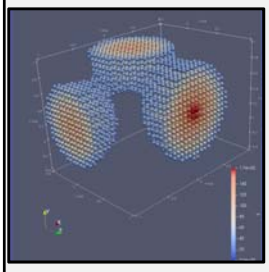
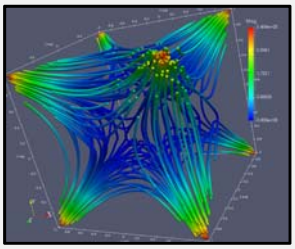
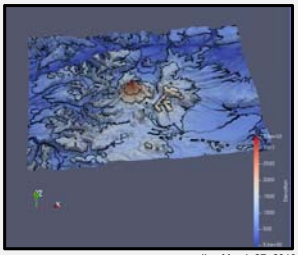
1

ParaView

http://cs.oregonstate.edu/~mjb/paraview







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Mike Bailey

mjb@cs.oregonstate.edu

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ParaView Things I Need to Do:

Notes:

Table of filters
Describe Selecting
Describe Warp By {Scalar, Vector}
Describe light sources
Any way to turn numeric data into a slider (e.g., isovalue in Contour)?
Any way to read and process a .shp file?
Any way to export triangles (.obj, .stl)?
Is there a properties menu to set the camera eye, look, and up?
Plot data on a globe
Can we write our own graphics filters (e.g., Extruded Time Volumes and faster volume rendering)?

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What is ParaView?

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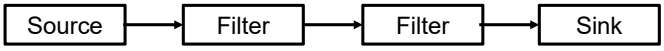
ParaView is a free interactive visualization package produced by KitWare.

It is built upon Vtk, the Visualization Toolkit.

It uses a dataflow paradigm:



In which data arrives via sources (typically files), is filtered by various numeric algorithms, and is sent to various sinks (typically the computer graphics display).

Besides the interactive interface, ParaView also has a Python scripting interface, so that you can create these dataflow networks auto-magically.

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http://www.paraview.org

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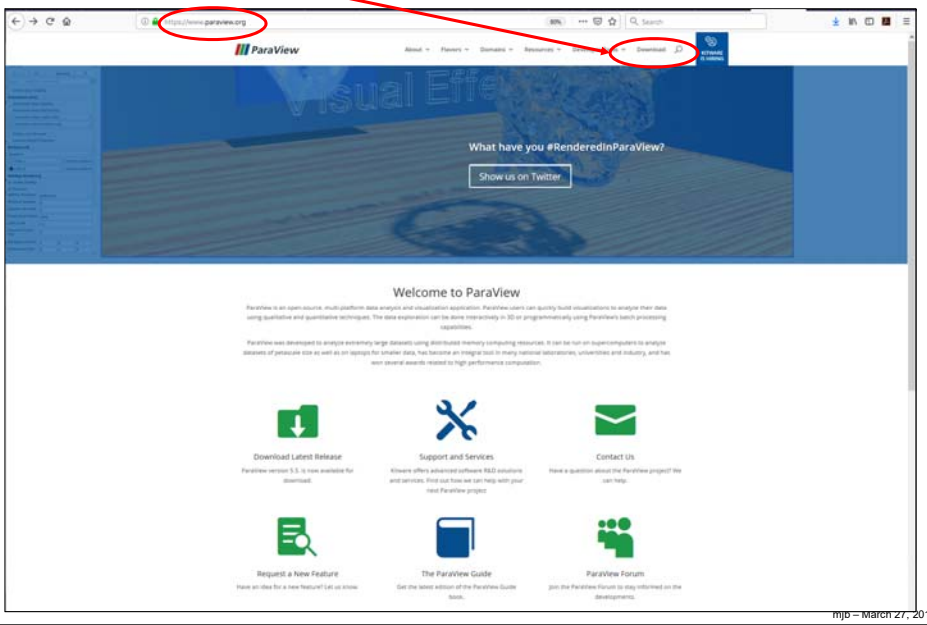
Click here to download, or grab the .zip file from Mike's ParaView web site



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In these notes, what do these icons mean?

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scalar.csv


scalar.ogv

They tell you that if you go to our notes web site:

http://cs.oregonstate.edu/~mjb/paraview

you will find pre-created ParaView input data (*.csv) and pre-created animation movie files (*.ogv).

You can read a .csv file right into ParaView so that you can experiment with these examples without having to first create them yourself.

You can play an .ogv movie file right from your browser so that you can see how these examples look without having to run ParaView at all.

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A warning about me and the Notes

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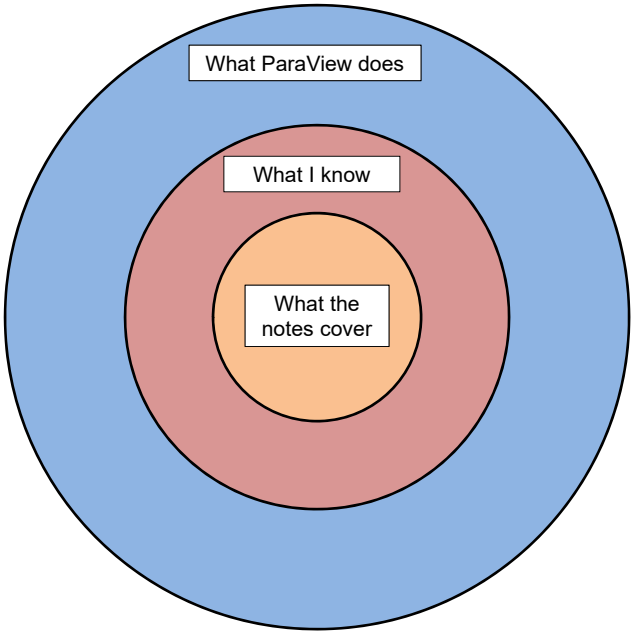

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Screen Layout, Color Editor, and 3D Display

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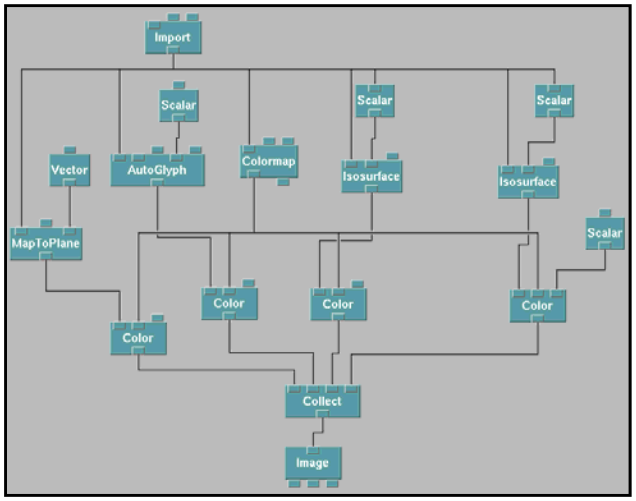
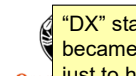
In the Beginning, there was OpenDX …



"DX" stands for "Data Explorer". Like the name implies, it let you ***explore***! But, once it became "open", all reliable support went away. Also, it required a lot of screen area just to hold the block diagram.



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Fan-In to the Full Scene

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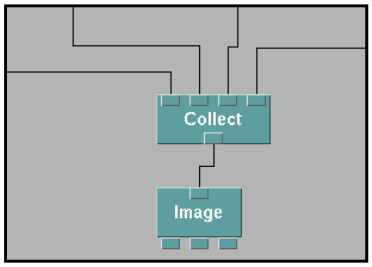
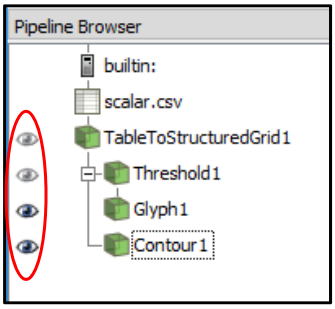
OpenDX:



ParaView:



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Screen Layout

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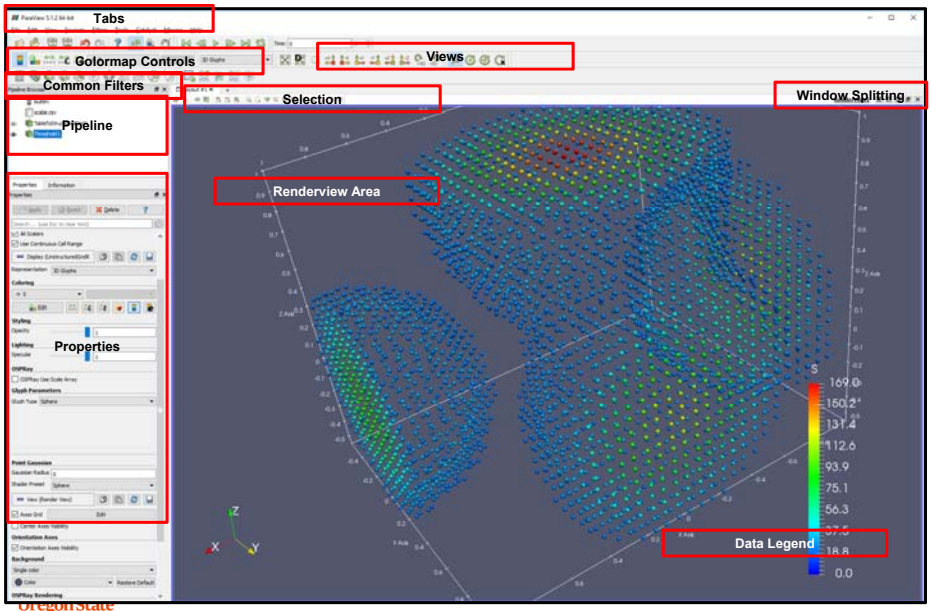

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Window Icons

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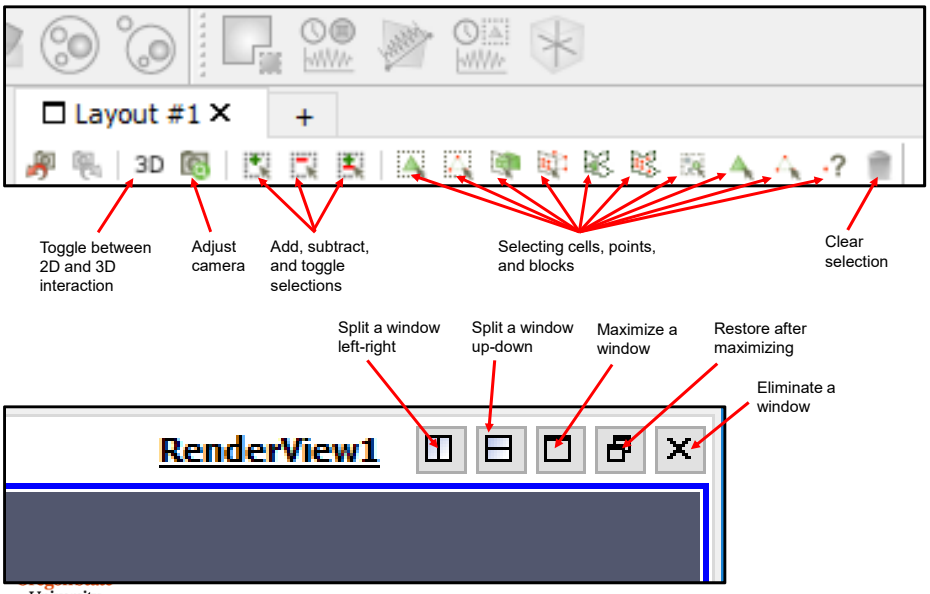

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3D Scene Manipulation

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Select Sources → Sphere

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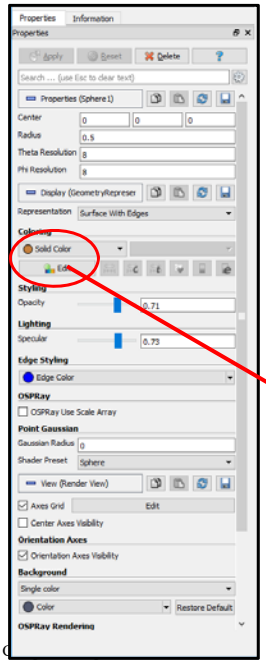

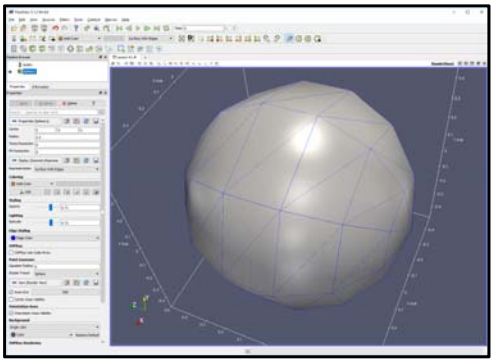

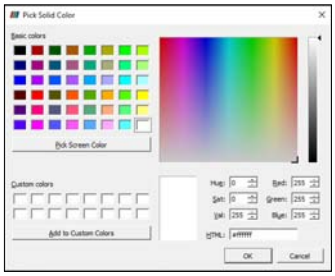

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3D Scene Manipulation

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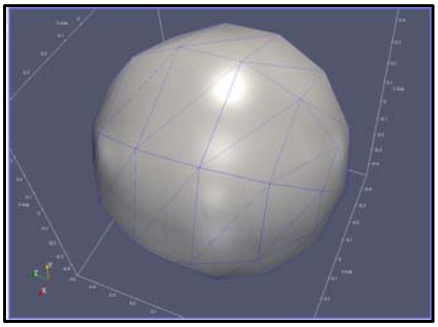
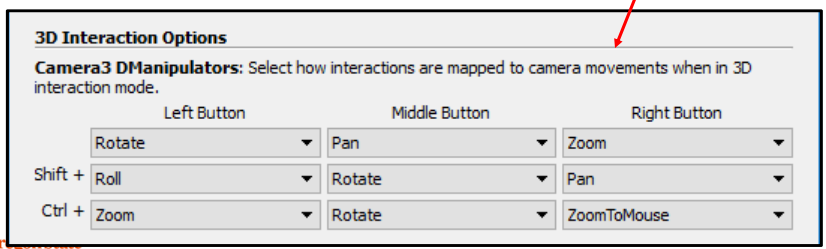


By default, these are the 3D Scene Manipulators (plus the mouse wheel, which is also a Zoom):

(You can change these in the **Edit → Settings → Camera** menu)



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You Can Change Sphere Properties

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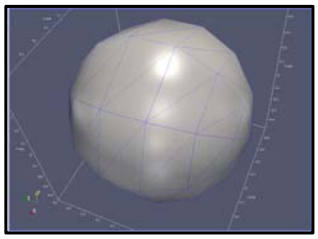

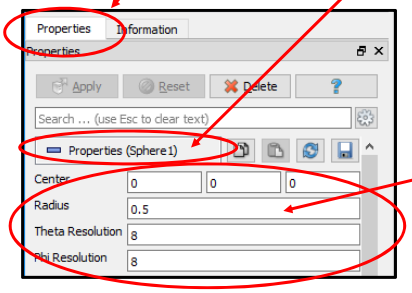

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You Can Change the Sphere's Display Properties

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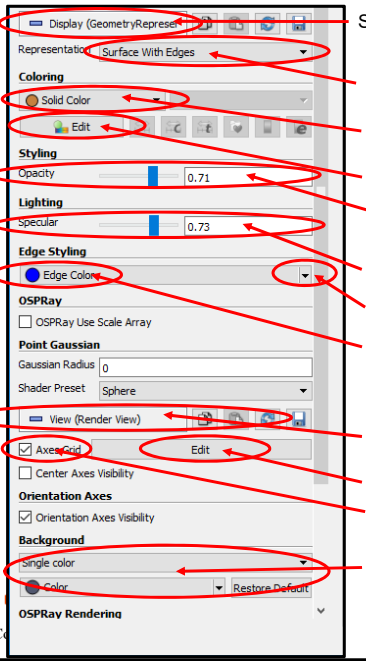


Show/Hide the Display Properties

How to Represent the Sphere

How to Color the Sphere

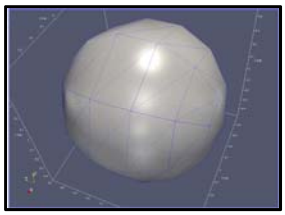
Edit the Sphere Color

Set the Sphere Opacity

Set the Sphere Specular Lighting

Bring up other Features to Color-Edit

Edit the Edge Color



Show/Hide the Render View Properties

Edit the Features of the **Axes Grid**

Turn on/off the **Axes Grid**

Edit the Background Style and Color

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The Axes Grid

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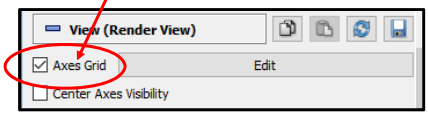
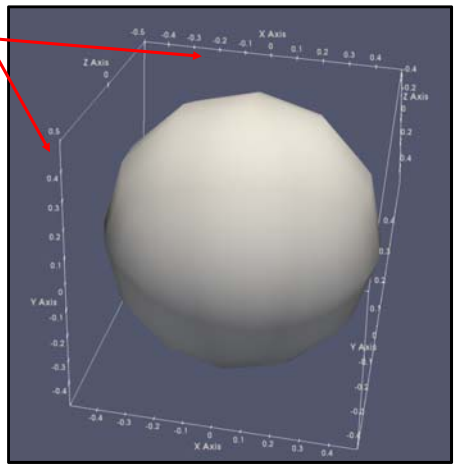
ParaView has a nice **Axes Grid** feature. Scroll way down in the Properties area to the **Render View menu** to turn it on.





