



## **8<sup>th</sup> Silx Code Camp October 11, 2018**



# This talk

- Introduction
  - Novelties (version 0.9.0)
- Status of silx (version 0.8.0)
- Goals of the code camp
  - For users
  - For core developers
- Hands on!



# silx.math: Median Filter updates

- `silx.math.medfilt[1d|2d]`
  - Added support of Not-A-Number
  - Added 'constant' padding mode
  - Optimized performance



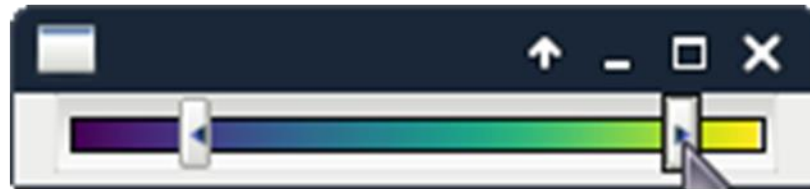
# silx.gui: Qt / numpy image conversion

```
silx.gui.utils:
```

- `convertArrayToQImage(array)`
- `convertQImageToArray(image)`



`silx.gui.widgets.RangeSlider`:

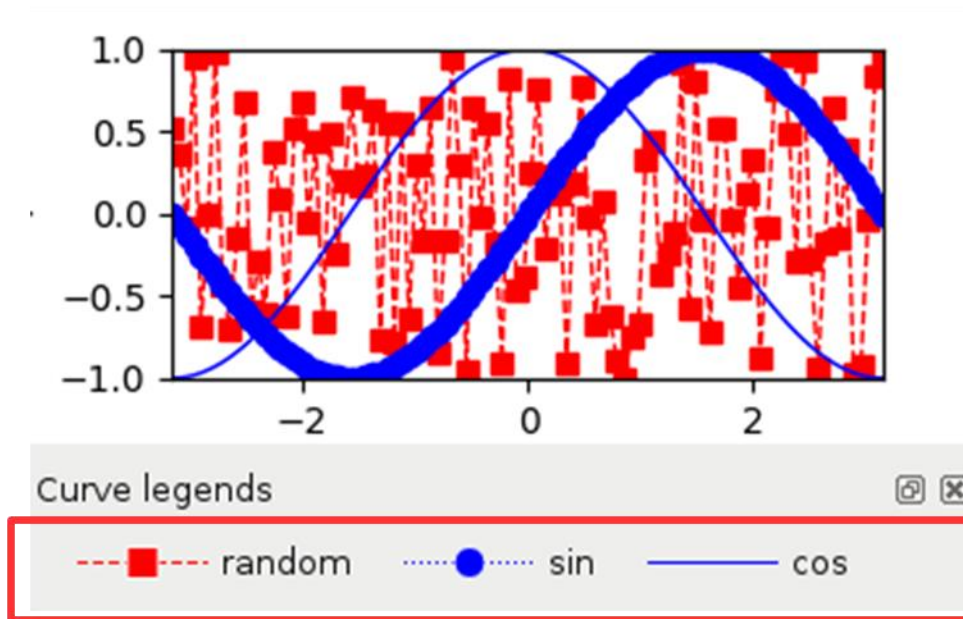


- 2 sliders defining a range with settable color-mapped background.
- Initial version developed by Damien Naudet in XSocs application.



# silx.gui.plot: CurveLegendWidget

`silx.gui.plot.CurveLegendWidget:`



- Display legends of curves in a plot
- Compact alternative to `LegendSelector`.



## silx.gui.plot: PlotWidget API

`silx.gui.plot.PlotWidget:`

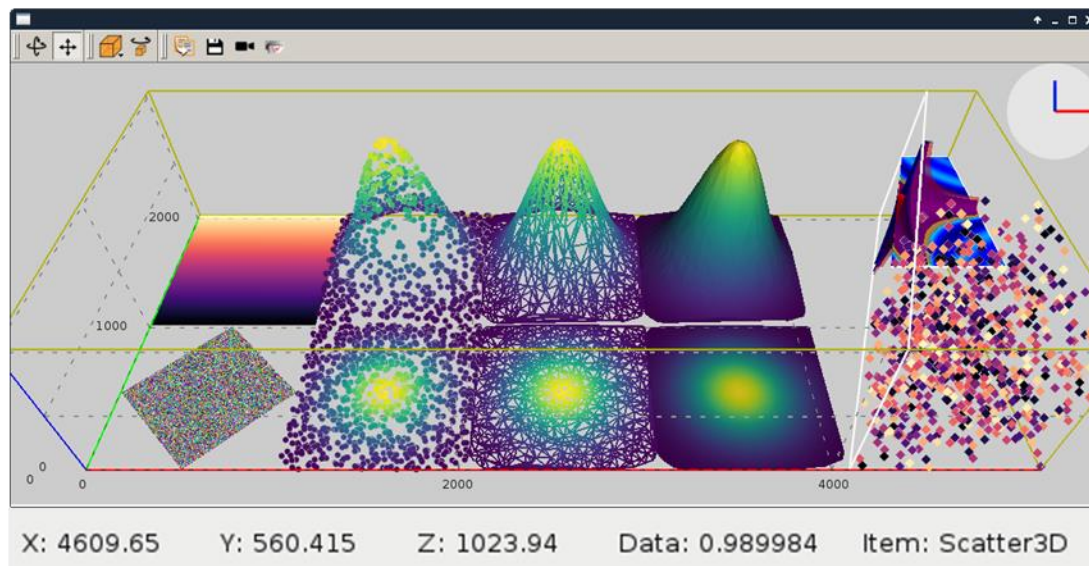
- Add support of line style and width to line markers
- Get all items in the plot: `getItems`.
- Follow plot content update: `sigItemAdded` and `sigItemAboutToBeRemoved`.



# silx.gui.plot3d: PositionInfoWidget

`silx.gui.plot3d.tools.PositionInfoWidget`:

- Widget displaying data at mouse position on double-click.







`silx.gui.plot3d.SceneWidget`: Add picking of 3D items at a position on the screen:

```
pickItems(x, y, condition=None)
```

Implementation choices:

- CPU-based ray-casting
- No preprocessing (e.g., space partitioning)
- Pure Python/numpy implementation



- Qt bindings:
  - **PyQt5**: Main target (GPL)
  - **PySide2**: Added “beta” support (LGPL)
  - **PyQt4**: Deprecated
  - **PySide**: Deprecated (to be dropped in v0.10)
- New required dependencies:
  - **h5py**
  - **fabio**



- Easier installation of all dependencies:

```
pip install silx[full]
```

- Windows standalone application



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# Structure of silx

- gui: Graphical User Interface widgets
  - Plot, image display, masks, HDF5 tree view, fitting
- image: Image processing tools
  - Image interpolation, registration and drawing primitives
- io: Input / Output
  - Support for SPEC, HDF5 and image formats
- math:
  - least squares fit with constraints, isosurface calculations, histograms, ...
- opencl: Optimize the use of GPU (FBP, registration, median filter, ...)
- third-party: External utilities
- utils: Internal utilities
- sx: Convenience module for interactive use



Container of icons, openccl programs, ...

Provisions for simplifying handling of frozen binaries

A project can use silx as resource provider

```
import silx.resources

PYFAI_RESOURCE_DIR = None # It has to be set for Debian package

silx.resources.register_resource_directory(
    "pyfai",
    pyFAI.resources,
    forced_path=PYFAI_RESOURCE_DIR)

filename = silx.resources.resource_filename("pyfai:calibrant/LaB6.C")

import silx.openccl.utils
filename = silx.openccl.utils.get_cl_file("pyfai:openccl/integrate")

import silx.gui.icons
icon = silx.gui.icons.getIcons("pyfai:icons/pyfai")
```



# Plot: Object API

When getting a curve or an image from a Plot widget in silx, it used to return a list describing this item.

- Since v0.5.0 it returns an object:
  - Add support for updating items in the Plot:  
curve, image, markers...
  - Mostly backward-compatible with previous API
- Documentation:

<http://www.silx.org/doc/silx/dev/modules/gui/plot/items.html>



# Plot: Object and Functional APIs

- Example: Getting image information:

```
from silx import sx  
w = sx.imshow(img)
```

- Object API:

```
image = w.getActiveImage()  
data = image.getData(copy=True)  
scale = image.getScale()
```

- Legacy API:

```
image = w.getActiveImage()  
data = image[0]  
scale = image[4]['scale']
```





# Plot: Object and Functional APIs

Example: Updating an image:

```
from silx import sx  
w = sx.imshow(img)
```

- Object API:

```
image = w.getActiveImage()  
image.setScale(2., 2.)
```

- Legacy API:

```
data, legend, info, pixmap, params = w.getActiveImage()  
w.addImage(data,  
           legend=legend,  
           info=info,  
           pixmap=pixmap,  
           scale=(2., 2.))
```



# Colormap Object (silx.gui.plot.Colormap)

Colormaps are now defined as a **Colormap** object instead of a dictionary.

This allow modifications on colormaps objects to be managed by other classes such as **PlotWidget** or **ColorBar** (using Qt.Signal).

```
from silx.gui.plot.Colormap import Colormap
```

```
colormap = Colormap(name='temperature',  
                    normalization=Colormap.LOGARITHM,  
                    vmin=None,  
                    vmax=None)
```

**API with colormaps as a dictionary is kept but deprecated.**





- Add signals on *PlotWidget* items (i.e. curves, images, markers,...) notifying updates: *sigItemChanged*
  
- Internals: Merged classes *Plot* and *PlotWidget*



# PlotWidget axis

- Provide a plot axis API

```
axes = plot.getXAxis(), plot.getYAxis()
```

- Provides getters, setters
- Signals on limits, scale, label, direction

- Constraints on axes

```
axis.setLimitsConstraints(minPos, maxPos)
```

```
axis.setRangeConstraints(minRange, maxRange)
```

- A demo is available at *examples/plotLimits.py*

- Helper to synchronize axes

```
from silx.gui.plot.utils.axis import SyncAxes
```

```
sync = SyncAxes([plot1.getXAxis(),
```

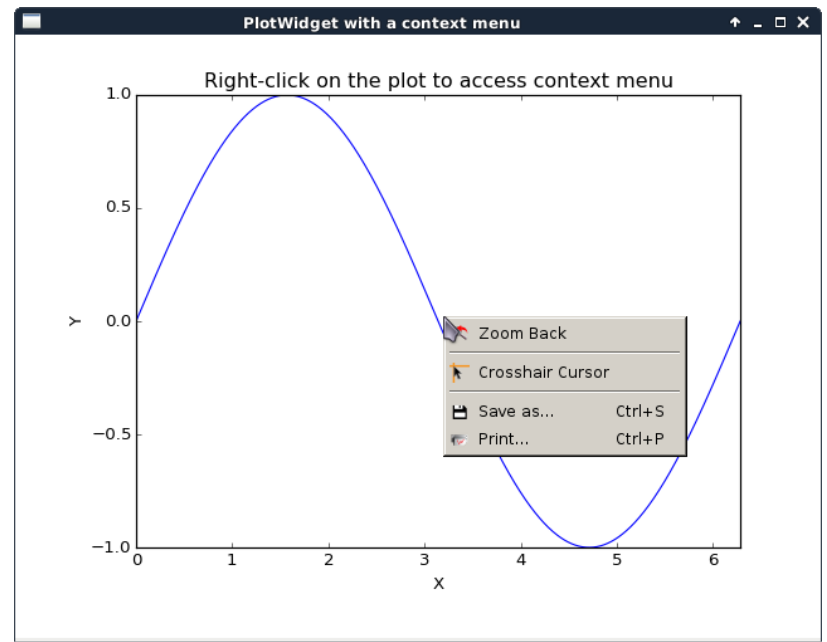
```
plot2.getXAxis(),
```

```
plot3.getXAxis()])
```

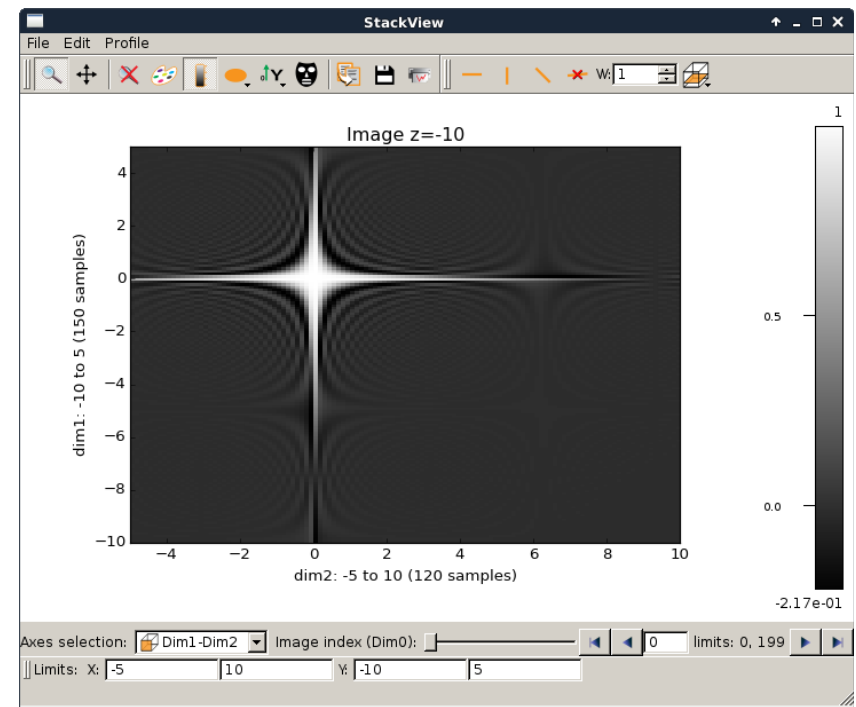
- A demo is available at *examples/syncaxis.py*



- PlotWidget: Add support for context menu:  
*plotContextMenu.py*



- PlotWindow, Plot2D  
- Add colorbar





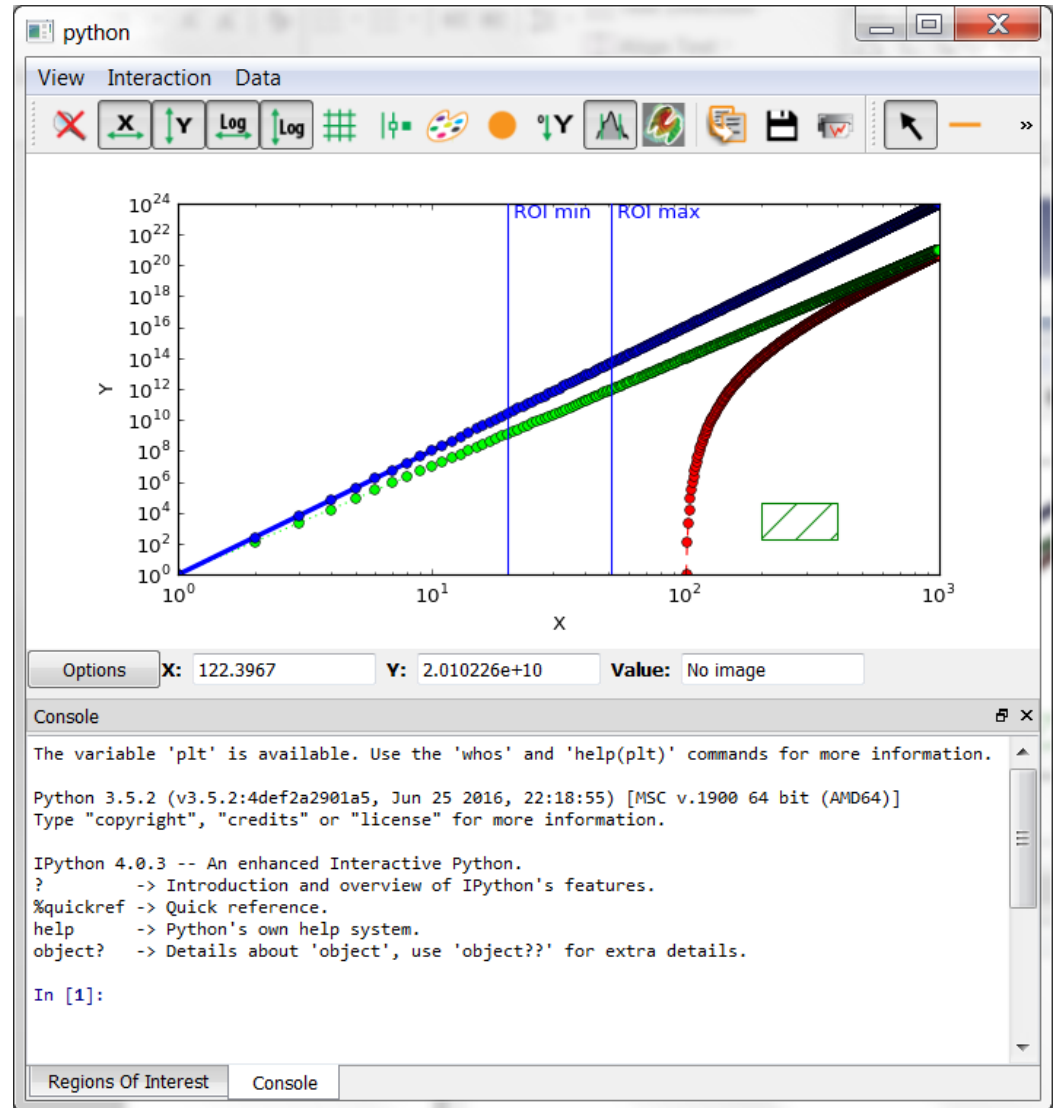
# silx.gui: Plot 1D

- Visualize 1D data
- Apply ROIs on them
- Control the plot via an interactive console
- Fitting capabilities
- Object oriented API



