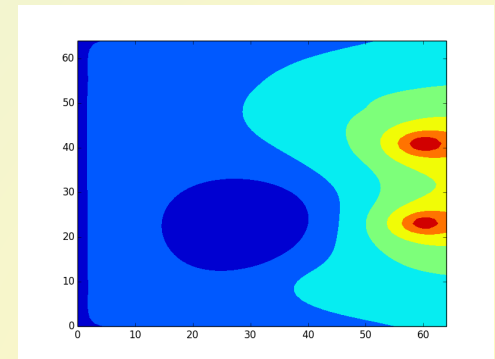
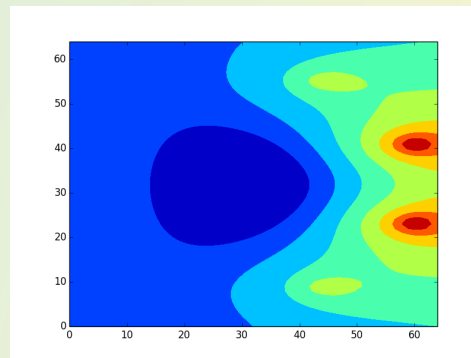
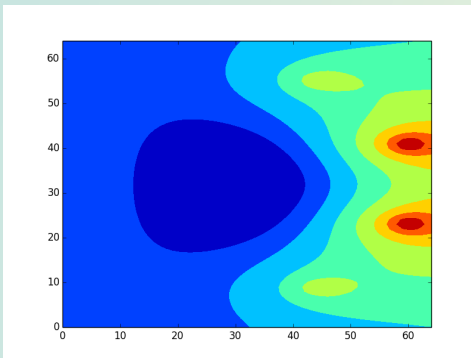
See also: Sequential & Qualitative colormaps discussion
matplotlib.org/users/colormaps.html

$$f(x, y, t)$$

2D Magnetic Field for 84 time steps



84 Image Files ...



Combine with ffmpeg into .mov or .mp4 movie file

<http://www.princeton.edu/~efeibush/movies/rz.mov>

matplotlib + numpy $f(x,y,t)$ + netCDF

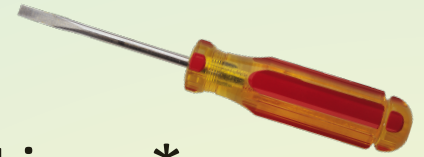
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.io import netcdf
from netCDF4 import Dataset

f = netcdf.netcdf_file("psiRZ.cdf", "r")
for v in f.variables:
    print v
    # f.variables is a dictionary
    # print keys, name of variable

rz = f.variables["pout_psiRZ"].data # get the data
shape = rz.shape # (84, 65, 65) tuple: 84 steps, 65 x 65 magnetic field
for i in range(shape[0]):
    rzt = rz[i][:][:] # get the time slice
    plt.contour(rzt) # make a contour plot
    plt.draw() # draw on screen for .1 second
    plt.pause(.1)
    fname = "figs/" + str(i).zfill(3) + ".png" # 001.png ...
    plt.savefig(fname) # save each plot to a PNG file
```

Movie Maker Program

ffmpeg



Most comprehensive

Downloads for Mac & Windows; build for Linux*

Command line Linux - module load ffmpeg/4.0.1

```
ffmpeg
-y -f image2
-framerate 8
-pattern_type glob -I '*.png'
-b:v 4000k
-pix_fmt yuv420p
psiRZ.mov
```

ImageMagick - Resize all images in directory
mogrify -resize 90% *.jpeg

Implementation



Vis GUI – VisIt, ParaView

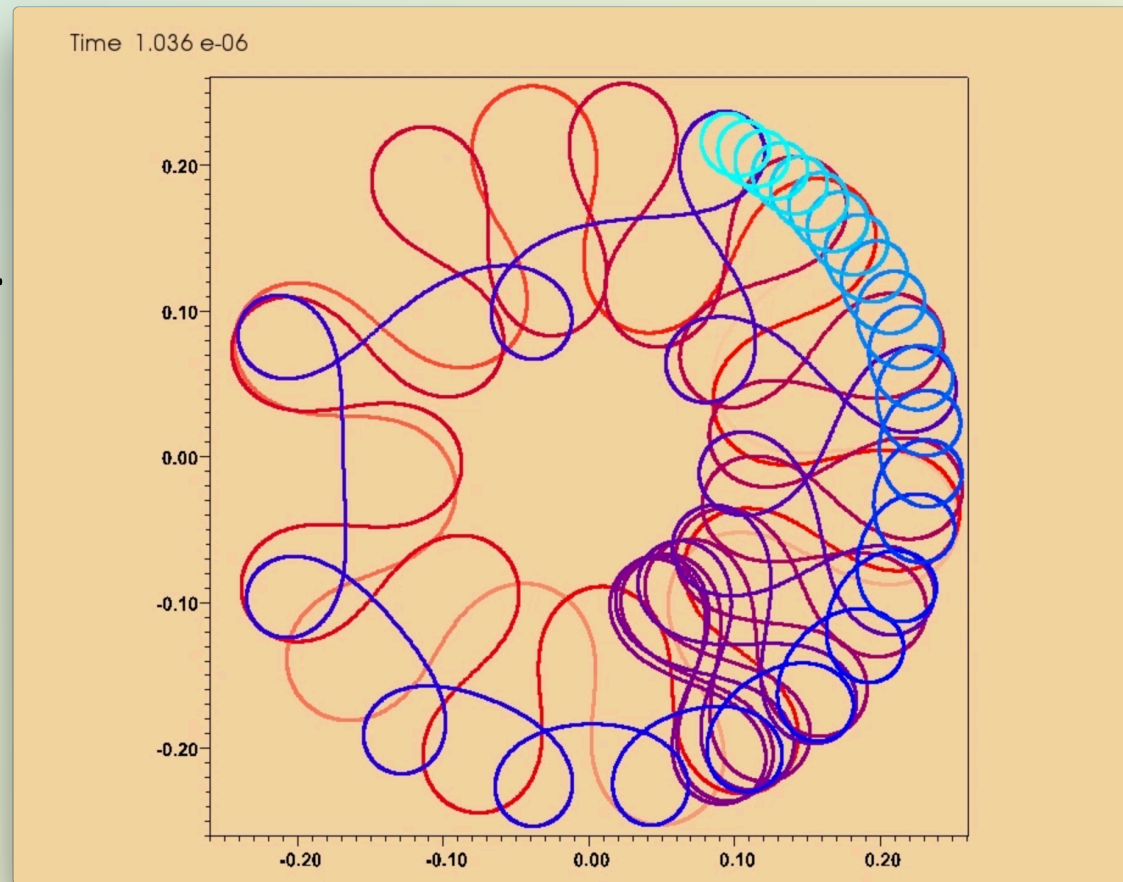
VTK – Visualization ToolKit

Graphics Primitives

Pixels

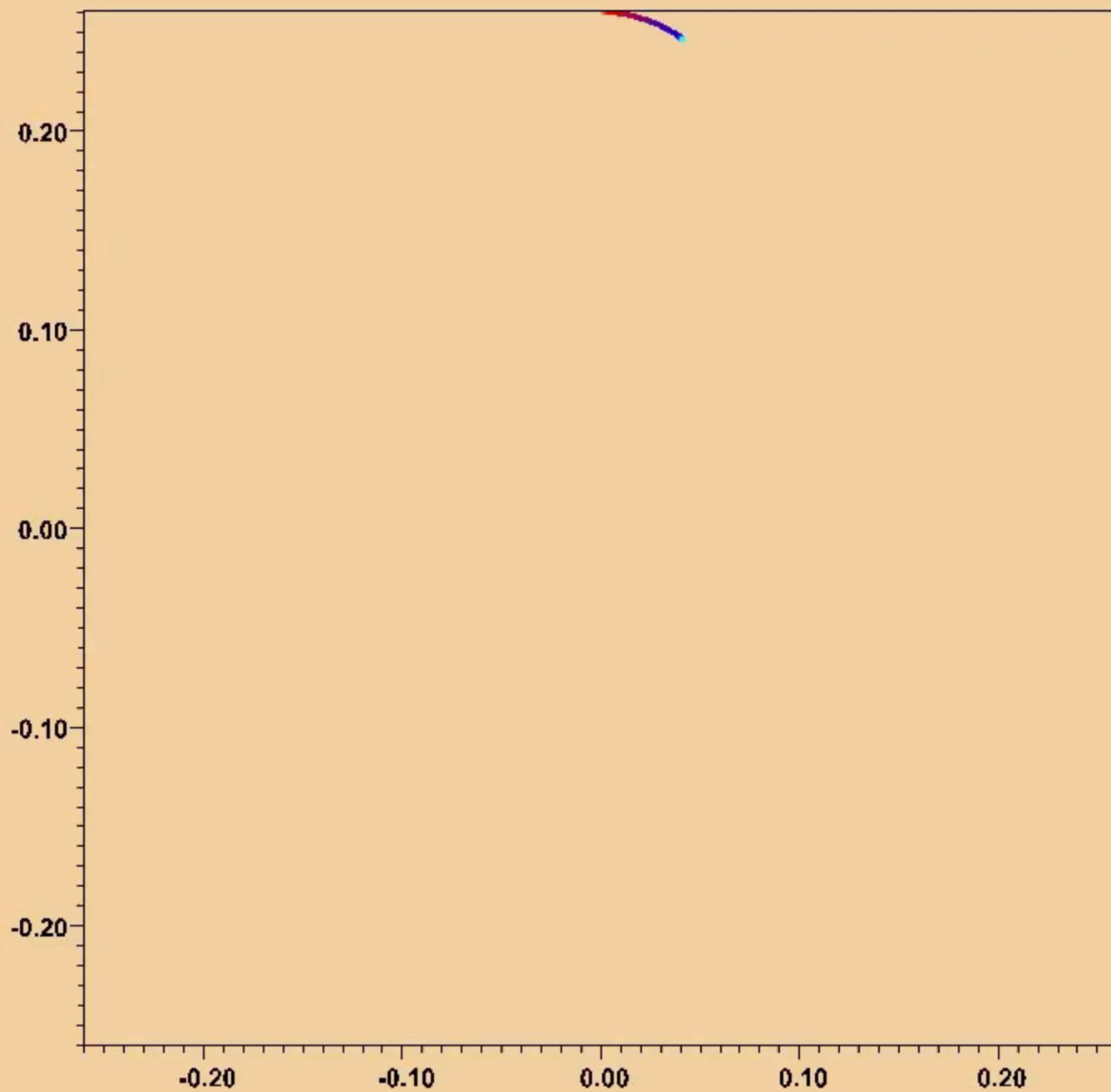
Visualization of 1 Particle Can Be Interesting: *Simulation of Ion Path as Energy Decreases*

Trajectory starts as betatron.
Transitions to Figure 8.
Finally becomes cyclotron.



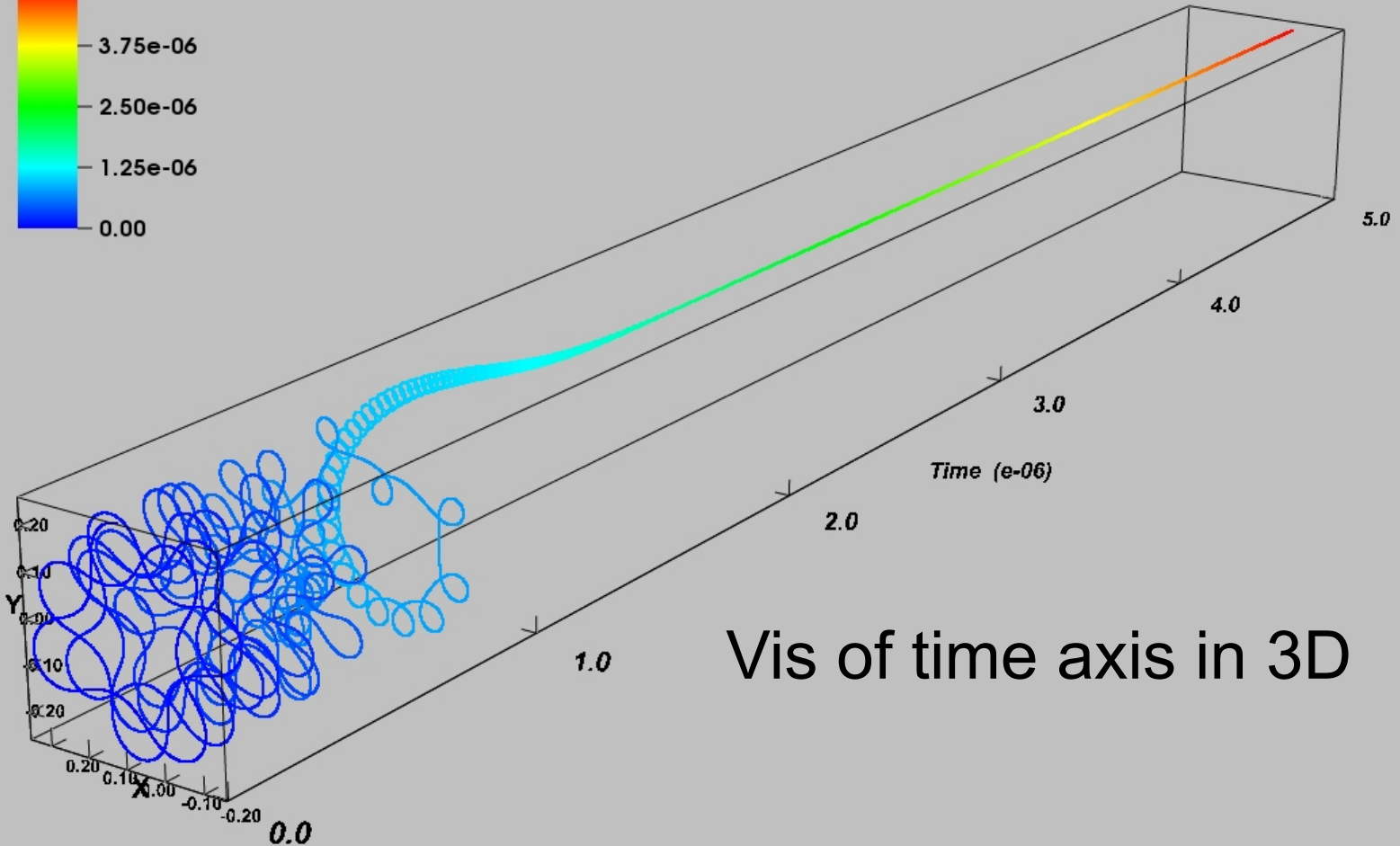
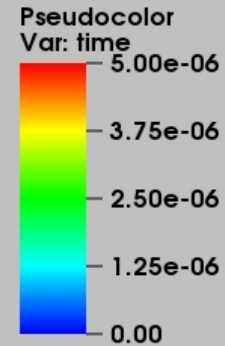
http://w3.pppl.gov/~efeibush/movies/m3_720.mov

Time 8.240 e-10



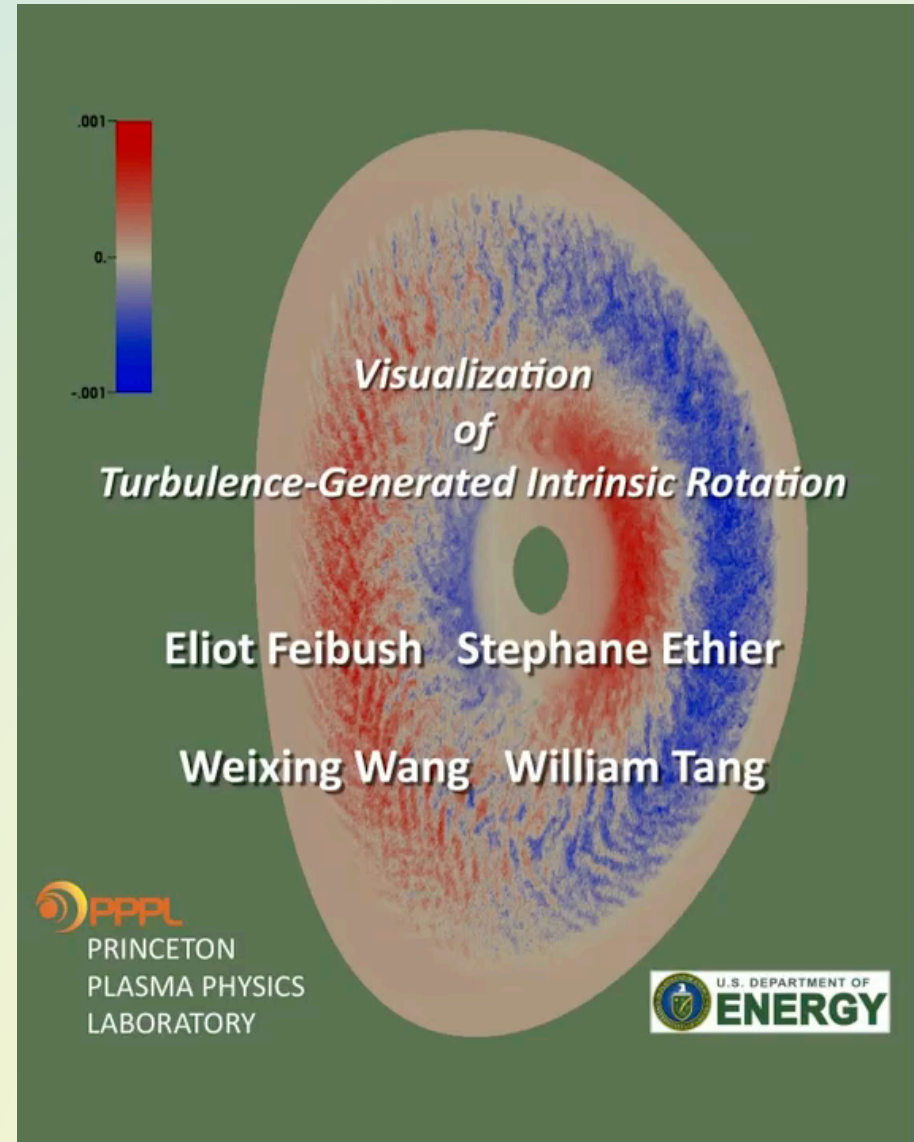
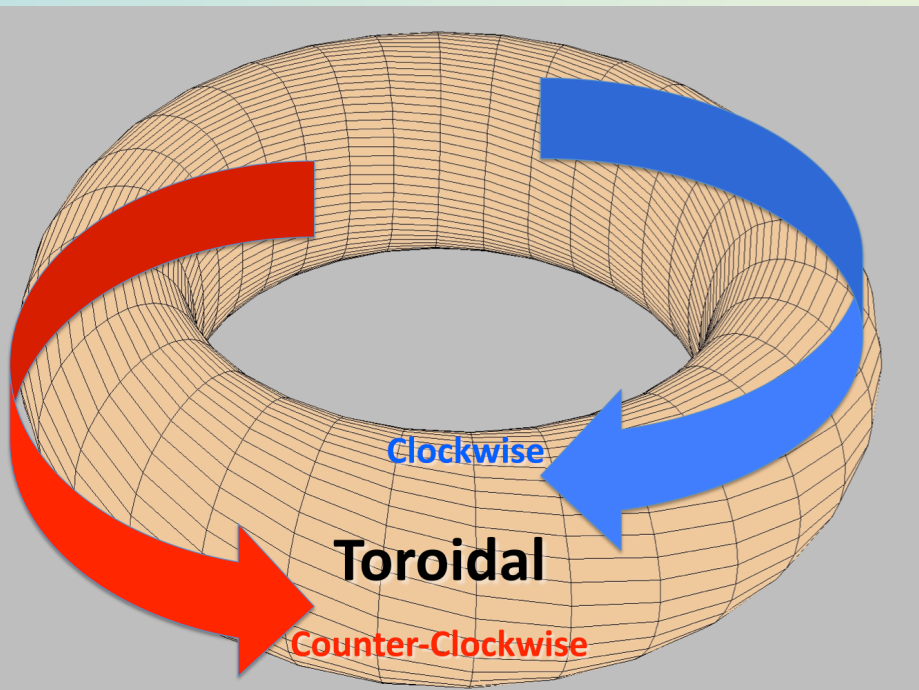
Visualization in 1 Picture

$f(x, y, \text{time})$ in one picture



Time Step Simulation GTS

Plasma Flow around torus.



Plasma Flow through 1 poloidal plane

<http://w3.pppl.gov/~efeibush/gts/intrinsicvphi720.mov>

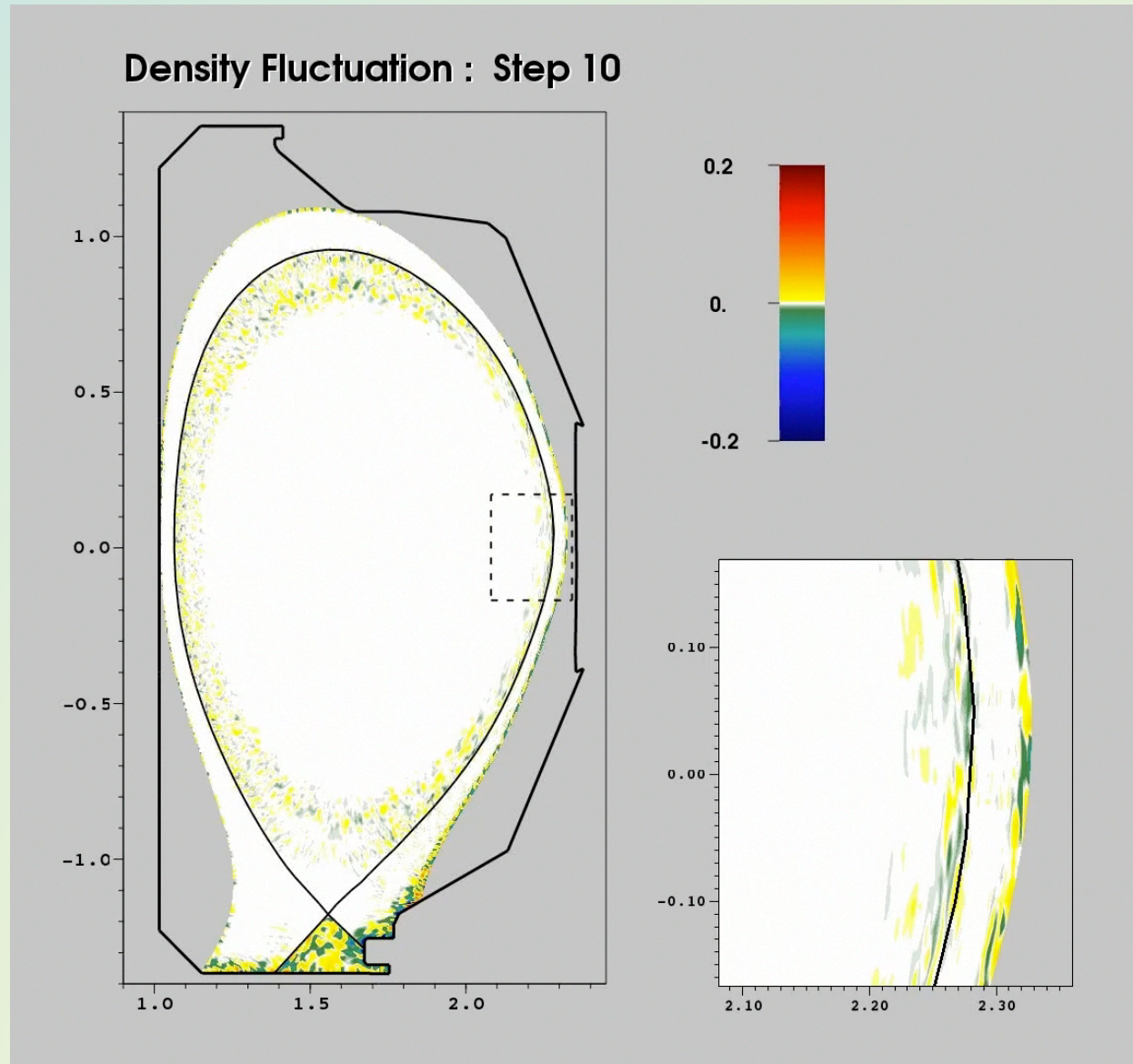
Time Step Simulation

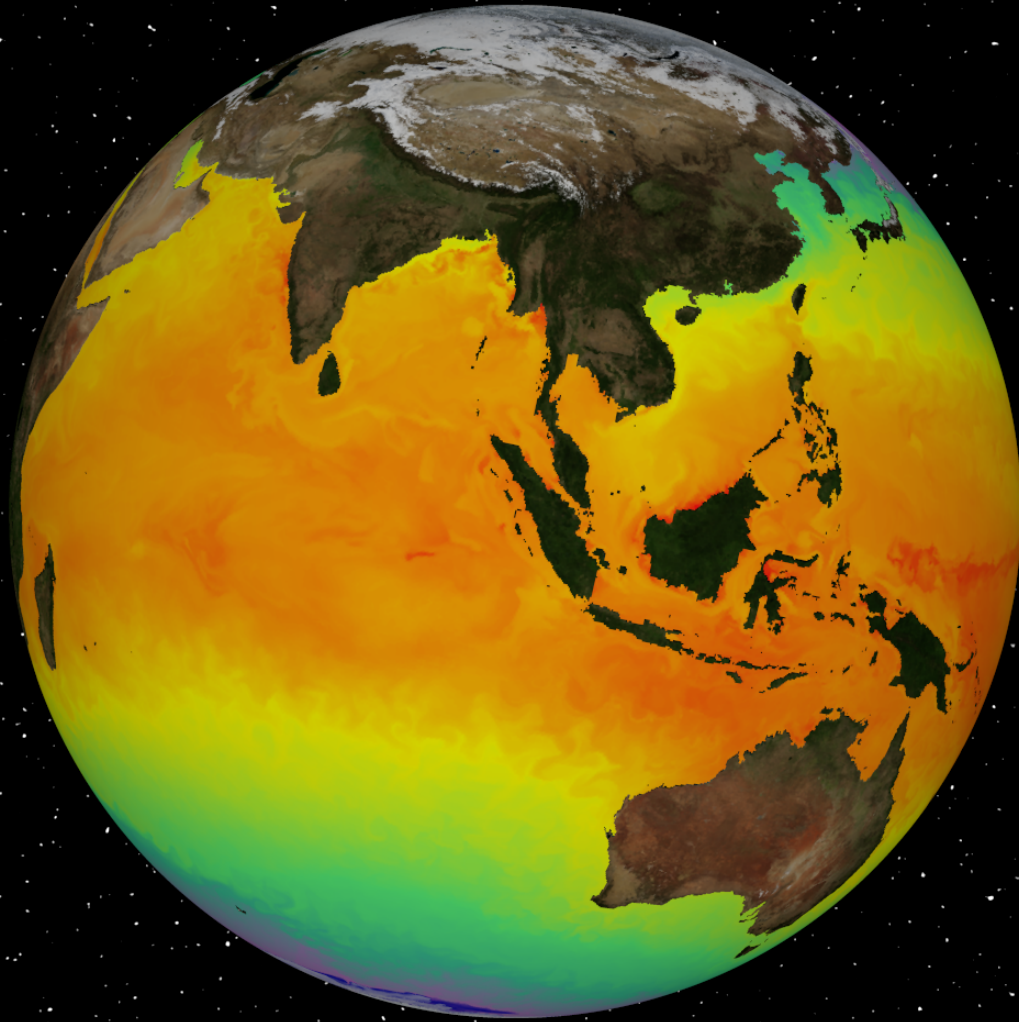
XGC

Render overview
+
Region of Interest.

Merge images.

Custom color map.



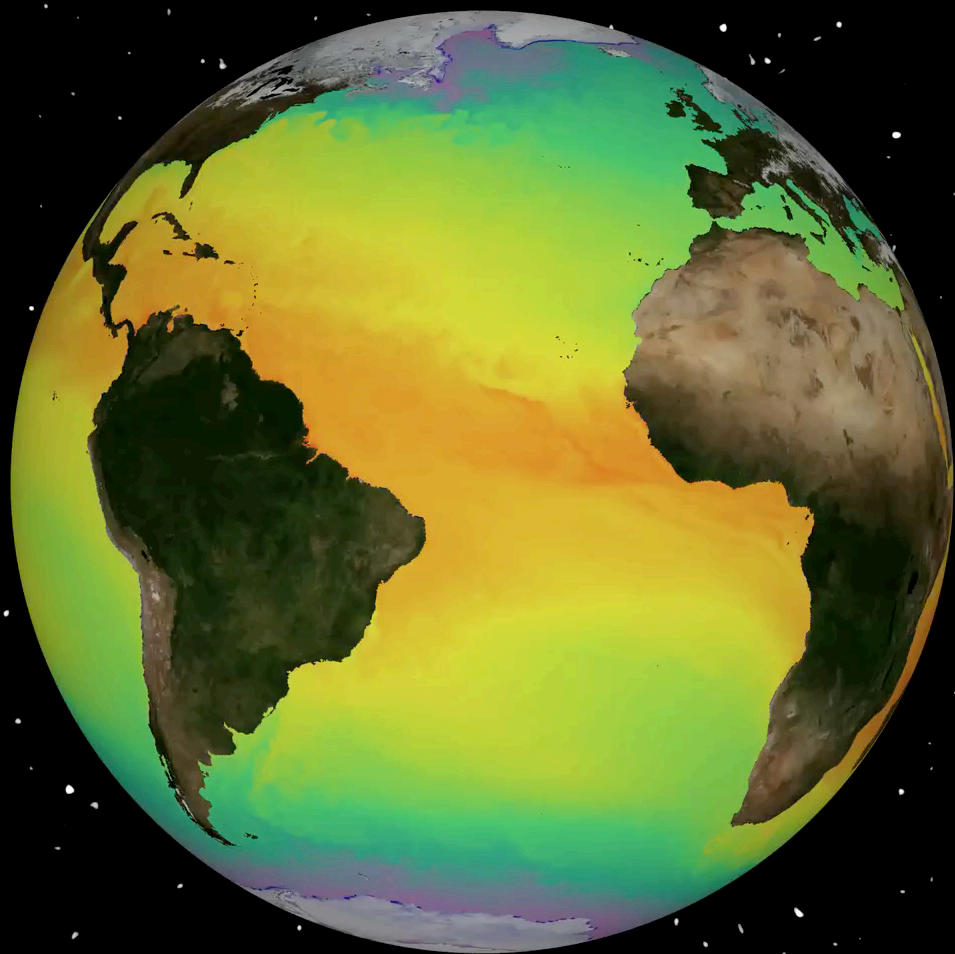


GFDL & AOS

Sea Surface:
Temperature
Salinity

Terrain

<http://www.princeton.edu/~efeibush/cm/earth.mov>



VisIt Can Read Data Files

- Silo
- Chombo, AMR
- GTC
- M3D, M3DC1
- H5Nimrod
- POINT3D
- S3D
- OpenFOAM
- ITAPS
- XDMF
- Adios
- FLASH
- EnSight
- VTK **VTK is Internal Format**
- NetCDF
- CGNS
- NASTRAN, ANSYS
- TecPlot
- Protein Databank (PDB)
- Plot3D
- GIS (ESRI Shapefile, DEM, many more)
- Image formats

Variable types

- Scalar
- Vector
- Tensor
- Arrays
- Label
- Material
- Species
- X,Y pairs

Database reader plug-ins can be developed for new formats

Getting Data into VisIt

Discrete Point Data

Define and display data at specific points in 3D.

Each point is a unique, independent sample.

Taken from simulation grid (perhaps).

Look at Point3D data file:

```
x y z density
2.5 0.5 -0.1 .003
...
```

Connecting Points → Polygons

DATASET POLYDATA

POINTS 48

90. -140. 100.

80. -140. 100.

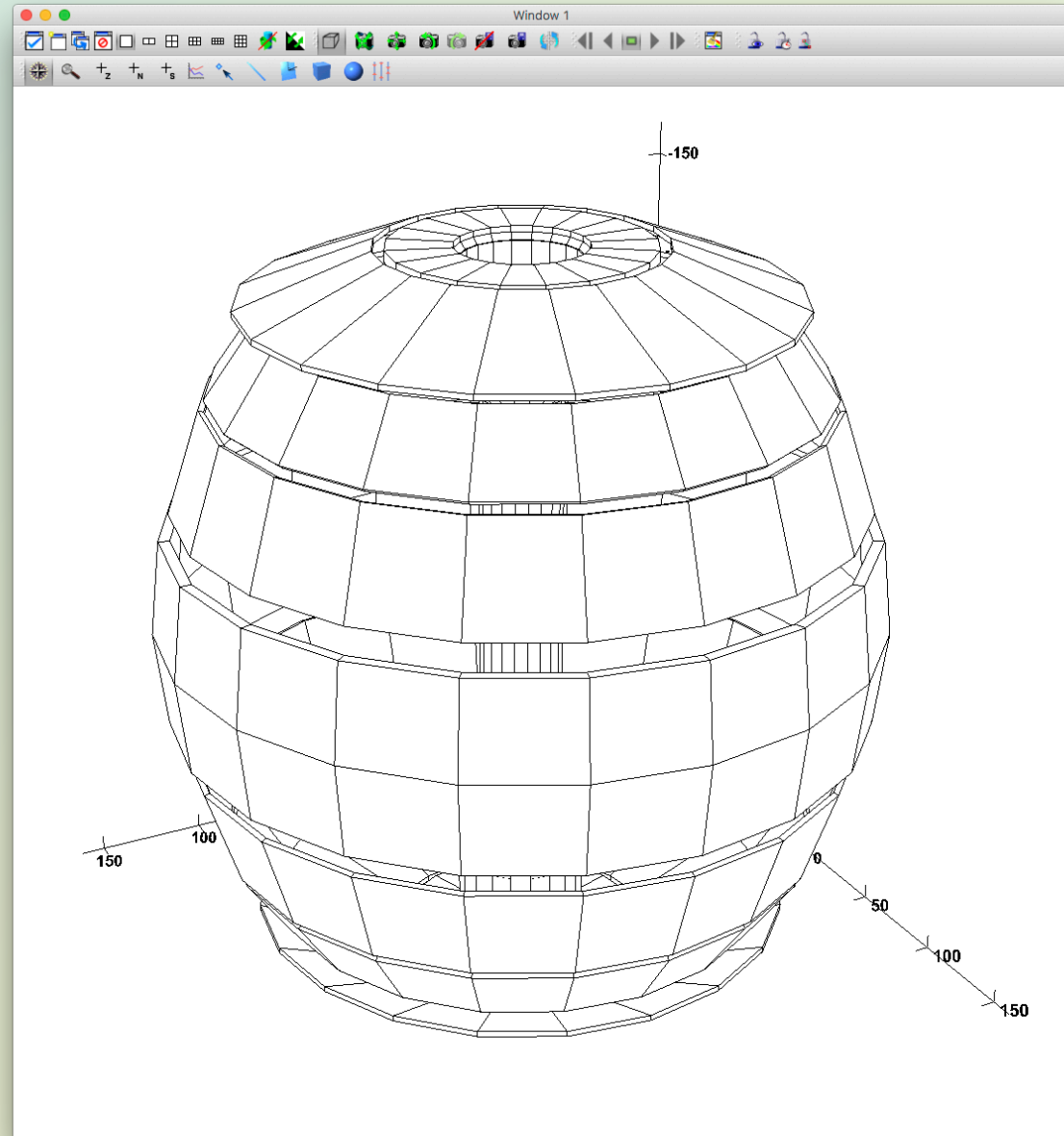
...

POLYGONS 24

4 0 1 24 25

4 1 2 25 26

...



Structured 3D Grids

3D volume of data – sampled at grid points

$f(x,y,z)$

VisIt interpolates among grid points in all 3 directions for continuous display.

Specify data at grid locations.

Apply Operators to explore & examine data.

Structured Points $f(x,y,z)$