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Editing the Axes Grid

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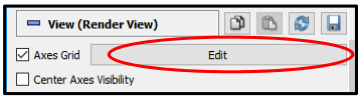
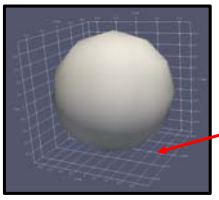
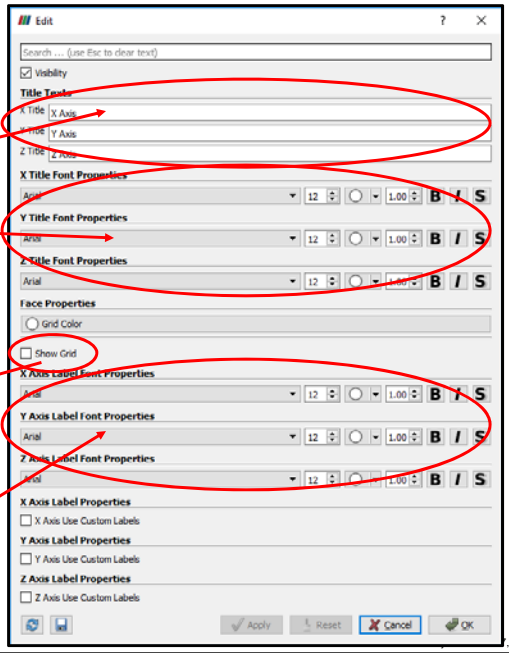


Titles for the axes

Title font styles



Number label font styles



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Filters → Alphabetical → Shrink

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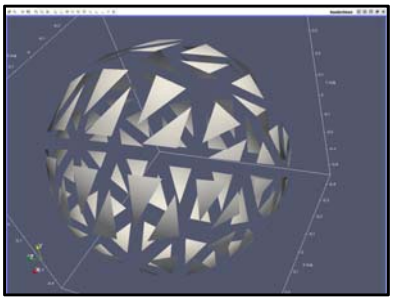
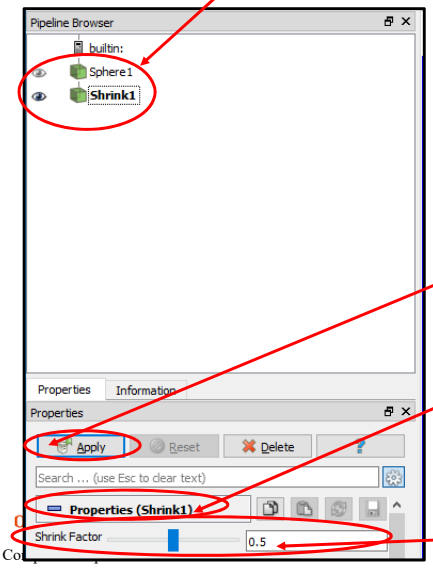
Be sure the Shrink eyeballs are clicked on and the Sphere eyeballs are clicked off





Step #2: Hit **Apply**

Show/Hide the Shrink Properties

Step #1: Set the Shrink Factor (1. = no shrinking, 0. = all shrinking)

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Are You Getting Tired of Hitting *Apply* All the Time?

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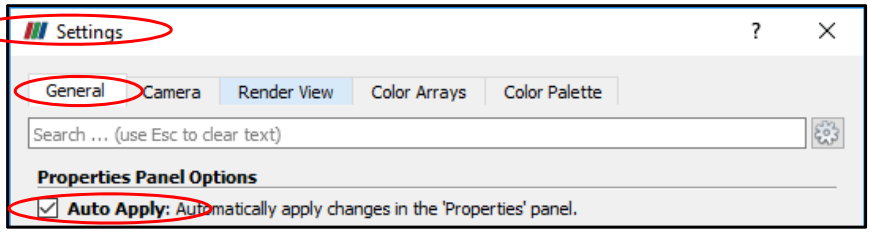
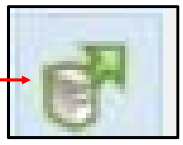
In **Edit → Settings → General**, turn on **Auto Apply**



Or, click this icon in the top row of icons →



Be careful about doing this with large datasets that are slow to display.

Don't do this until after you have completed the entire **TableToStructuredGrid** operation.

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Visualizing Scalar Data, I

scalar.csv

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What File Formats Can ParaView Read?

AVS UCD	BYU	CML Molecule	CSV
DEM	DICOM (Single File)	DICOM (directory)	ENZO AMR Particles
EnSight Master Server	EnSight	Enzo	ExodusIIReader
FLASH AMR Particles	FacetReader	Flash	Fluent Case
Gaussian Cube	Image	JPEG Series	LSDynaReader
Legacy VTK	MFIXReader	MRC Series	Meta File Series
NetCDF CAM	NetCDF MPAS	NetCDF POP	NetCDF
Nrrd	OpenFOAMReader	PDB	PLOT3D Meta-File
PLOT3D	PLY	PNG Series	PTS
PVD	Parallel NetCDF POP	Particles	Partitioned Legacy VTK
Phasta	RTXMLPolyDataReader	Restarted Sim Exodus	Restarted Sim Spy Plot
SLAC Data	SLAC Particle Data	STL	TIFF
TIFF Series	Tecplot	Unstructured NetCDF POP	VPIC
VRML	Wavefront OBJ	WindBlade	XDMF
XML Hierarchical Box Data	XML Image Data	XML MultiBlock Data	XML Partitioned Image Data
XML Partitioned Polydata	XML Partitioned Rectilinear Grid	XML Partitioned Structured Grid	XML Partitioned Unstructured Grid
XML PolyData	XML Rectilinear Grid	XML Structured Grid	XML UniformGrid AMR
XML Unstructured Grid	XYZ	proSTAR (STARCD)	spcth history

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Creating Scalar Data in a CSV File


```
X32,Y32,Z32,S
-1.00,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.94,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.87,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.81,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.74,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.68,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.61,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.55,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.48,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.42,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.35,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.29,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.23,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.16,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.10,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
-0.03,-1.00,-1.00,0.00
```

Do a **File → Open** and navigate to your CSV file.
Hit the **Apply** button to actually do the read.

scalar.csv

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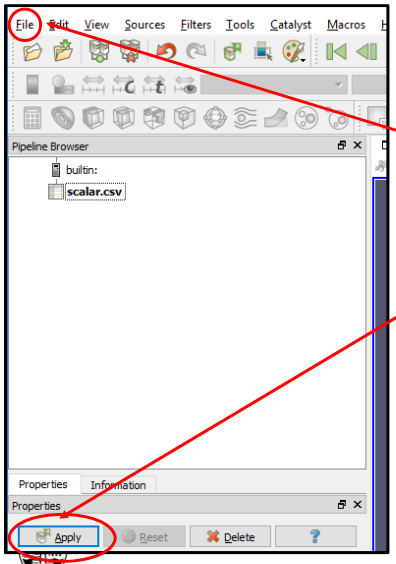
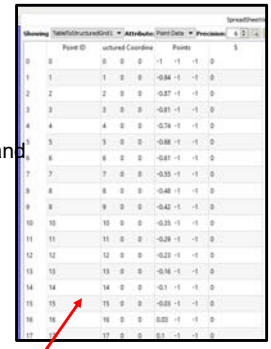
Reading and Converting the CSV File



1. Select **File → Open** and navigate to scalar,csv



2. Then, click **Apply**

3. This will bring up a table window to confirm that the data has been read properly. You can close it if you want.

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Reading and Converting the CSV File

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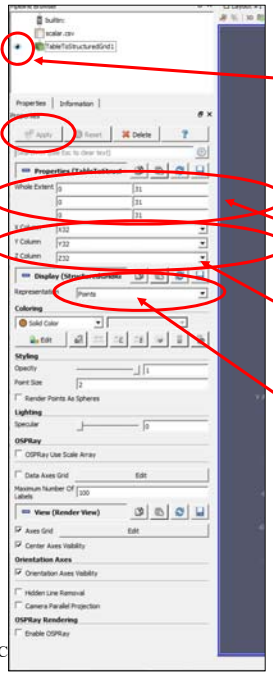


Turn on the “eyeballs” so that you can view this data

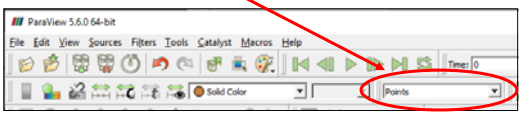
Now, go to
Filters → Alphabetical → TableToStructuredGrid

Fill in the **Whole Extent** boxes showing the first and last index in each dimension (the last index is one less than the number of points in that dimension).

Fill in the **{X,Y,Z} Column** information so ParaView knows how to make your 3D display.

Hit the **Apply** button to actually do the conversion.

Set the **Representation** to **Points**



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As Points

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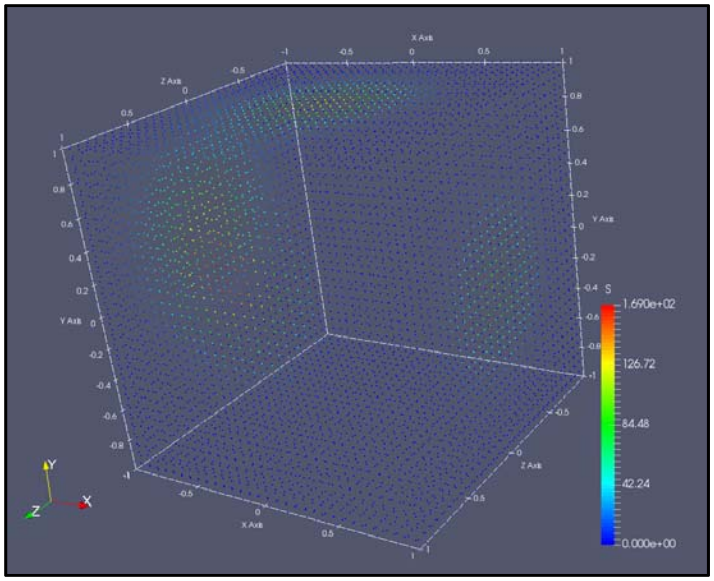

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A Side Trip: Choosing Colors

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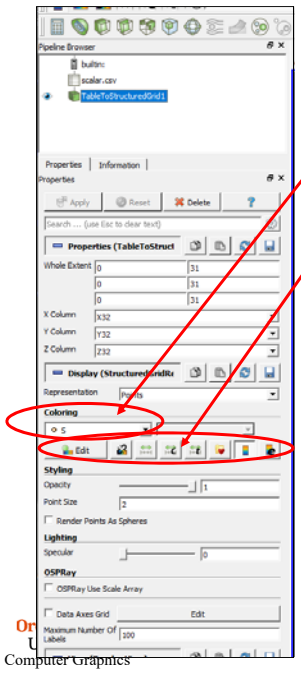
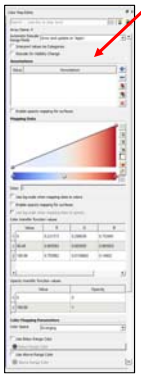
Turning on Color

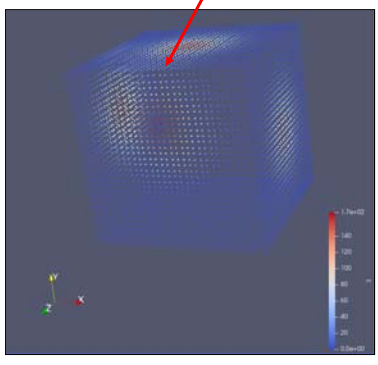


Change the coloring from **Solid Color** to **S**.

This will bring up a row of color command icons.

This will also change your display to this and will bring up the color map editor.





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Choose Among Standard Color Transfer Functions

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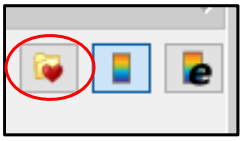
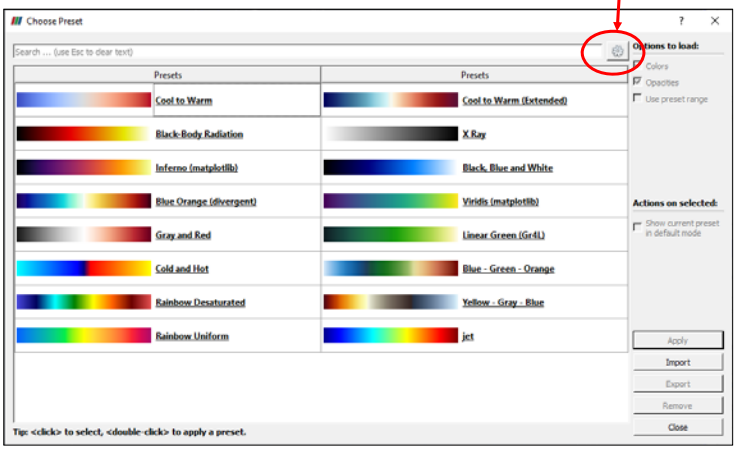


Turn on the "More Detail Gear" and scroll down – there are lots more



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Color Map Editor

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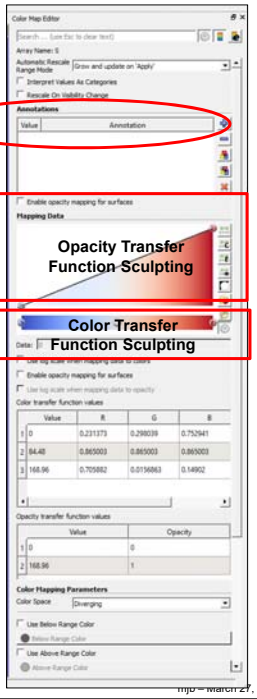
Add annotations to specific values on the legend



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Changing the Legend

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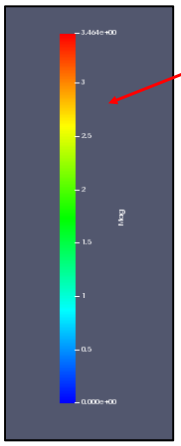
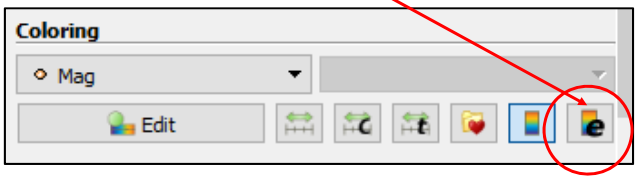


The default legend is barely readable.
You can do better.

Start by clicking here.