# silx.gui: base widgets for scientific applications

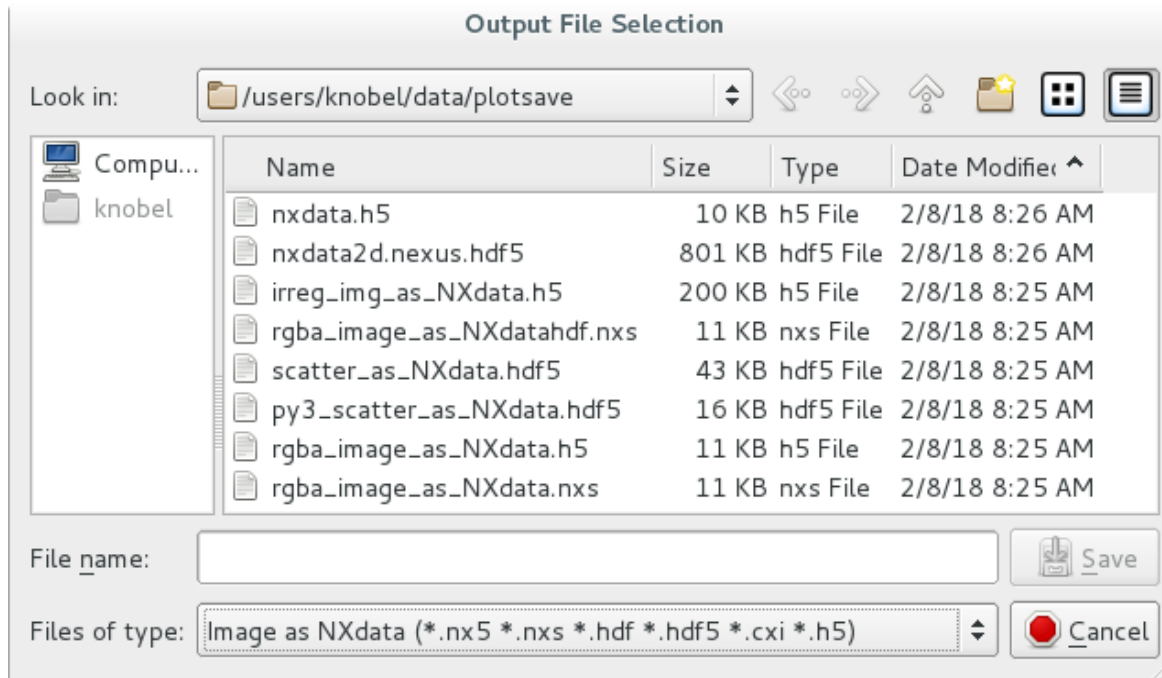
- Browsing file contents
  - Single widget for HDF5, SPEC, Images
- Plotting curves
  - with ROI, fitting
- Display of images
  - with masks, profiles
- Interactive console





# Plot SaveAction : add save as NXdata

- Save active curve, active scatter or active image to *NXdata*



- Can save some parts of plot state (title, axis labels, active data...) but not all (no curve style, colormap info, additional data items...)
- Future improvements: add a dialog to specify output group in an existing HDF5 file

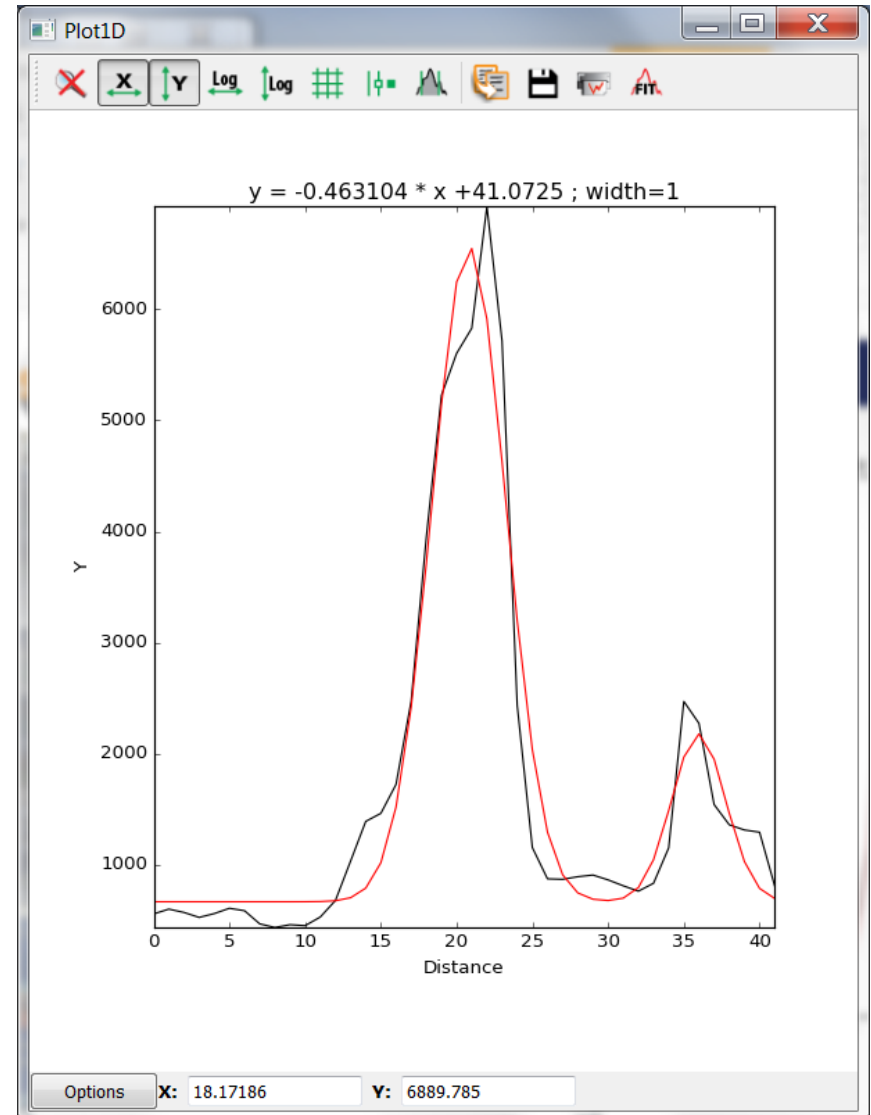
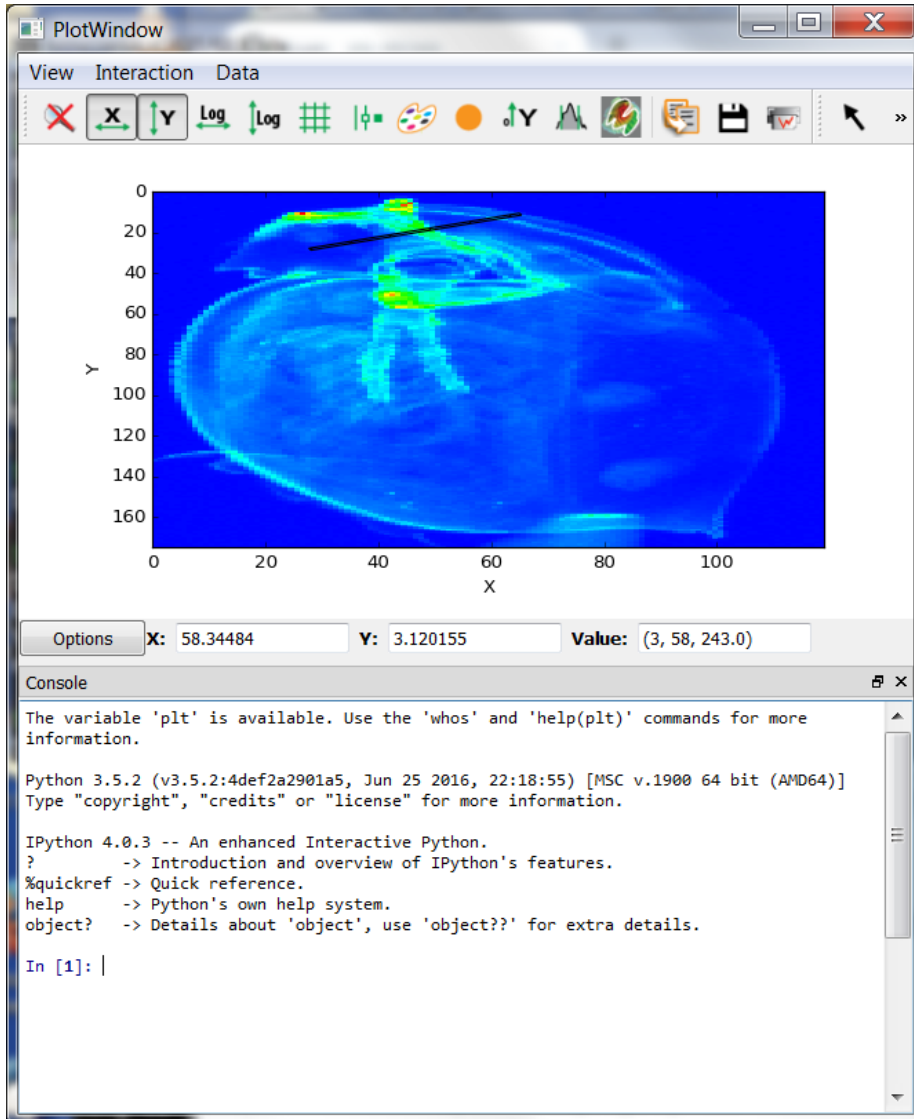




- Visualize 2D data (Images and Stacks of Images)
  - Support Median Filters, Profiles and Masks on them
- Visualize 3D data as scatter plots
  - Support Masks on them
- Apply different colormaps
- Plot an image with associated histograms
- Visualize 3D scalar fields (Isosurfaces)

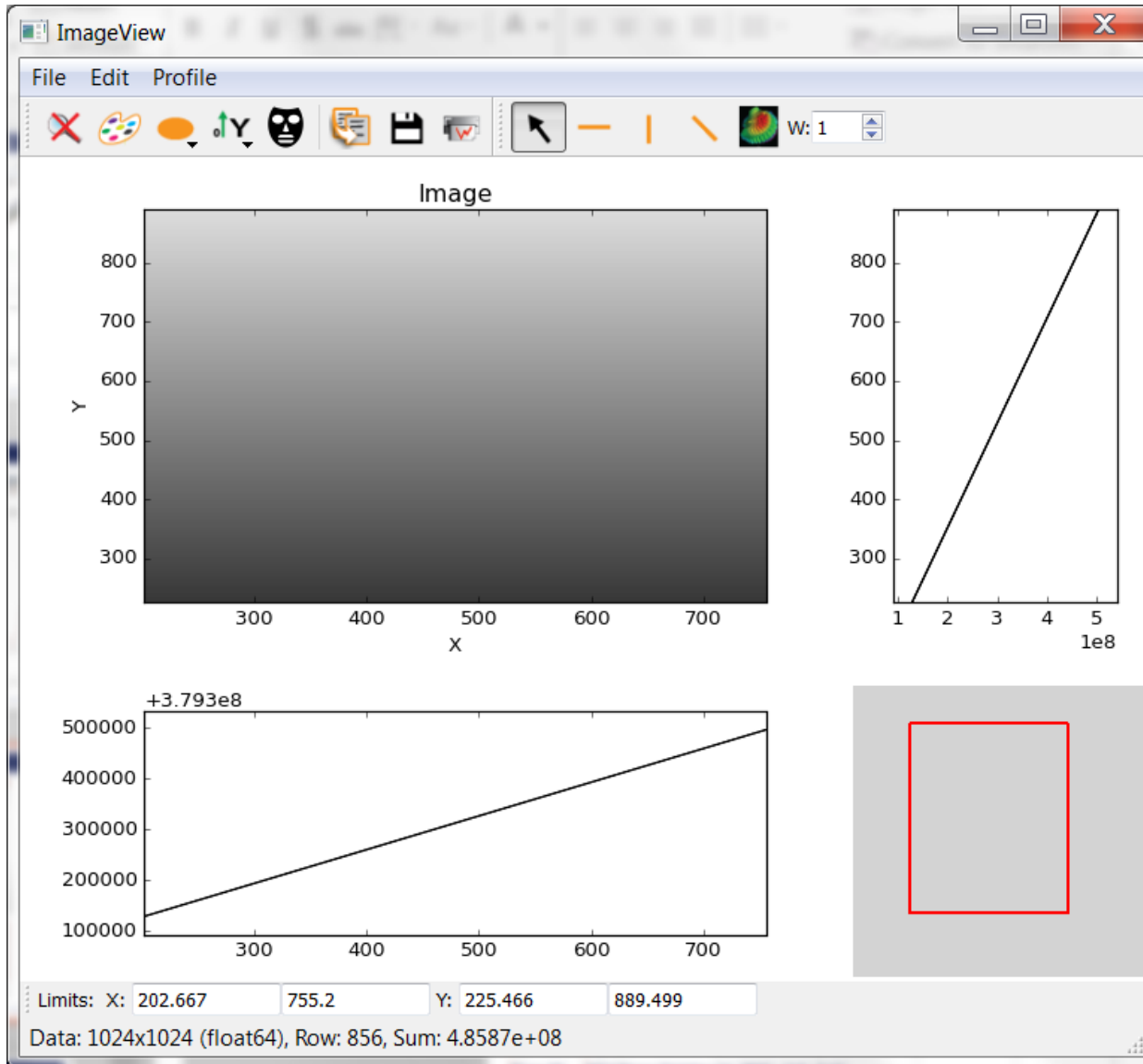


# Full-featured widgets





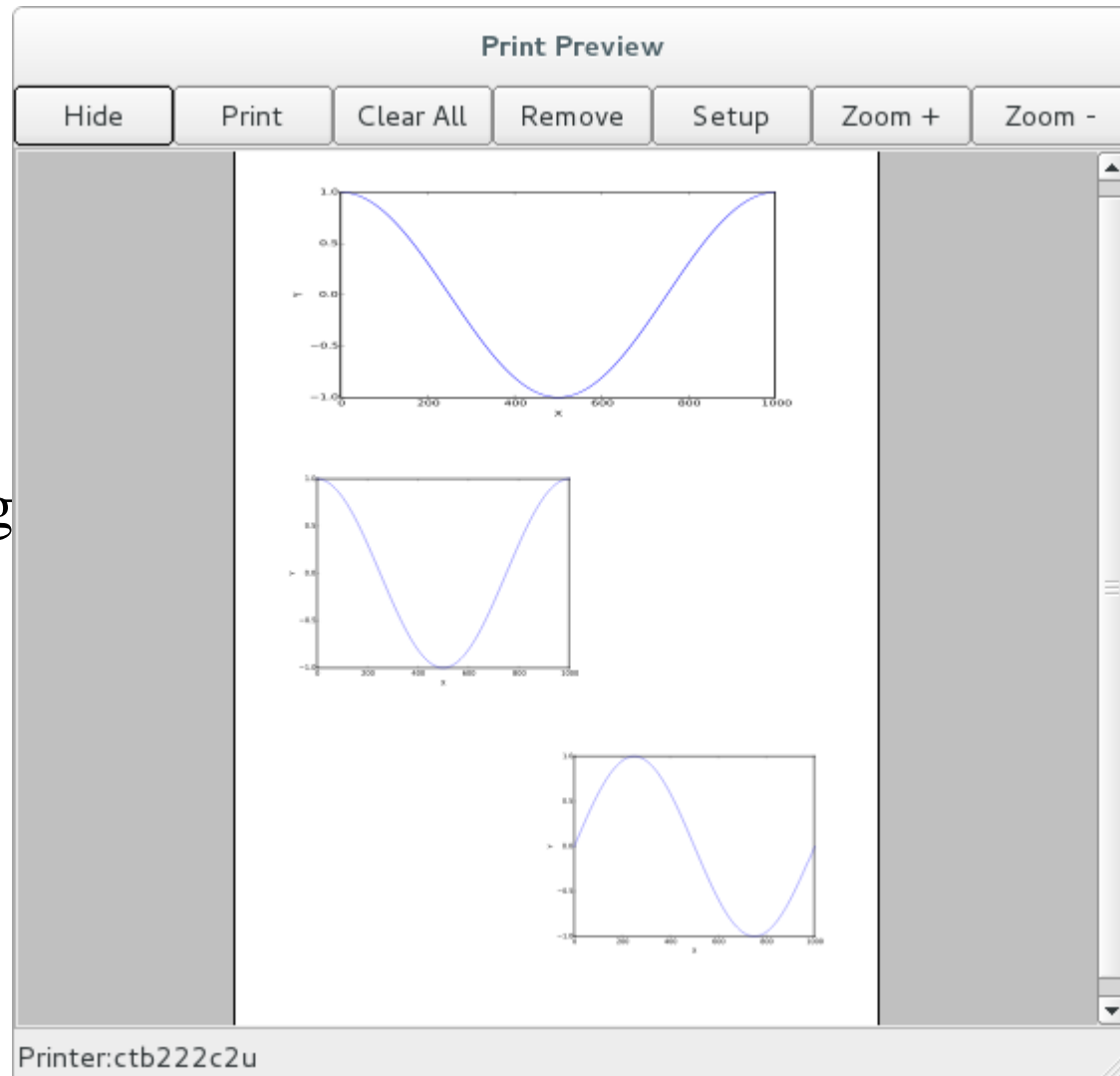
# Full-featured Widgets





# Print Preview

- Print preview dialog (with addImage, addPixmap and addSvgItem methods)
- Tool button for a plot widget (to send the plot as an SVG item)
- Items can be dragged and resized. (Geometry can be configured prior to send the plot).