```
# vtk DataFile Version 3.0
VTK format
ASCII
DATASET STRUCTURED_POINTS
DIMENSIONS 2 3 4
ORIGIN 1. 2. 3.
SPACING 1. 1. 1.
POINT_DATA 24
SCALARS temperature int
LOOKUP_TABLE default
```

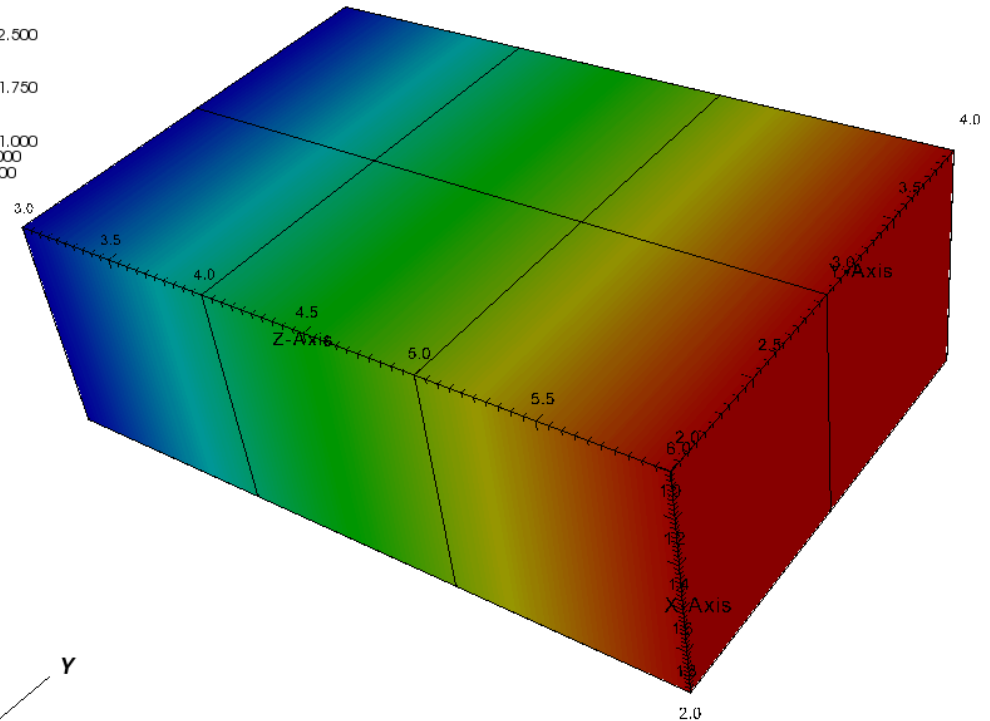
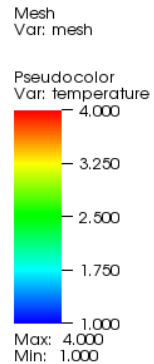
1
1
1
1
1
1
2
2
2
2
2
3
3
3
3
4
4

Uniform spacing per axis.

Value at each point.

**Interpolates into
continuous volume of
data.**

DB: example1.vtk
Cycle: 1



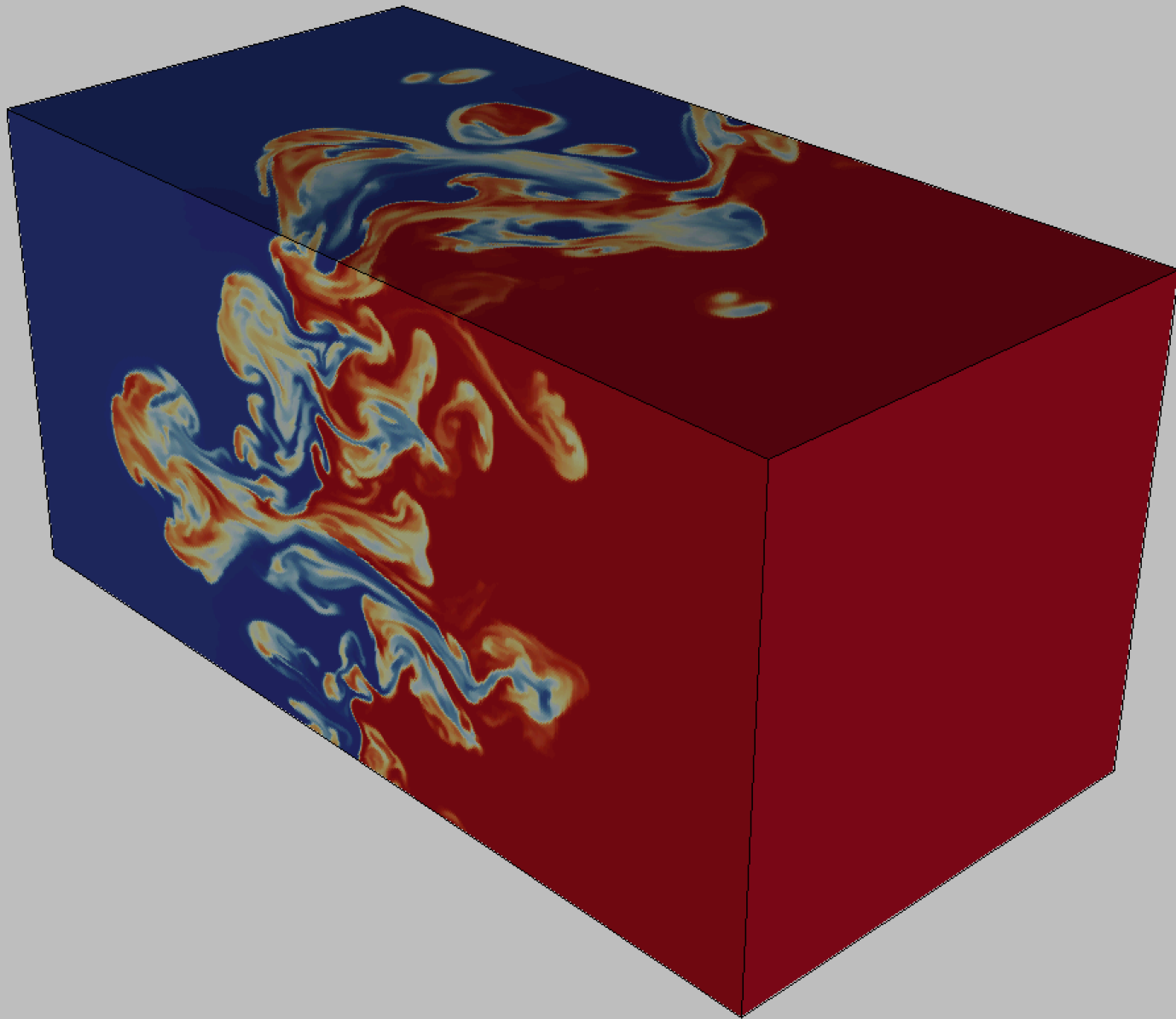
Structured Points Ordering

Example python loop to write values to vtk file

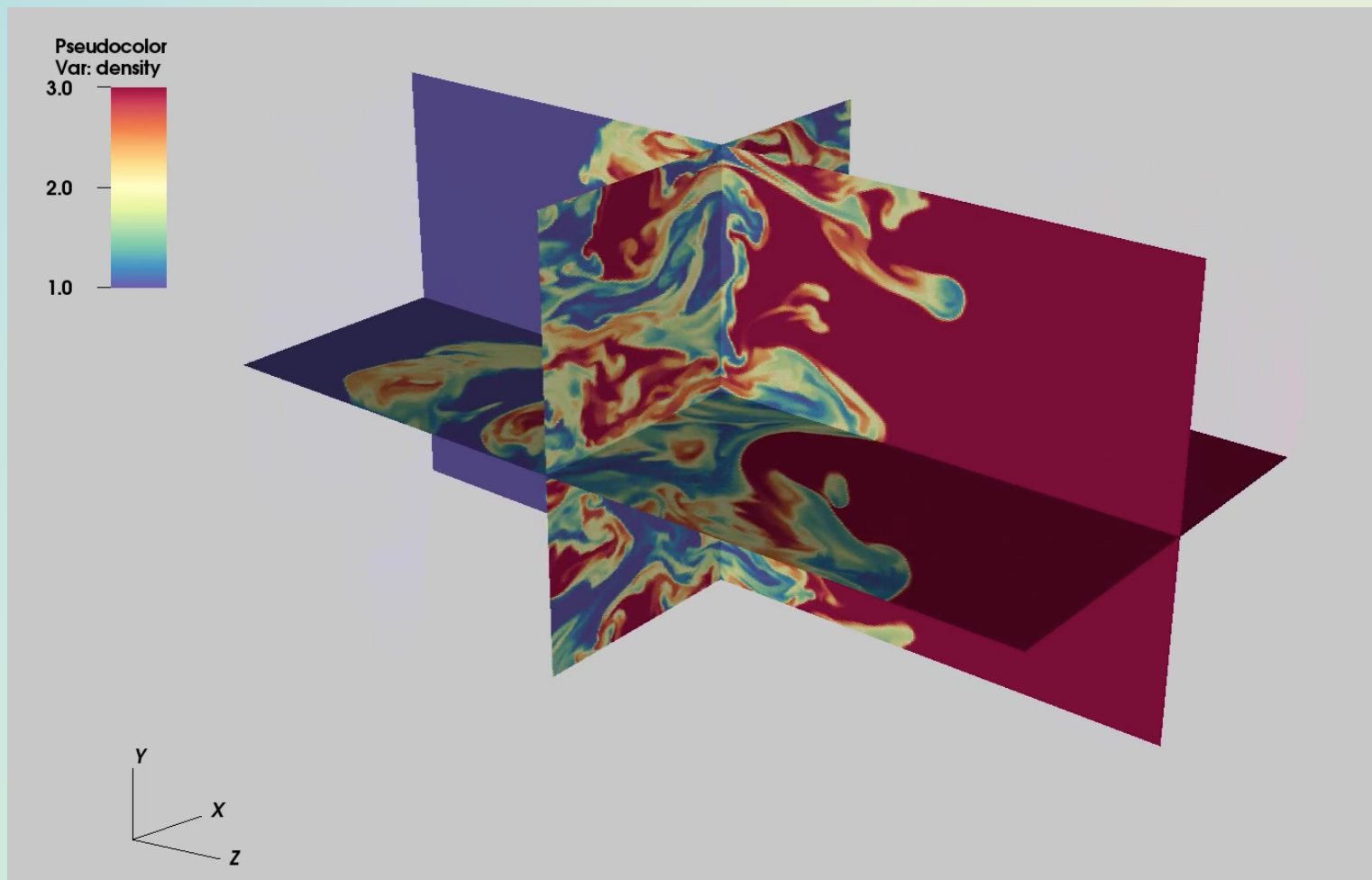
```
for z in range(4):  
    for y in range(3):  
        for x in range(2):  
            # write  $f(x,y,z)$  value to file
```

VTK - text or binary (byte representation of ASCII file)
(large text files are OK)

Structured Points $f(x,y,z)$



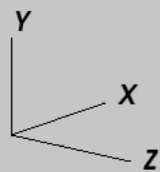
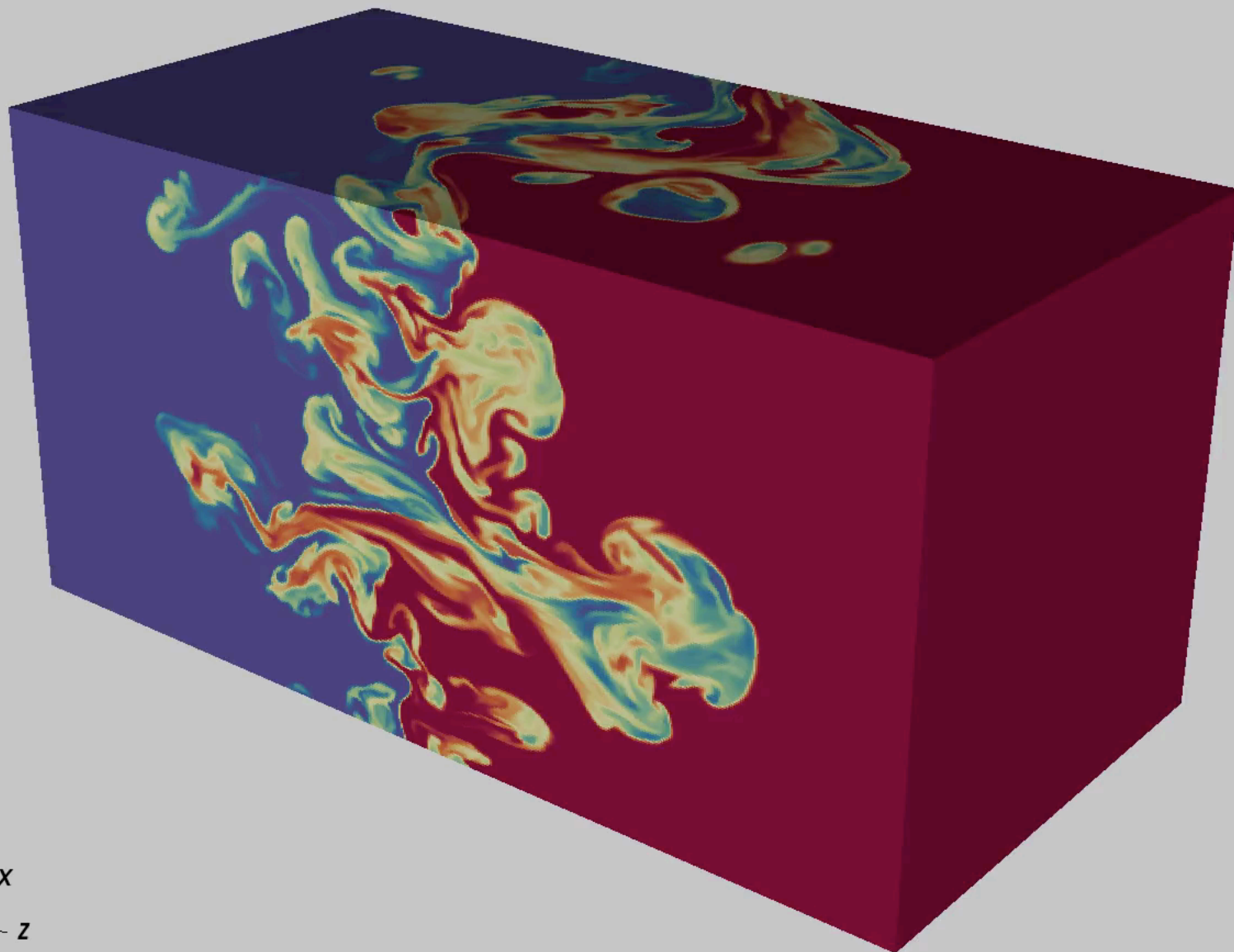
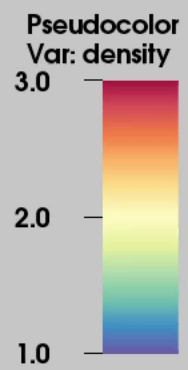
Continuous Volume of Data: Slicable

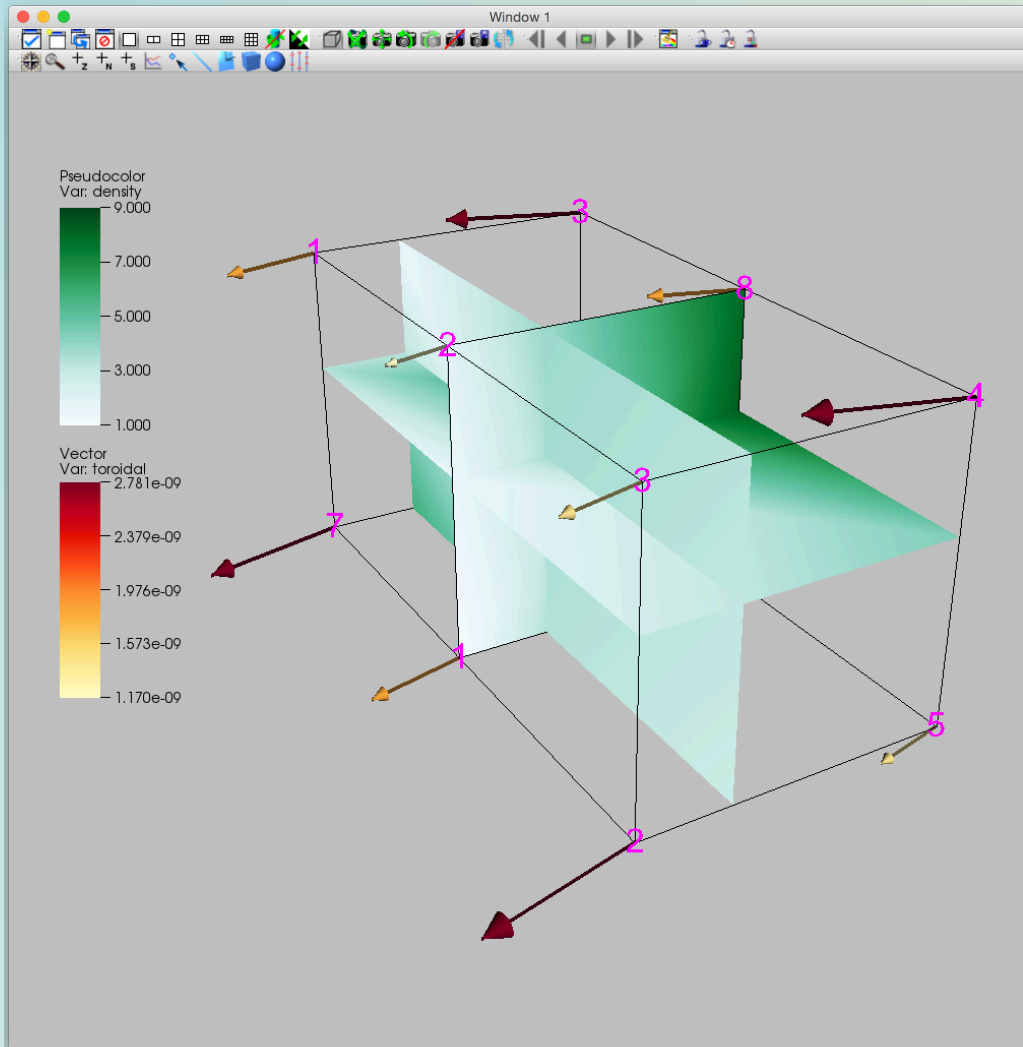


Geometric Operator: 3-Slice

Examine data throughout the volume ...

<http://www.princeton.edu/~efeibush/movies/rt.mp4>





Different color maps for
different variables.

Scalars

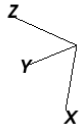
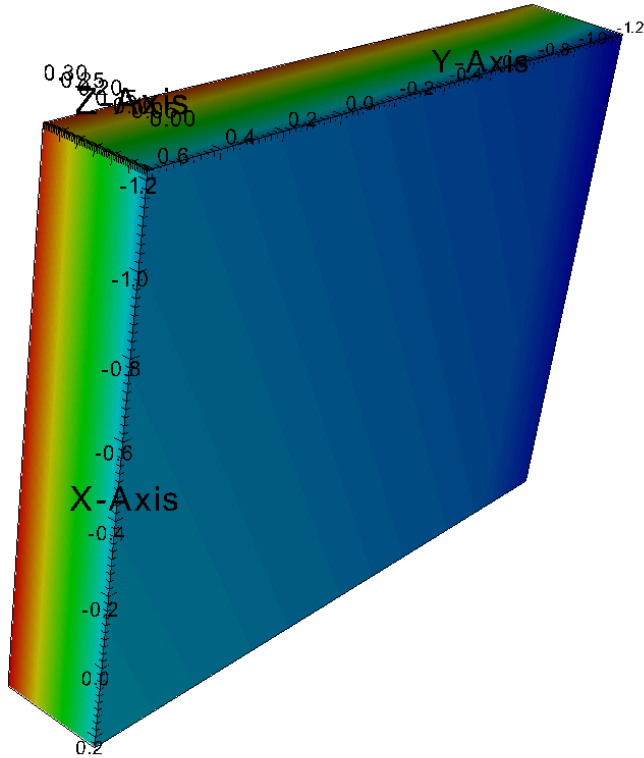
Vectors

Density labels at grid
points.

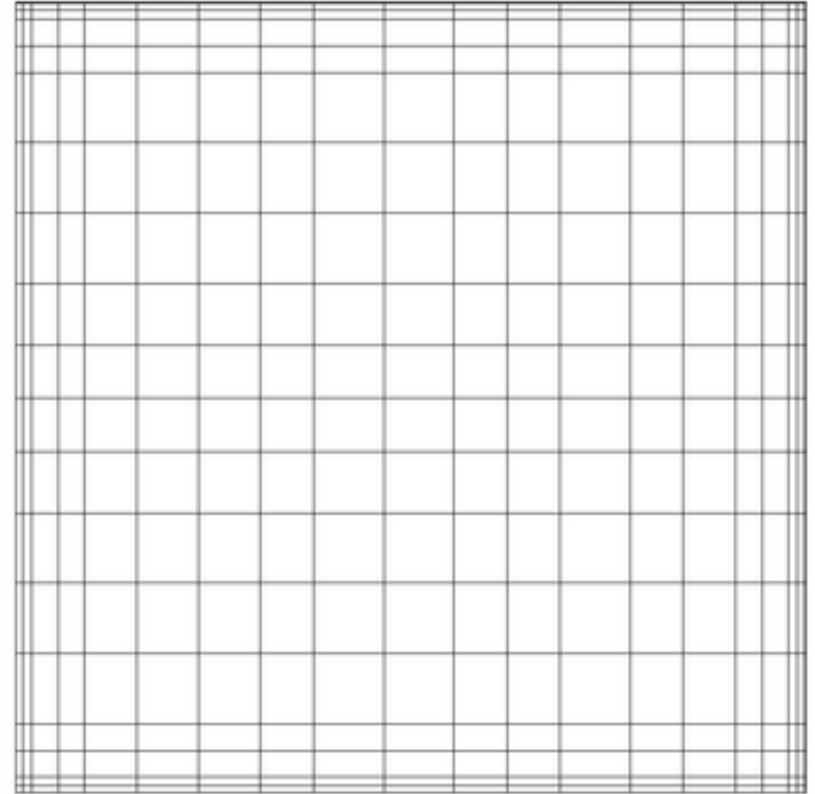
Rectilinear Grid

DB: rectgrid_exampleone.vtk

Pseudocolor
Var: scalars
23.00
17.25
11.50
5.75
0.000
Max: 23.00
Min: 0.000



user: bkim
Wed Nov 19 11:19:31 2014



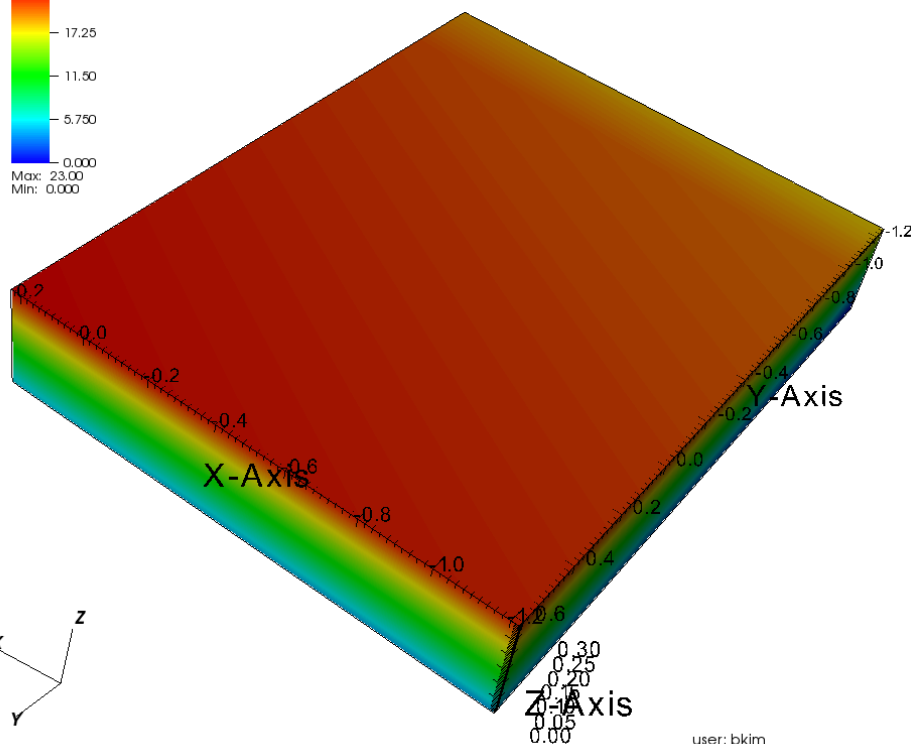
Continuous volume of data defined at specific points.

Non-Uniform spacing per axis.

Rectilinear Grid

DB: rectgrid_exampleone.vtk

Pseudocolor
Var: scalars
23.00
17.25
11.50
5.750
0.000
Max: 23.00
Min: 0.000

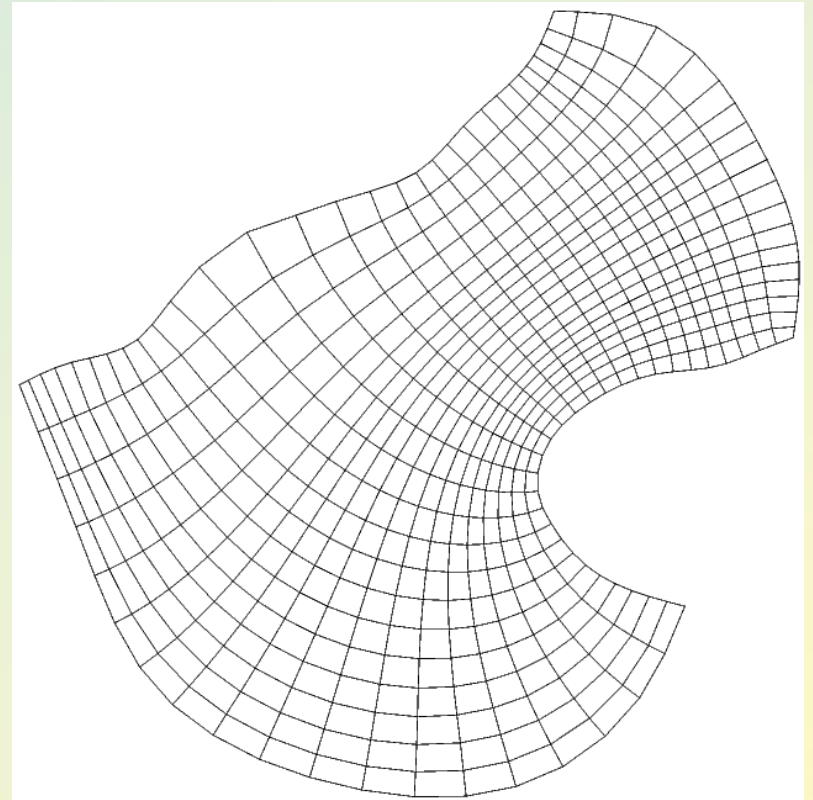
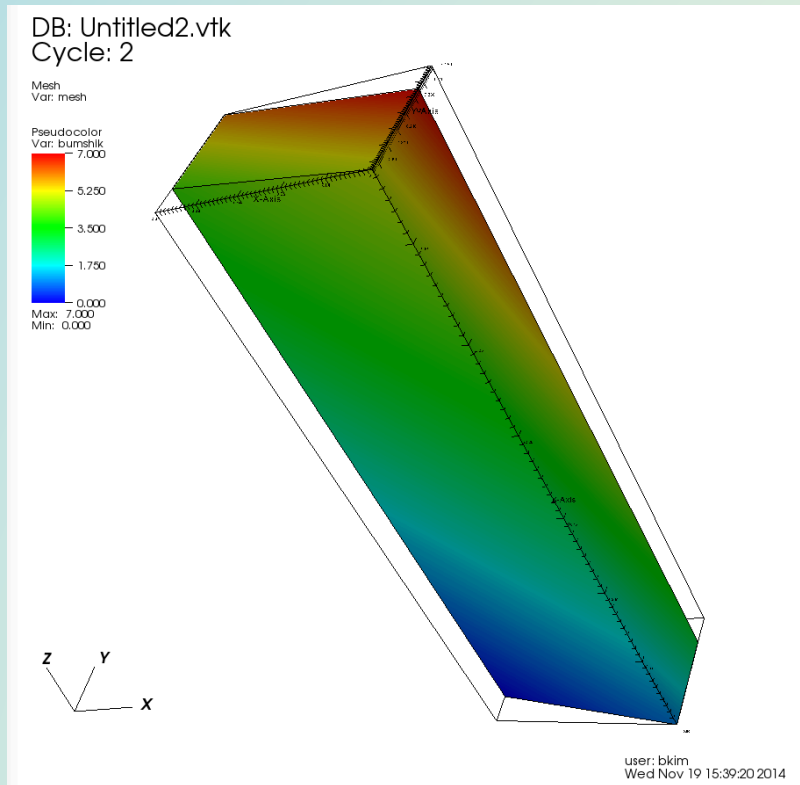


user: bkim
Wed Nov 19 11:19:31 2014