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Changing the Legend

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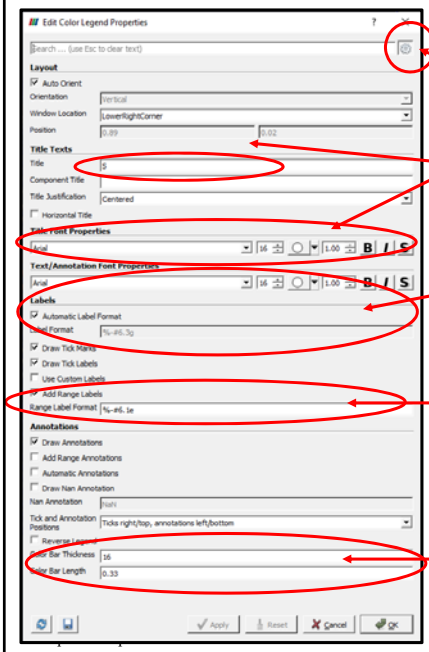

Click here to bring up all of the options.
(This is a good idea on *all* ParaView dialog boxes.)

Legend title and font

Tick mark font and number format (“printf-style”)

Range numbers at the end of the legend

Color bar

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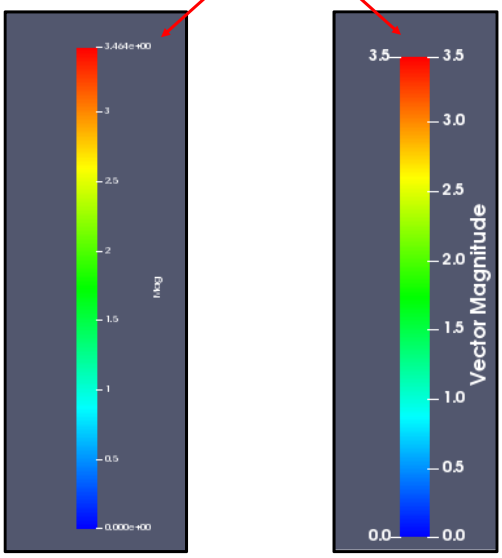
From this, to this



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Visualizing Scalar Data, II

scalar.csv

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As Points

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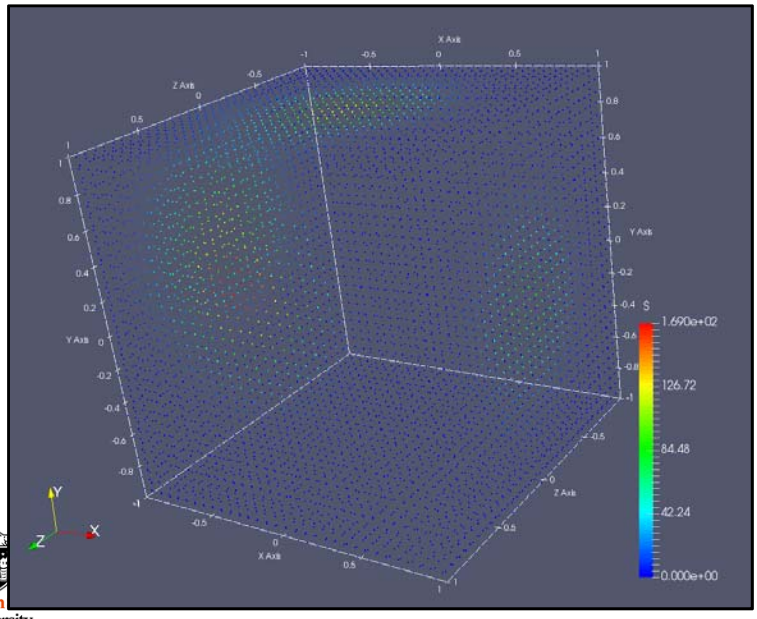

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Pipeline Element and Filter Observations

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- Whatever pipeline element you have most-recently clicked on, that's what Properties you will see.
- Whatever pipeline element you have most-recently clicked on, that will be the parent of the next Filter you select. The parent's output will become the Filter's input.
- Be careful of Filter order. In general, Filters are not commutative or associative.
- For data-size reasons, it is helpful if any datasize reduction Filters are included early in the pipeline.
- As far as I can tell, you can't inject a filter in the middle of a pipeline. You can re-parent it. You can delete it and pipeline elements around it and start over. But, adding a new Filter between two existing pipeline elements creates a tee from the parent, not a new pipeline.
- Whatever "eyeballs" you have clicked on, that's what pipeline elements' visual representations you will see in the display.
- Turn on the **TableToStructuredGrid** "eyeballs" and set the Representation to **Outline**. That keeps ParaView displaying the data as 3D-fullsize, regardless of what downstream pipeline elements do.

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Right-clicking on a Pipeline Element

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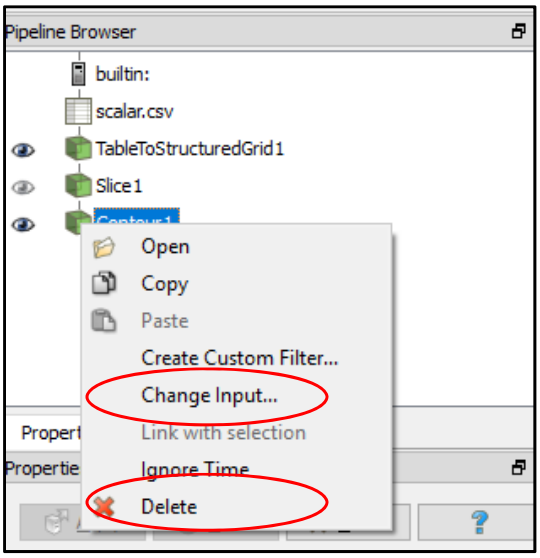

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As a Glyph Cloud

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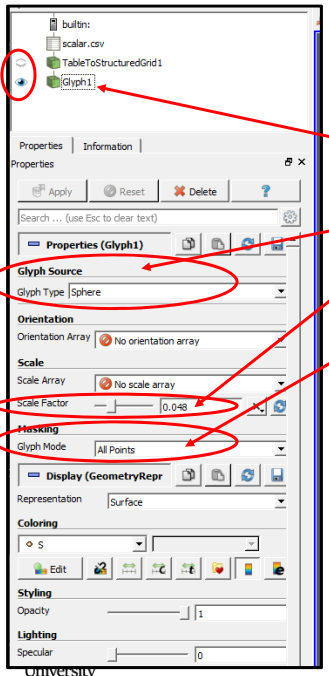
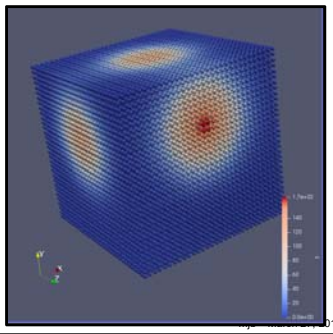


Filters → Alphabetical → Glyph adds the glyph cloud to the pipeline. Hide the **TableToStructuredGrid** (click off the eyeball) and un-hide the **Glyph.**

Set the **Glyph Type**

Play with the **Scale Factor**

Play with the **Glyph Mode**



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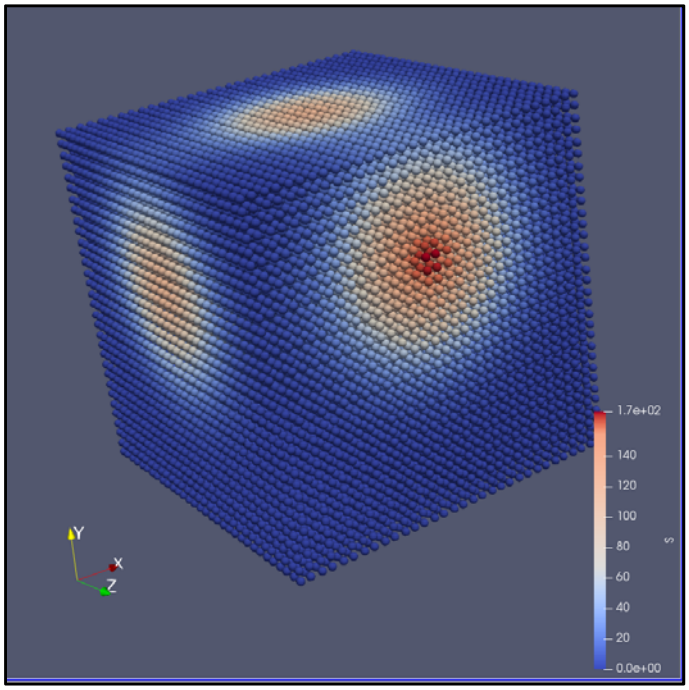

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As a Threshold Glyph Cloud

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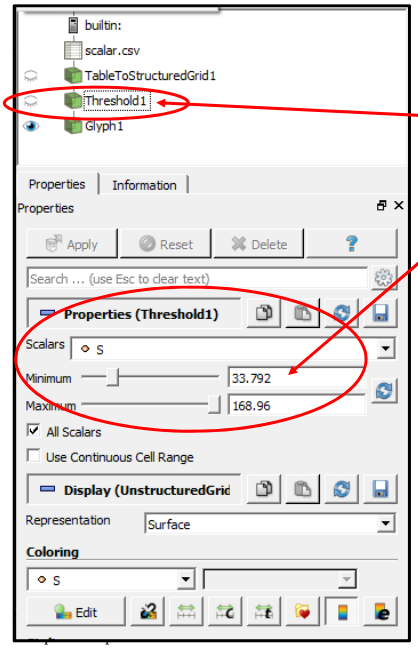
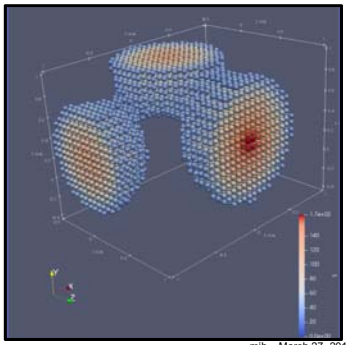


Click on **TableToStructuredGrid**, then select **Filters → Alphabetical → Threshold**.

Hide the **TableToStructuredGrid** and the **Glyph**, then un-hide the **Threshold.**

Set the **Minimum** and **Maximum**. (Be sure to click on **Apply**.)



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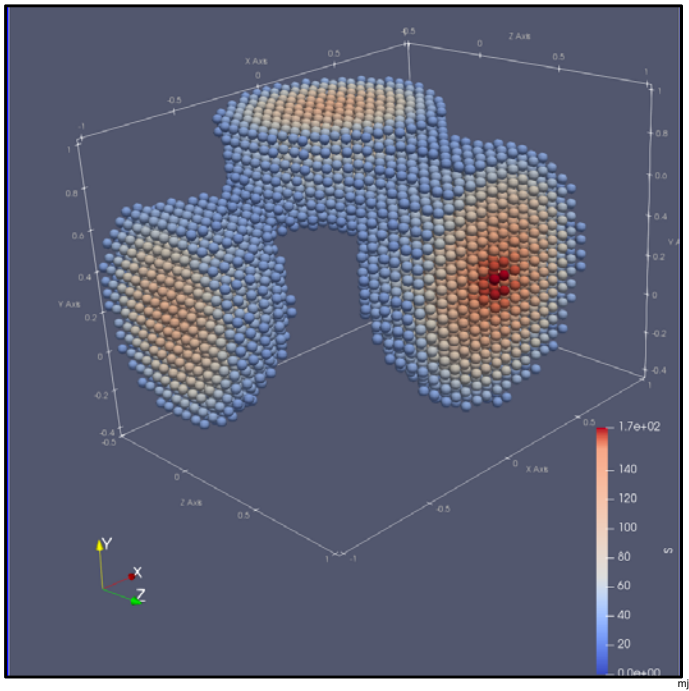

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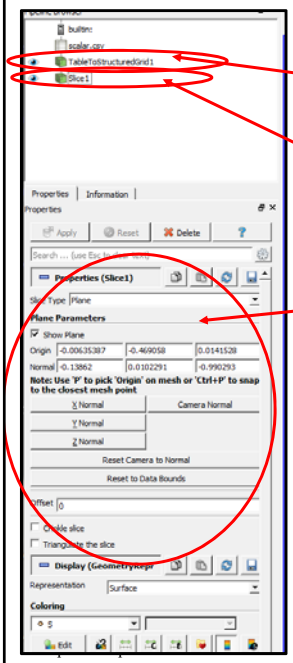
As a Colored Cutting Plane

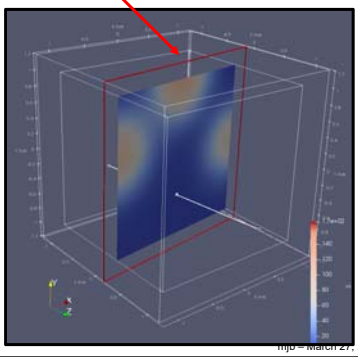


ParaView trick – turn on the **TableToStructuredGrid** display and set the Representation to **Outline**. That keeps ParaView from displaying the plane as 2D-only

Click on **TableToStructuredGrid**, then select **Filters → Alphabetical → Slice**

Click on the red lines to move the plane.

Click in here to change slice parameters.



As Contours

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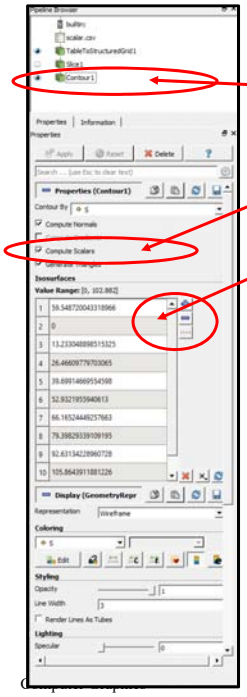
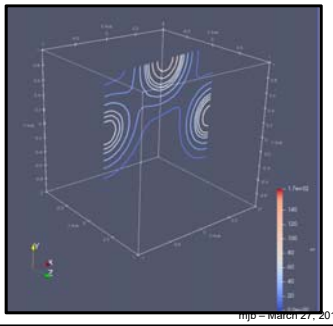


Add a **Contours** filter

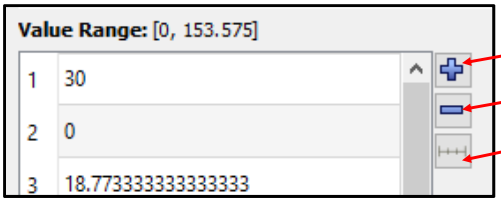
Click on Compute Scalars

Create contour values (see next slide)



As Contours

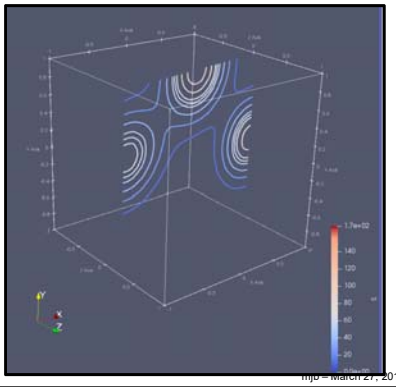
44



Add a contour isovalue

Delete a contour isovalue

Add a range of contour isovalues



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As Contours

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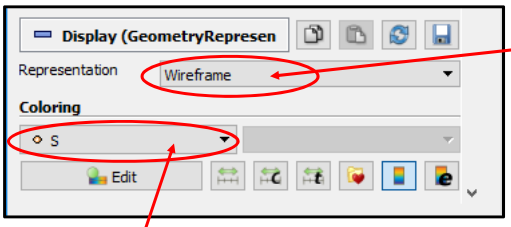
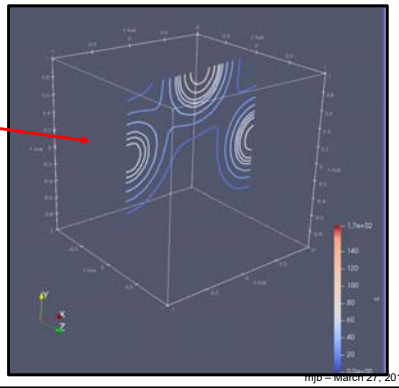


This needs to be **Wireframe** to get contour lines

Coloring by S will give you colored contour lines.