# silx.gui.data.ArrayTableWidget

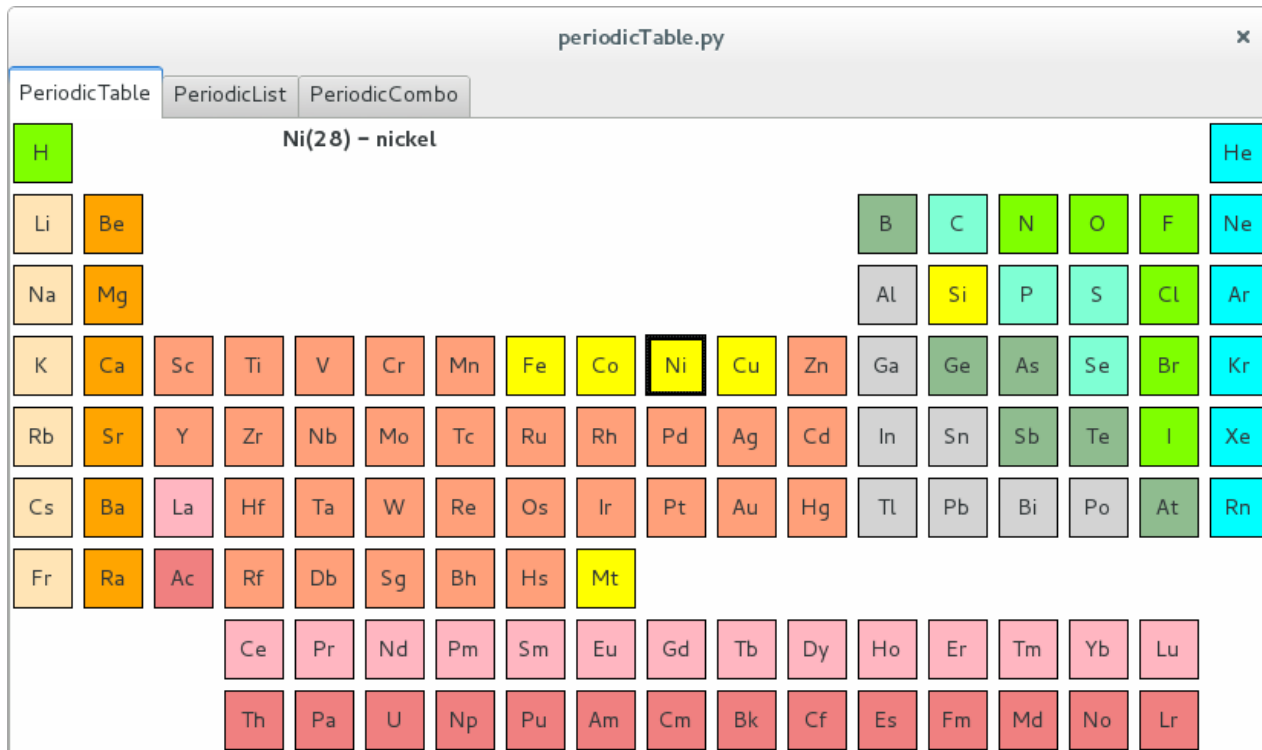
- Display arrays and datasets of any number of dimensions in a TableView
- Lazy loading for datasets: only the currently displayed 2D slice is read from HDF5 file

Rows dimension: 0 | Columns dimension: 2

limits: 0, 7

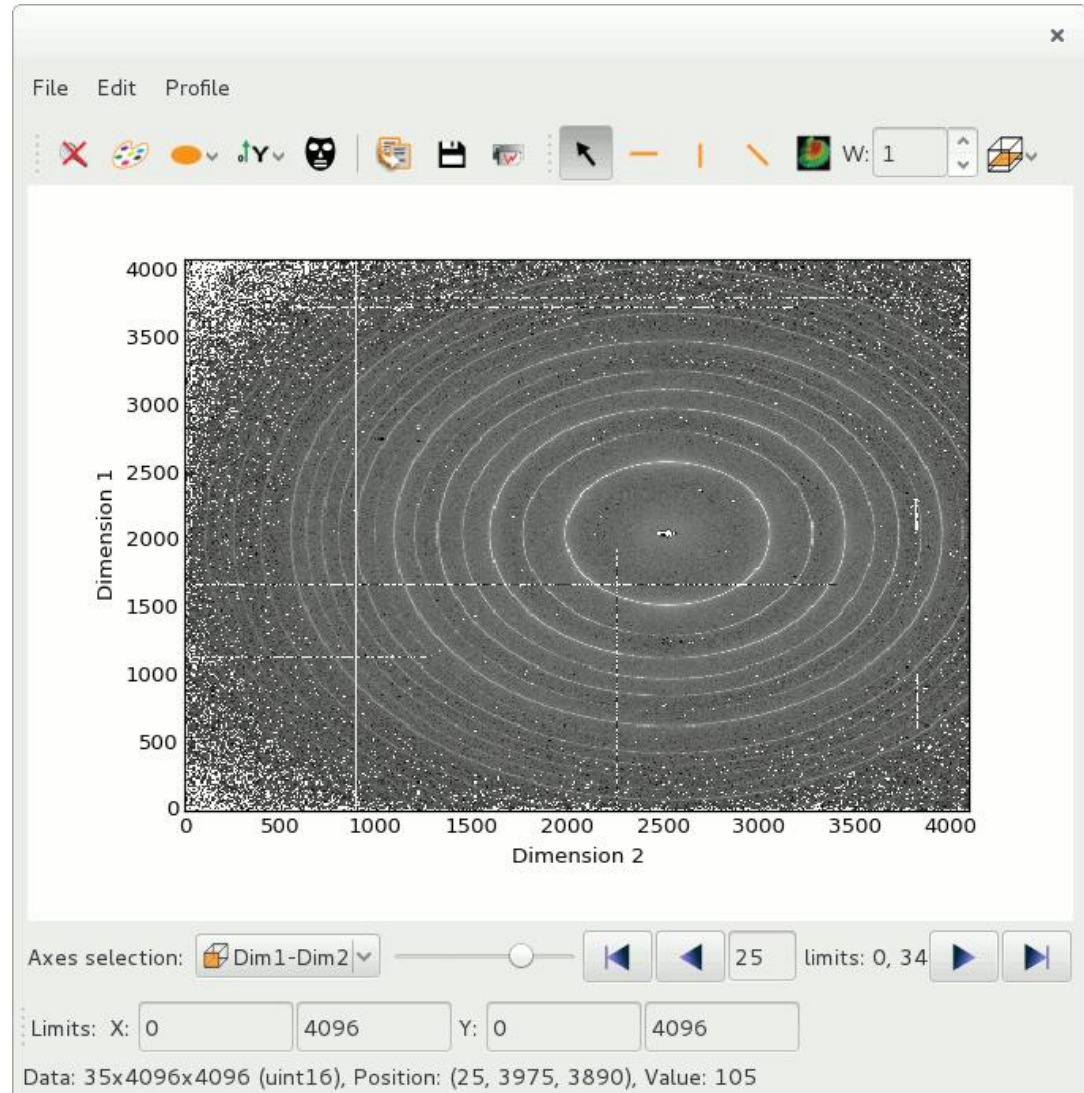
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1.04858e+...	1.08134e+...	1.11411e+...	1.14688e+...	1.17965e+...	1.21242e+...	1.24518e+...	1.27795e+...
1	3.14573e+...	3.1785e+06	3.21126e+...	3.24403e+...	3.2768e+06	3.30957e+...	3.34234e+...	3.3751e+06
2	5.24288e+...	5.27565e+...	5.30842e+...	5.34118e+...	5.37395e+...	5.40672e+...	5.43949e+...	5.47226e+...
3	7.34003e+...	7.3728e+06	7.40557e+...	7.43834e+...	7.4711e+06	7.50387e+...	7.53664e+...	7.56941e+...
4	9.43718e+...	9.46995e+...	9.50272e+...	9.53549e+...	9.56826e+...	9.60102e+...	9.63379e+...	9.66656e+...
5	1.15343e+...	1.15671e+...	1.15999e+...	1.16326e+...	1.16654e+...	1.16982e+...	1.17309e+...	1.17637e+...
6	1.36315e+...	1.36643e+...	1.3697e+07	1.37298e+...	1.37626e+...	1.37953e+...	1.38281e+...	1.38609e+...
7	1.57286e+...	1.57614e+...	1.57942e+...	1.58269e+...	1.58597e+...	1.58925e+...	1.59252e+...	1.5958e+07

- Periodic table, list (QTreeView) and combo/dropdown list providing minimal data for elements: symbol, name, atomic number, mass
- Selectable elements, signals for element clicked and selection changed events



The screenshot shows a window titled "periodicTable.py" with three tabs: "PeriodicTable", "PeriodicList", and "PeriodicCombo". The "PeriodicTable" tab is selected, displaying a periodic table. The element Nickel (Ni) is selected, indicated by a thick black border around its symbol. The text "Ni(28) - nickel" is centered above the table. The periodic table includes elements from Hydrogen (H) to Oganesson (Og), with the lanthanide and actinide series shown below the main grid.

- Viewing 3D arrays, 3D datasets or list of 2D arrays as a stack of images.
- Axes selection
- Profile tool to extract a 2D slice from the 3D stack
- Lazy loading for datasets (except when doing diagonal 3D profile)





# silx.gui.plot Scatter Objects

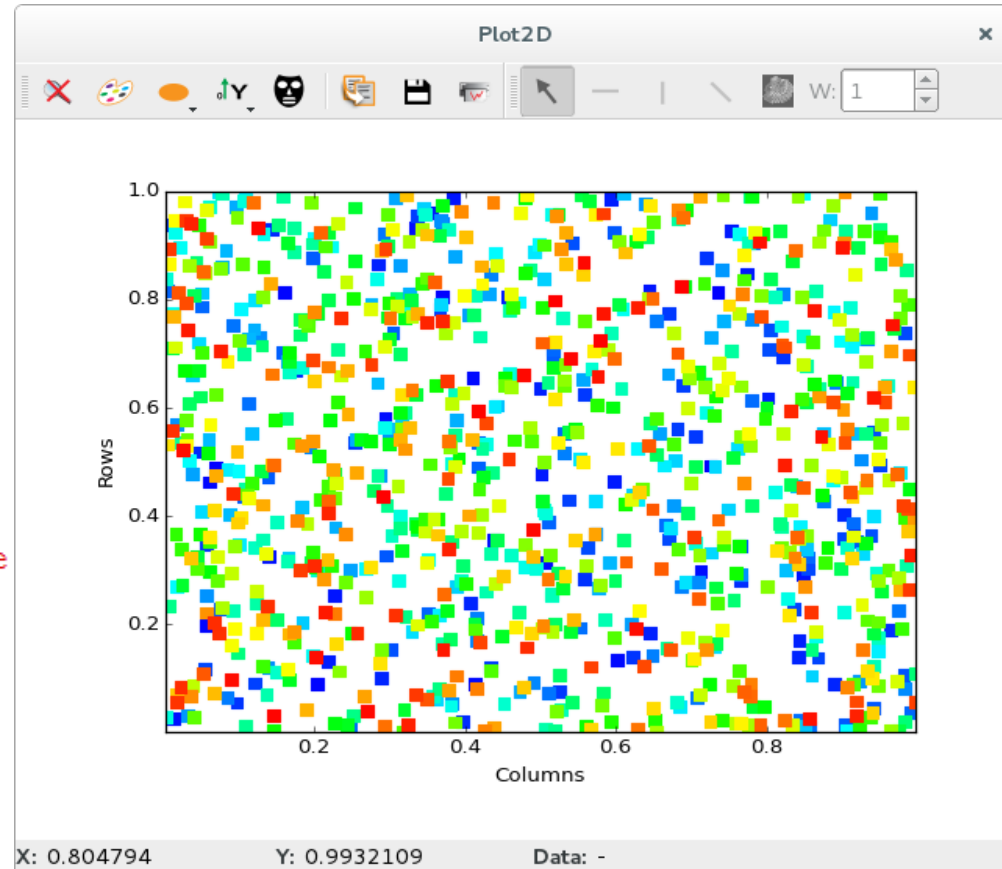
```
import numpy
import sys
from silx.gui import qt
from silx.gui.plot import Plot2D

app = qt.QApplication([])
win = Plot2D()

win.addScatter(x=numpy.random.random(1000),
               y=numpy.random.random(1000),
               value=numpy.arange(1000),
               legend="my scatter")

sc = win.getScatter("my scatter")
sc.setSymbol("s") # square
sc.setSymbolSize(50)
sc.setColormap({'name': 'temperature',
                'normalization': 'linear',
                'autoscale': True,
                'vmin': 0.0, 'vmax': 1,})

win.resetZoom()
win.show()
sys.exit(app.exec_())
```

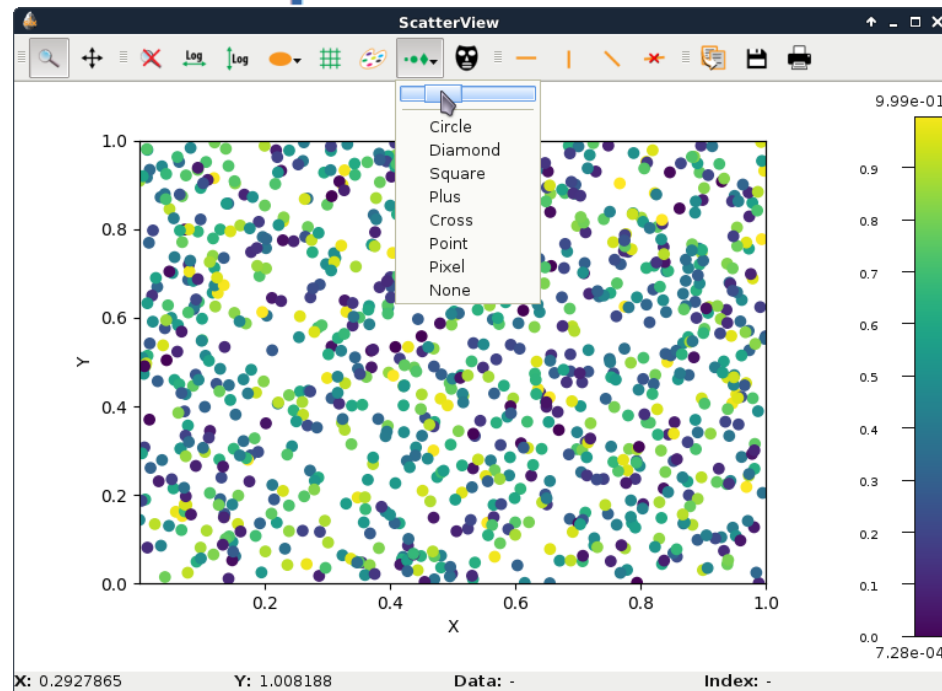






# ScatterView: Features

- Standard plot control, colorbar
- Points size/shape control
- Mask
- Profile



```
from silx.gui.plot.ScatterView import  
ScatterView
```

Doc: <http://www.silx.org/doc/silx/dev/modules/gui/plot/scatterview.html>



# Stats Widget

## Deal with:

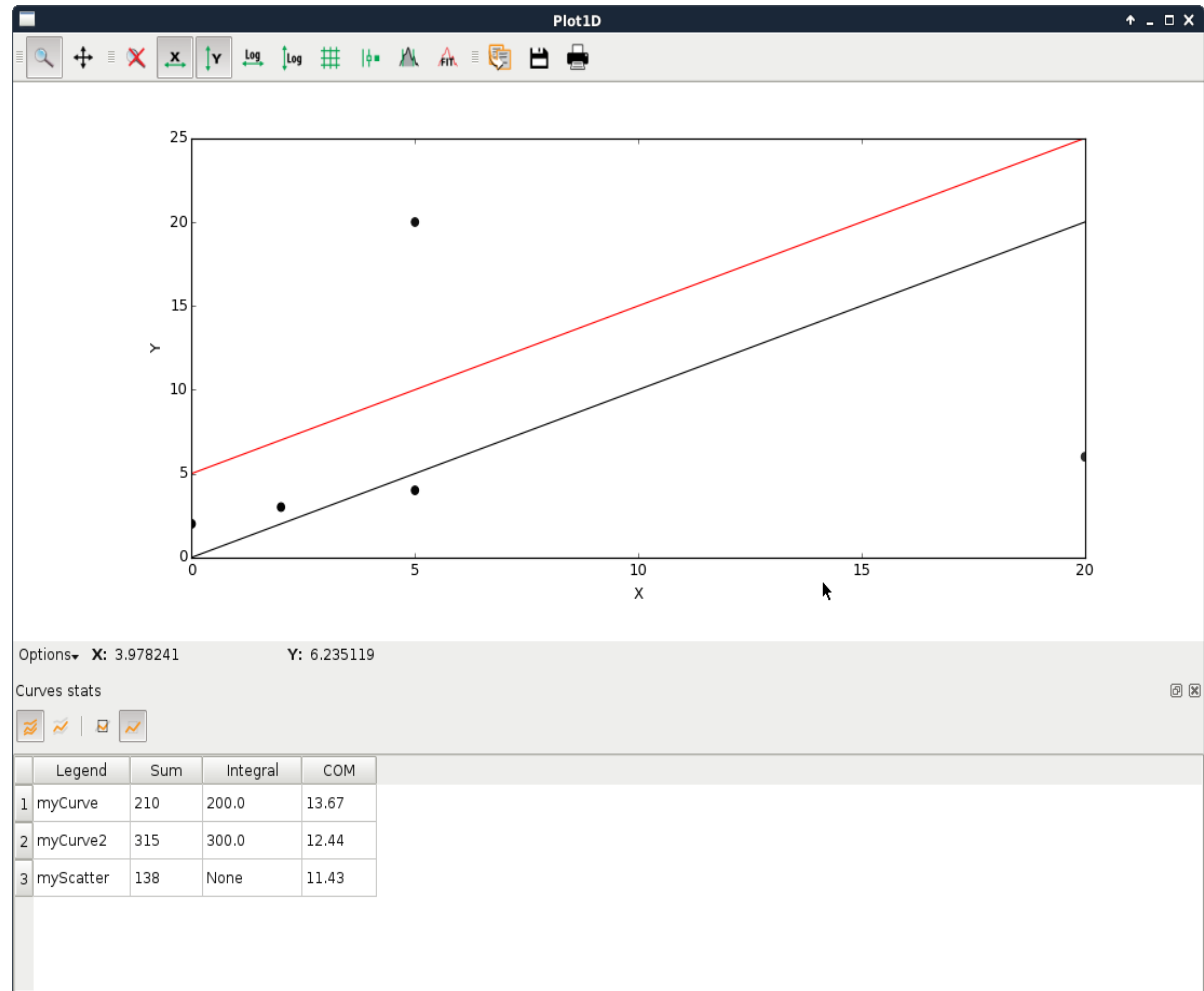
- curves
- Images
- Scatters
- Histograms

## Can calculate on:

- All items or active items
- Full data range or visible one (no interpolation !!!)