```
rectgrid_exampleone
# vtk DataFile Version 3.0
VTK format
ASCII
DATASET RECTILINEAR_GRID
DIMENSIONS 2 3 4
X_COORDINATES 2 float
-1.22 0.23
Y_COORDINATES 3 float
-1.25 -1.01 0.6125
Z_COORDINATES 4 float
0 0.1 0.2 0.3
POINT_DATA 24
SCALARS scalars float
LOOKUP_TABLE default
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23
```

**Non-Uniform
Axis Spacing**

Structured Grid



Continuous volume (or surface) of data defined at specific points.

Regular topology, non-orthogonal, specify each point location.

Quadrilateral cell faces.

Structured Grids + Vectors

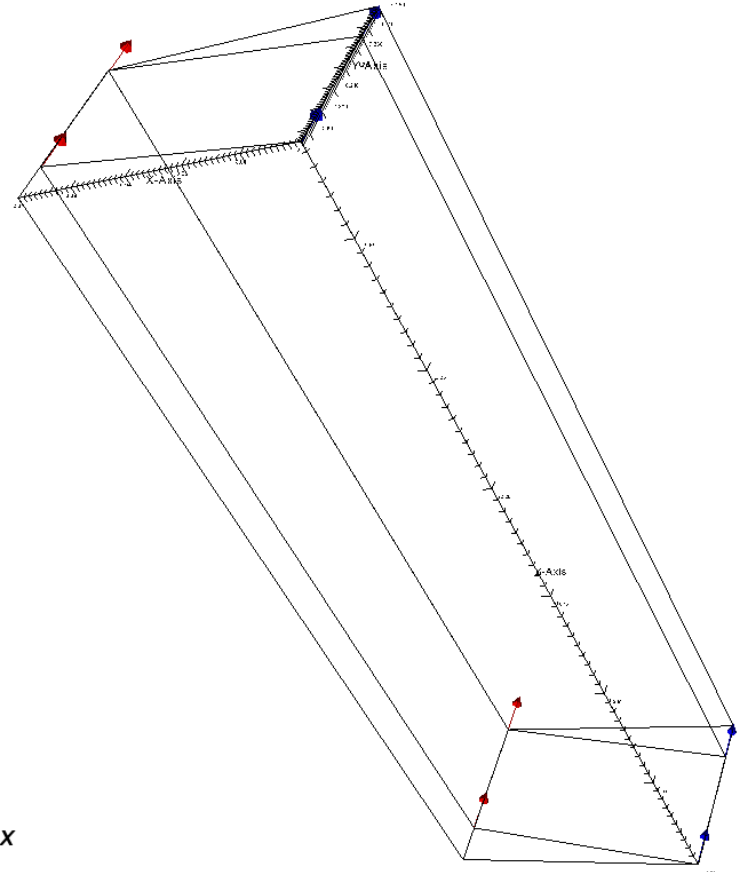
```
Untitled2.vtk
# ytk DataFile Version 3.0
ytk output
ASCII
DATASET STRUCTURED_GRID
DIMENSIONS 2 2 2
POINTS 8 float
0 0.2 0 0.1 0.184843 0 0 0.25 0
0.1 0.234843 0 0 0.2 0.333333 0.1 0.184843 0.333333
0 0.25 0.333333 0.1 0.234843 0.333333