Coloring by Solid Color will give you a single color.



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As Contours

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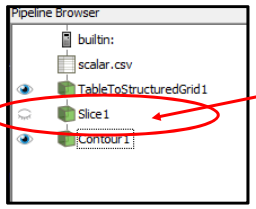
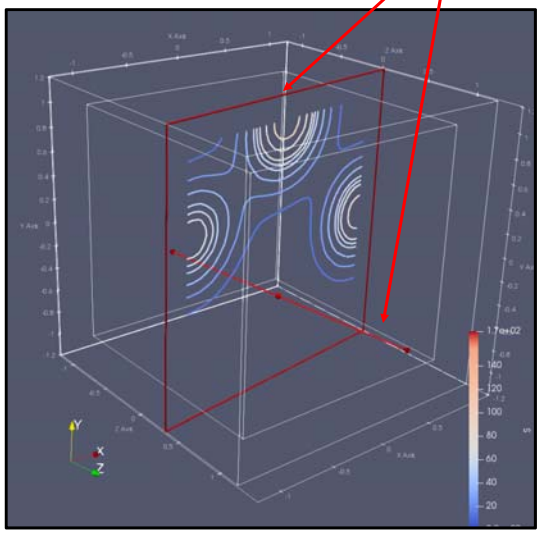


Clicking on the Slice filter will bring up these slice handles so that you can move and re-orient the slice plane



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As Contours

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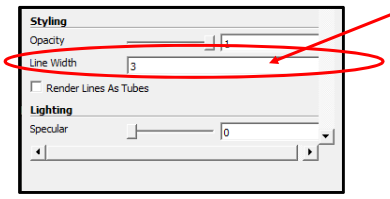
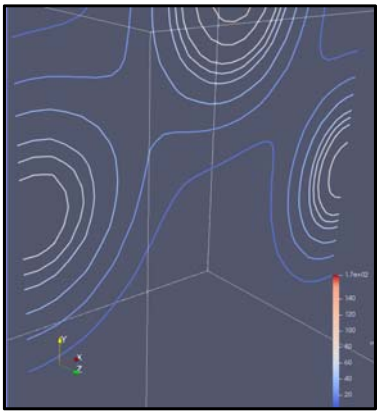


Adjusting the **Line Width**



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As Isosurfaces

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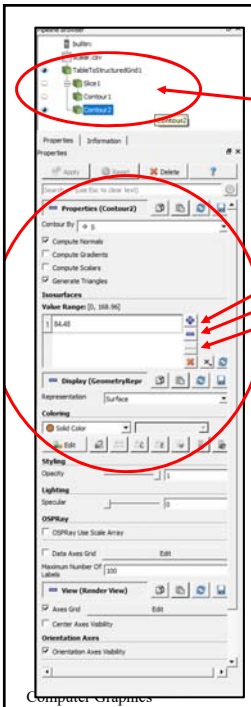
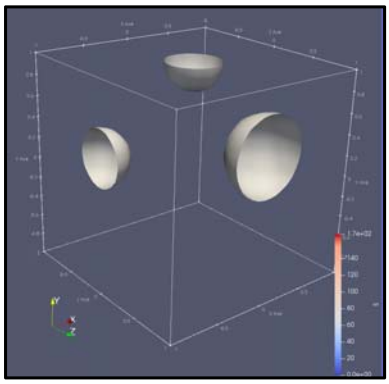


Note – This instance of **Contour** is parented from **TableToStructuredGrid**, not **Slice**

Add a contour isovalue

Delete a contour isovalue

Add a range of contour isovalues



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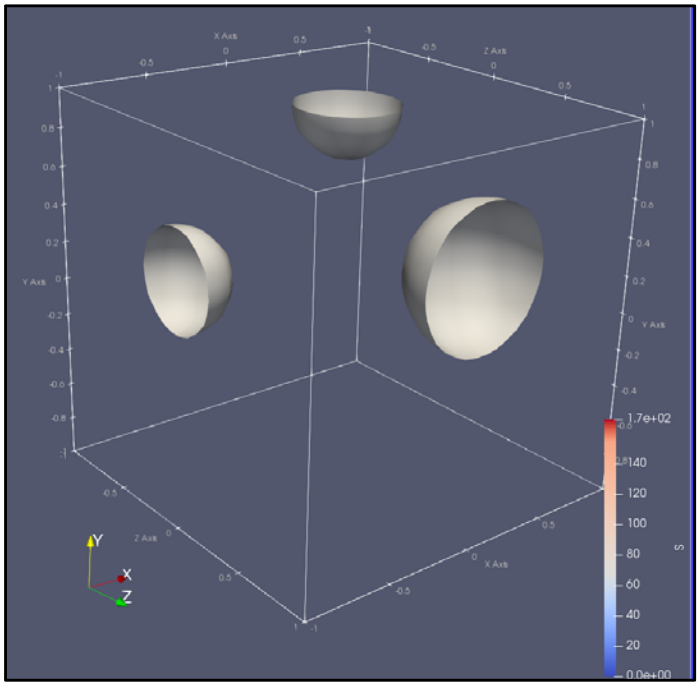

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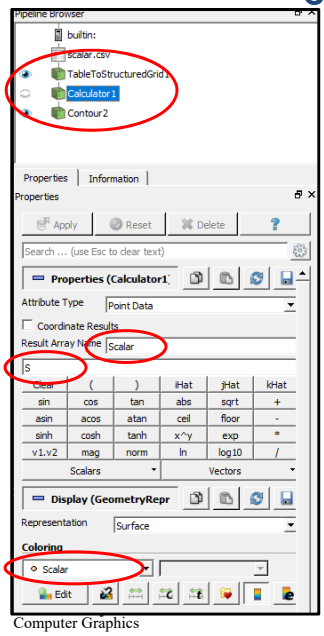
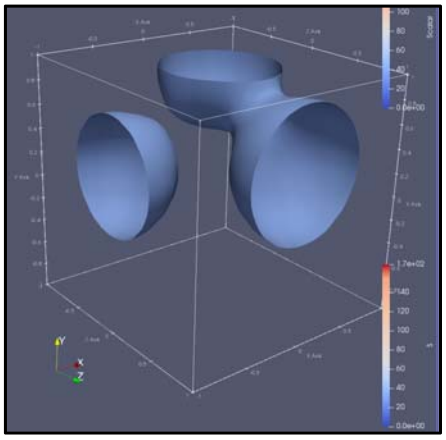
Using the Calculator to Duplicate S to be Able to Color by Scalar Value





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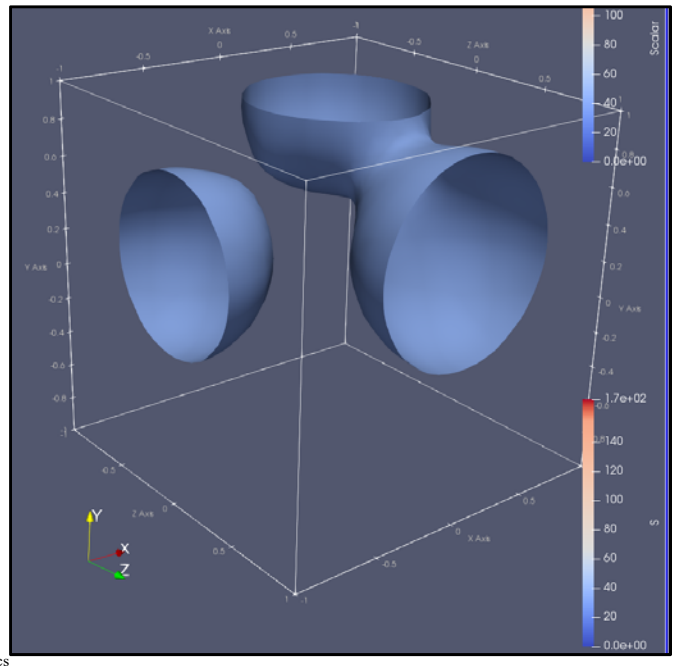

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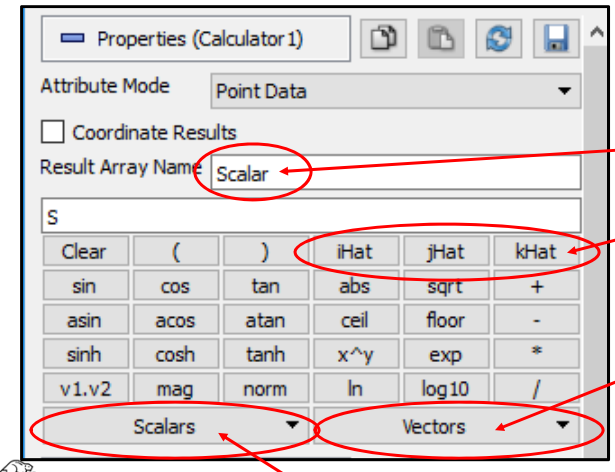
The Calculator



Name of the output field

Coordinate unit vectors

A list of the current vector variables in the dataset

A list of the current scalar variables in the dataset

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As a Volume

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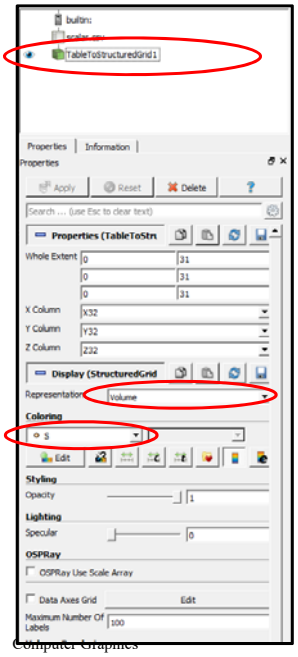

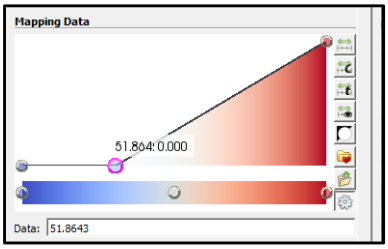

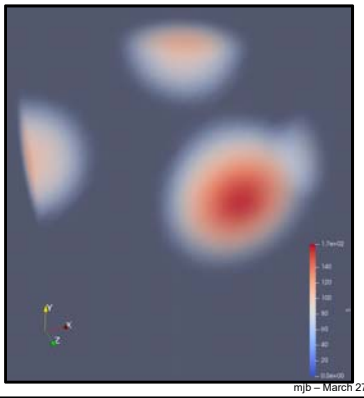

Sculpting the Alpha Transfer Function

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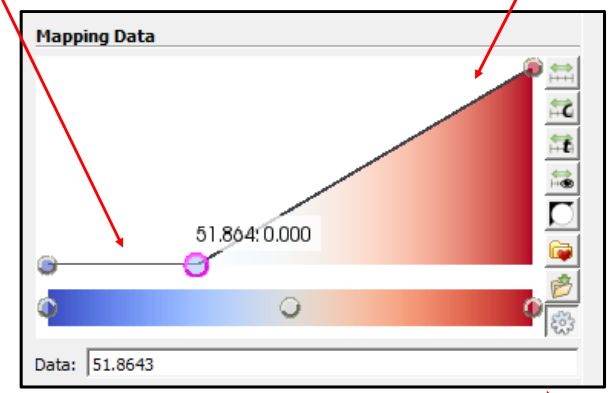
Hover over the black line and **left-click** to add a new sculpting point there

Hover over a point and hit the **Delete** key or **Middle Mouse Button** to delete a point



Alpha=1.
(opaque)

Alpha=0.
(transparent)

Data value range

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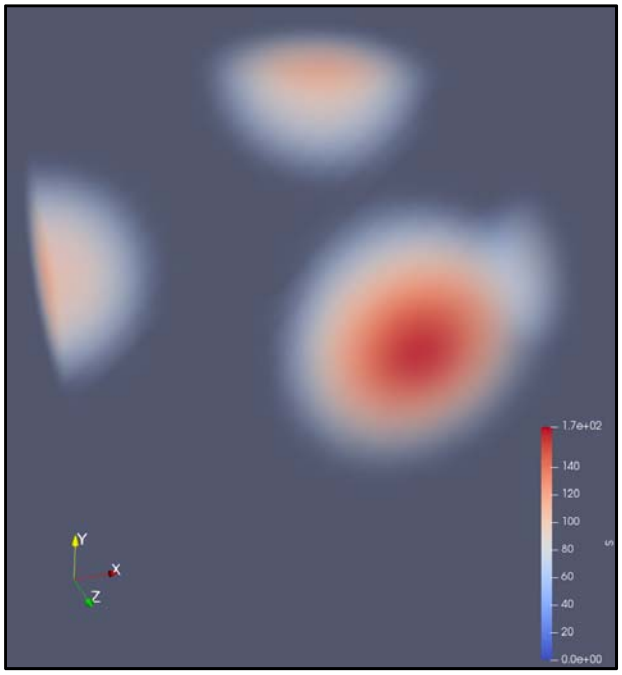

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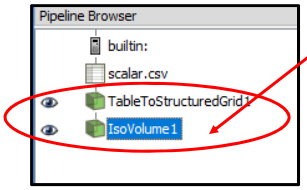
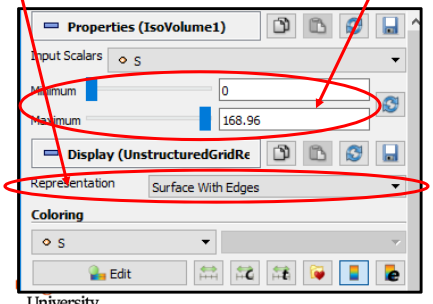
IsoVolumes

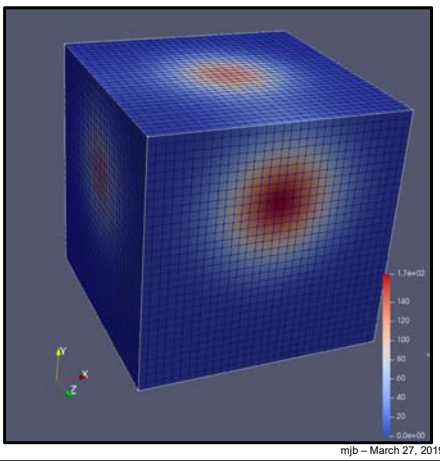


Start with this

The **IsoVolume** properties start out at "allow all values" to pass through. We're going to change this.

I chose the **Surfaces with Edges** representation so you can see the cells. You'll see why in a moment.





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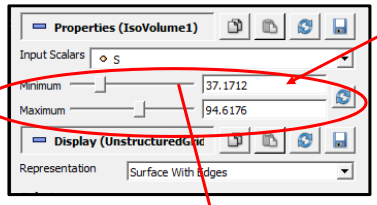
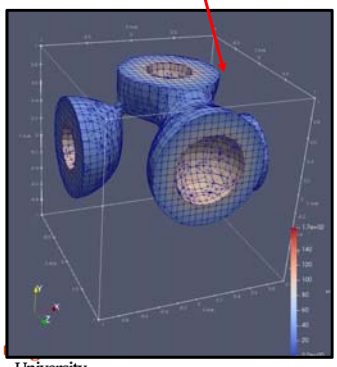
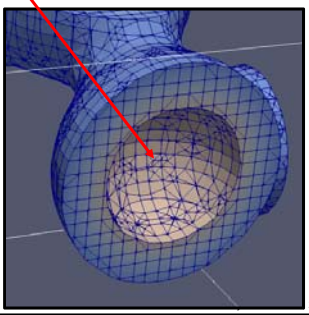
IsoVolumes



Now adjust the Minimum and Maximum to something else.



Note that the **IsoVolume** filter turned your nice, efficient structured grid into an unstructured grid. This can balloon the size of the data that is being operated on.