## Example:

*examples/plotStats.py*

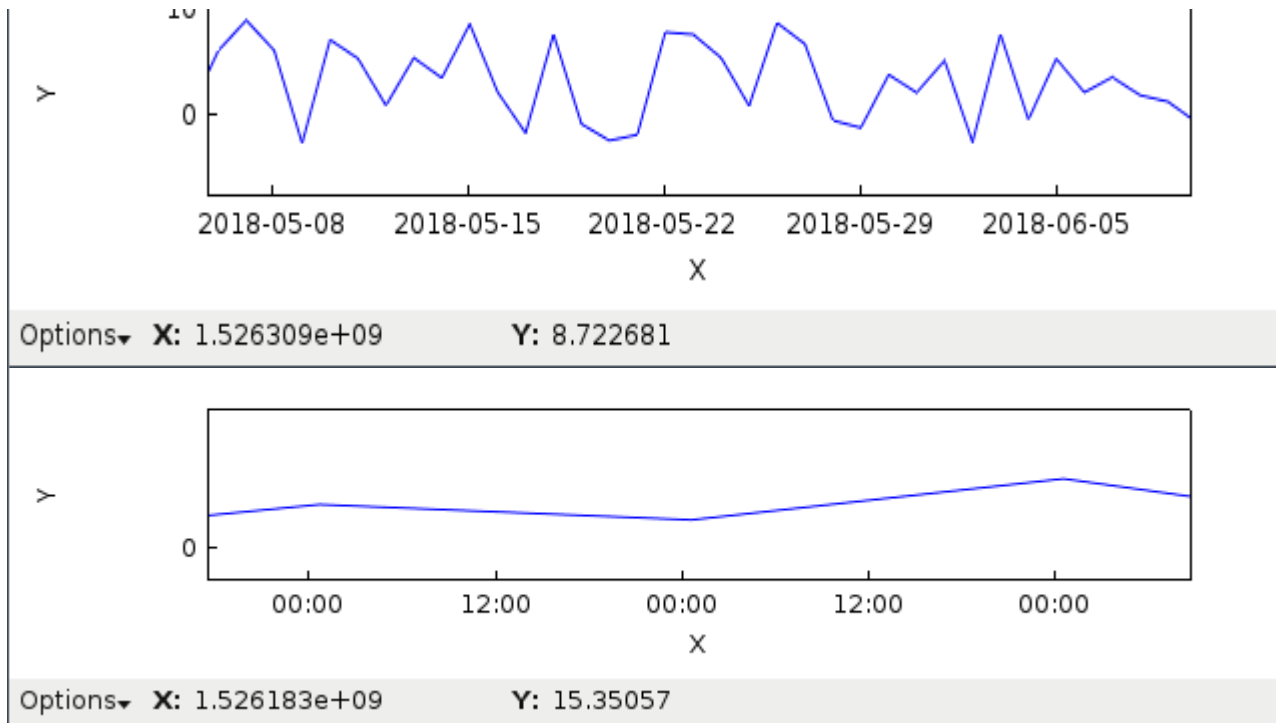




# silx.gui.plot Time series

- X axis labels displayed as dates or times depending on scale
- Thanks to Pepijn Kenter (SRON: Netherlands Institute for Space Research)

Doc: <http://www.silx.org/doc/silx/dev/modules/gui/plot/items.html#silx.gui.plot.items.Axis.setTickMode>



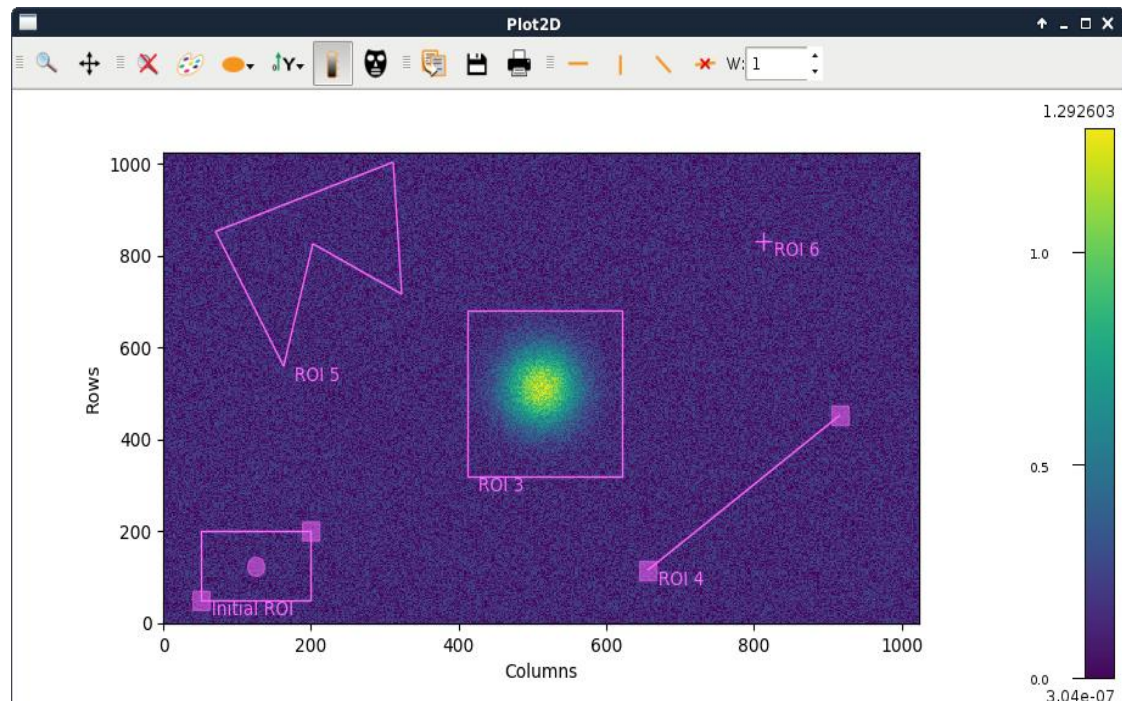


# Interactive Regions of Interest

- `silx.gui.plot.tools.roi`:
  - Regions of interest on a plot with different shapes
  - Editable interactively

Doc: <http://www.silx.org/doc/silx/dev/modules/gui/plot/tools.html#module-silx.gui.plot.tools.roi>

Sample code: `plotInteractiveImageROI.py`





# Plot Widget Toolbars

- **Idea: Make plot widgets more modular:**
  - Allow to reuse `QAction` and `QToolBar`:

```
from silx.gui import qt
from silx.gui.plot import PlotWidget, tools
[...]
window = qt.QMainWindow()           # Create a window
plot = PlotWidget(window)          # Create a plot
window.setCentralWidget(plot)      # Place plot in window

# Add plot zoom/pan toolbar to the window
window.addToolBar(tools.InteractiveModeToolBar(parent=window, plot=plot))

# Add copy/save/print toolbar to the window
window.addToolBar(tools.OutputToolBar(parent=window, plot=plot))
[...]
window.show()
```



## OpenGL in *plot3d* and *plot*

- Support for Qt  $\geq$  5.4 OpenGL Widgets (*QOpenGLWidget*)
- Better support of OpenGL context issues (i.e. missing QtOpenGL, ssh GLX forwarding disabled,...) : display an error message rather than raising exceptions.
- First steps of Continuous Integration for OpenGL-based widgets



Matplotlib and OpenGL rendering backends in silx.gui.plot widgets:

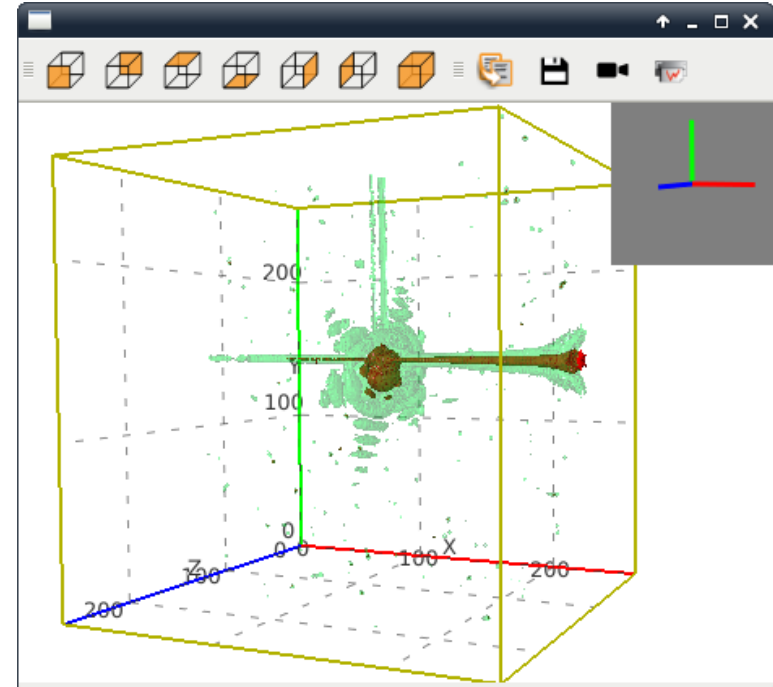
- Usage: Set argument `backend='gl'` in widget constructor for: `PlotWidget`, `PlotWindow`, `Plot1D`, `Plot2D`, `StackView`, `ImageView`
- Example:

```
from silx import sx  
plot = sx.Plot2D(backend='gl')  
plot.show()
```



## Silx 3D Visualization

- Dependencies
  - PyQt.QtOpenGL
  - PyOpenGL 3.x
  - OpenGL 2.1 subset
- Qt widgets for 3D plotting
  - ScalarFieldView (scalar field visualization)
  - Iso-surfaces
  - Cutting plane
- Based on an internal 3D scene structure



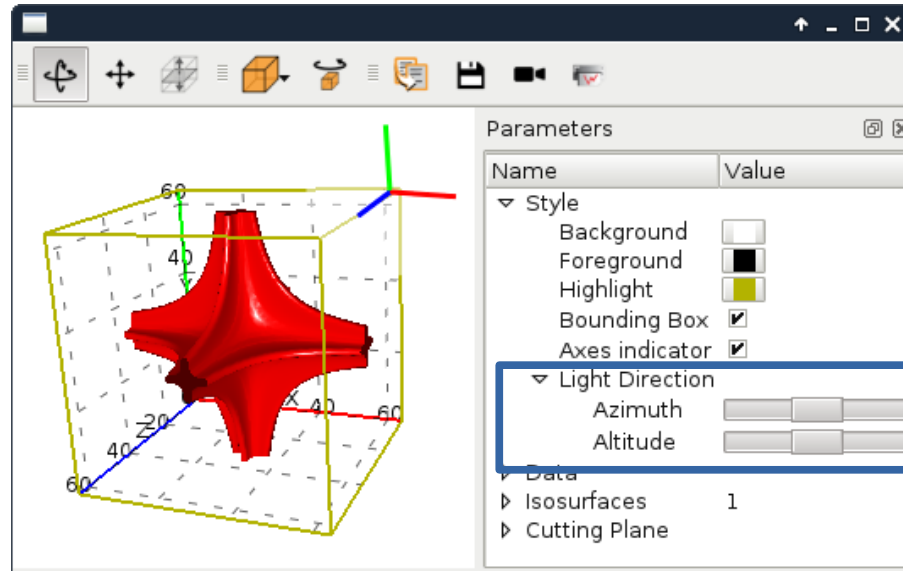
Name	Value
▼ Style	
Background	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foreground	<input type="checkbox"/>
Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>
▶ Data	
▼ Isosurfaces	1
▶ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <span style="color: red;">■</span>	10
	<input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="-"/>
▼ Cutting Plane	
<input type="checkbox"/> Visible	
Colormap	gray
Normalization	linear
Orientation	XZ-Plane
Autoscale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Min	
Max	





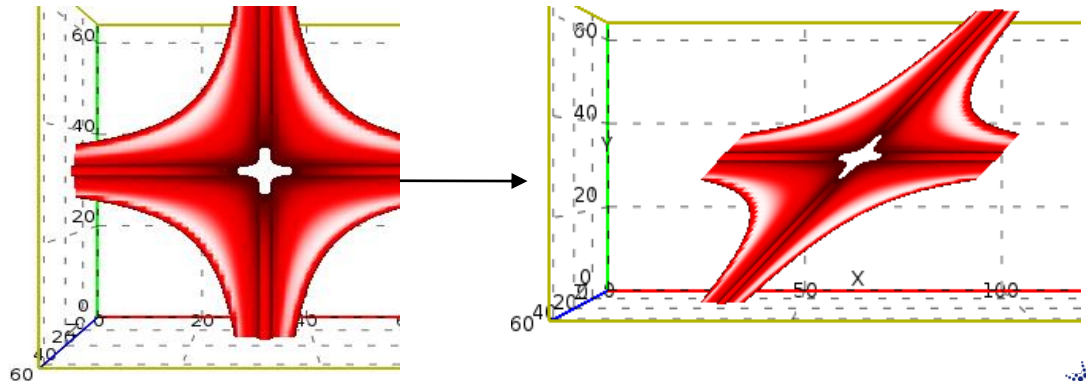
# silx.gui.plot3d: ScalarFieldView

- Add light control



- Support of 3x3 matrix transform (for non-orthogonal axes support) to 3D scalar field visualization widget (ScalarFieldView):

```
scalarFieldView.setTransformMatrix((
    (1., 1., 0.),
    (0., 1., 0.),
    (0., 0., 1.)))
```

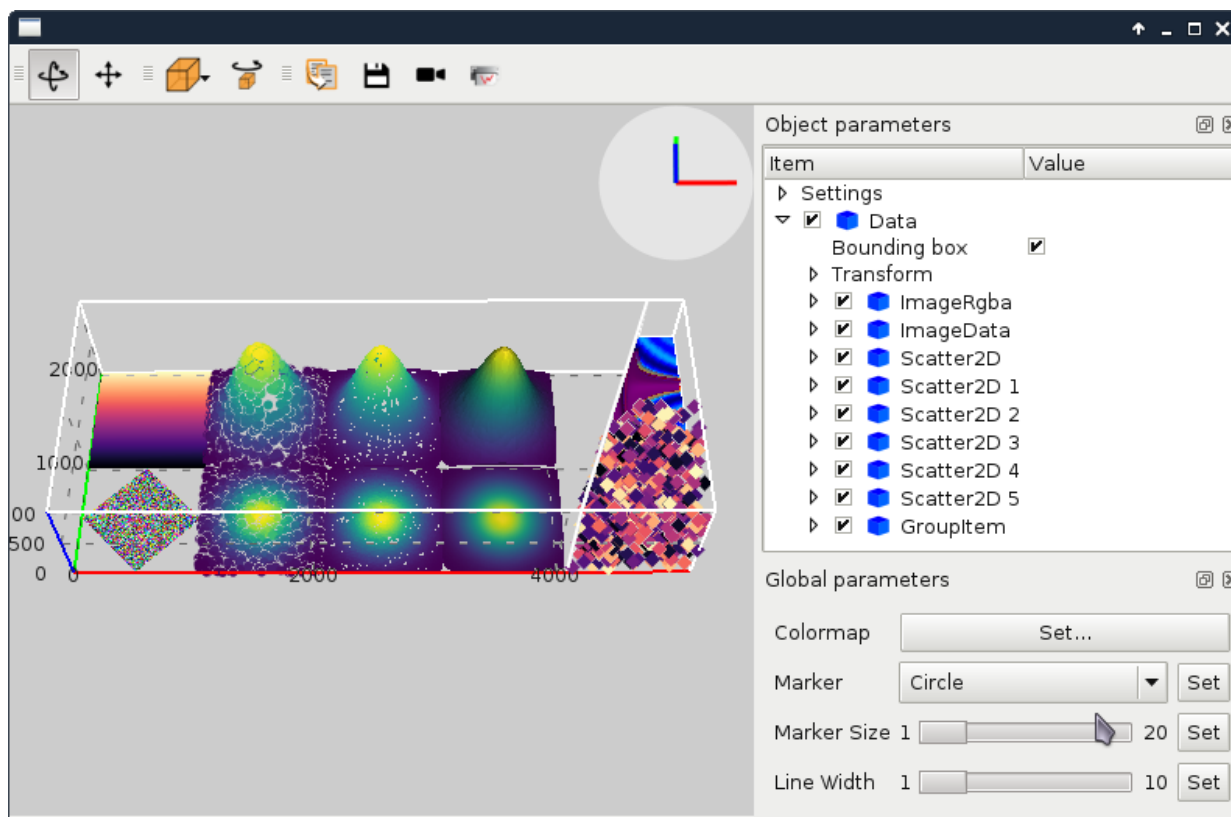




# silx.gui.plot3d: Scene widgets

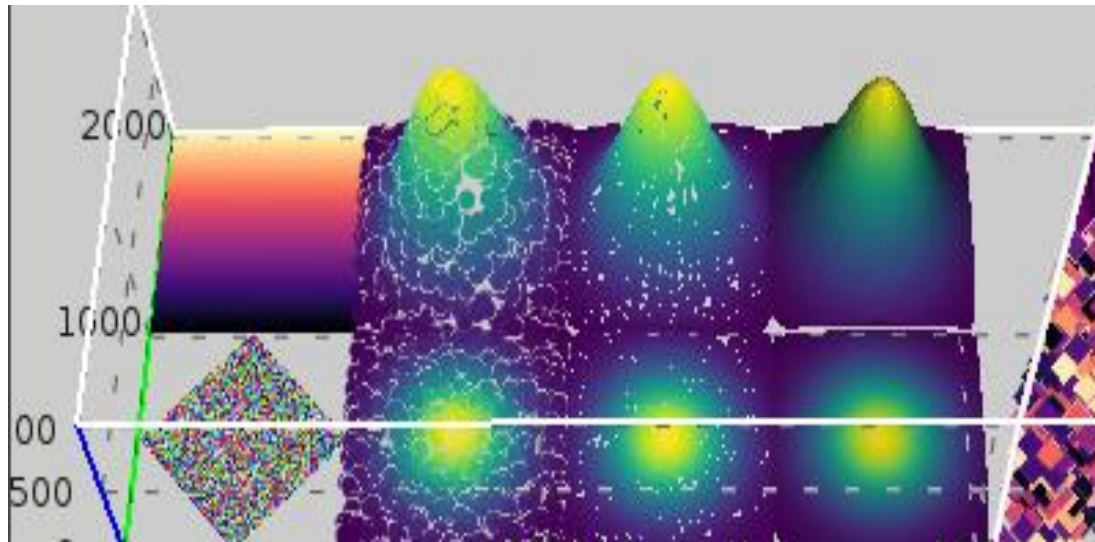
General purpose 3D visualization widget and associated tools:

- Goal: Replacement candidate for PyMca OpenGL tab



`silx.gui.plot3d.items:`

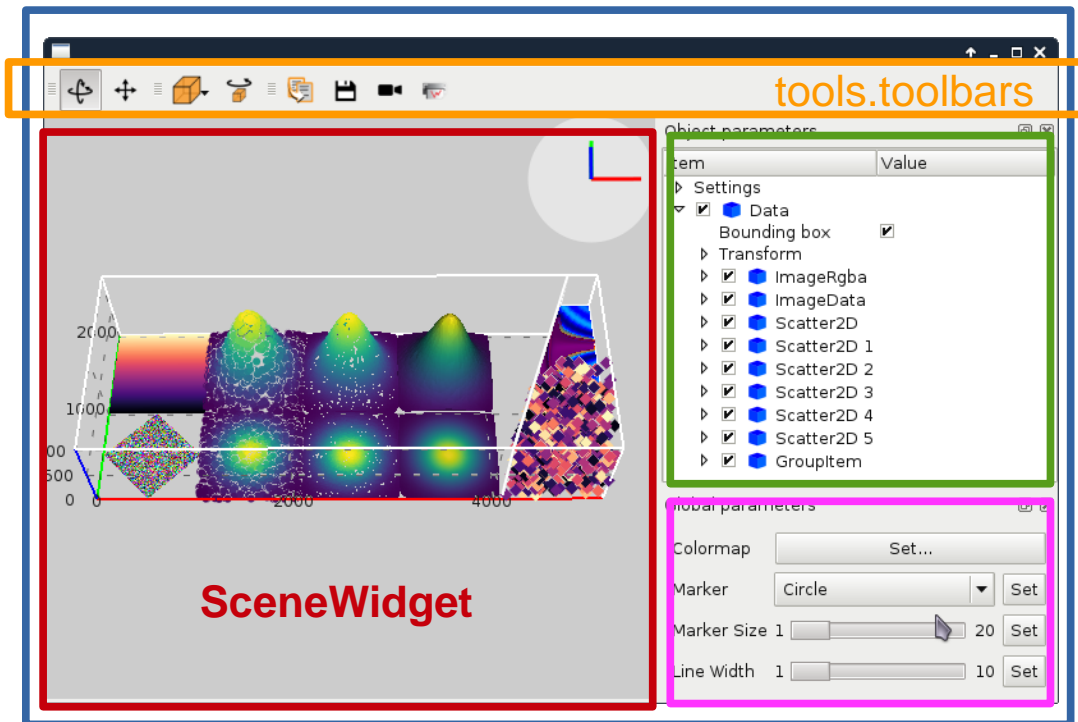
- **Images:** `ImageData`, `ImageRgba`
- **Scatter plots:** `Scatter2D`, `Scatter3D`
- **Scalar fields (with a cut plane and isosurfaces):** `ScalarField3D`
- **A clipping plane:** `ClipPlane`
- **3D meshes:** `Mesh`
- **Groups:** `GroupItem`, `GroupWithAxesItem`





# silx.gui.plot3d: Scene widgets structure

## SceneWindow



ParamTreeView

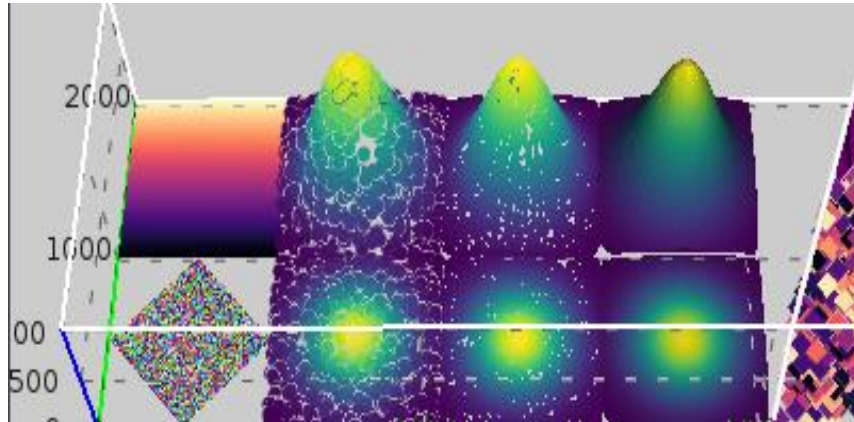
tools.GroupPropertiesWidget



# silx.gui.plot3d: ParamTreeView

Content/Parameter tree based on:

- `silx.gui.plot3d.ParamTreeView`
- `SceneWidget.model()`
- If there is interest, this can be adapted to 1D, 2D PlotWidget

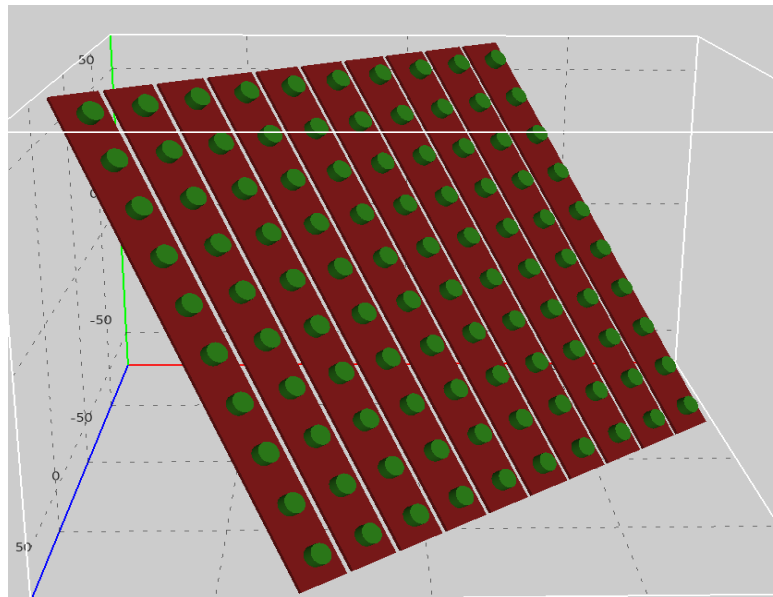


Item	Value
Settings	
Background	
Foreground	
Text	
Highlight	
Axes Indicator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Light Direction	
Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bounding box	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transform	
ImageRgba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ImageData	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scatter2D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bounding box	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transform	
Mode	Points
Height map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colormap	
Marker	Circle
Marker size	<input type="text"/>
Line width	
Scatter2D 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scatter2D 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scatter2D 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scatter2D 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scatter2D 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GroupItem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bounding box	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transform	
ClipPlane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scatter3D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ScalarField3D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



# silx.gui.plot3d: Simple 3D Shapes

- **Simple shapes: Cubes, cylinders, hexagons**
- **Allows to render many similar shapes at once**
- **Thanks to Guillaume Communie (ISDD/Detector & Electronics)**





# silx.gui.plot3d: Future

- Interaction:
  - Item selection
  - Picking of data
  - Selection/edition of Region of Interest (line, box)
- Display of statistical indicators (at least for 3D scalar fields)
- Additional scene items:
  - Surface plot for images
  - 3D complex data as colormapped isosurfaces
  - Vector field
  - ...
- Testing: Lack of automated tests
- Visual improvements: transparency, ticks and labels layout...
- Optimizations:
  - Benchmarking
  - Threaded computation of isosurfaces, delaunay



# silx.math: miscellaneous mathematical functions

- Non-linear least squares with constraints on fitting parameters
  - Has a configuration widget for easy integration into GUIs
- 1D peak search
- Isosurface calculations with Marching Cubes algorithm
  - For 4D visualization (visualization of scalar fields)
- N-dimensional histograms based on look-up tables
- Fitting functions with automatic estimation of initial parameters
- 1D and 2D median filters





# Median Filter (C++)

*silx.math.medianfilter*

`medfilt(data, kernel_size=3, bool conditional=False)`

- 1D-2D median filter
  - data: 1D or 2D numpy array  
(specialized functions `medfilt1d` and `medfilt2d` available)
  - `kernel_size` int or tuple
  - Conditional if True apply conditional median filtering  
(apply only if pixel value is window minimum or maximum)
- Example:

```
from silx.math.medianfilter import medfilt2d  
dataOut = medfilt2d(image,  
                    kernel_size=(3, 3),  
                    conditional=False)
```



# Median Filter (silx.math.medianfilter)

Previously only 'nearest' mode.

**Cpp** Implementation of 'reflect', 'mirror' and 'shrink' modes.

6	7	4
8	8	5
8	7	4

input

kernel size = 5

Treatment of the value '6'

6	6	6	7	4	4	4
6	6	6	7	4	4	4
6	6	6	7	4	4	4
8	8	8	8	5	5	5
8	8	8	7	4	4	4
8	8	8	7	4	4	4
8	8	8	7	4	4	4
8	8	8	7	4	4	4

nearest

4	7	8	7	4	7	8
5	8	8	8	5	8	8
4	7	6	7	4	7	6
5	8	8	8	5	8	8
4	7	8	7	4	7	8
5	8	8	8	5	8	8
4	7	6	7	4	7	6

mirror

8	8	8	8	5	5	8
7	6	6	7	4	4	7
7	6	6	7	4	4	7
8	8	8	8	5	5	8
7	8	8	7	4	4	7
7	8	8	7	4	4	7
8	8	8	8	5	5	8

reflect

6	7	4
8	8	5
8	7	4

shrink

```
from silx.math import medianfilter
import numpy
```

```
img = numpy.random.rand(48, 48)
medianfilter.medfilt2d(image=img, kernel_size=3, conditional=False, mode='reflect')
```



# Median Filter (GPU)

*silx.opencil.medfilt2d*

- OpenCL implementation of the median filter
  - Works best on GPU, and large neighborhood
  - PR pending (not yet merged)

```
from silx.opencil import medfilt2d  
from scipy.misc import ascent  
from scipy.ndimage import filters
```

```
img = ascent().astype("float32")  
%timeit filters.median_filter(img, (55,55))
```

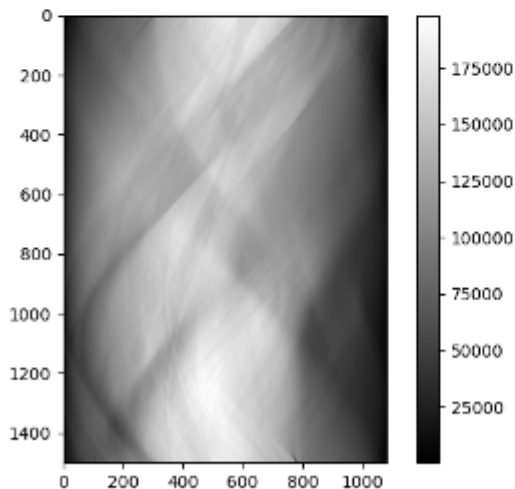
```
import silx.image  
%timeit silx.image.medfilt2d(img, (55,55))
```

```
from silx.opencil import medifilt  
%timeit medifilt.medfilt2d(img, (55,55))
```



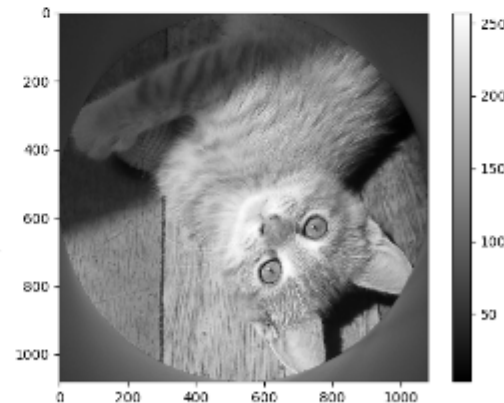
# Filtered Back Projection in silx

- Filtered Back-Projection (**FBP**) is the usual reconstruction method in (parallel) tomography
- silx now provides a FBP module
- The filtering can be omitted if the data is already filtered
- Works on both GPU and CPU (**Mac OS is not supported**)



sinogram

FBP  
→



slice

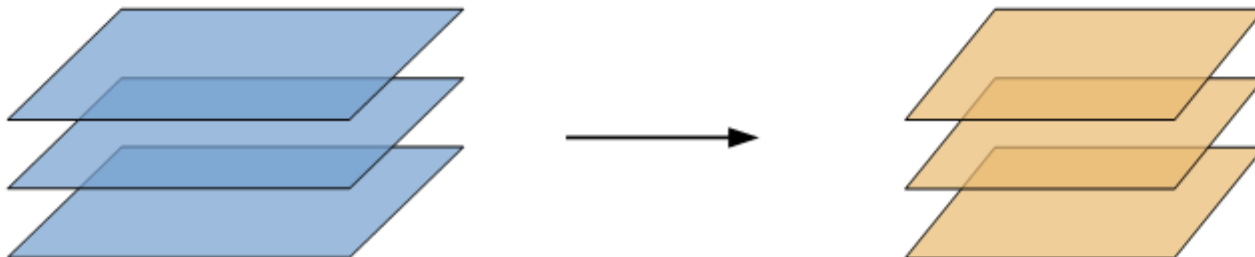


# Filtered Back Projection in silx

- Principle : define a geometry and use it to reconstruct one or several sinograms.
- Geometry = sinogram shape, [series of angles, slice shape, rotation center position]

```
from silx.opencl.backprojection import Backprojection
# Compute the tomography geometry
tomo_geometry = Backprojection(sinograms_stack.shape[1:],
                              axis_position=1337,
                              devicetype='GPU')

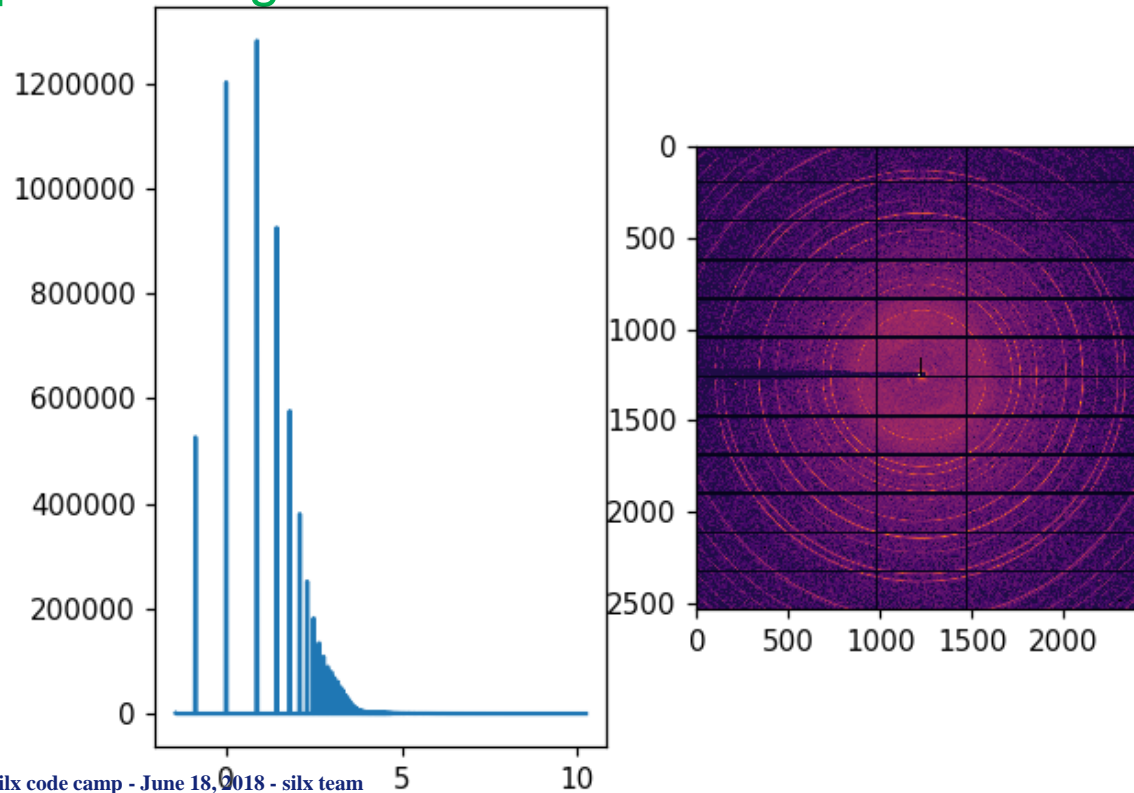
# Allocate the memory for volume reconstruction
num_sinos = sinograms_stack.shape[0]
reco = np.zeros((num_sinos,) + tomo_geometry.shape)
# Reconstruct
for i in range(num_sinos):
    reco[i] = tomo.fbp(sinograms_stack[i])
```