POINT_DATA 8
SCALARS bumshik float
LOOKUP_TABLE default
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
VECTORS bumshikvector float
0 0.0287671 0 0 0.0258604 0 0 0.0287671 0
0 0.0258604 0 0 0.0287671 0 0 0.0258604 0
0 0.0287671 0 0 0.0258604 0
```

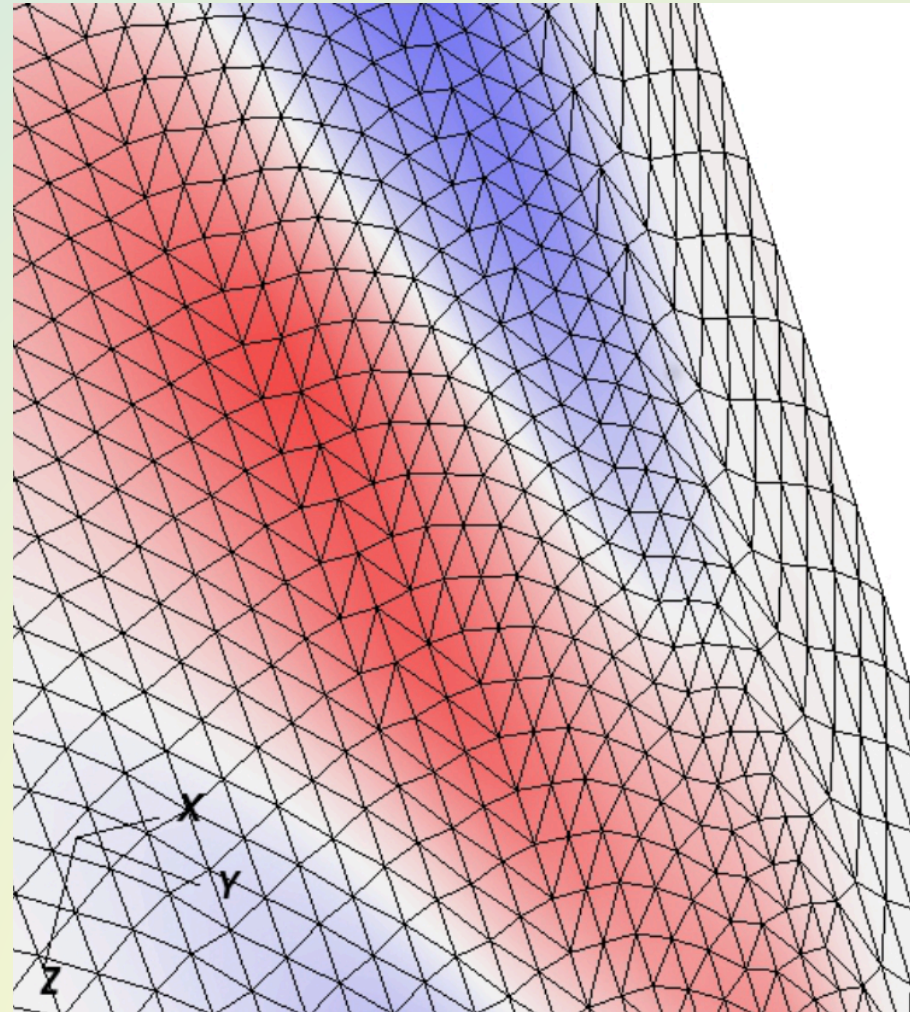
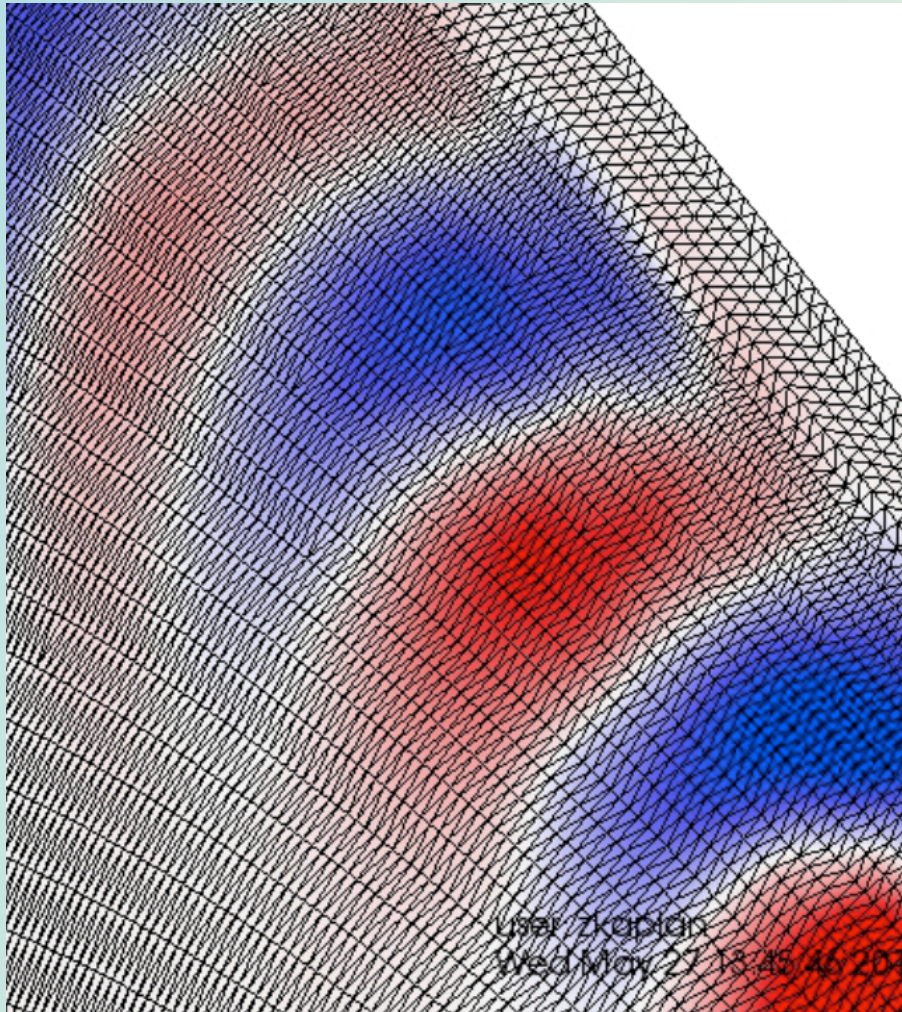
DB: Untitled2.vtk
Cycle: 2

Mesh
Var: mesh

Vector
Var: bumshikvector
0.02877
0.02804
0.02731
0.02659
0.02586
Max: 0.02877
Min: 0.02586



VTK *Unstructured* Grid



GTS Complex Mesh – Poloidal Rings
Delaunay Triangulation Algorithm

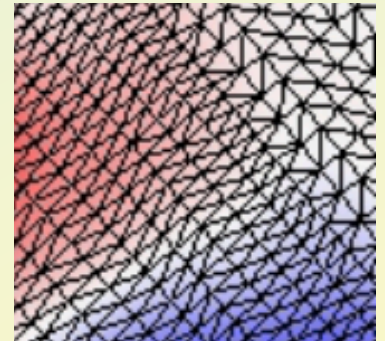
VTK Grid Summary

Structured Points – uniform spacing, orthogonal

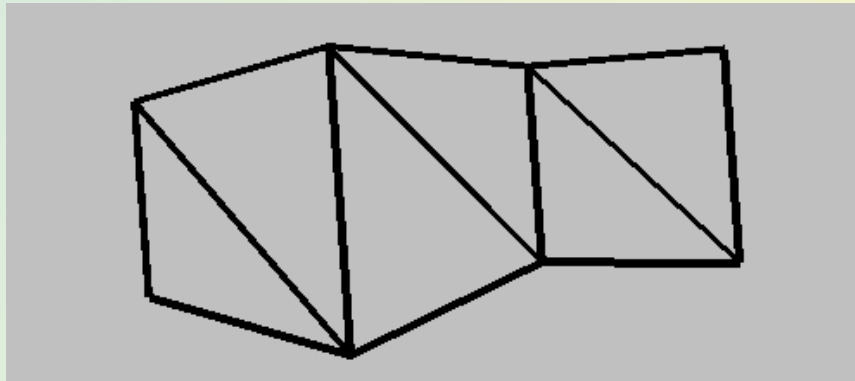
Rectilinear Grid – non-uniform spacing, orthogonal

Structured Grid – non-orthogonal quads

Unstructured Grid – any combination of polygons:



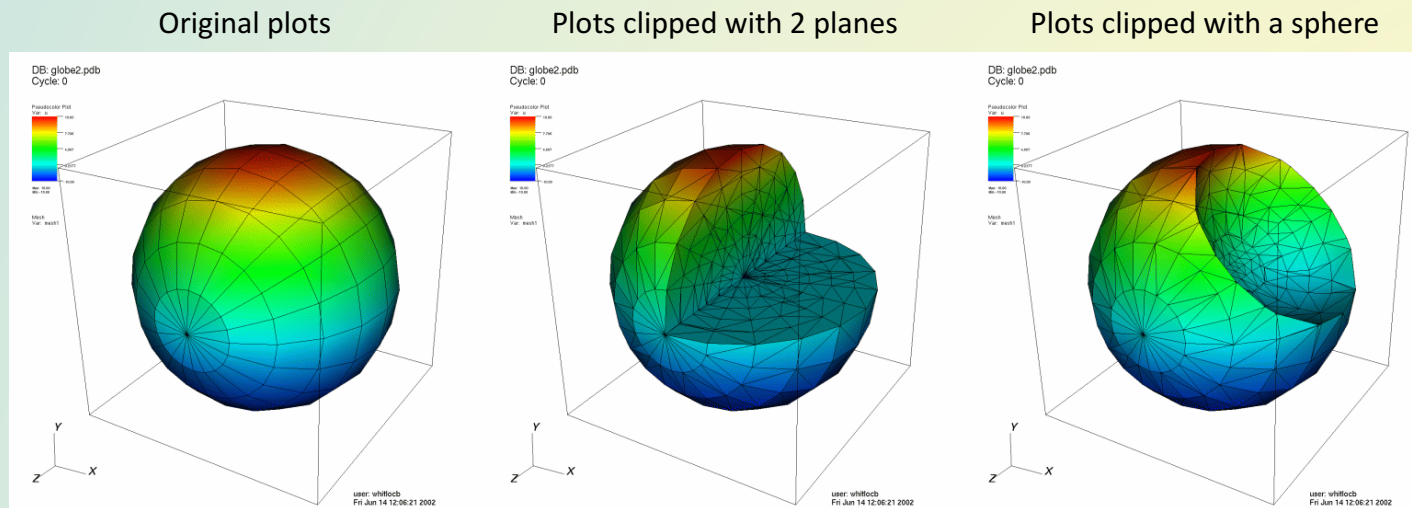
Triangle Strip



Paraview wiki: [Users Guide VTK_Data_Model](#)

Geometric Selection - *Clip* Operator

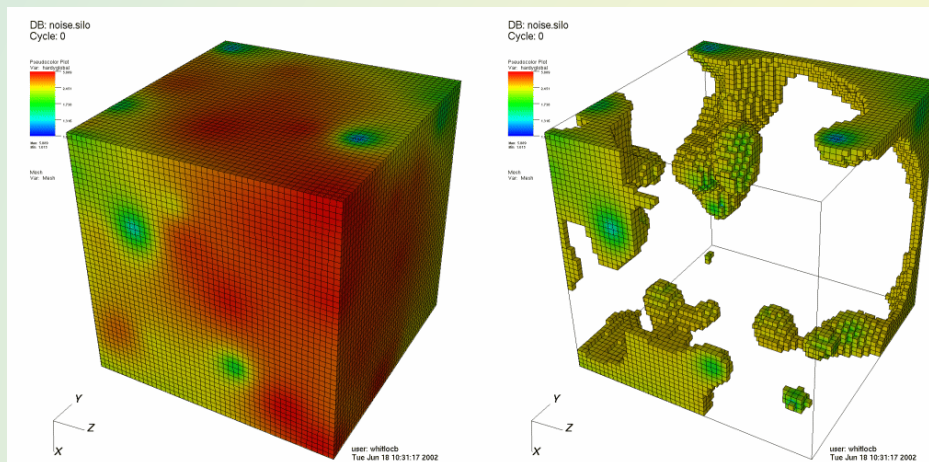
- The Clip operator clips 2D or 3D plots against planes or a sphere to remove sections of the plots
- Use this operator when you want to see a cross section of a 3D plot, while still leaving the plot in 3D



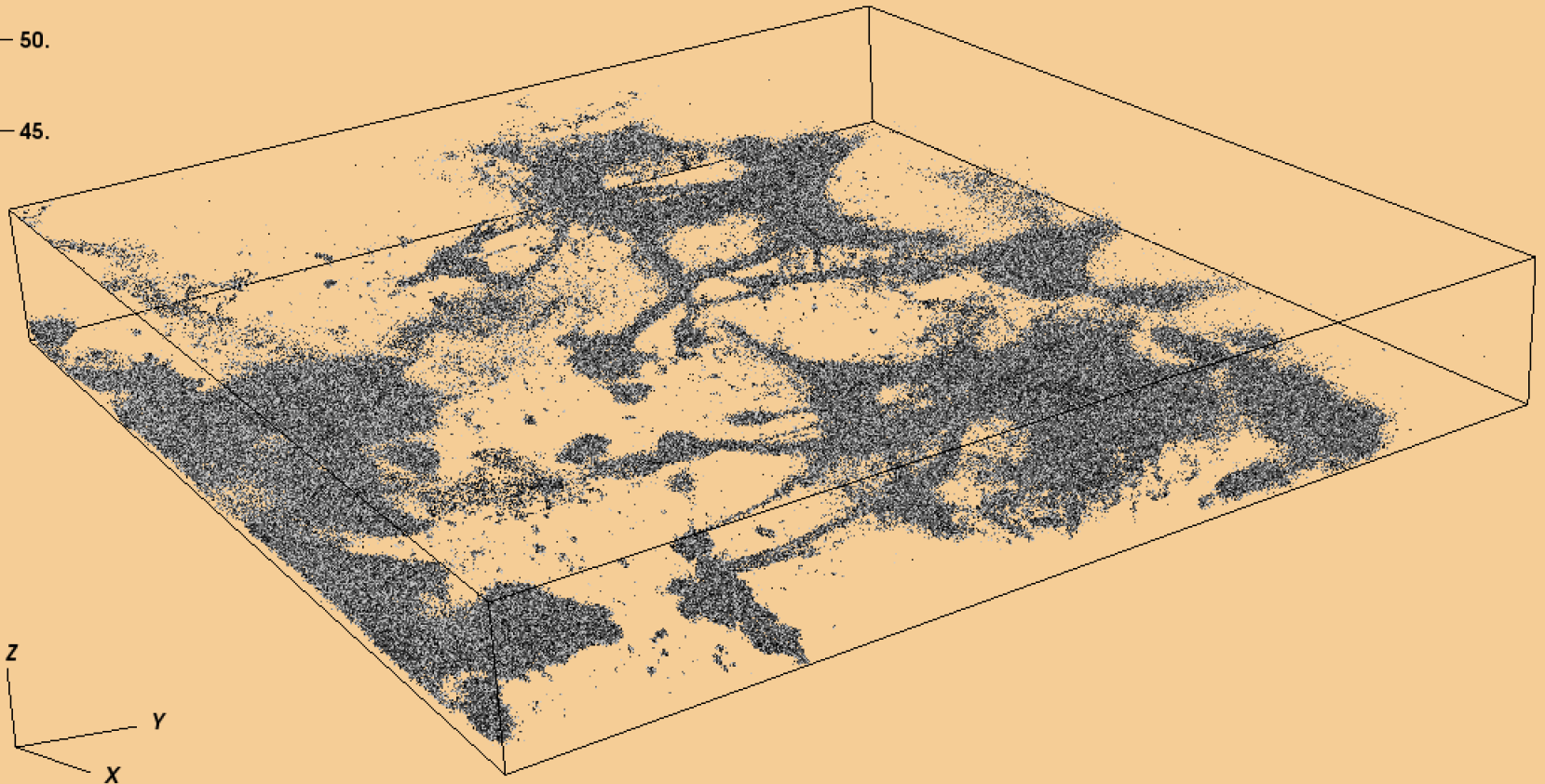
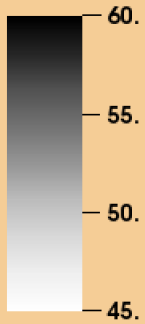
Data Value Selection - *Threshold* Operator

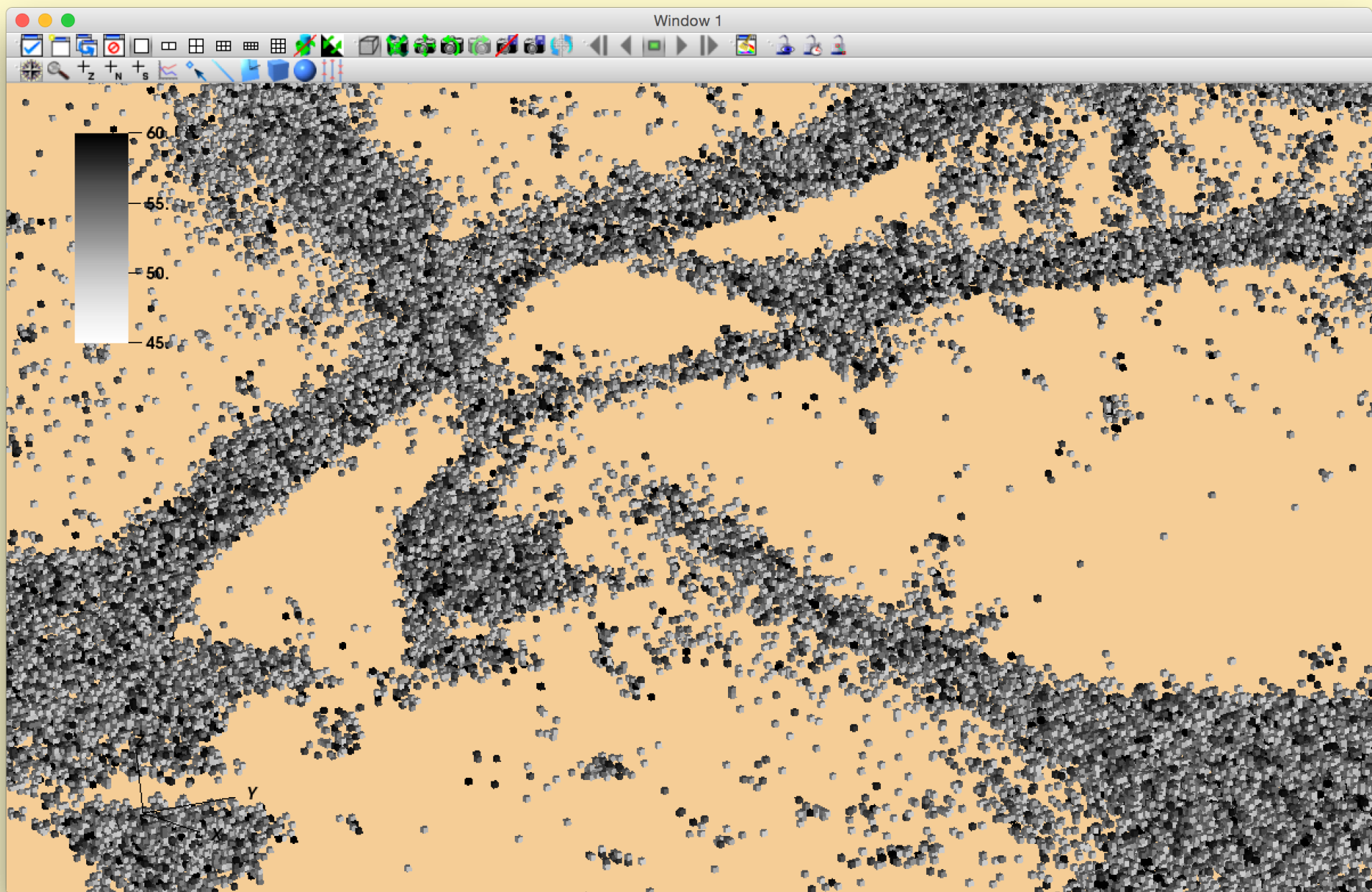
Use this operator to look at cells that have values within a numerical range.