Annotating

Adding Titles

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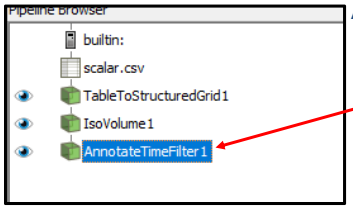
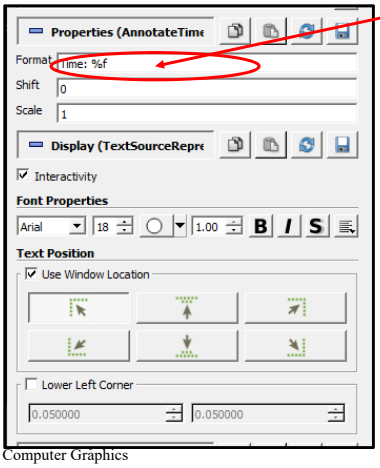
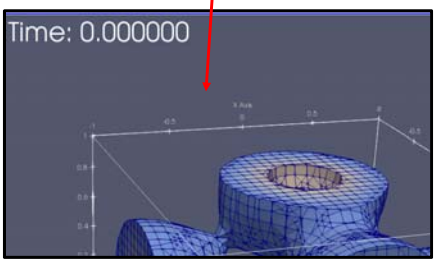


Add an **Annotate Time Filter** to the pipeline

The default annotation looks like this. We will change that.





Adding Titles

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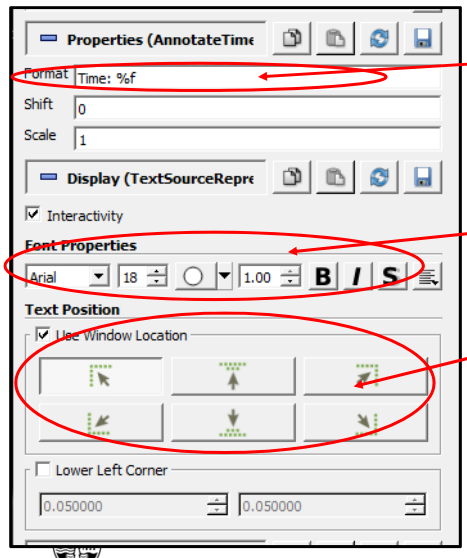

The label to use (the printf-notation is to format the Time – get rid of this if you just want a title)

The font, size, color, opacity, style, and justification to use

The position for the title

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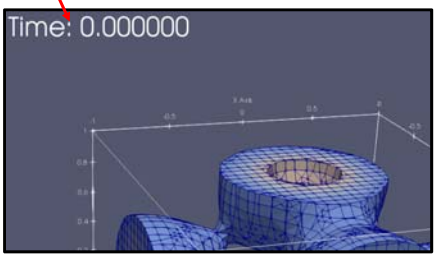
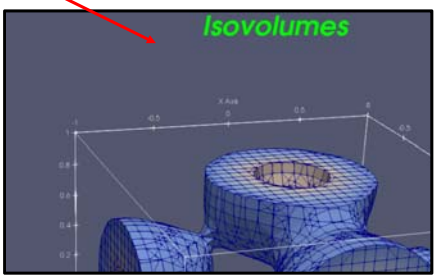
From this:



to this:



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Multiple Views

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Multiple Views

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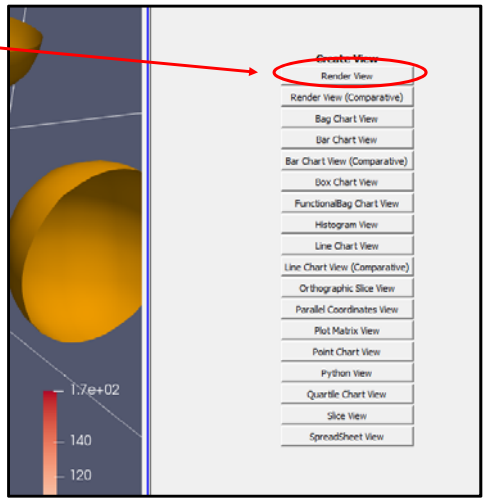
Step #1: Split the Window

Step #2: Click on **Render View**



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Multiple Views

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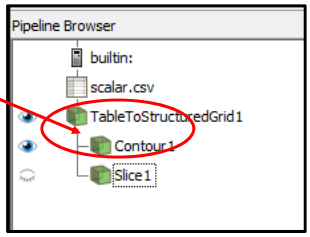
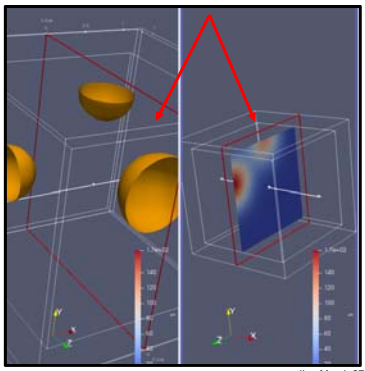
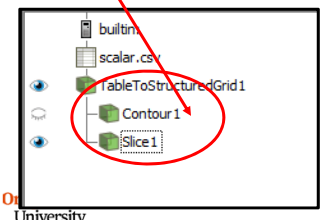
Step #3: Click in one Window and setup one visualization



… and, you get this – with each Window being allowed its own viewing transformation



Step #4: Click in the other Window and setup a separate visualization (stay aware of how the visualizations are parented!)



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Multiple Views with Linked Viewing Transformations

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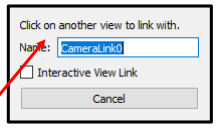
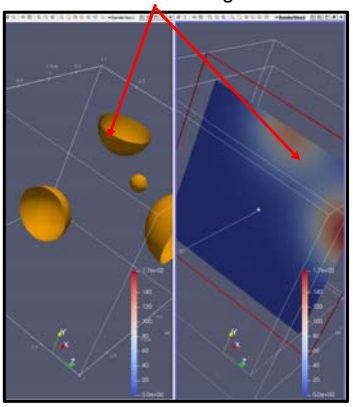
Step #5: Right-click in one of the Windows and select **Link Camera…**

Step #6: You get this dialog box – now click in the other Window that you want to be linked with



Your Windows now share a single transformation



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Multiple Views with Linked Viewing Transformations

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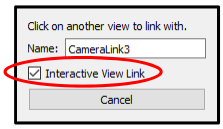
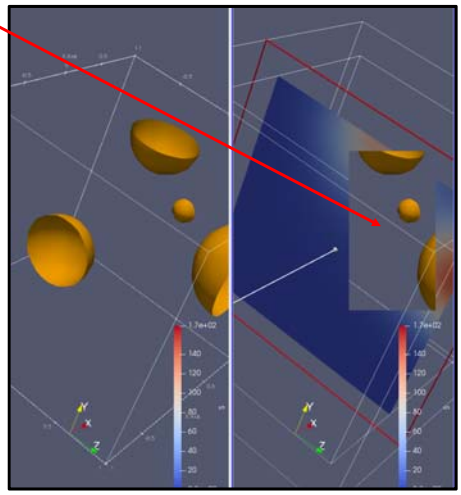
If you click on this checkbox and then click in another Window …



… you get a Magic Lens



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Order Matters!

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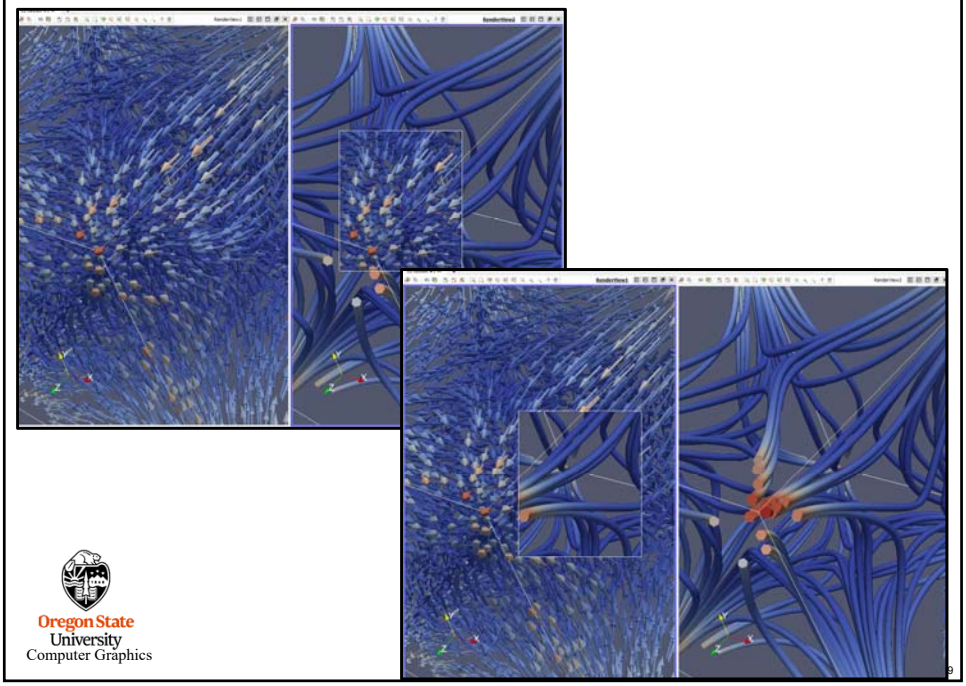

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Using Plot Over Line

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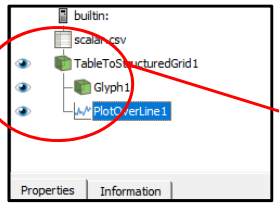
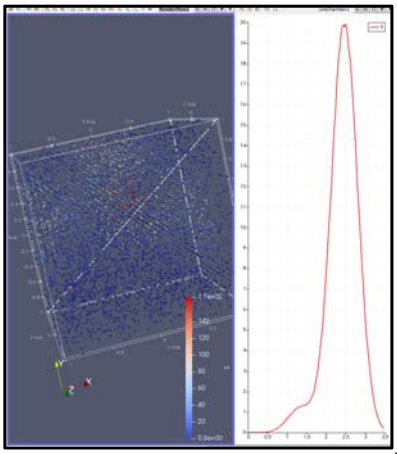


1. Create this Pipeline
2. Split the Render window and ask for a **Line Chart** window
3. When you click in the Render window, make the eyeballs look like this, with the **TableToStructuredGrid** representation set to **Outline** and the **Glyph** representation set to **Surface**



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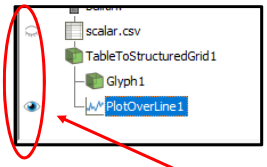
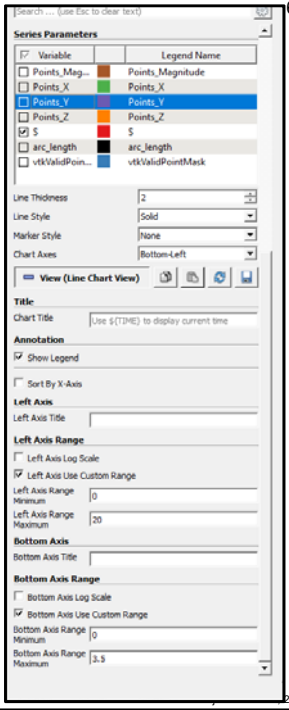
Using Plot Over Line



1. When you click in the **Line Chart display** window, make the eyeballs look like this
2. Setup the Properties like this
3. Be sure **Auto-Apply** is turned on



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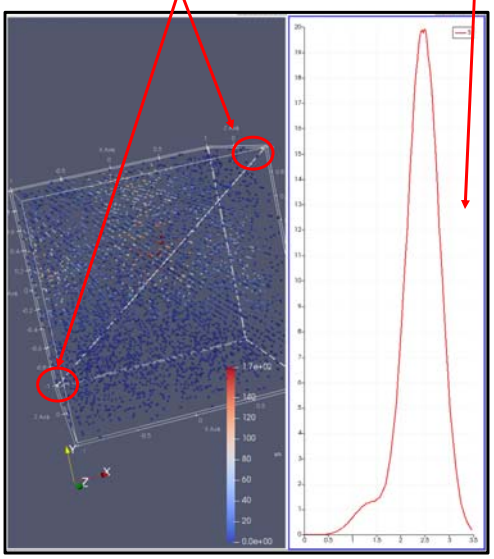
Using Plot Over Line

Now, when you click on the **Line** endpoints and move them, the graph changes



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Comparative Visualization

scalarcompare.pvsm

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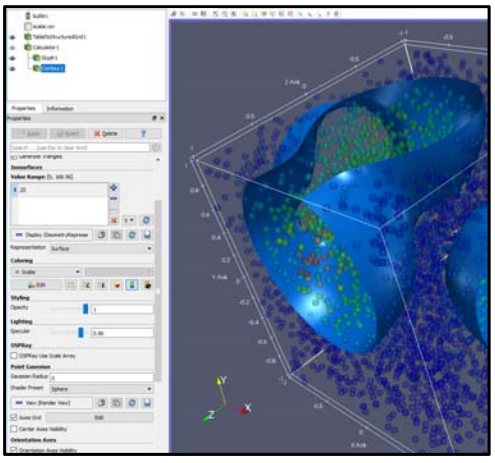
Comparative Visualization

ParaView can setup a side-by-side visualization comparison with different vis parameters in each view.

Start by creating a 3D Render view visualization. This case is using the isosurface demonstration shown earlier.



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Comparative Visualization

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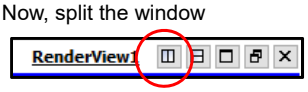
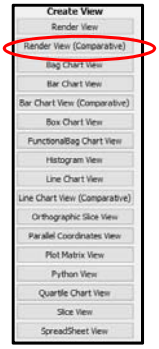
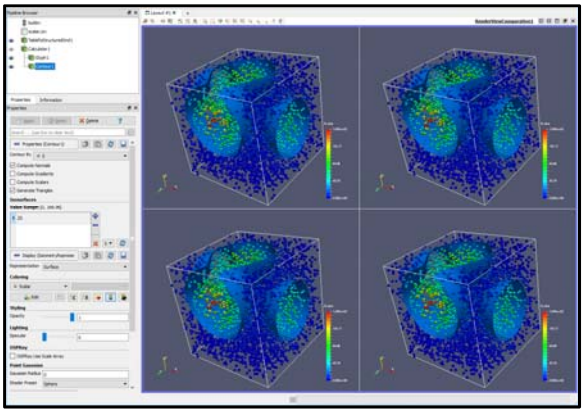
Now, split the window

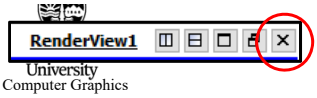


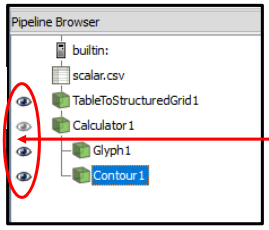
and select:
Render View (Comparative).





You can now eliminate the left-hand window if you want.





Click all the eyeballs on for the visualization features you want to see.

Comparative Visualization

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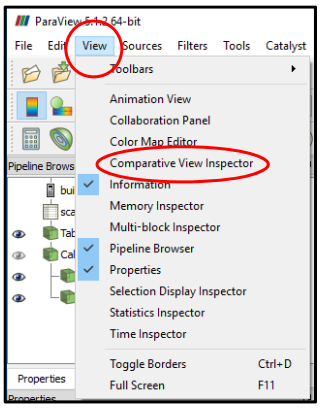

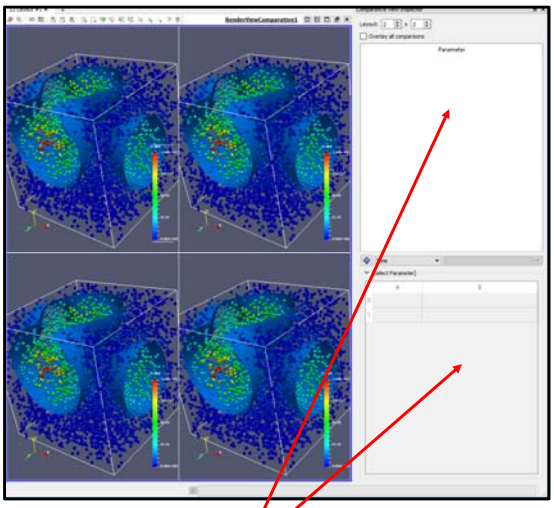

Select **View → Comparative View Inspector**

Comparative Visualization

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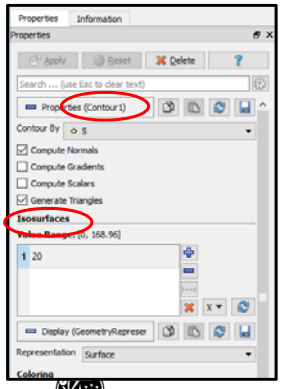
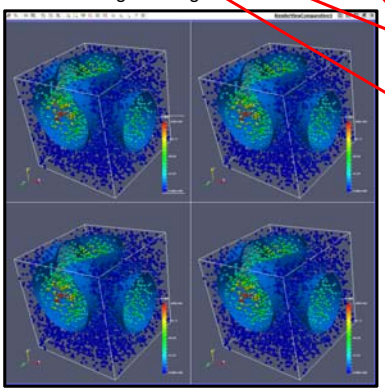
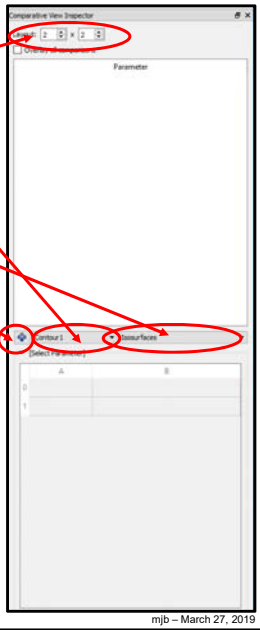
Here's where you get to select how to vary the parameter(s).