# CoDec : Byte offset for CBF processing on GPU

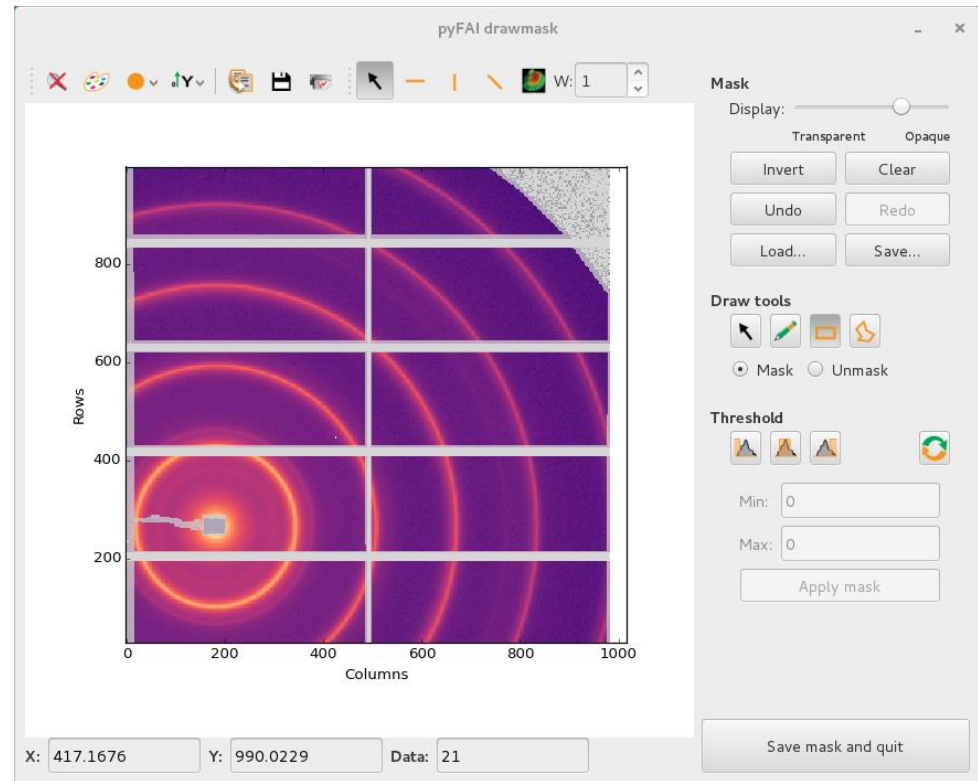
- `silx.opencl.codec.byte_offset`
  - OpenCL-based CBF compression
  - 10x speed-up for compression/decompression of CBF streams
  - Compatible with the new Image processing framework
  - Compatible with pyFAI azimuthal integration
- Accepted in J. Synchrotron Radiation  
<https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600577518000607>





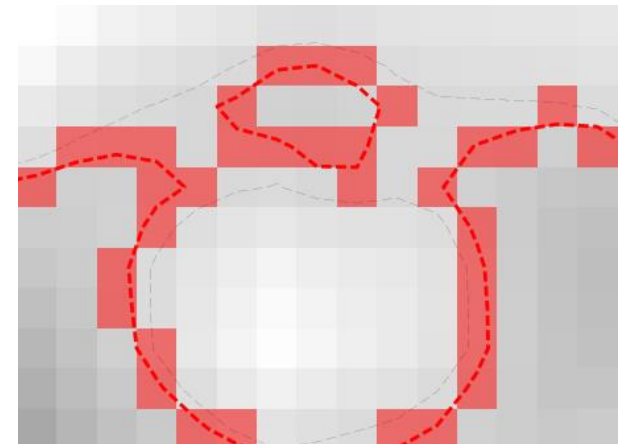
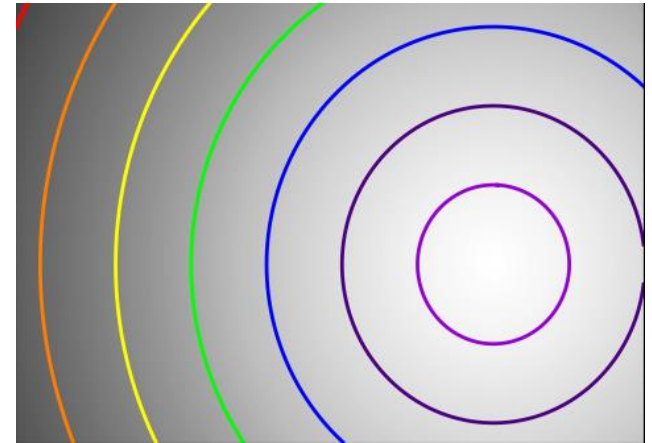
# silx.image: image processing tools

- Basic shapes for masks
  - Line profiles
  - Polygons
  - Circle
- Bilinear interpolation
  - Used to scale up/down images to display
- Gaussian blurring of images
  - GPU accelerated via OpenCL
- Image registration and alignment (SIFT)
  - GPU accelerated via OpenCL



- Marching Squares
- Median Filter
  - GPU accelerated via OpenCL

- **Designed to speed up PyFAI calibration GUI**
  - Cython + OpenMP
  - Support masking
  - Optimization to reach many contours from the same gradient image
  - Reach contours or pixels
- **Example:**  
`examples/findContours.py`





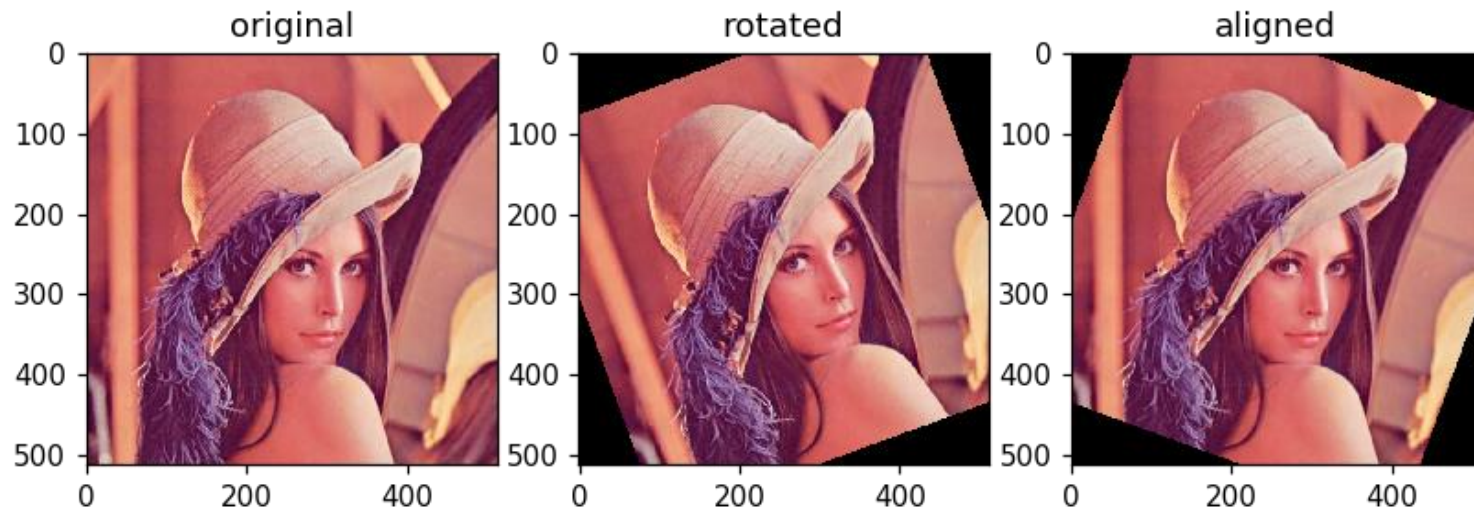


# Image processing on opengl devices (GPU)

- New image processing framework:
  - Allows to exchange buffers on the device
  - Allows the creation of work-flow without copying data back & forth
  - Better performances
- Few image treatments implemented:
  - Buffer conversion to float arrays from any integer
  - Min/Max search (double-reduction)
  - Image normalization
  - Image histogram
- Tutorial available:
  - [https://github.com/kif/silx/blob/1199\\_ocl\\_image/doc/source/Tutorials/Image.ipynb](https://github.com/kif/silx/blob/1199_ocl_image/doc/source/Tutorials/Image.ipynb)

- Use the “image” framework.
- Major re-work for compatibility with PyOpenCL > 2015
- Compatibility with “spectre” corrections
- Many memory-leak corrected
- New tutorial based on jupyter notebook.

<https://github.com/silx-kit/silx/blob/master/doc/source/Tutorials/Sift/sift.ipynb>



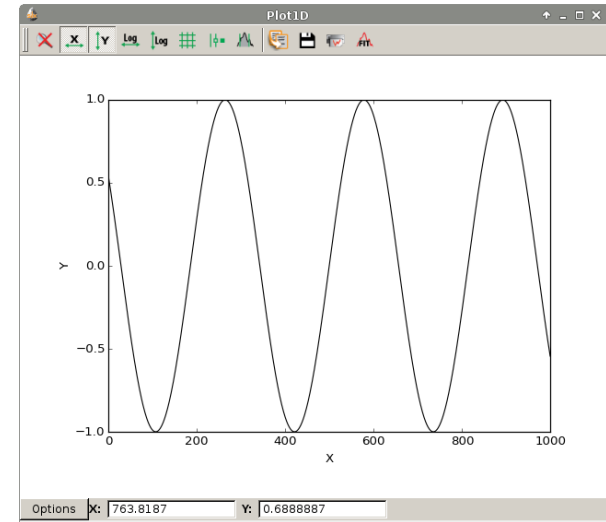


# silx.sx: a module to simplify interactive use

pylab like module on steroids

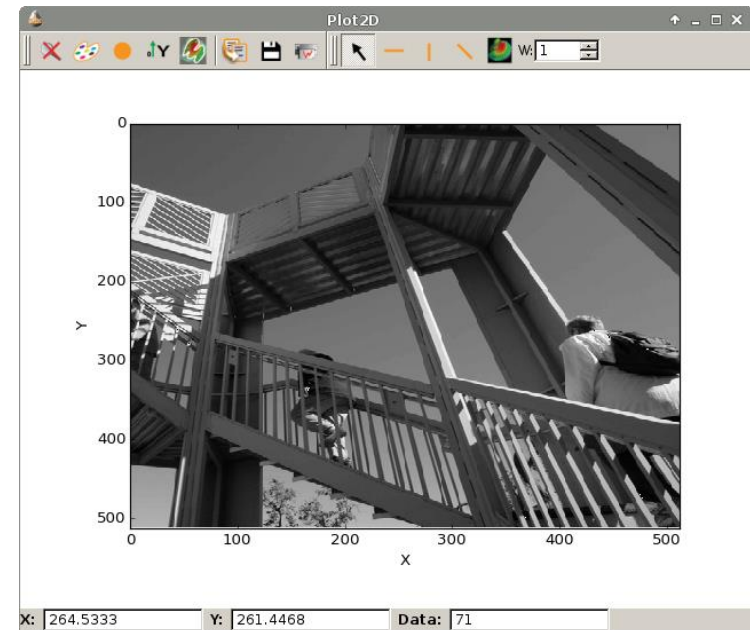
- 1D plotting: ROI, fitting & printing

```
>>> from silx import sx
>>> from numpy import sin, linspace
>>> sx.plot(sin(linspace(-10, 10, 1000)))
```



- 2D display: intensity, mask, profile

```
>>> from scipy.misc import ascent
>>> sx.imshow(ascent())
```





- Built-in support of CSV, SPEC and TIFF
    - Images, SPEC files accessed in the same way as HDF5 files
- Unified widget dealing with ALL supported data formats!!!!
- Provide bridges SPEC  $\leftrightarrow$  HDF5 and octave  $\leftrightarrow$  HDF5
  - Utilities to save and restore configurations as HDF5, json or ini files
  - HDF5 is supported via h5py
  - Images (and many detector formats) are supported via FabIO



- This new module provides a common base for *silx.io.spech5* and *silx.io.fabioh5* to provide the h5py-like API for various data formats.
- If new formats are handled by silx in the future, and they inherit the commonh5 classes, they will benefit from the existing tools:
  - *silx.io.convert*
  - *silx.io.utils* (*is\_dataset*, *is\_group*, *is\_file*,...)



## ● New functions

- `is_NXentry_with_default_NXdata(group)`
- `is_NXroot_with_default_NXdata(group)`
- `get_default(group)`
  - Returns default `silx.io.NXdata` object or `None`. Group parameter can be `NXdata`, `NXentry` or `NXroot`.
- `save_NXdata(filename, signal, axes=None, signal_name="data", axes_names=None, signal_long_name=None, axes_long_names=None, signal_errors=None, axes_errors=None, title=None, interpretation=None, nxentry_name="entry", nxdata_name=None)`



- Module

- Before only SPEC files could be converted (*silx.io.spectoh5*)
- New *silx.io.convert* supports Fabio images (replaces *spectoh5*)

- Application

- New command line application to convert files to HDF5

*silx convert --help*

*silx convert filename*



- Convert series of single frame images (EDF, TIFF...) into a HDF5 multiframe stack

```
silx convert --file-pattern ch09__mca_0005_0000_%d.edf -o ch09__mca_multiframe.h5
```

Name	Type	Shape	Value
ch09__mca_multiframe.h5			
scan_0			
instrument			
detector_0			
data	float32	71 × 80 × 2000	3D data
others			
DCM_Energy	float32	71	1D data
Date	string	71	1D data
FocalLength	float32	71	1D data
MCA a	float32	71	1D data

```
silx convert -h
```





- Merging SPEC and EDF files.

- Step 1. Convert the SPEC file to HDF5 file

```
silx convert spec_file_name -o hdf5_file_name.h5
```

- Step 2. Convert the EDF files selecting target path in generated HDF5 file

```
silx convert --file-pattern=root_%04d.edf --begin=100 --end=199 \  
            --mode=r+ -o hdf5_file_name.h5::/1.1/instrument/detector_0
```

- Hint Multiple indices supported (indexed files, indexed directories, ...)

```
root_ssss_dddd_nnnn.edf
```

```
--file-pattern=root_%04d_%04d_%04d.edf -begin=1,0,0 -end=1,0,99
```



Name	Type
alltypes_stgs7o.h5	
arrays	
cube	int32
hypercube	int32
image	int32
list	int32
scalar	int32
dtypes	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	1	2	3	4	5
1	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	30	31	32	33	34	35
4	40	41	42	43	44	45
5	50	51	52	53	54	55
6	60	61	62	63	64	65
7	70	71	72	73	74	75
8	80	81	82	83	84	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Axis selection

Dimension 0  limits: 0, 9

Dimension 1

Dimension 2

- HDF5
- Curve
- Image
- Cube
- Raw
- Image stack

Create HDF5

Async load

Tree options

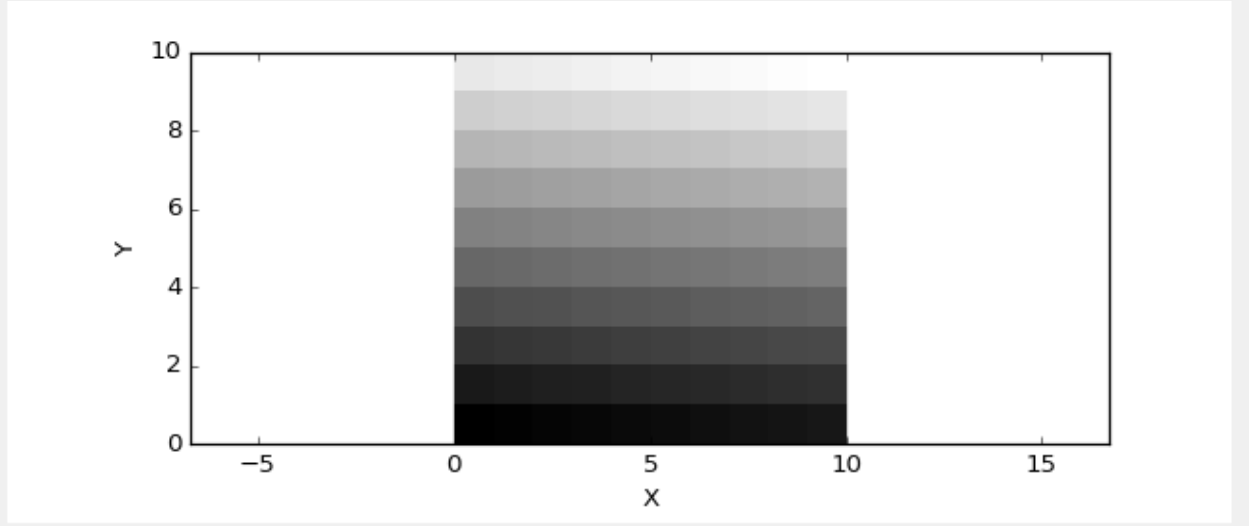
- Enable sorting
- Multi-selection
- Drop external file
- Reorder files

Header options

- Auto-size headers
- Popup to hide/show columns



Name	Type
alltypes_stgs7o.h5	
arrays	
cube	int32
hypercube	int32
image	int32
list	int32
scalar	int32
dtypes	



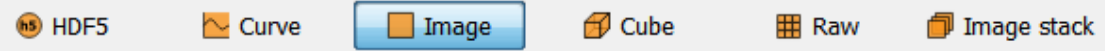
**X:** 2.606498      **Y:** 9.359807      **Data:** 92

Axis selection

Dimension 0  limits: 0, 9

Dimension 1

Dimension 2



Create HDF5

Async load

Tree options

Enable sorting

Multi-selection

Drop external file

Reorder files

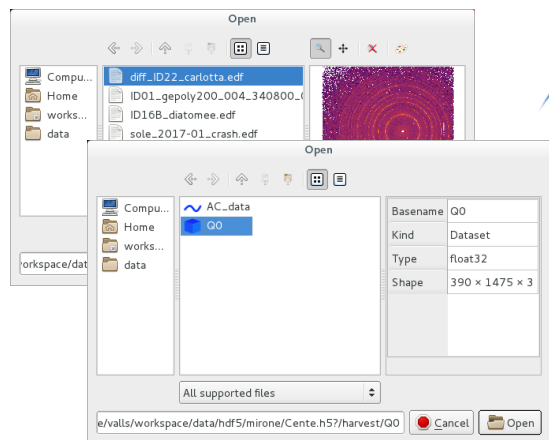
Header options

Auto-size headers

Popup to hide/show columns



**File system**



**`silx.gui.dialog`**

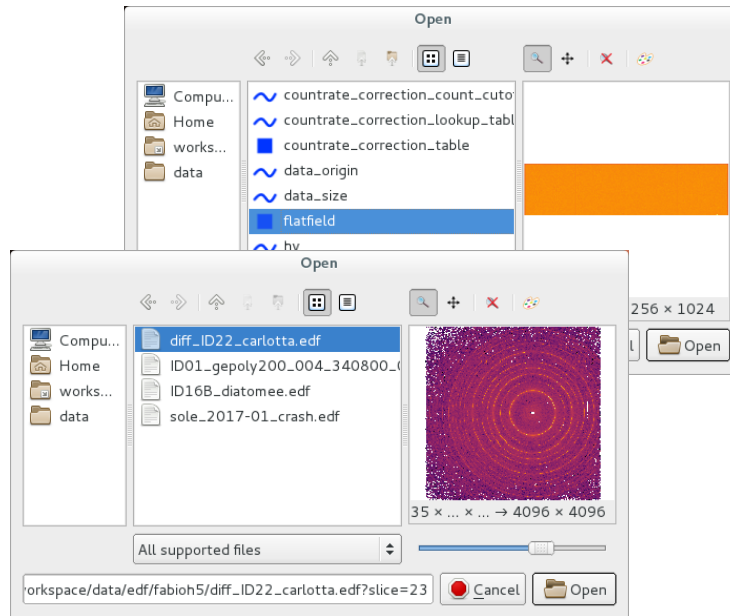
**URL**



**`silx.io.open`**  
(h5py-like context)

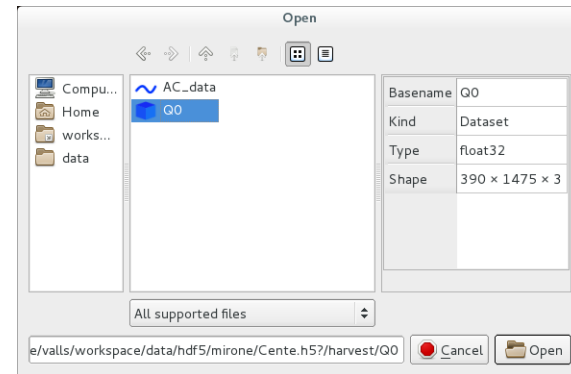


**`silx.io.get_data`**  
(numpy data)



## ImageFileDialog

- Specialised to select an image
- Support slicing of hypercubes
- Support h5-like
- Support raw image files (edf, tiff, cbf)