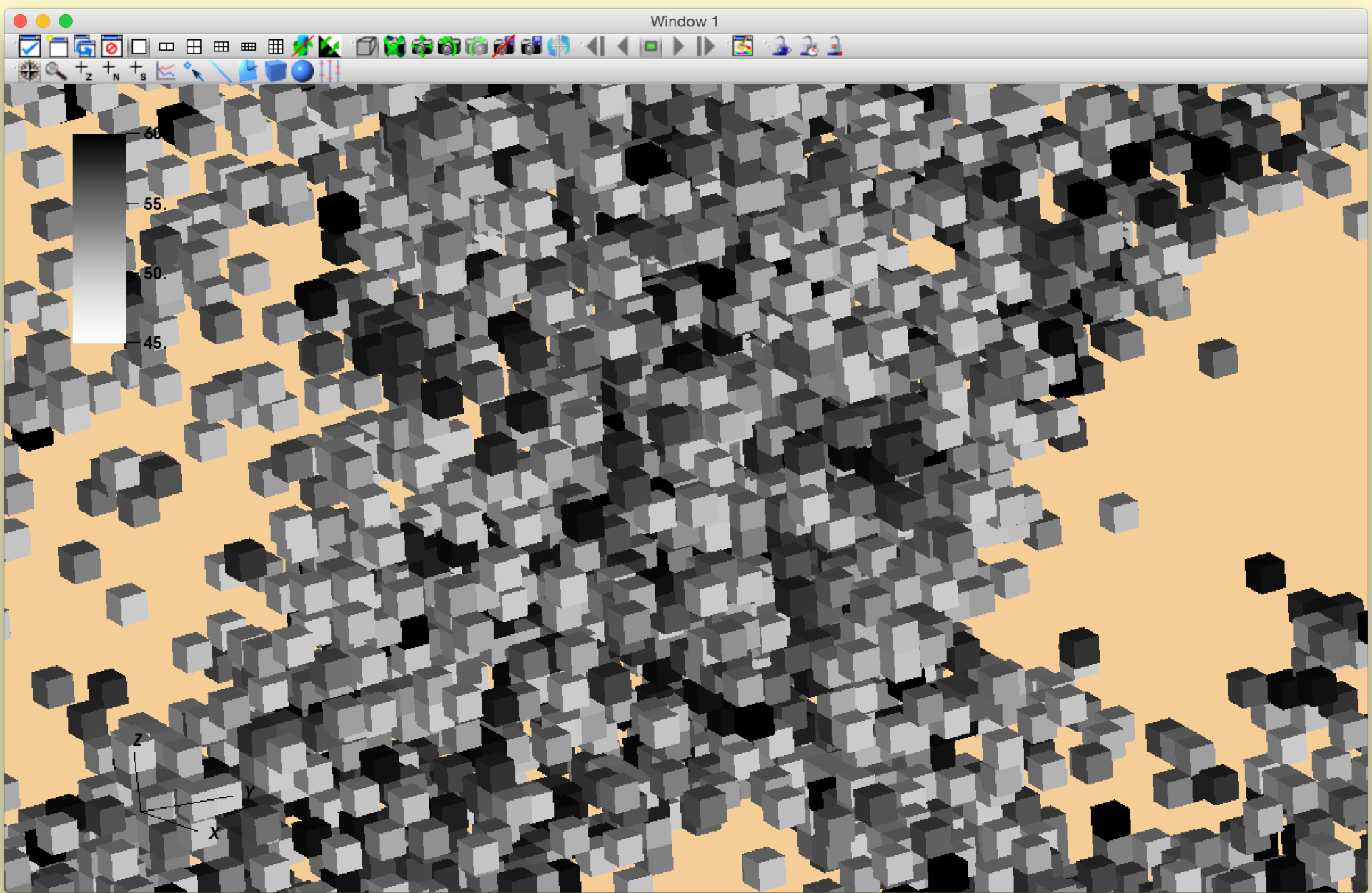
Removes cells whose value is not in the specified range.



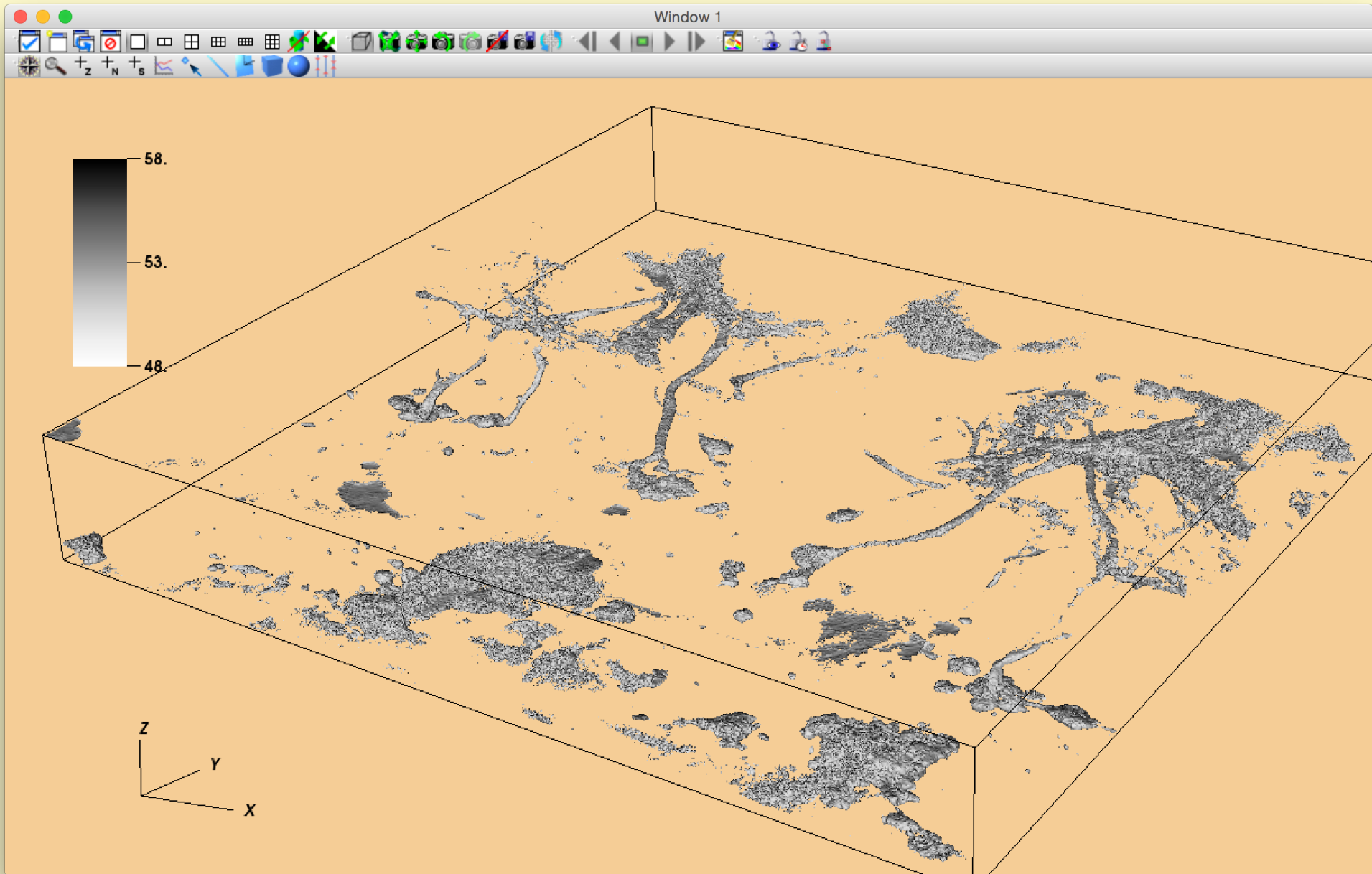
Threshold Operator



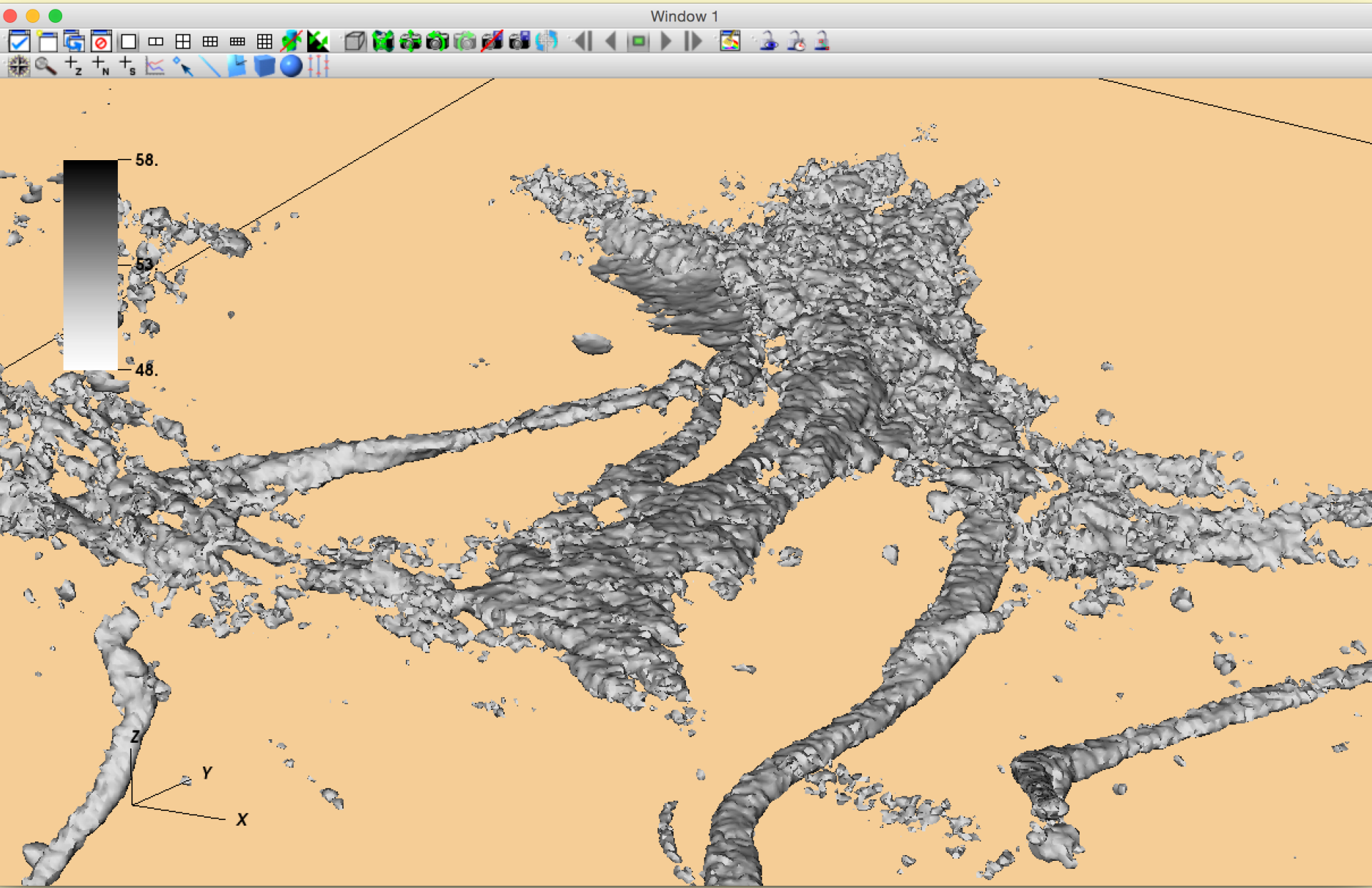




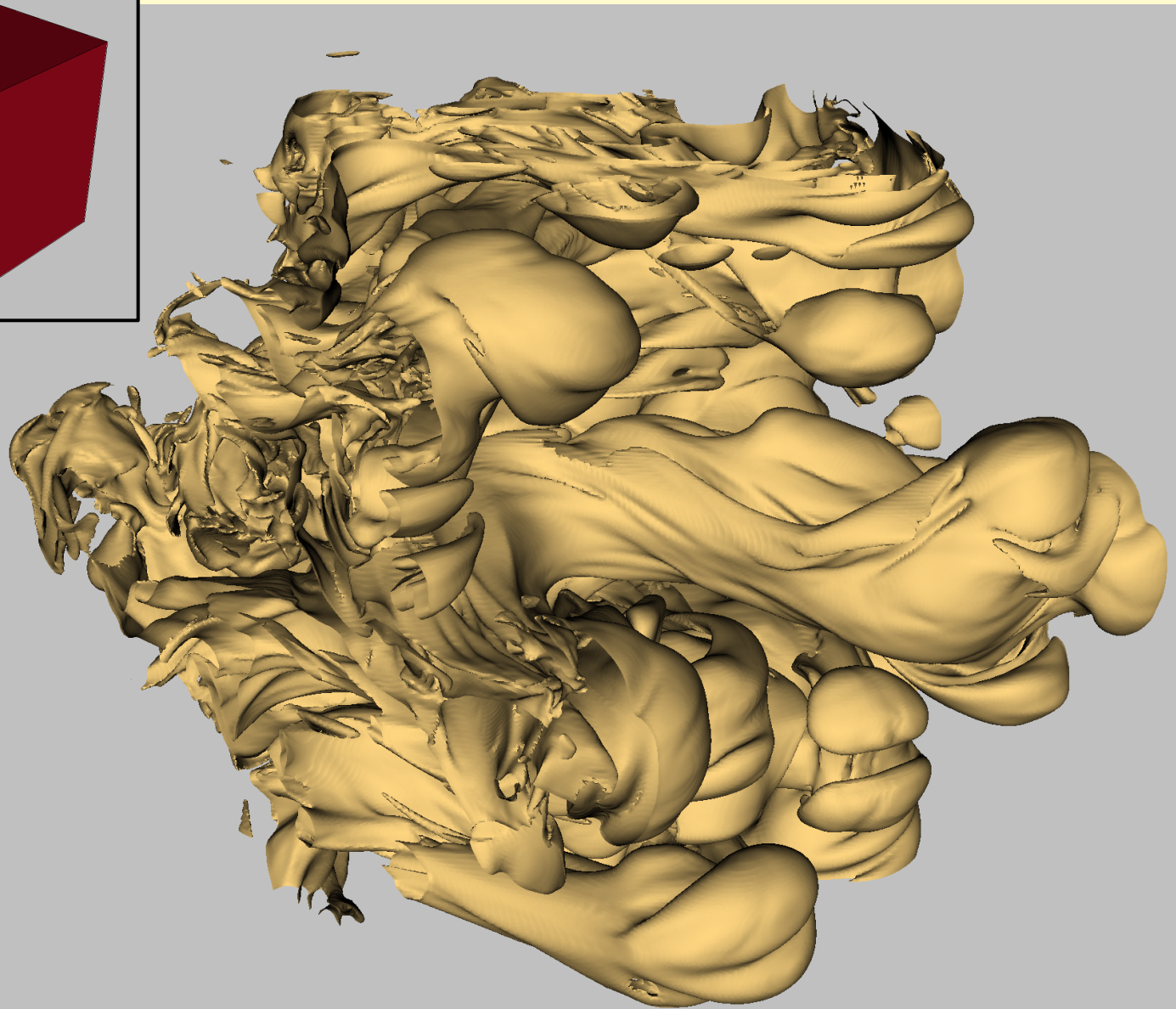
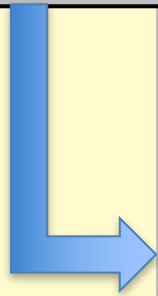
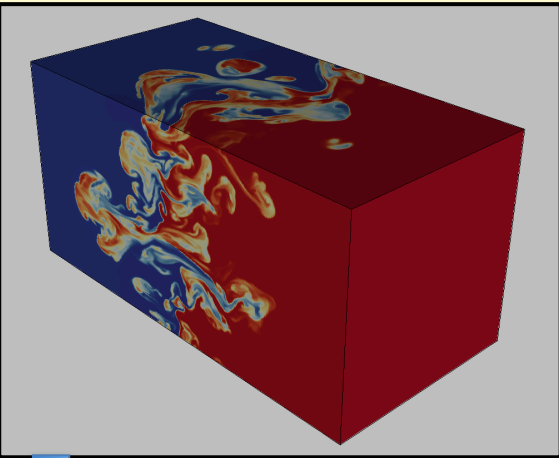
Isovolume Operator



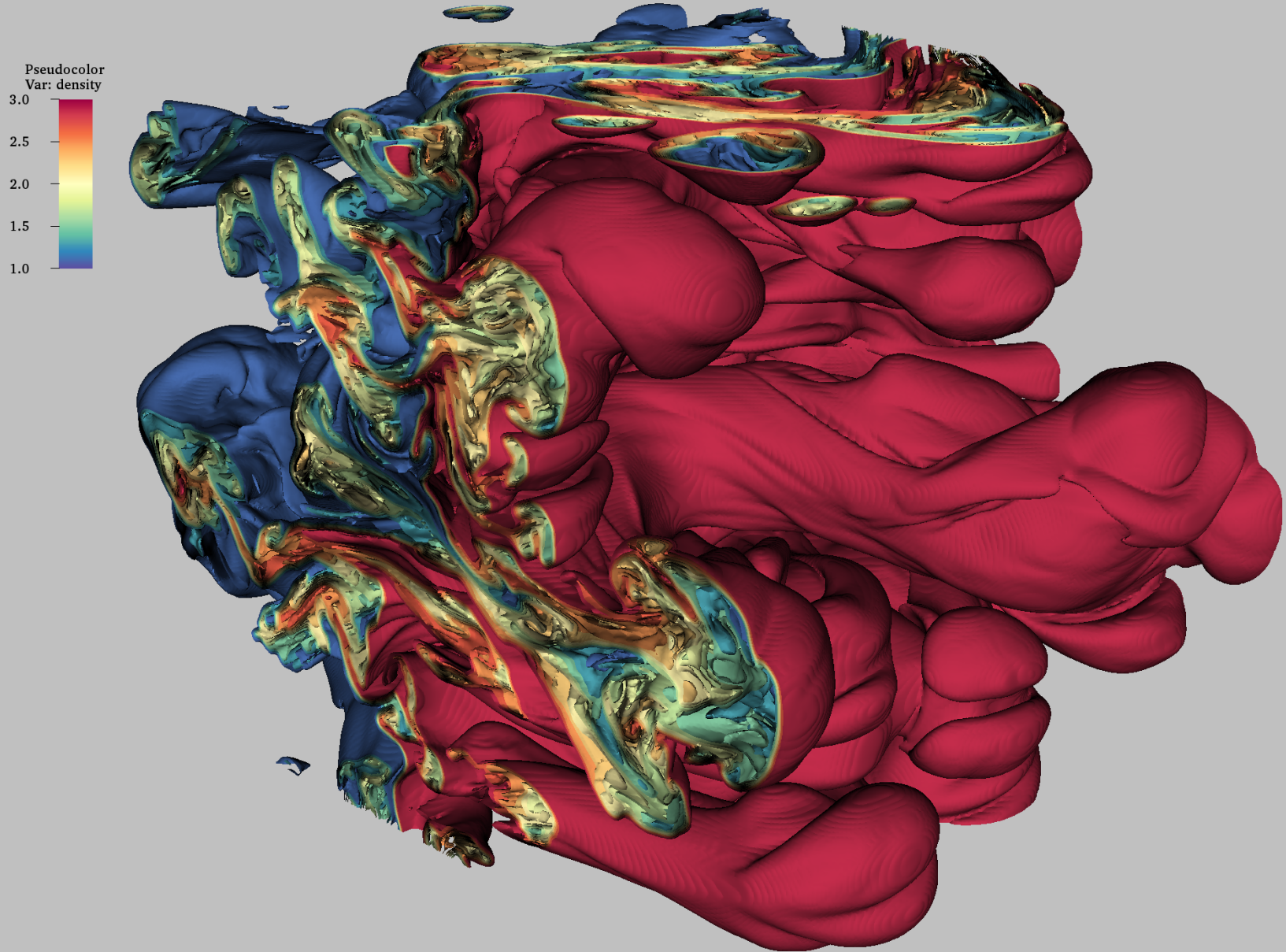
Isosurface Operator

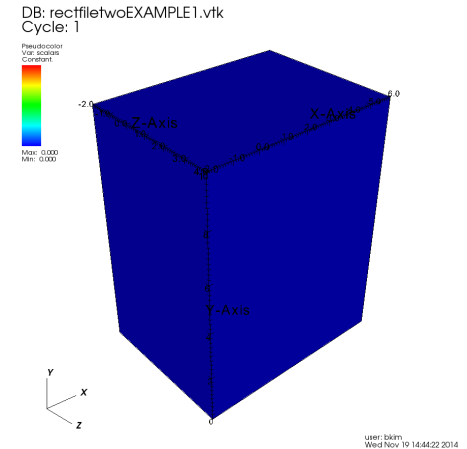


Data Value Selection – *Isosurface* Operator



10 Isosurfaces Between Data min - max

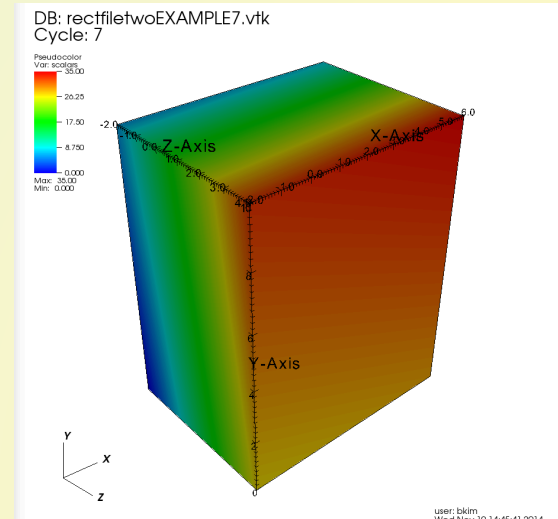
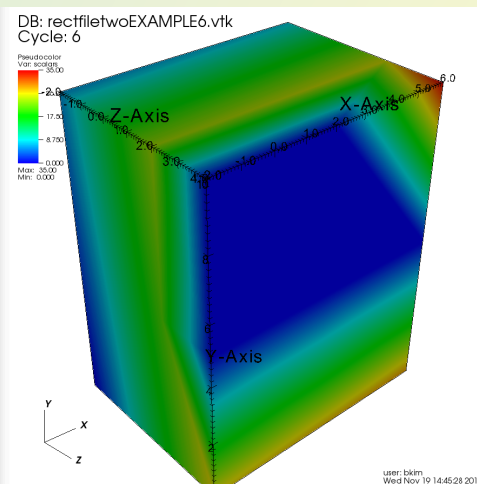
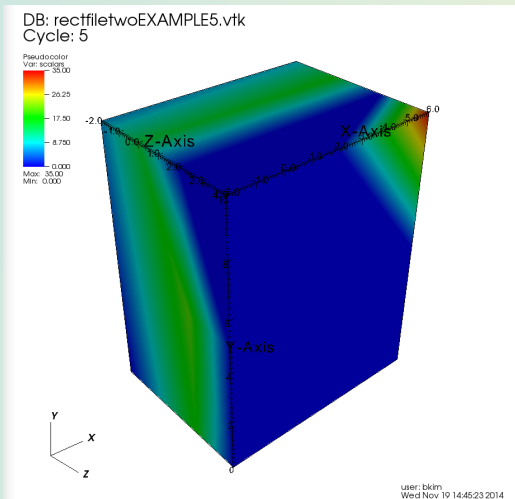
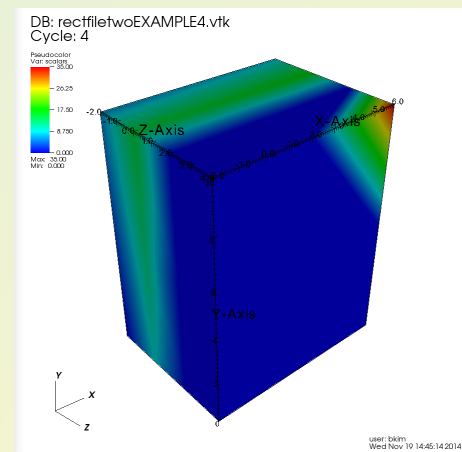
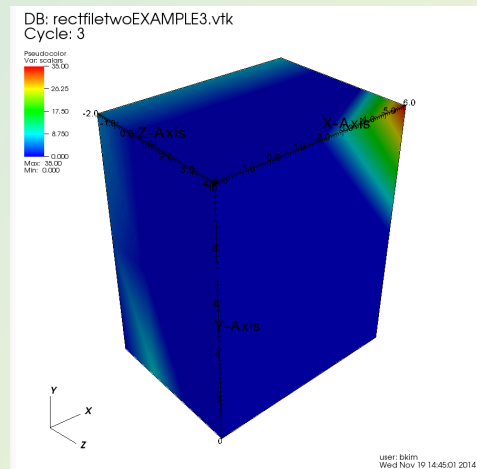
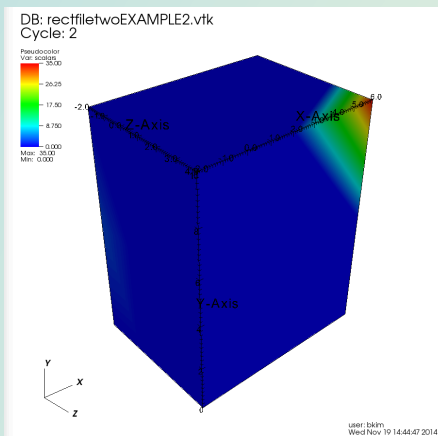




Time Steps

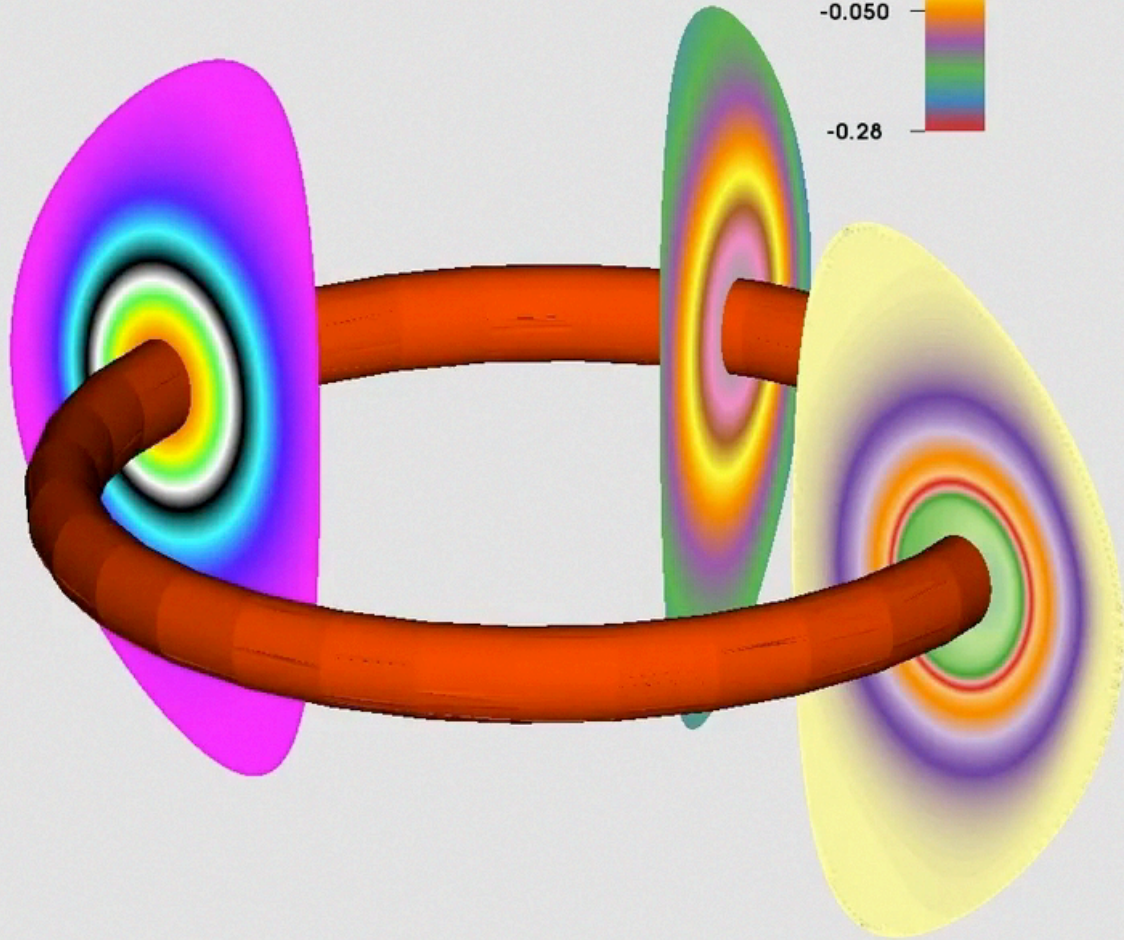
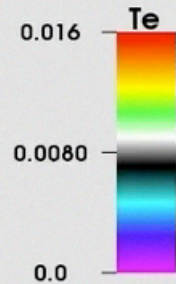
$$f(x,y,z,t)$$

VisIt automatically reads files named in numerical order for time step visualization.



DB: Job45P
Cycle: 96

Time: 12000



Isosurface of $Te = 0.015$ at each time step.

Shows Te , PSI , and $JPHI$ concurrently.

<http://w3.pppl.gov/~efeibush/movies/teiso015.mov>

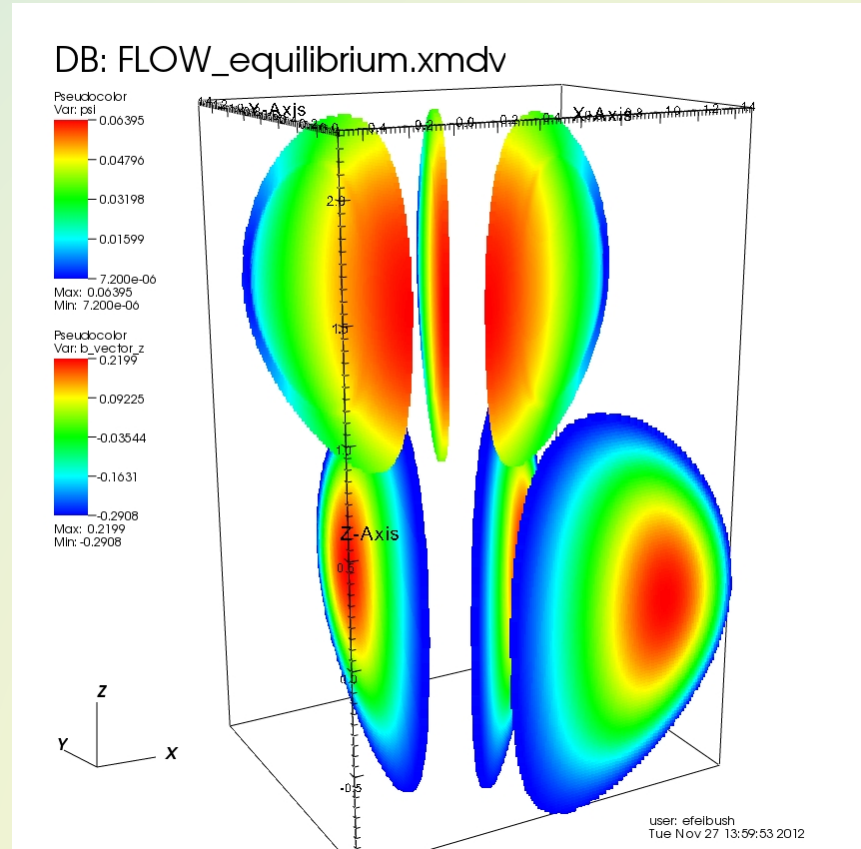
Transforms

Relocate geometry

Translate

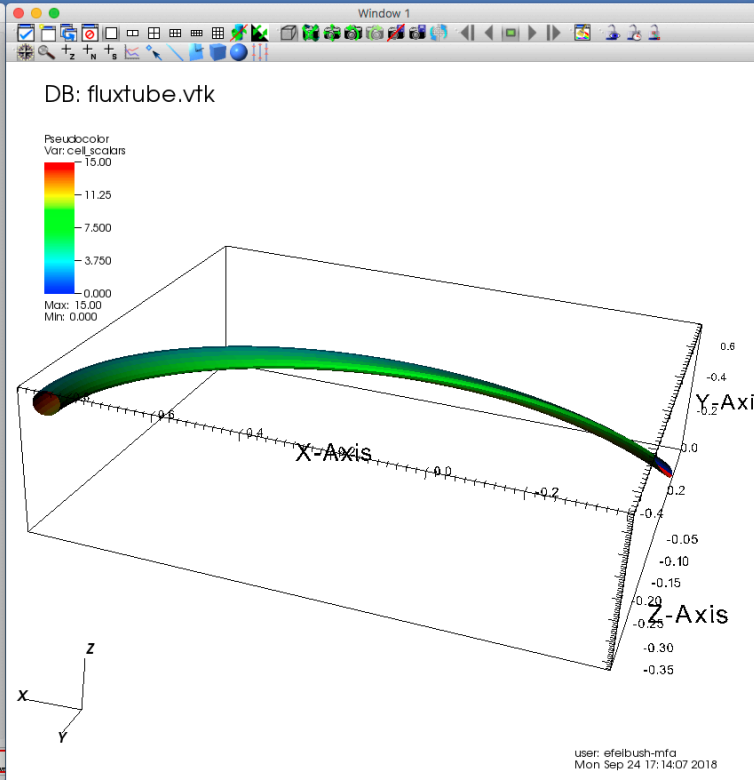
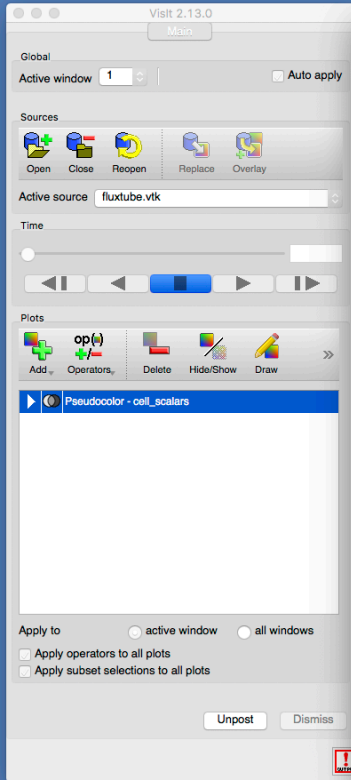
Rotate

Scale



Visit Python Interpreter

Anything from the GUI + loops, file I/O, numpy ...