1. Select the layout dimensions of the comparative window grid
2. Select the pipeline module that owns the parameter
3. Select the parameter
4. Hit the Big Plus Sign







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Comparative Visualization

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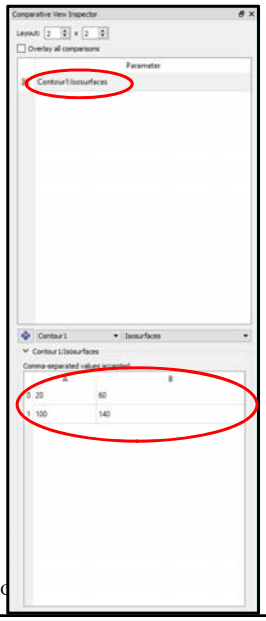
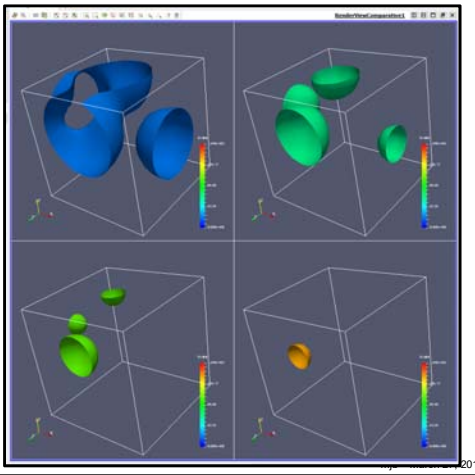
ParaView stocks the number grid with evenly-spaced values and applies them to each visualization, respectively.

You can type your own numbers in each cell

(I eliminated the Glyphs to better see the isosurfaces)

The windows are all transform-linked





Comparative Visualization

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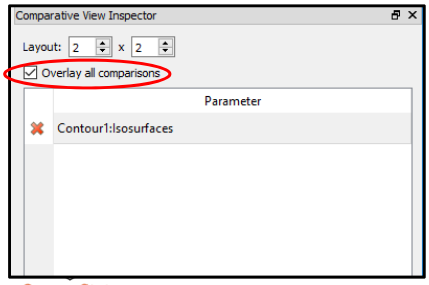
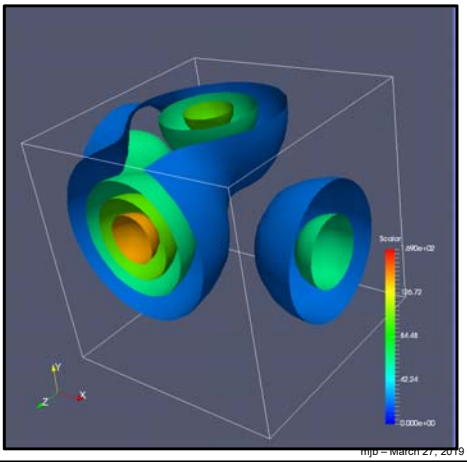
Clicking **Overlay all comparisons**, well, overlays all comparisons

You can vary multiple parameters – just setup multiple pipeline elements and parameters and put numbers separated by commas in the cells

In this case, now could be a good time to also vary the opacity of the isosurfaces





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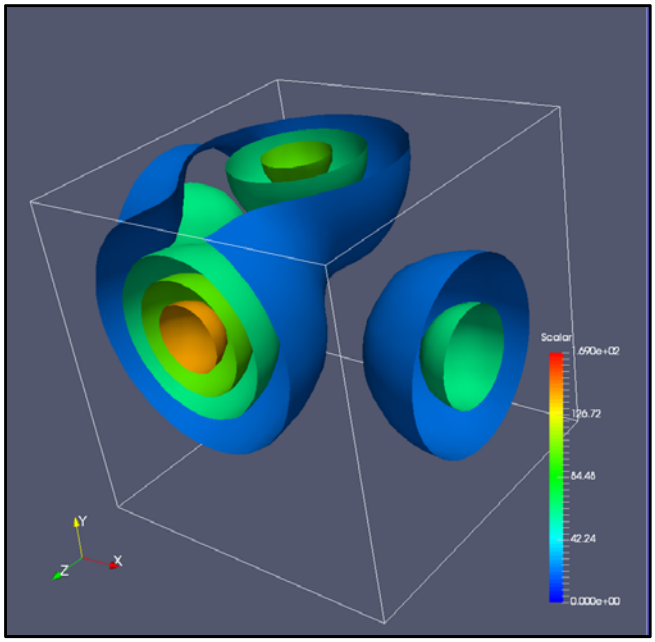

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Visualizing Vector Data

vector.csv

Creating Vector Data in a CSV File

```
X32,Y32,Z32,Vx,Vy,Vz
-1.00,-1.00,-1.00,2.00,2.00,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.94,1.75,1.75,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.87,1.53,1.53,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.81,1.33,1.33,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.74,1.15,1.15,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.68,0.99,0.99,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.61,0.84,0.84,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.55,0.71,0.71,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.48,0.60,0.60,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.42,0.49,0.49,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.35,0.40,0.40,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.29,0.31,0.31,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.23,0.24,0.24,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.16,0.17,0.17,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.10,0.10,0.10,2.00
-1.00,-1.00,-0.03,0.03,0.03,2.00
```

Do a **File → Open** and navigate to your CSV file.
Hit the **Apply** button to actually do the read.

vector.csv

As Glyphs

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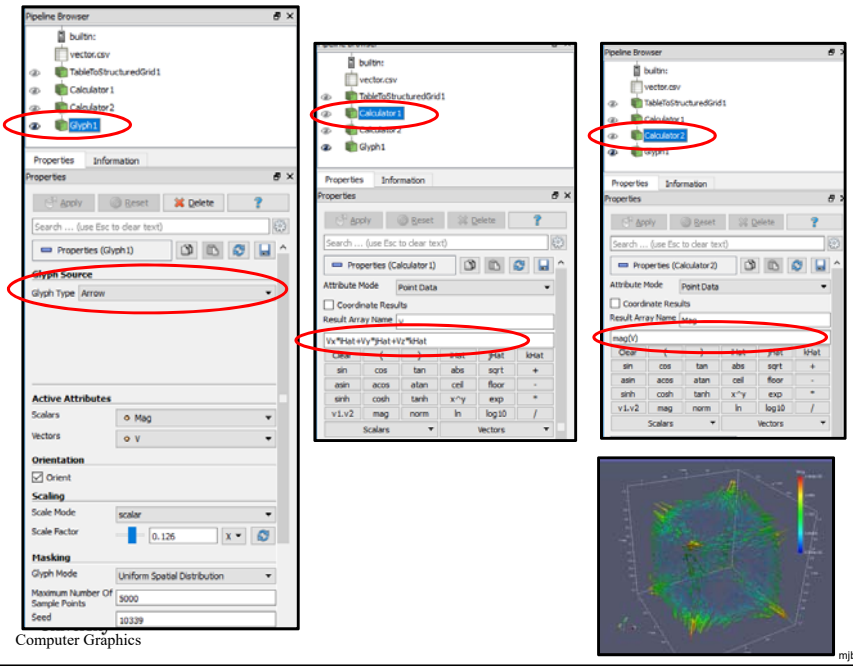

Why Are the Two Calculator Filters There?

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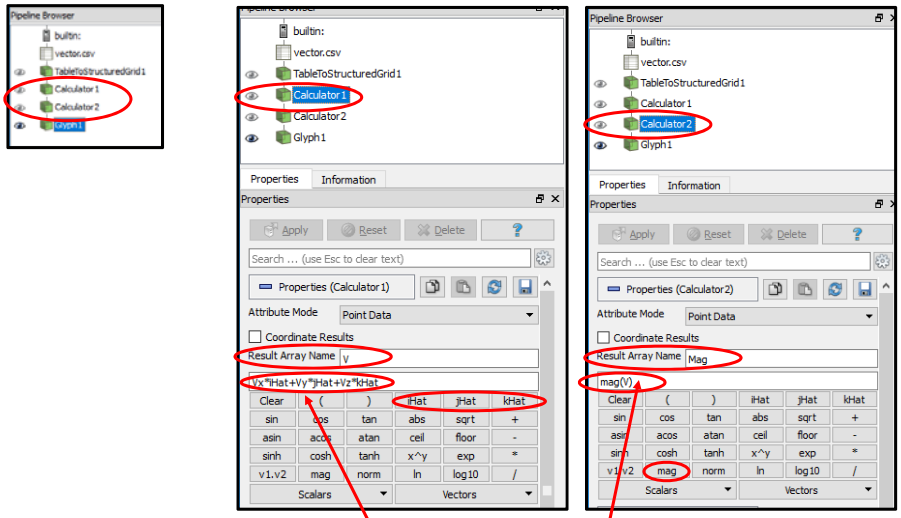
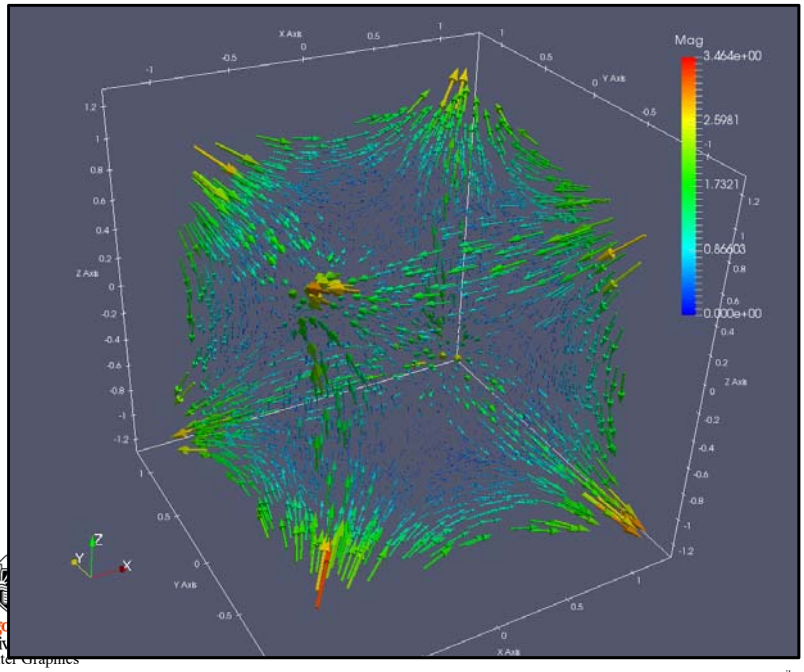


The **vector.csv** file brought in the three vector components **Vx**, **Vy**, and **Vz**. ParaView's vector vis filters want a 3-element vector instead. **Calculator1** is used to create that 3-element vector using the **iHat**, **jHat**, and **kHat** buttons (unit vectors in x, y, and z) :

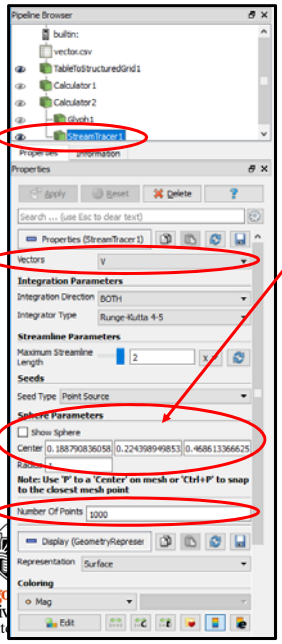
$$\boldsymbol{V = V_x\hat{\imath} + V_y\hat{\jmath} + V_z\hat{k}}$$

We want to color the vector visualizations by the magnitude of the vector. **Calculator2** computes that magnitude using the **mag** button:

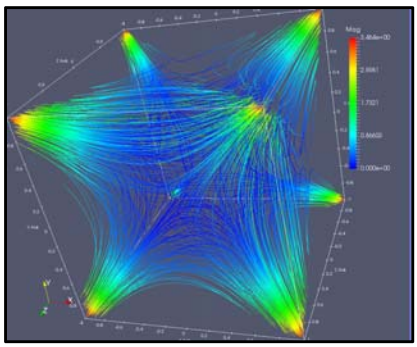
$$\boldsymbol{Mag = \|V\|}$$



As Streamlines



Will start the streamlines from within this sphere. You can move it and resize it.



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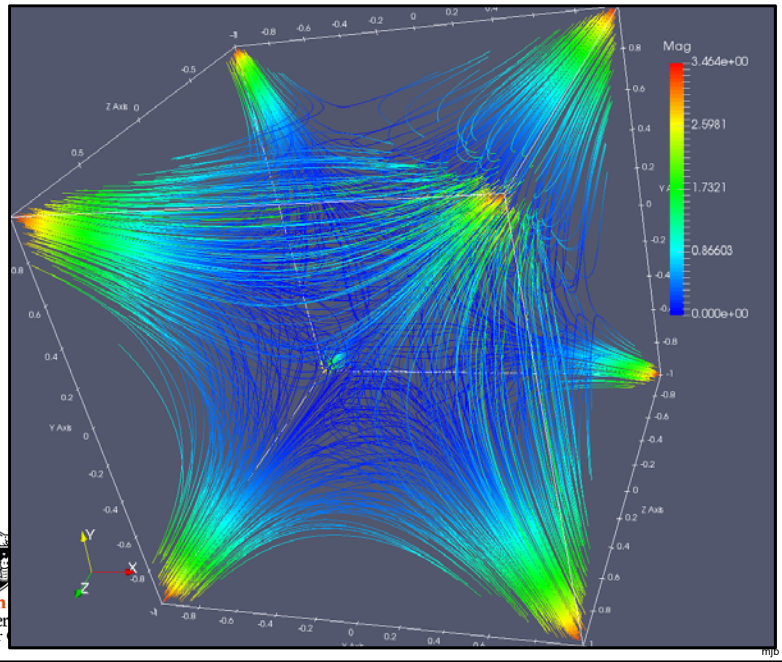

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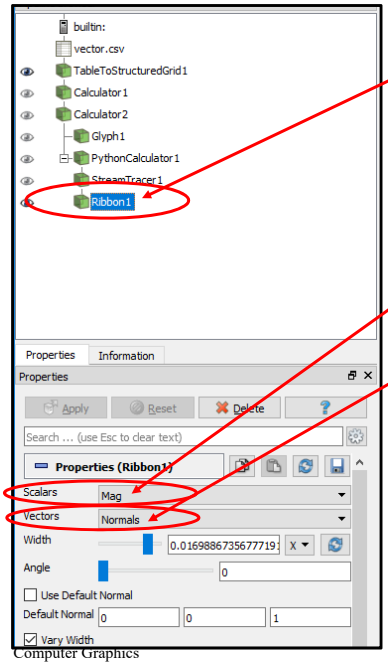
As Ribbon Traces

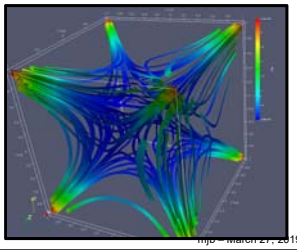


Note – **Ribbon** is parented from **StreamTracer.**

Ribbon Traces are especially good for showing ***twisting*** in the vector field. This dataset is not a great example of that.