## DataFileDialog

- Select anything from h5-like structure
- Filter to select only datasets or groups



# Data URLs

- **Custom schemes**

- `silx:///home/user/foo.edf?path=/group/&slice=5`
- `fabio:///home/user/foo.edf?slice=5`
- Also available for relative paths

- **Reach data from datasets and fabio URLs**

```
data = silx.io.get_data(url)
```

- **Reach data from other URLs**

```
with silx.io.open(url) as node:  
    print(node)
```

- **An object is provided to parse our URLs**

- `silx.io.url.DataUrl`

- **We also support h5pyd URLs**

- `http://127.0.0.1:5000/tall.public.hdfgroup.org`



# Viewer Application

- Browse and display HDF5 files  
(plus any supported file as HDF5)
- File from:
  - *command line / open dialog / drag and drop*
- Commands
  - *silx view <filename>*
  - *python -m silx view*
  - *python3 -m silx view*
  - *./bootstrap.py silx view*

The screenshot shows the Silx viewer application window. The title bar reads "Silx viewer". The menu bar contains "File" and "Help". The main window is divided into two panes. The left pane shows a file tree for "test.h5" with the following structure:

- test.h5
  - arrays
    - float\_1d
    - float\_2d (selected)
    - float\_3d
    - float\_4d
    - integer\_1d
    - integer\_2d
    - integer\_3d
    - integer\_4d
    - string\_1d
    - string\_2d
    - string\_3d
  - compressed\_arrays
  - interpretation\_attr
  - numpy\_structured\_arr
  - scalars
  - utf8\_datasets

The right pane displays a data table with 6 rows and 3 columns (0, 1, 2). The data is as follows:

	0	1	2
0	0	0.841471	0.909297
1	-0.756802	-0.958924	-0.279415
2	0.989358	0.412118	-0.544021
3	-0.536573	0.420167	0.990607
4	-0.287903	-0.961397	-0.750987
5	0.912945	0.836656	-0.00885131

Below the table is an "Axis selection" section with two dropdown menus: "Dimension 0" set to "col" and "Dimension 1" set to "row". At the bottom of the window, there are four view mode buttons: "HDF5" (selected), "Curve", "Image", and "Raw".



- Data viewer for viewing data in a Nexus NXdata group
- Supports:
  - Scalars, curves, images, scatters, image stack for 3D data
  - Uncertainties, displayed as error bars for 1D data
  - Axes scaling (via @axes)
  - Axes labels (via @long\_name)
  - Forcing of predefined views for high dimensionality data (via @interpretation=scalar/spectrum/image)
- See `examples/hdf5widget.py` for a demo  
(Create HDF5 > Containing NXdata groups)





# silx view – Generic Viewer Interpreting NXdata Groups

Silx HDF5 widget example

Name	Type	Shape	Value
nxdata_7y6vo4.h5			
cubes			
images			
scalars			
scatters			
x_y_scatter			
errors	float64	128	1D data
x	float64	128	1D data
x_errors	float64	128	1D data
y	float64	128	1D data
x_y_value_scatter			
spectra			

NXdata group /scatters/x\_y\_scatter

Options X: 0.09893982 Y: 0.4218765

Selector  
Dimension 0

HDF5  NXdata

Create HDF5  
Containing NXdata groups  
Create  
 Async load

Tree options  
 Enable sorting  
 Multi-selection  
 Drop external file  
 Reorder files

Header options  
 Auto-size headers  
 Popup to hide/show columns  
Default columns



# NXdata Viewer

Silx HDF5 widget example

Name	Type	Shape	Value
nxdata_7y6vo4.h5			
cubes			
images			
2D_irregular_data			
2D_regular_image			
3D_images			
5D_images			
scalars			
scatters			
spectra			

NXdata group /images/2D\_irregular\_data: data

X: 88.20926    Y: 57.95693    Data: -

Selector ✕

Dimension 0

Dimension 1

Displayed data: data[:, :]

HDF5     NXdata

Create HDF5

Containing NXdata groups ▼

Create

Async load

Tree options

Enable sorting

Multi-selection

Drop external file

Reorder files

Header options

Auto-size headers

Popup to hide/show columns

Default columns ▼



- Display *NXdata* view when viewing a *NXentry* or a *NXroot* group defining a `@default` attribute pointing to a valid *NXdata* group.

```
root:NXroot
  @default = "main_entry"
  ↙
main_entry:NXentry
  @default = "data"
  ↙
data:NXdata
  @signal = "counts"
  @axes = "mr"
  counts: float[100]
  mr: float[100]

secondary_entry:Nxentry
...
```



# Applications - Crispy

Crispy

Absorption Energy (eV)

Quantity

**General Setup**

Element and Symmetry

Co 2+ Oh

Experiment and Edge

XAS L2,3 (2p)

Temperature

T (K) 0.100

---

**States and Spectrum Parameters**

**Hamiltonian Setup**

**Results**

Save As... Run

Start of BlockOperatorPsiSerial

<E>	<S^2>	<L^2>	<J^2>	<Sz>	<Lz>
-3.6762	3.7470	11.8462	23.1483	-0.8306	-0.5766
-3.6762	3.7470	11.8462	23.1483	0.8306	0.5766
-3.6315	3.7466	11.8374	19.4098	-1.0679	0.4550
-3.6315	3.7466	11.8374	19.4098	-0.4272	-0.0684
-3.6315	3.7466	11.8374	19.4098	0.4272	0.0684
-3.6315	3.7466	11.8374	19.4098	1.0679	-0.4550



# Applications - XSOCS

[XSOCS] / users/naudet/data/xsocs/results/xsocs/psic\_nano\_20150314\_fast\_00007/xsocs/xsocs.prj/QSpace/gepoly200\_004\_qspace\_0000

Isosurface options

Name	Value
Style	
Data	
Isosurfaces	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.18607	1.18607
Level	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Color	<input type="color" value="#00FF00"/>
Opacity	<input type="text" value="0"/>

+

-

Cutting Plane

Visible

Colormap gray

Normalization linear

Orientation Plane 1

Intensity

Mouse x 68.2697 y 160.966

Selected x 69.4397 y 119.128

Cut Plane ROI Intensity Intensity

camera plane

Fit

Roi

X

Y

Z

File: /xsocs/gepoly200\_004\_fit\_0003.h5

Fit: Gaussian

Run

Ready



# Applications - OASYS

Bending Magnet - Elettra

Run Shadow/Source Reset Fields

Basic Setting Source Setting

Monte Carlo and Energy Spectrum

Number of Rays

Seed

Minimum Energy [eV]

Maximum Energy [eV]

Generate Polarization Total

Reject Rays

Optimize Source No

Optional file output

Files to write out None

Plots Output

Plotting Style Detailed Plot

Select level of Plotting Detailed Plot

X,Z X',Z' X,X' Z,Z' Energy

W: 1

**X,Z**

Z [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]

X [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]

Frequency

Frequency

Z [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]

Info

Intensity

Total Rays

Total Good Rays

Total Lost Rays

FWHM X [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]

FWHM Z [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]



# Applications – Tomography Workflows

Orange Canvas interface showing a workflow for tomography reconstruction. The workflow consists of the following widgets:

- data watcher**: Monitors data sources.
- scanReady**: Trigger widget.
- ftseries reconstruction**: Performs the reconstruction.
- use of previous recongrains**: Widget for handling previous reconstructions.
- data validator**: Displays reconstruction results and asks for validation.
- data transfert**: Manages data transfer.

The **data validator** widget is currently active, displaying a heatmap of the reconstructed slice. The heatmap shows a bright, elongated region in the center, indicating the reconstructed volume. The X-axis ranges from 0 to 2000, and the Y-axis ranges from -200 to 1000.

The **ftseries reconstruction** widget configuration is as follows:

- Main** tab selected.
- Reconstruct one slice
- Select slice to be reconstructed: **middle**
- Select output mode:  Stack of edf files
- Volume selection: **total**
- Remember previous volume selection
- Correct spikes
- Threshold for spikes removal: **0,077**

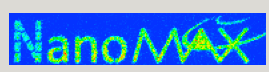
The **data validator** widget description:

**data validator**  
Widget displaying results of a reconstruction and asking to the user if he want to validate or not the reconstruction. User can also ask for some modification on the reconstruction parameters  
[more...](#)



# Applications – Nanomax@Max IV

NanoMAX Scan Viewer



nanomaxScan\_stepscan\_week48

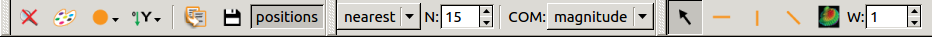
51

/home/alex/tmp/JW/JWX31C\_1.h5

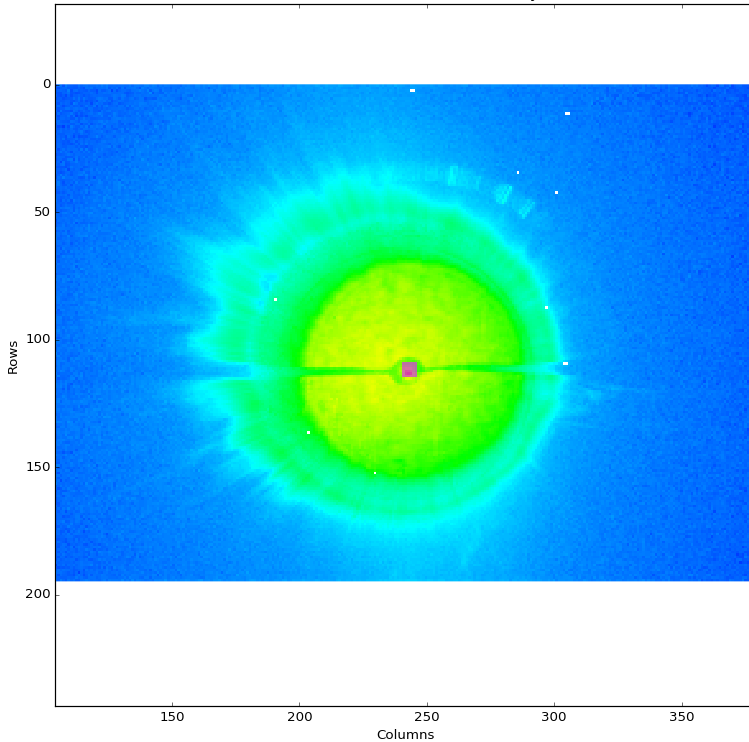
Browse...

Load

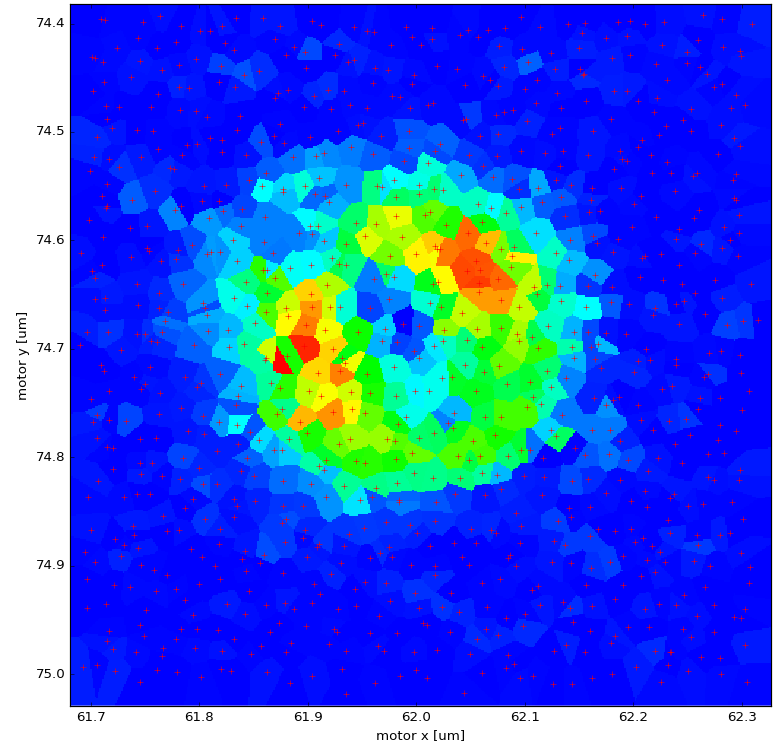
XRD region of interest XRD center of mass XRF region of interest



Mask excluded areas for COM analysis



COM deviation from the mean



X: 166.8865 Y: 10.93991 Data: 0.1009365

X: 61.70928 Y: 74.50832 Data: 0.1558853

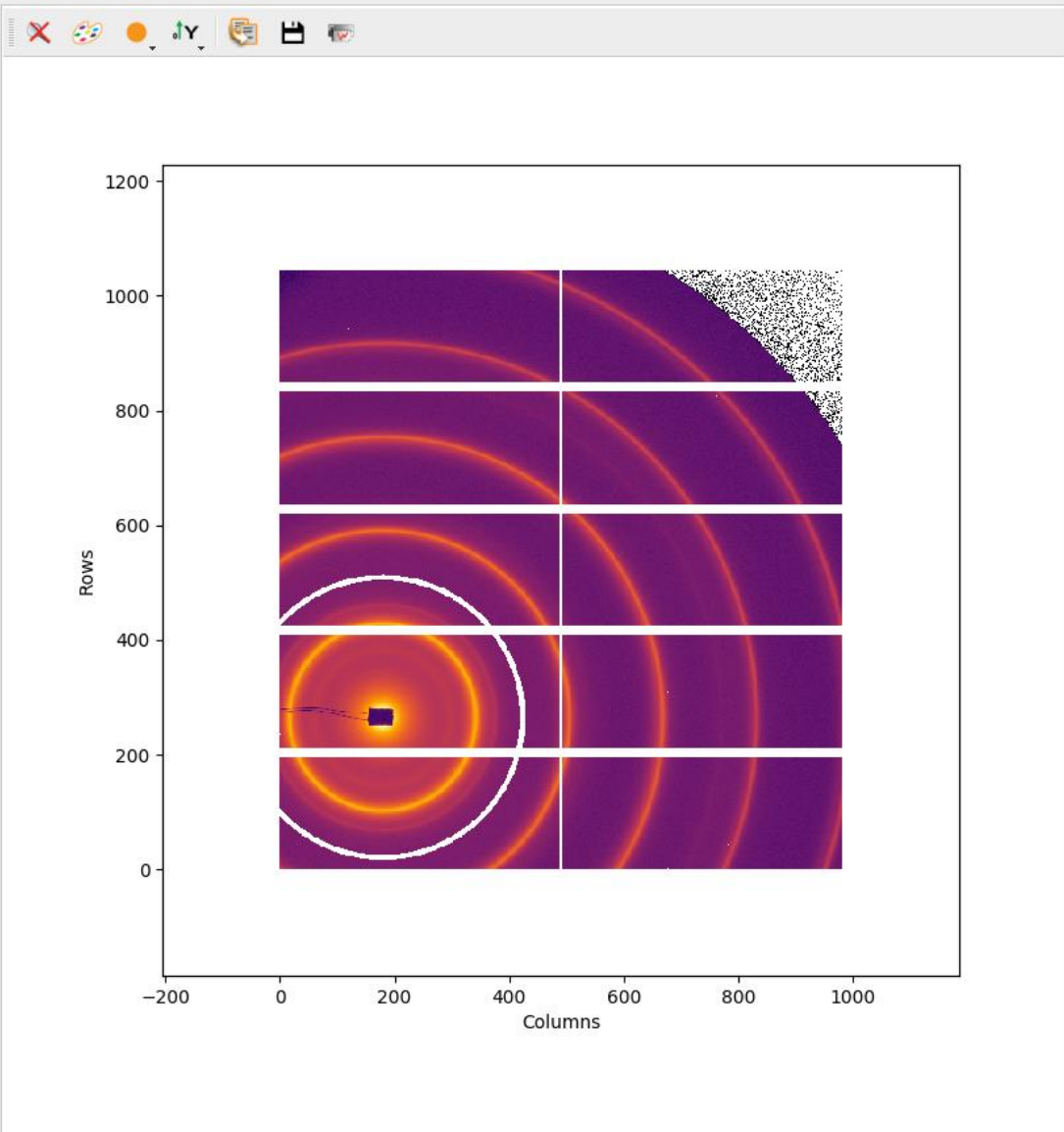




# pyFAI Calibration - Settings

PyFAI Calibration

- Experiment settings
- Mask
- Peak picking
- Geometry fitting
- Cal & integration



X: -209.882      Y: 932.2171      Data: -

Experient settings

Energy:  keV

Wavelength:  Å

Calibrant:

Detector:

Acquisition

Image file:  ...

Image size: 1043 × 981 px

Mask file:  ...

Dark file:  ...