```
>>> dir()
['AMRStitchCellAttributes', 'ActivateDatabase', 'AddArgument', 'AddColorTable',
 'AddMachineProfile', 'AddOperator', 'AddPlot', 'AddWindow', 'AlterDatabaseCorrelation',
 'AnimationAttributes', 'AnimationSetNFrames', 'AnnotationAttributes', 'ApplyNamedSelection',
 'Argv', 'Axes2D', 'Axes3D', 'AxisAlignedSlice4DAttributes', 'AxisAttributes', 'AxisLabels',
 'AxisTickMarks', 'AxisTitles', 'BoundaryAttributes', 'BoundaryOpAttributes', 'BoxAttributes',
 'CartographicProjectionAttributes', 'ChangeActivePlotsVar', 'CheckForNewStates',
 'ChooseCenterOfRotation', 'ClearAllWindows', 'ClearCache', 'ClearCacheForAllEngines',
 'ClearMacros', 'ClearPickPoints', 'ClearReferenceLines', 'ClearViewKeyframes', 'ClearWindow',
 'ClientMethod', 'ClipAttributes', 'CloneWindow', 'Close', 'CloseComputeEngine', 'CloseDatabase',
 'ColorAttribute', 'ColorAttributeList', 'ColorControlPoint', 'ColorControlPointList',
 'ColorTableNames', 'ConeAttributes', 'ConnectedComponentsAttributes', 'ConstructDDF',
 'ConstructDDFAttributes', 'ConstructDataBinning', 'ConstructDataBinningAttributes',
 'ContourAttributes', 'CoordSwapAttributes', 'CopyAnnotationToWindow', 'CopyLightingToWindow',
 'CopyPlotsToWindow', 'CopyViewToWindow', 'CreateAnnotationObject', 'CreateBondsAttributes',
 'CreateDatabaseCorrelation', 'CreateNamedSelection', 'CurveAttributes', 'CylinderAttributes',
 'DataBinningAttributes', 'DeIconifyAllWindows', 'DeferExpressionAttributes', 'DefineArrayExpression',
 'DefineCurveExpression', 'DefineMaterialExpression', 'DefineMeshExpression', 'DefinePythonExpression',
 'DefineScalarExpression', 'DefineSpeciesExpression', 'DefineTensorExpression', 'DefineVectorExpression',
 'DeleteActivePlots', 'DeleteAllPlots', 'DeleteDatabaseCorrelation', 'DeleteExpression',
 'DeleteNamedSelection', 'DeletePlotDatabaseKeyframe', 'DeletePlotKeyframe', 'DeleteViewKeyframe',
 'DemoteOperator', 'DisableRedraw', 'DisplaceAttributes', 'DrawPlots', 'DualMeshAttributes',
 'EdgeAttributes', 'ElevateAttributes', 'EllipsoidSliceAttributes', 'EnableTool', 'EngineProperties',
 'EvalCubic', 'EvalCubicSpline', 'EvalLinear', 'EvalQuadratic', 'ExecuteMacro', 'ExportDBAttributes',
 'ExportDatabase', 'Expression', 'ExpressionList', 'Expressions', 'ExternalSurfaceAttributes',
 'ExtrudeAttributes', 'FFTAttributes', 'FilledBoundaryAttributes', 'FluxAttributes', 'FontAttributes',
 'GaussianControlPoint', 'GaussianControlPointList', 'GetActiveContinuousColorTable',
 'GetActiveDiscreteColorTable', 'GetActiveTimeSlider', 'GetAnimationAttributes',
 'GetAnimationTimeout', 'GetAnnotationAttributes', 'GetAnnotationObject',
 'GetAnnotationObjectNames', 'GetCallbackArgumentCount', 'GetCallbackNames',
 'GetColorTable', 'GetDatabaseCorrelation', 'GetDatabaseCorrelationNames',
 'GetDatabaseNStates', 'GetDebugLevel', 'GetDefaultFileOpenOptions', 'GetDomains',
 'GetEngineList', 'GetEngineProperties', 'GetExportOptions', 'GetGlobalAttributes',
 'GetGlobalLineoutAttributes', 'GetInteractorAttributes', 'GetKeyframeAttributes',
 'GetLastError', 'GetLight', 'GetLocalHostName', 'GetLocalUser
```

Visit Python Interpreter

Anything from the GUI + loops, file I/O, numpy ...