The **Scalar** setting tells what will be used to size the width of the ribbons.

The **Vector** setting tells what will be used to decide which way the ribbon is facing.



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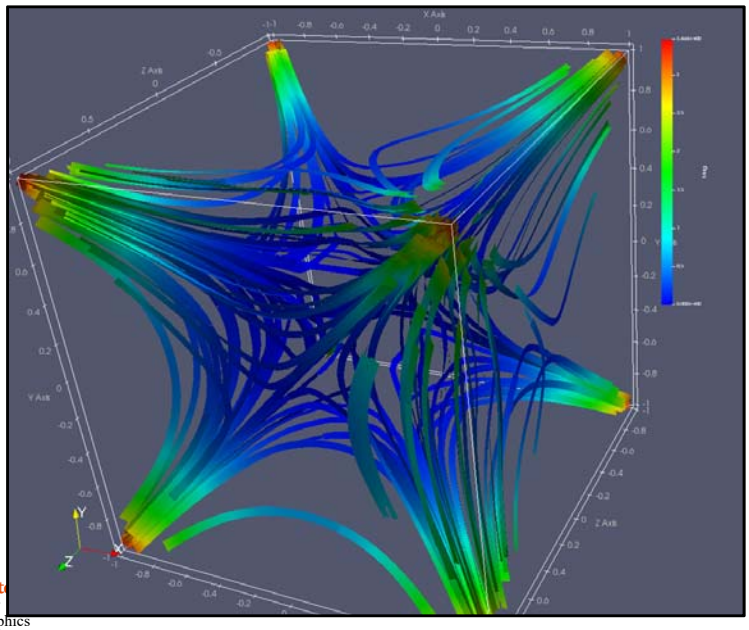

As Streamtubes

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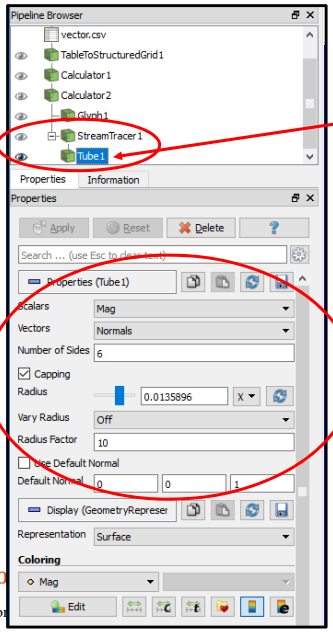
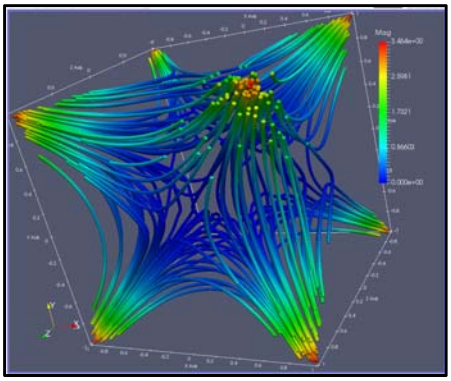


Note – **Tube** is parented from **StreamTracer.**



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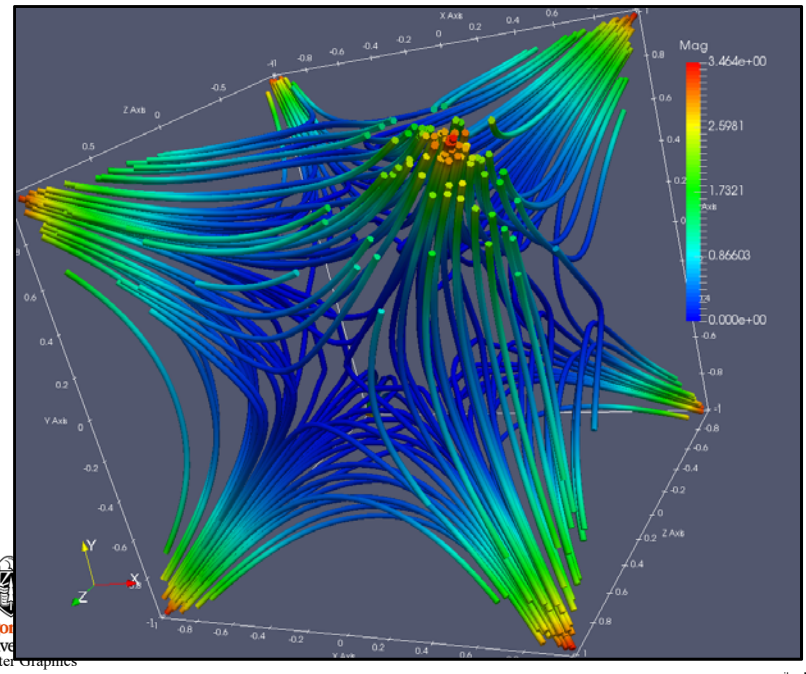

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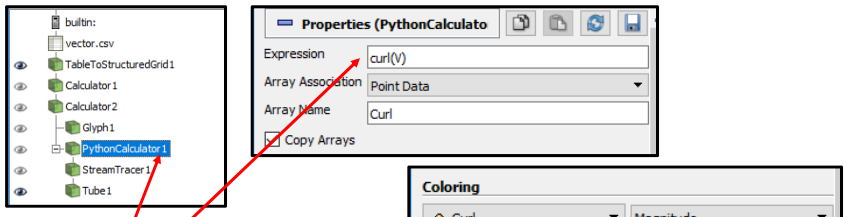
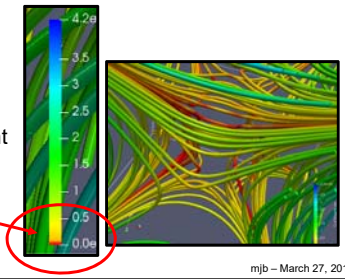
Streamtubes are Especially Useful if You Want to Map Scalar Values to the Streamlines

In this case, we will map curvature (defined by the curl of the vector field)



- The **Python Calculator** filter was used to produce the **Curl** of the vector field (it has a built-in curl( ) function – the Calculator does not)
- The StreamTube's coloring was changed from **Mag** to **Curl**
- The color mapping was changed to cut down on the amount of red (lots of low curl values)



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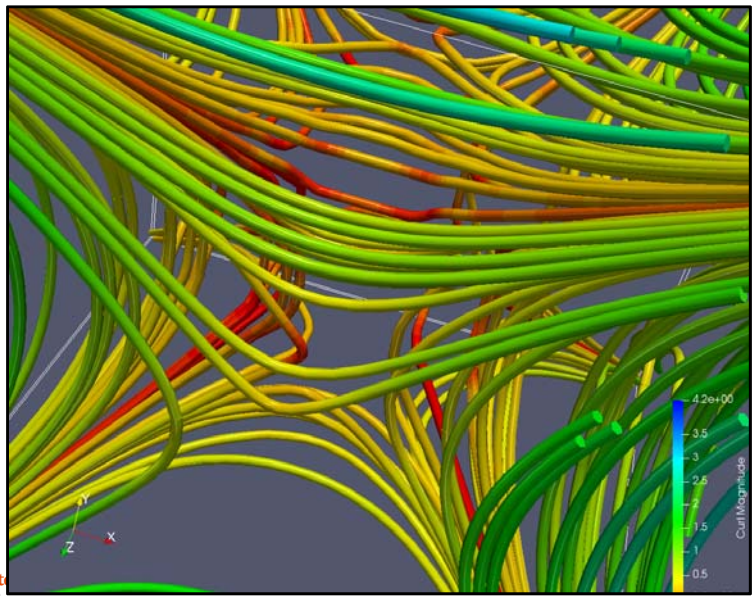

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Functions Available in the Python Calculator

- area(dataset)
- aspect(dataset)
- cos(array)
- cross(X,Y) where X and Y are two 3D vector arrays
- curl(array)
- divergence(array)
- dot(a1,a2)
- eigenvalue(array)
- eigenvector(array)
- gradient(array)
- max(array)
- mean(array)
- min(array)
- norm(array)
- sin(array)
- strain(array)
- volume(array)
- vorticity(array)

From: https://www.paraview.org/Wiki/Python_calculator_and_programmable_filter

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Visualizing Terrain Data

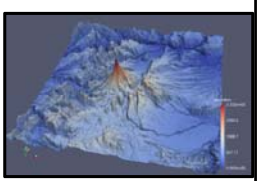
terrain.csv

Creating Terrain Data in a CSV File

```
UTMx,UTMy,Z,Longitude,Latitude,Elevation
-6909.865,-6870.170,1174.991,-122.200,45.010,1174.991
-6882.896,-6870.356,1268.436,-122.198,45.010,1268.436
-6855.759,-6870.542,1308.478,-122.196, 5.010,1308.478
-6828.789,-6870.728,1266.755,-122.193,45.010,1266.755
-6801.820,-6870.911,1203.239,-122.191,45.010,1203.239
-6774.682,-6871.095,1127.675,-122.189,45.010,1127.675
-6747.544,-6871.279,1074.388,-122.187,45.010,1074.388
-6720.575,-6871.461,1060.748,-122.185,45.010,1060.748
-6693.606,-6871.642,1056.135,-122.182,45.010,1056.135
-6666.468,-6871.823,1050.158,-122.180,45.010,1050.158
-6639.499,-6872.002,1029.548,-122.178,45.010,1029.548
-6612.361,-6872.182,1001.763,-122.176,45.010,1001.763
-6585.391,-6872.360,975.069,-122.174,45.010,975.069
-6558.254,-6872.539,980.551,-122.172,45.010,980.551
-6531.284,-6872.715,1029.739,-122.169,45.010,1029.739
```

Do a **File → Open** and navigate to your CSV file.
Hit the **Apply** button to actually do the read.

UTM data is in meters, which makes a more reality-looking base than longitude and latitude do. It is good to have both Z and Elevation, even though they are the same number because once you use a variable for a geometric dimension, you can't also use it again for a data value (e.g., to color or contour by elevation).



Reading and Converting the CSV File

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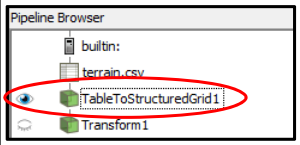
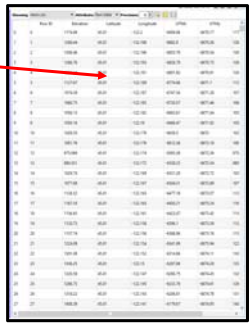
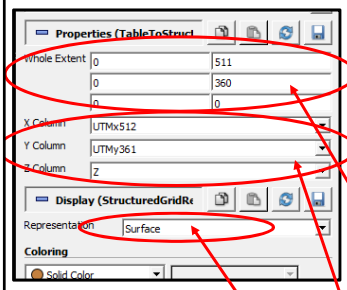


This will bring up a table window to confirm that the data has been read properly. You can delete this now if you want.





Now, go to
Filters → Alphabetical → TableToStructuredGrid

Fill in the **Whole Extent** boxes showing the first and last index in each dimension (the last index is one less than the number of points in that dimension).

Fill in the **{X,Y,Z} Column** information so ParaView knows how to make your 3D display.

Hit the **Apply** button to actually do the conversion.

Change **Representation** to **Surface**

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The Correct Scale Factor

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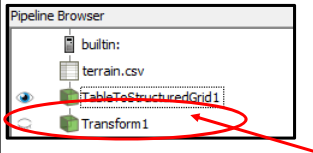
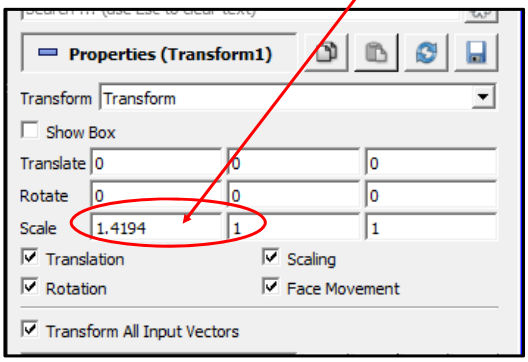


This will bring up a square terrain, which isn't what we want. We notice that the UTM coordinates are 511 and 360, so we really want to scale by $^{511}/_{360}$ = 1.4194 in the X direction.

Now, go to
Filters → Alphabetical → Transform

Set the X scale factor to 1.4194



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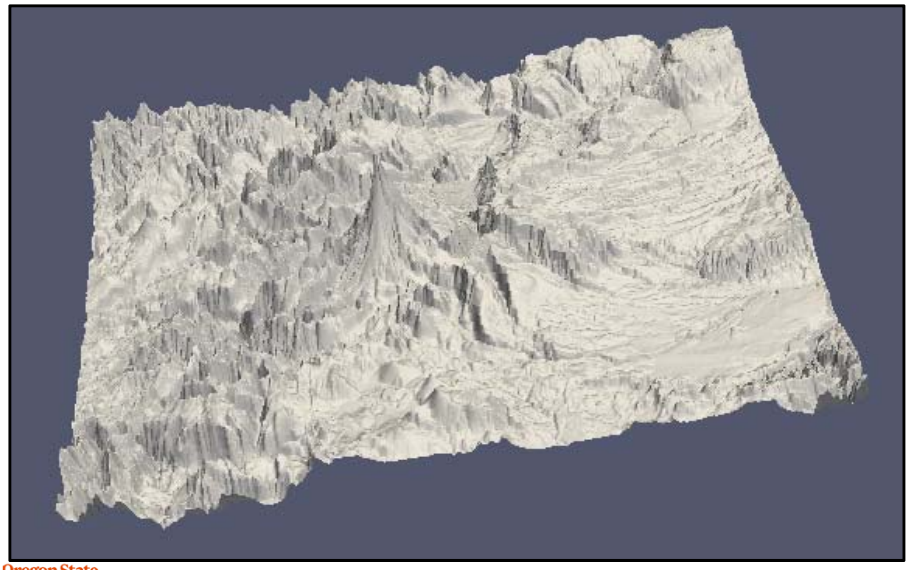

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Color by Elevation

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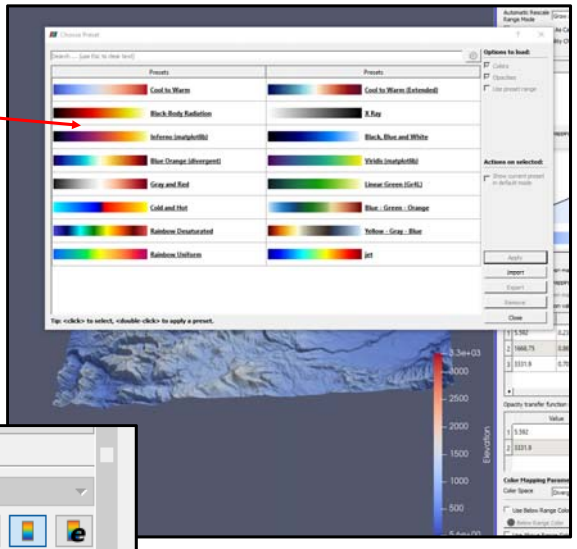
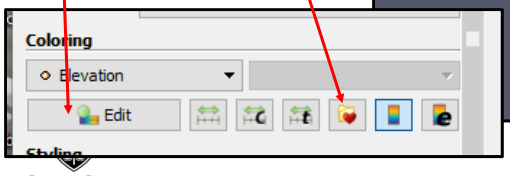
Try coloring by **Elevation**. The heart icon brings up popular color scales. You can pick one of these or sculpt your own.