Next >



# pyFAI Calibration - Mask

Experiment settings

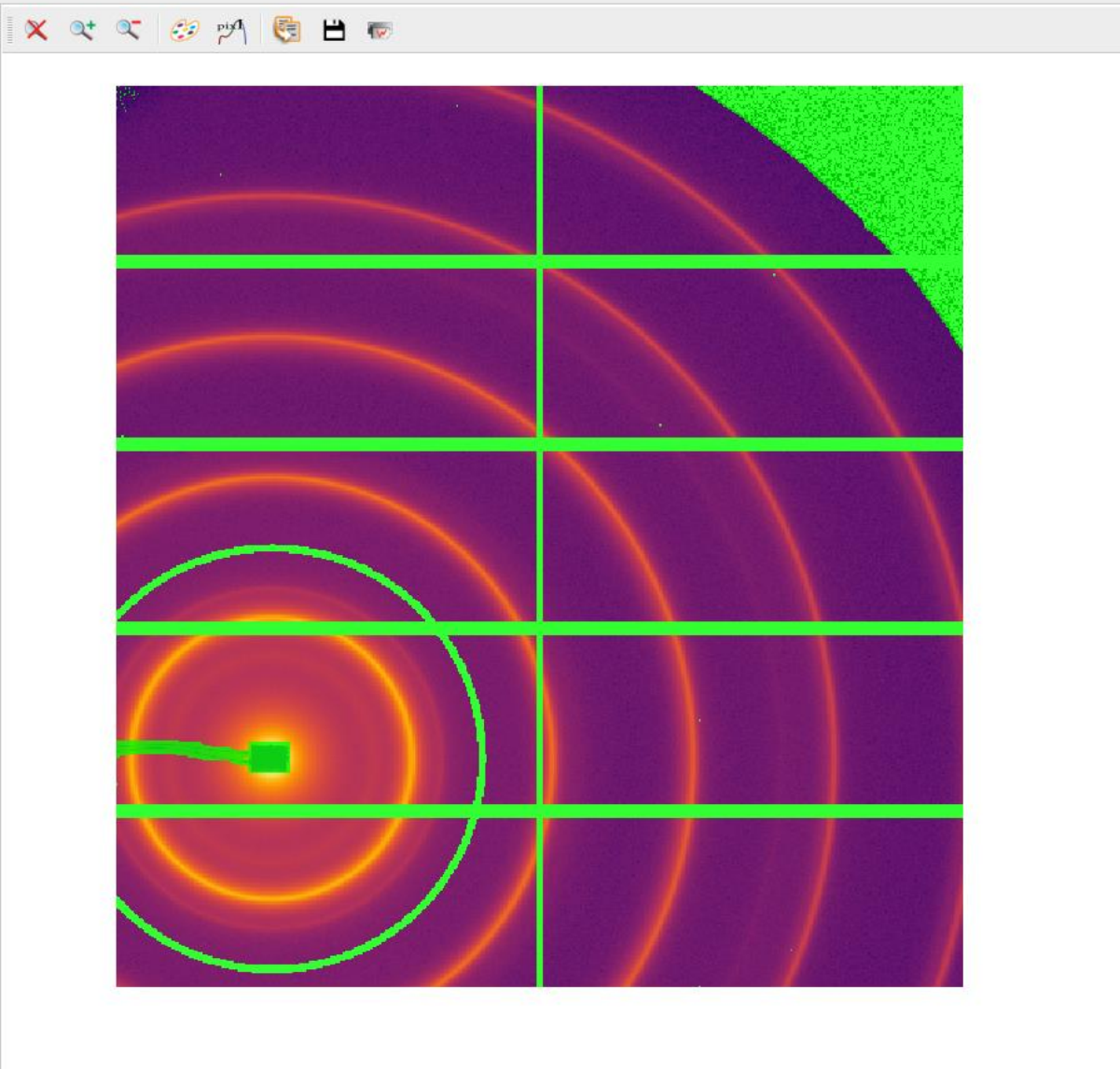
Mask

Peak picking

Geometry fitting

Cake & integration

PyFAI Calibration



X: -103.4656      Y: 339.5211      Value: n/a

Mask

Display:

Transparent      Opaque

Draw tools



Threshold



Min:

Max:



# pyFAI Calibration – Peak Picking

Experiment settings

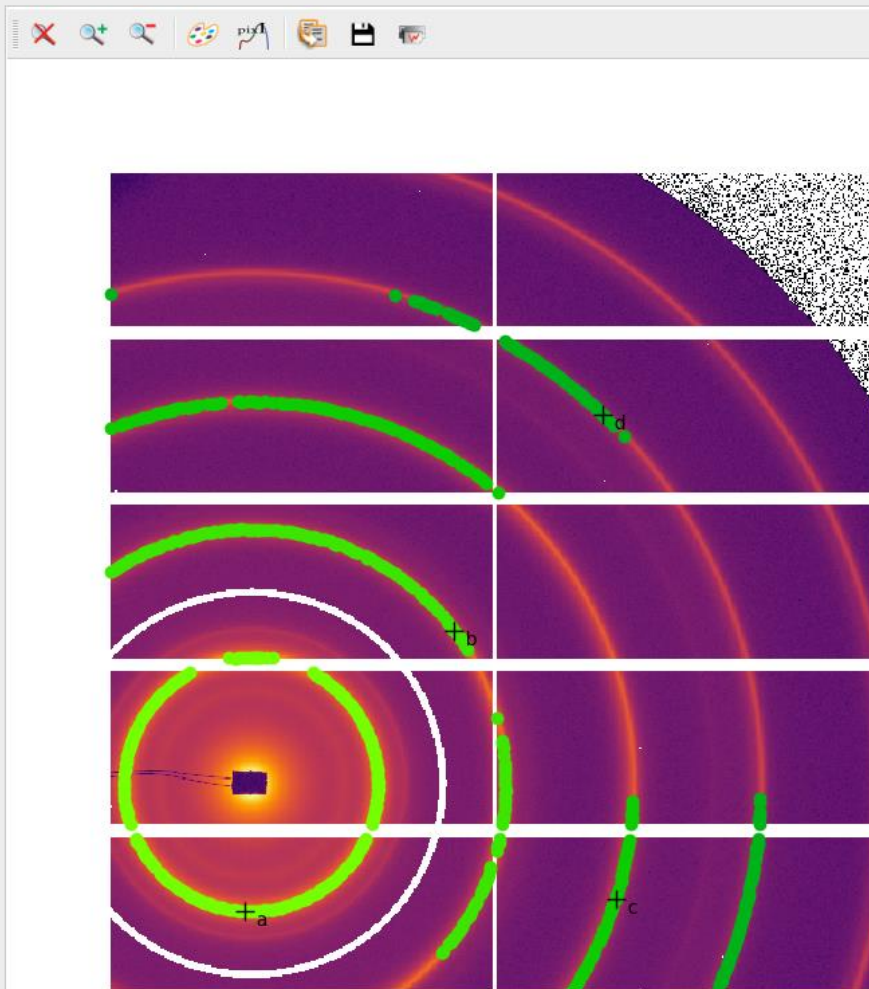
Mask

Peak picking

Geometry fitting

Cake & integration

PyFAI Calibration



X: -127.3504

Y: 763.4291

Value: n/a

How to

The target is to identify at least 2 rings by location and number. Then to extract all peaks automatically.

Click on the ring you want to select. Usually it is the first one, else update it's number in the list of the picked rings.

Use the recalibration tool to extract more peaks automatically.

Pick peaking

Mode:



Ring



Single pick

Picked rings

Name	Peaks	Ring number	
a	227	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
b	177	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
c	146	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
d	132	4	<input type="checkbox"/>

Undo extract rings

Redo

Recalibrate

Max rings to extract:

4

Number of peak per degree:

1.00

Extract

Next >



# pyFAI Calibration – Geometry Fitting

Experiment settings

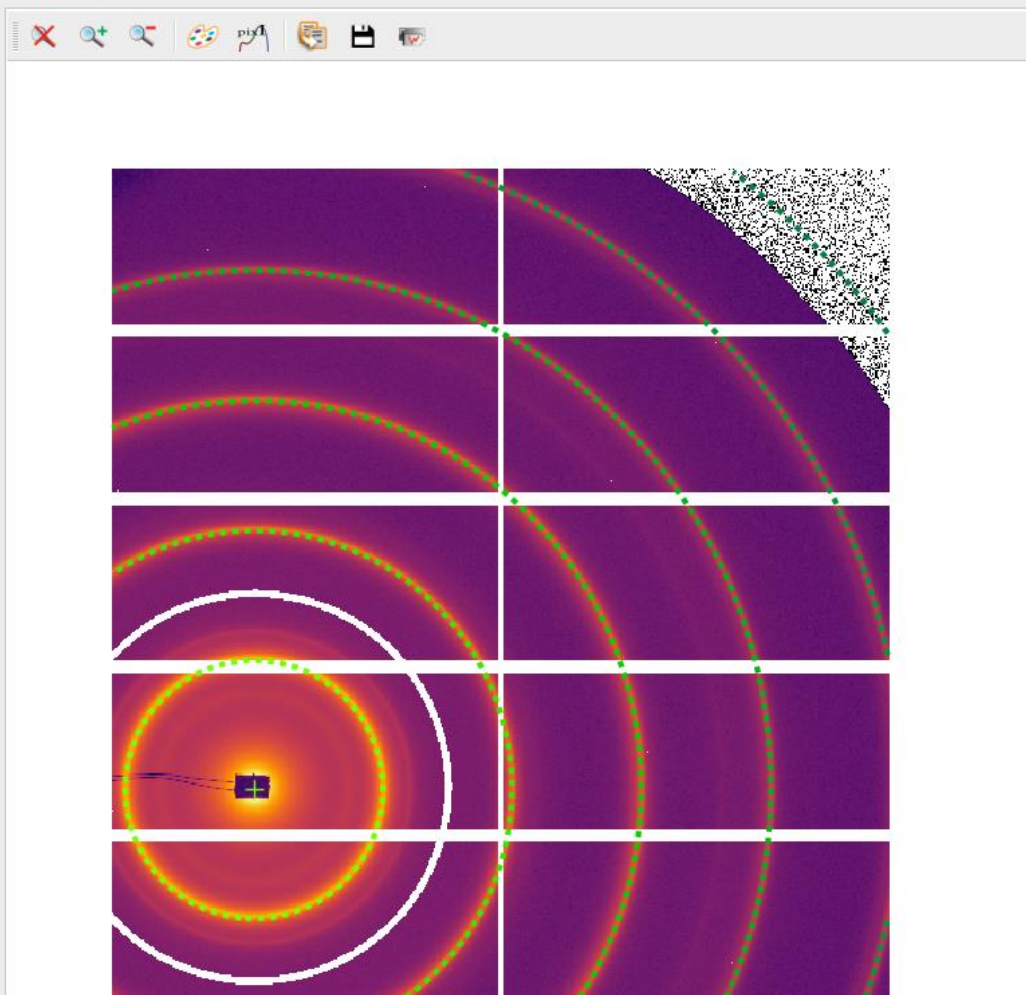
Mask

Peak picking

Geometry fitting

Cake & integration

PyFAI Calibration



X: -124.0285

Y: 890.3549

Value: n/a

How to

The target is to identify all rings of the image.

The algorithm is iterative. It will adjust parameters to improve the fit. You can lock values to avoid modification of them.

You can reset the state to start again from the beginning.

If rings are well identified on the image you can check the integration on the next step.

Experiment settings

Wavelength:  Å

Geometry

Distance:  m

PON1:  m

PON2:  m

Rotation 1:  rad

Rotation 2:  rad

Rotation 3:  rad

Action



# pyFAI Calibration – Cake and Integration

Experiment settings

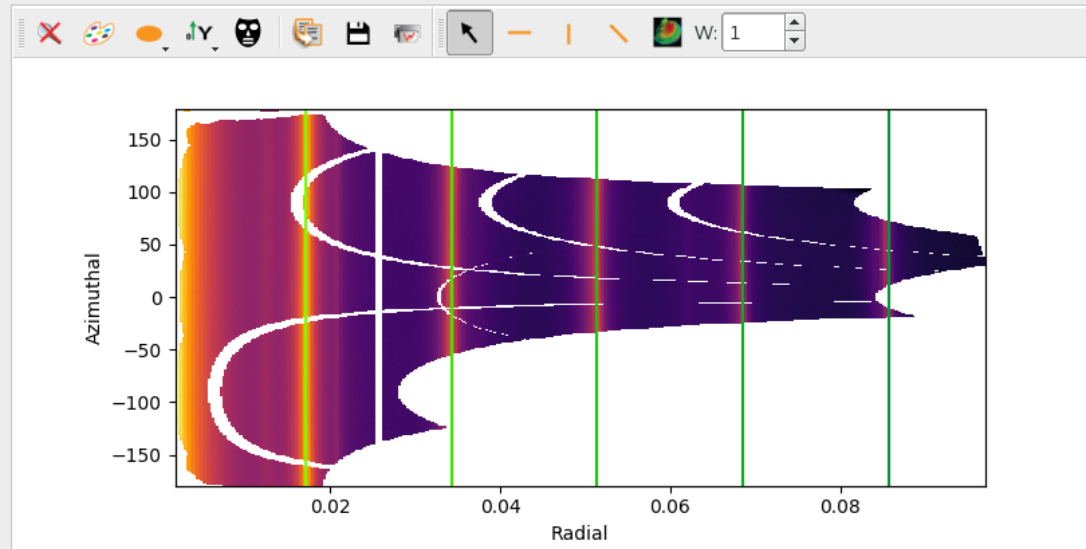
Mask

Peak picking

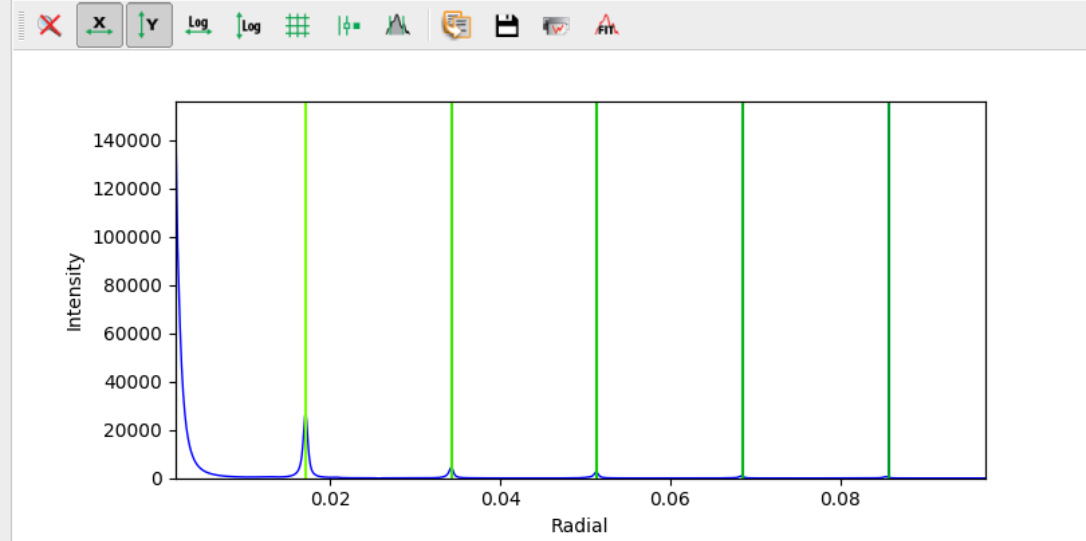
Geometry fitting

Cake & integration

PyFAI Calibration



X: 0.02645754 Y: -174.6631 Data: 0



Options X: 0.008277668 Y: 156561.9

Integration parameters

Radial unit:

Polarization factor:

Methods:

Pixel splitting:

Histogram:

Implementation:

Result



# PyMca - silx Data Viewer replacing PyMca TableView

The image shows two windows from the PyMca software. The left window, titled 'PyMca - [Main Window]', displays a file browser for 'Daphnia\_float32.h5'. It shows a tree view with 'data' selected under 'NXdata'. Below the tree is a table with columns 'Counter', 'Axes', 'Signals', and 'Monitor'. The right window, titled 'Daphnia\_float32.h5 /data/NXdata/data', shows a 'DataView' of a 2D heatmap. The heatmap has X and Y axes ranging from 0 to 150. Below the plot, there are controls for 'X: 152.5611', 'Y: 25.40741', and 'Data: -'. There is also an 'Axis selection' section with dropdowns for 'Dimension 0' (set to 'y'), 'Dimension 1' (set to 'x'), and 'Dimension 2'. A slider for 'Dimension 2' is set to 947 with limits from 0 to 2047. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'HDF5', 'Curve', 'Image' (selected), 'Cube', 'Raw', and 'Image stac'.

File/Group/Dataset	Description	Shape
Daphnia_float32.h5	weakproxy	
data	PyMca saved 3D Array	
NXdata	Data	
data	Dataset	175 x 119
dim_0	Dataset	175
dim_1	Dataset	119
dim_2	Dataset	2048
data	Dataset	175 x 119

Counter	Axes	Signals	Monitor



- This release
  - I/O dialogs, h5pyd support, data URLs
  - silx view full support of NXdata groups
  - silx convert as generic merge tool
  - Plot3D: SceneGraph and SceneItems.
  - OpenCL: image processing, byte offset...
- 2018
  - SceneGraph interaction
  - Statistics in Curves, Images, Volumes
  - PyMca using silx 3D graphics
- Let the library grow according to the needs of applications



# Role of Non-core developers

- Identify something you are interested on
- Try to achieve it
- Wow! I can do what I want, what next?
  - Start again
  - Make suggestions
  - Contribute with a demo/recipe
- I cannot do it
  - Ask help





# Role of core developers

- Help non-core developers
- Create issues
  - Bugs
  - Documentation
  - Desired features
- Fix issues
  - Bugs
  - Documentation
  - Unlikely for new features
- Review pull requests



# Hands on!

- Try to start with a single entry point [www.silx.org](http://www.silx.org)
  - You should be able to install 0.8.0 version
- For this code camp we'll use 0.9.0a, you can either:
  - clone the repository (and use your compilation chain)
  - install a nightly built package (debian)
  - use a pre-built binary wheel:
    - <http://www.silx.org/pub/wheelhouse/>