```
for k in range(3000):                # time steps
    filename = "densityData/den" + str(k) + ".Point3D"
    print "opening database file: " + filename
    OpenDatabase(filename, 0, "Point3D")
    AddPlot("Pseudocolor", "value")
    DrawPlots()
    SaveWindow()                    # auto increments image file name number
```

```
SetPlotOptions                    # range, log, geometry
    colorTableName = "CS_Chang"
Legend.numTicks = 3                # also position, title, font
SaveWindowAttributes()           # width, height, filename
```

Paraview also has a python interpreter!

Summary of Features in VisIt

Plots + Attributes

Mesh

Points, Lines

Pseudocolor

Polygons

Color Maps

Vectors

Data Files

VTK - grids

Point3D

Transform Operators

Scale, Rotate, Translate

Selection Operators

Clip (geometric)

Box

Threshold (data)

Slicing Operators

Slice, ThreeSlice

Isosurface

Viewing

Lighting, Shadow, Depth-Cue

Annotation

Animation

Simple Time Slider movie

Python scripting

Images to QuickTime movie

Animation

Time step

Variable index

Geometry change

View

Operators (slice, clip, etc.)

Simple VTK file time steps

or

jpeg, png files → QuickTime .mov or .mp4

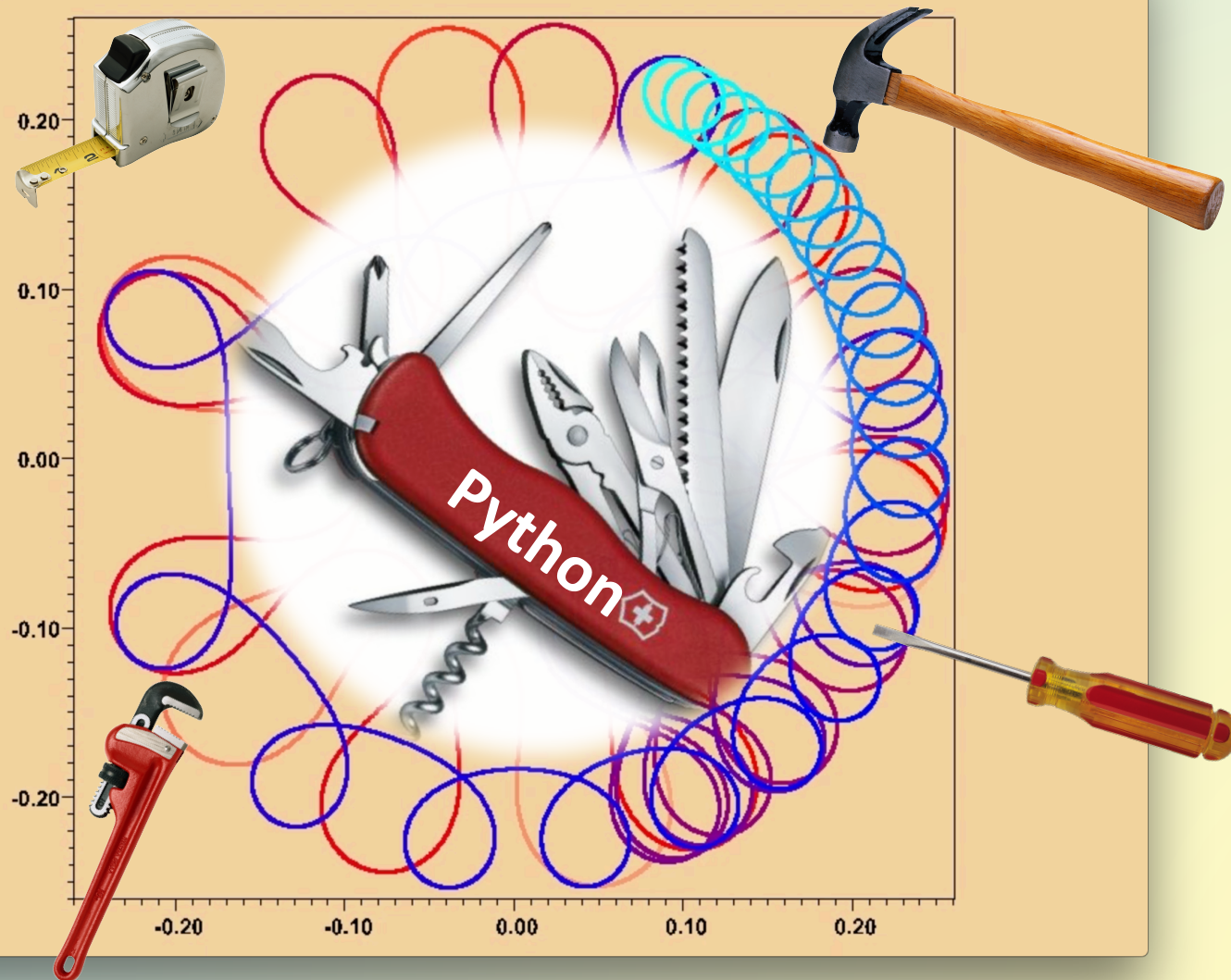
Complex python scripting

Python interpreter -

```
import myscript
    [ edit, retry ]
reload(myscript)
```

Include Vis in Workflow

Time 1.036 e-06



matplotlib
numpy
scipy
Imaging

VisIt
Paraview
VTK
ffmpeg

netCDF

Remote Vis at Princeton

turboVNC

Princeton Research Computing

About Research Education Systems and Services Getting Started **Help and FAQs** News and Events

Home > FAQs > How Do I Use VNC On Tigrisdata?

Help Sessions

FAQs

Online Tutorials

How do I use VNC on Tigrisdata?

VNC is a graphical desktop sharing system that allows users to connect to remote computers. It is advantageous because it eliminates the need to send 3D data over the network via an X-Windows environment. The instructions here describe how to connect to a remote desktop on tigrisdata. You can then take advantage of the local cpu and gpu capabilities of the tigrisdata machine. It is highly recommended to use this for applications that do 3D rendering.

- Download and install TurboVNC on your local machine from here:
 - <http://sourceforge.net/projects/turbovnc/>
 - (The most recent version should be fine, but we have tested with 1.2)
- Connect to tigrisdata
 - `ssh tigrisdata.princeton.edu`
- Load the turbovnc module to enable vnc commands
 - `module load turbovnc`
- Start a vnc session
 - `vncserver`
- The first time you start vncserver you will be prompted to create a password to access your vnc desktops. This can be anything you like. Should you choose to change it in the future simply delete the file `~/vnc/passwd`, and the next time to start a vnc session you will be prompted to recreate a password.
 - You may choose to have a view-only password, where others can view your desktop, but keystrokes are disabled.
 - You should get an output that looks like this:

```
Desktop 'TurboVNC: tigrisdata.princeton.edu:1 (NetID)' started on display tigrisdata.princeton.edu:1
```

```
Creating default startup script /home/NetID/.vnc/xstartup.turbovnc
Starting applications specified in /home/NetID/.vnc/xstartup.turbovnc
```

```
Log file is /home/NetID/.vnc/tigrisdata.princeton.edu:1.log
```

File system:

`/tigris`
`/projects`
`/della/scratch/gpfs`
`/perseus/scratch/gpfs`
`/tiger/scratch/gpfs`
`/home`

TurboVNC: tigrisdata.princeton.edu:2 (efeibush) [Tight + JPEG 1X Q95]

Visit 2.7.1 [astrovis.session] Window 1

File Controls Options Windows PlotAtts OpAtts Help

Main Global

Active window 1 Auto apply

Sources

Open Close Reopen Replace Overlay

Active source rt.vtk

Time

Plots

Add Operators Delete Hide/Show Draw

Apply to active window

Apply operators to all plots

Apply subset selections to all plots

```
[efeibush@tigrisdata ~]$ pwd
/home/efeibush
[efeibush@tigrisdata ~]$ cd /della/scratch/gpfs/efeibush/astro
[efeibush@tigrisdata astro]$ module load visit
[efeibush@tigrisdata astro]$
[efeibush@tigrisdata astro]$
[efeibush@tigrisdata astro]$ vglrun visit
Running: gui2.7.1
Running: viewer2.7.1 -geometry 884x800+356+50 -borders 22,4,2,2 -shift 2,25 -pre
shift 0,-3 -defer -host 127.0.0.1 -port 5601
Running: mdserver2.7.1 -host 127.0.0.1 -port 5602
Running: vcl2.7.1 -dir /usr/local/visit/2.7.1 -dir /usr/local/visit/2.7.1 -idle-
timeout 480 -nolookback -sshtunneling -host localhost -port 17683
Running: mdserver2.7.1 -dir /usr/local/visit/2.7.1 -idle-timeout 480 -nolookback
-sshtunneling -host localhost -port 15866
Running: engine_ser2.7.1 -dir /usr/local/visit/2.7.1 -idle-timeout 480 -nolookba
ck -sshtunneling -host localhost -port 14192
```

<https://wci.llnl.gov/simulation/computer-codes/visit>

Downloads

Just search for: “visit visualization”

visitusers.org search ...

paraview.org

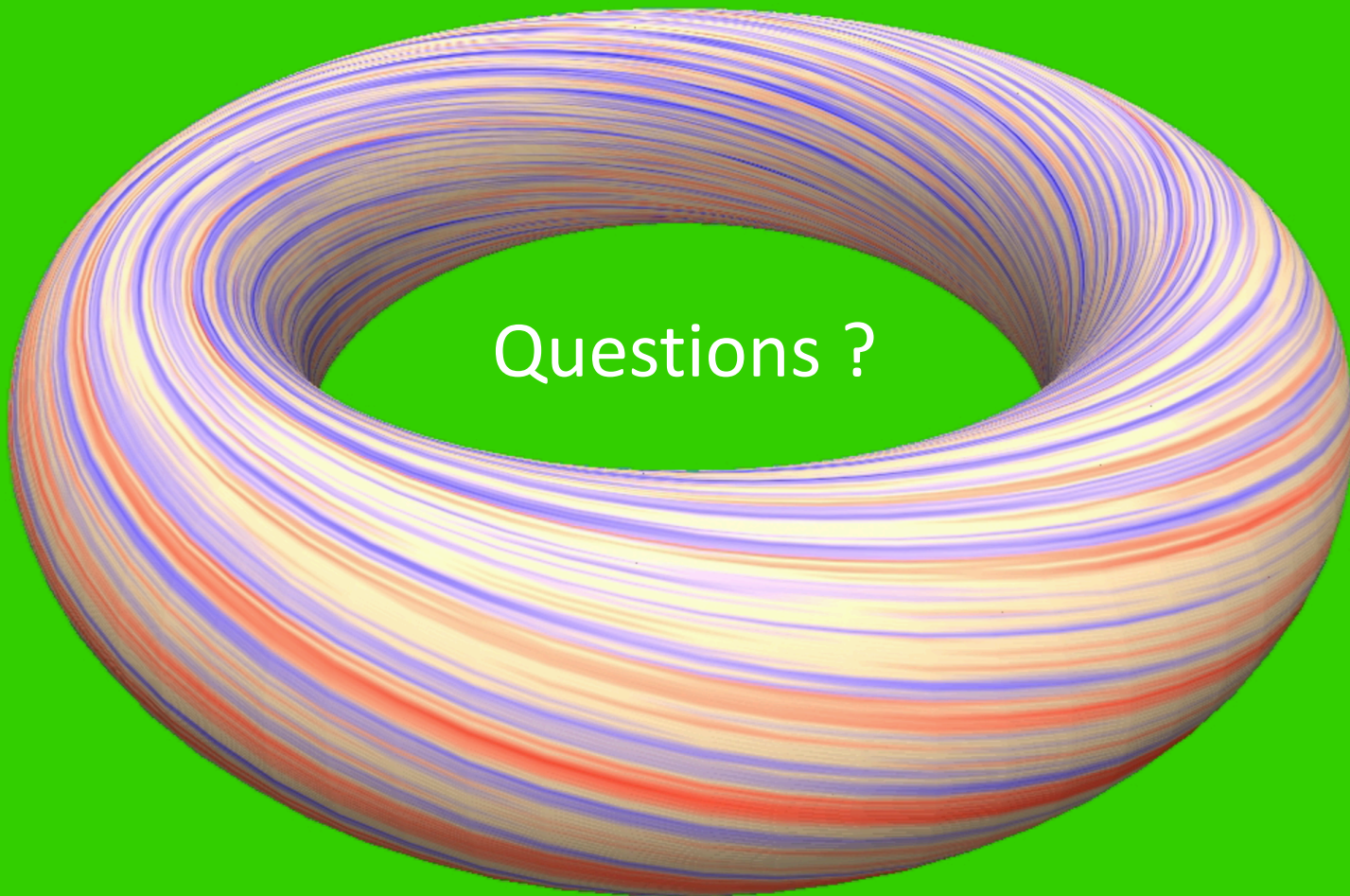
Getting Data Into VisIt - document (& your goal)

VTK File Formats - vtk.pdf on my website

www.princeton.edu/~efeibush

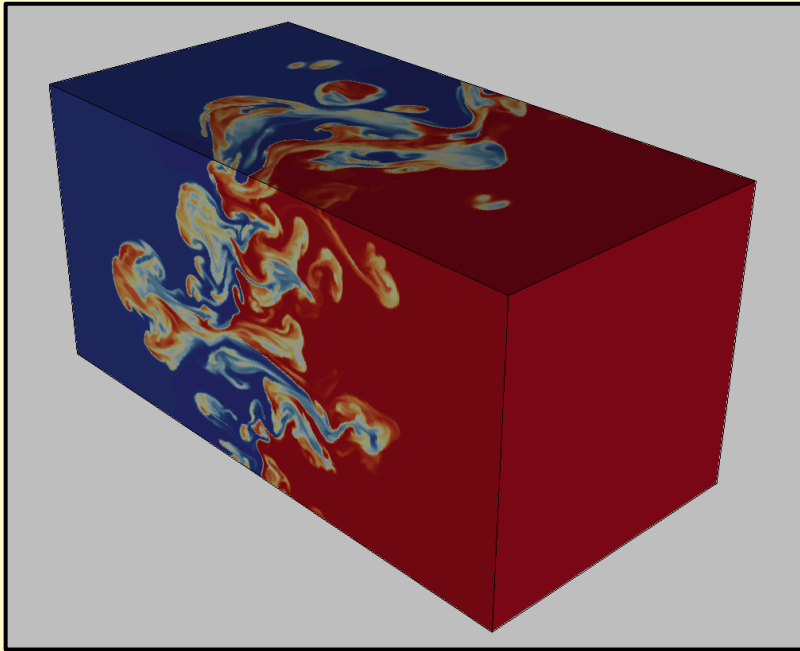
Python Programming Techniques 11/16

Visualization with VisIt mini-course 11/30



Questions ?

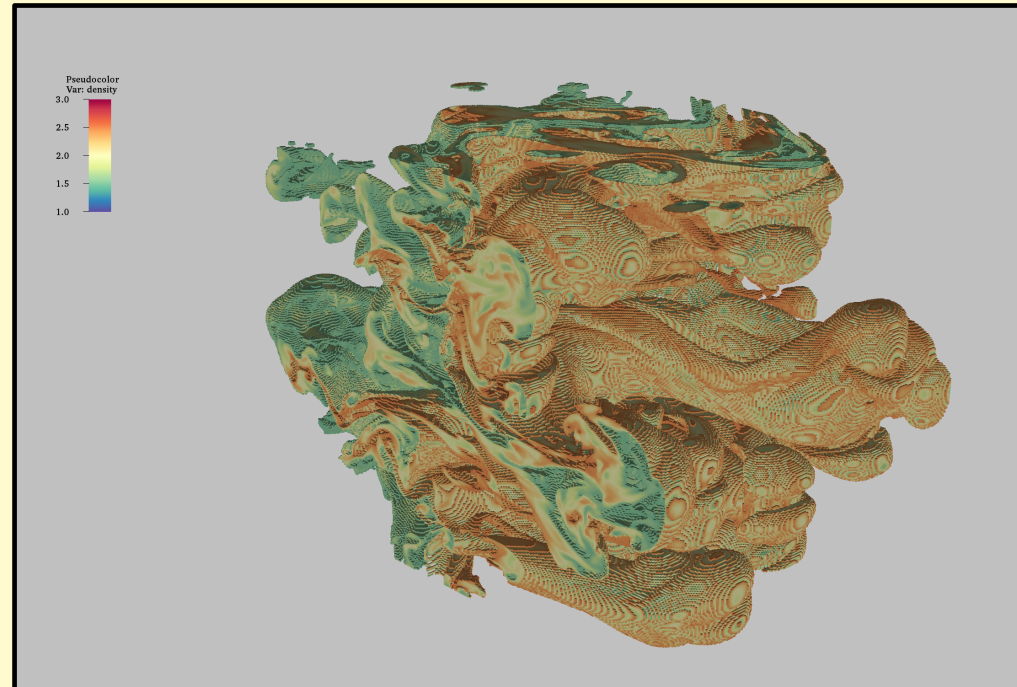
Data Value Selection

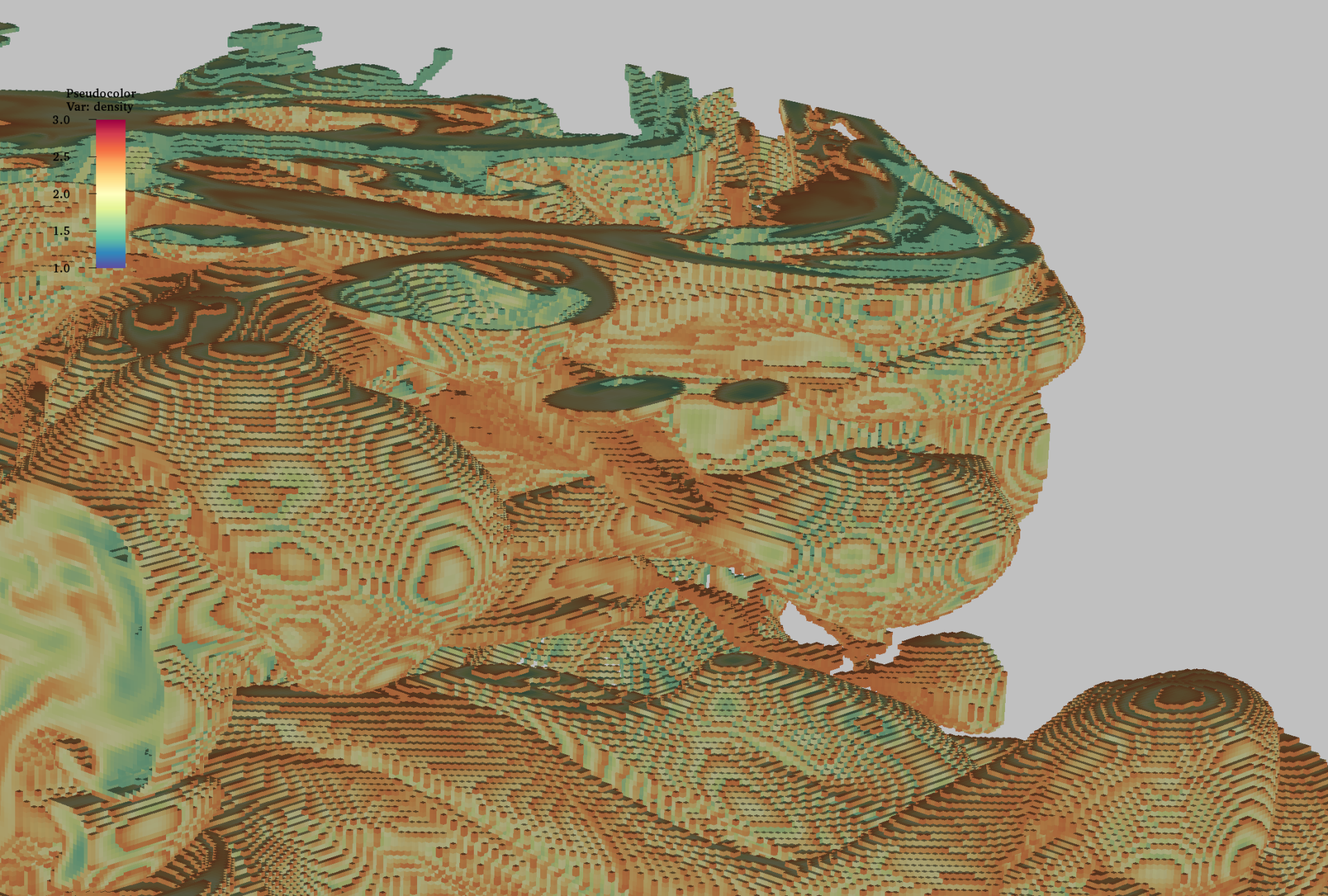


257 x 257 x 51 grid
Scalar value per grid point



Threshold Operator
Range 1.5 to 2.5





Time Step Simulation

GTS

$f(x,y,t)$

Ion Density Fluctuation

Direction

Magnitude

Structure

Divergent color map.