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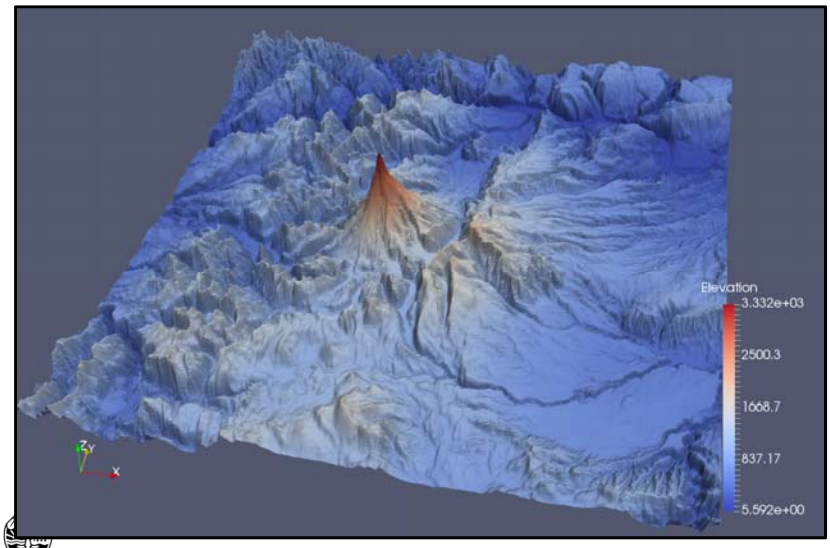
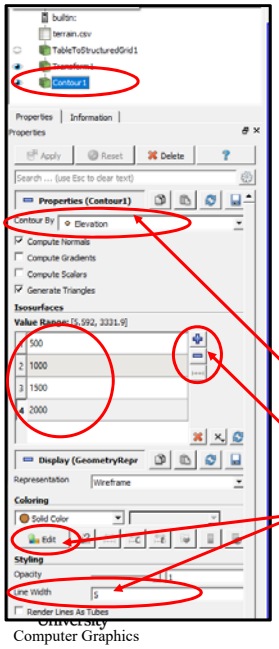
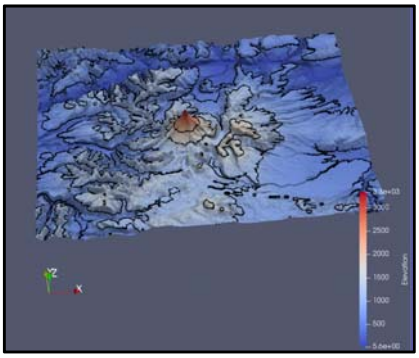


Contouring





Now, go to
Filters → Alphabetical → Contour
and select **Contour by Elevation**

ParaView gives one default contour elevation, but you can add more.

Edit to select a contour color and enter a **Line Width**.

Hit the **Apply** button.

Be sure the eyeballs are turned on.

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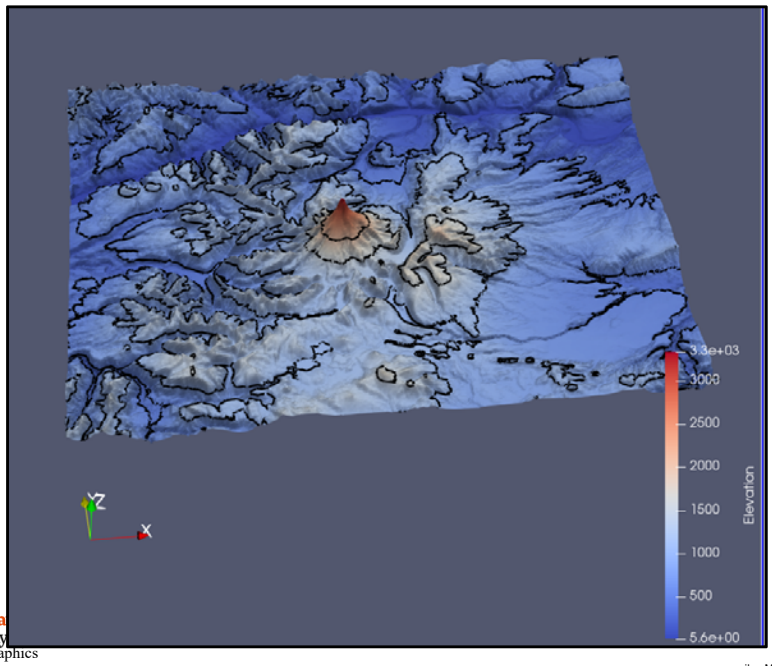

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Changing the Vertical Exaggerations

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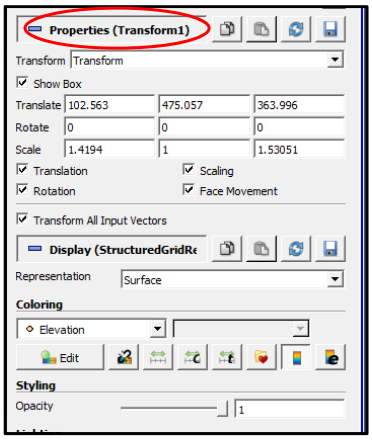
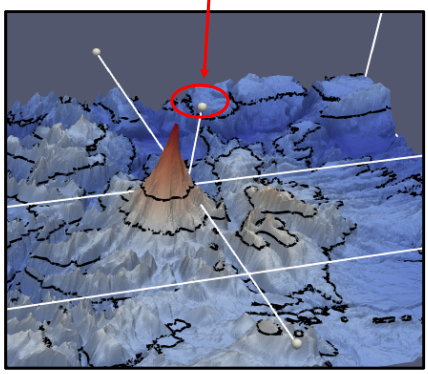


Re-click on the **Transform** filter, turn on the Box, and move the scaling knob



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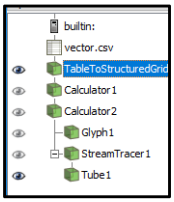
Parallel Coordinates

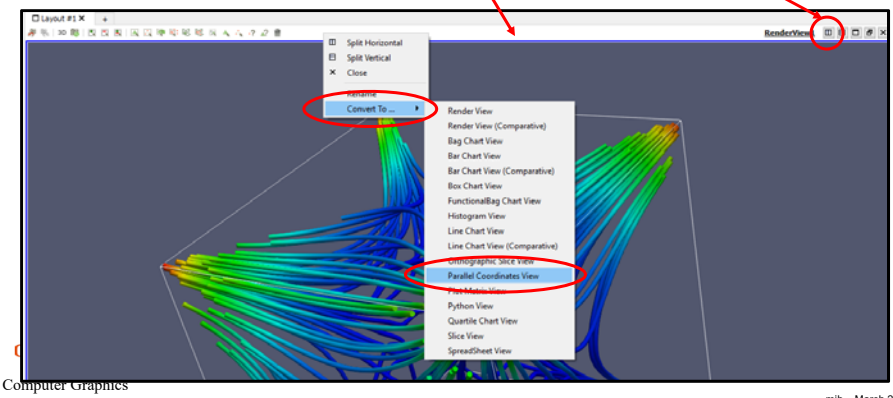
vector.pvsm
parallelcoords.pvsm

Parallel Coordinates – Correlating Fields

Let's say you were to start with this:

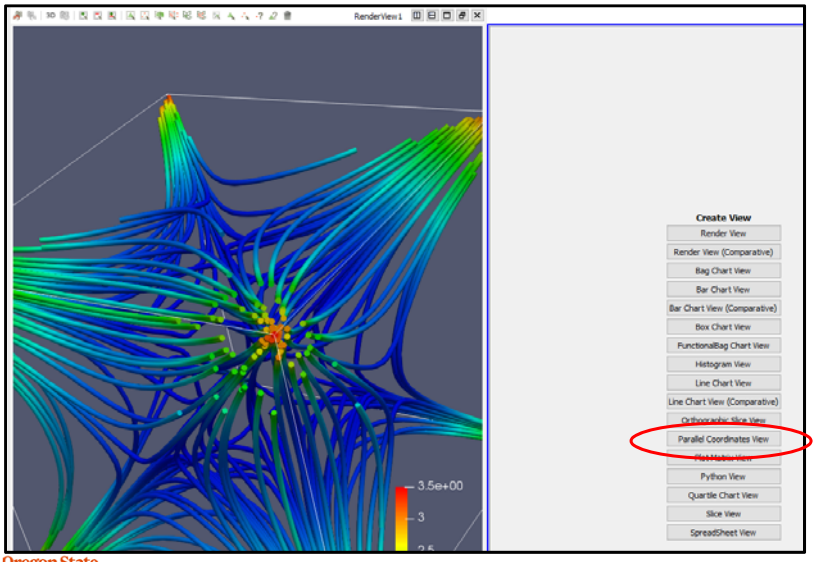


Either convert the **Render View** window to a **Parallel Coordinate View** window by **right-clicking** anywhere in the window header bar, or by splitting the window



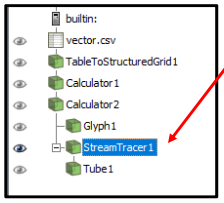
Parallel Coordinates

Splitting the window looks like this. Select **Parallel Coordinates View.**

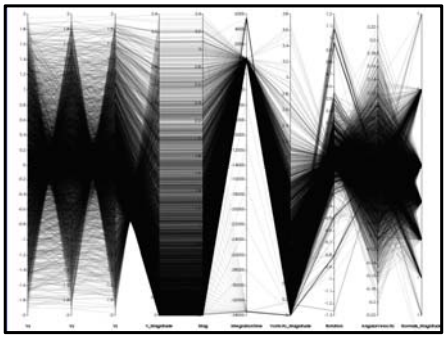


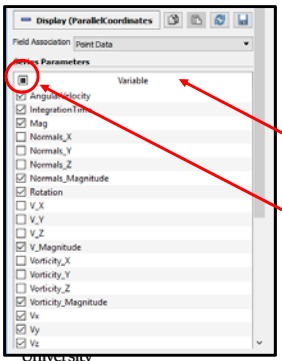
I'm going to do it the first way to give more room for the Parallel Coordinates display.

Parallel Coordinates



Turn the eyeballs on for the **StreamTracer**. It turns out StreamTracer creates a bunch of derived variables, so this will give us more to look at.





The **Parallel Coordinates Display Properties** shows what variables will be displayed. No matter what, they are probably not exactly the variables you wanted to see and they are not in the desired horizontal order.

So, click them all off and turn them back on in the horizontal order you want to see them.

Parallel Coordinates

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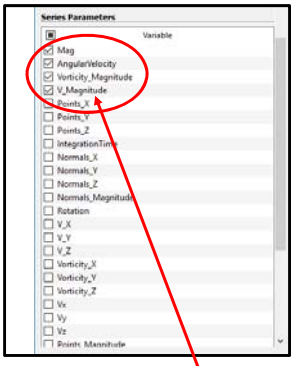

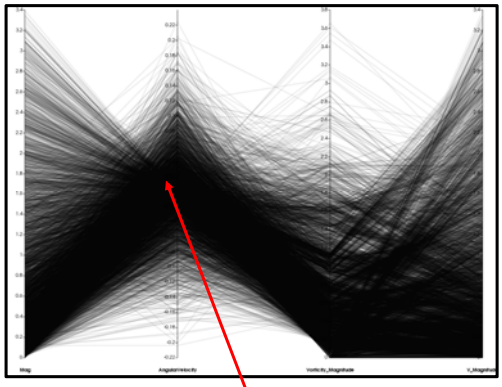

So, click them all off and turn them back on in the horizontal order you want to see them.

You can left-click-drag them to a new vertical position in the list to make re-clicking on them in a different order much easier.

The narrowness of the bundle of lines shows the strength of the positive and negative correlations.

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Parallel Coordinates

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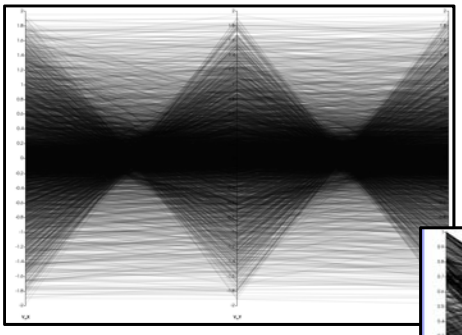
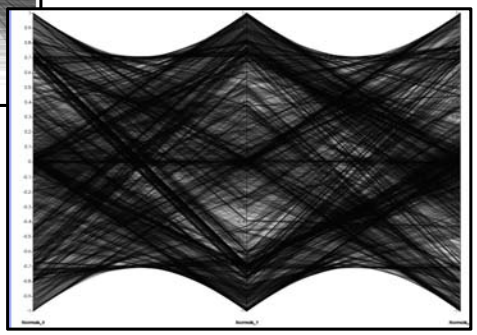
Lots of (negative) correlation



Little correlation



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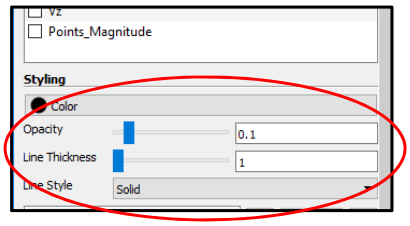
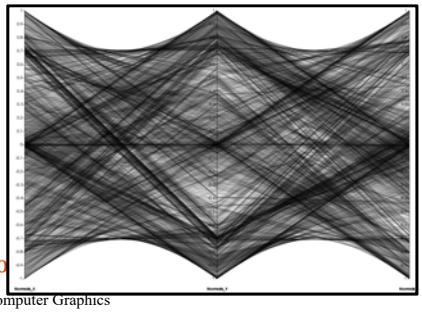
Parallel Coordinates

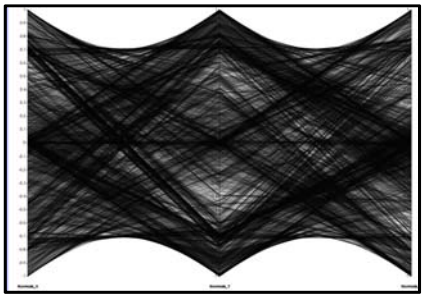
Scroll down a little more in the properties menu and you will find the **Parallel Coordinates Styling** menu:



Line Thickness = 1



Line Thickness = 2

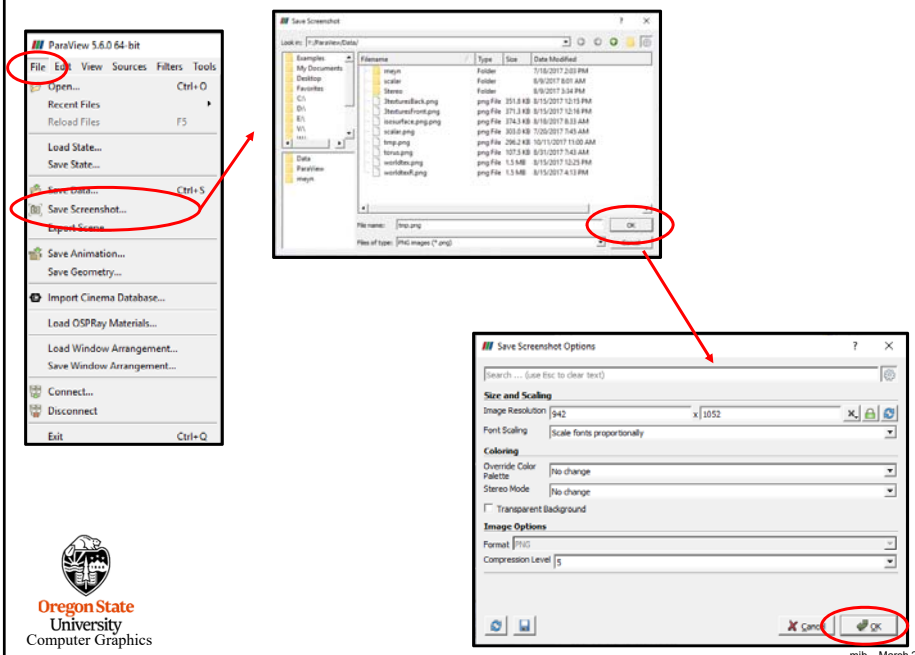


Saving an Image of the Screen

scalar.pvsm

File → Save Screenshot

111



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Changing the Background Color

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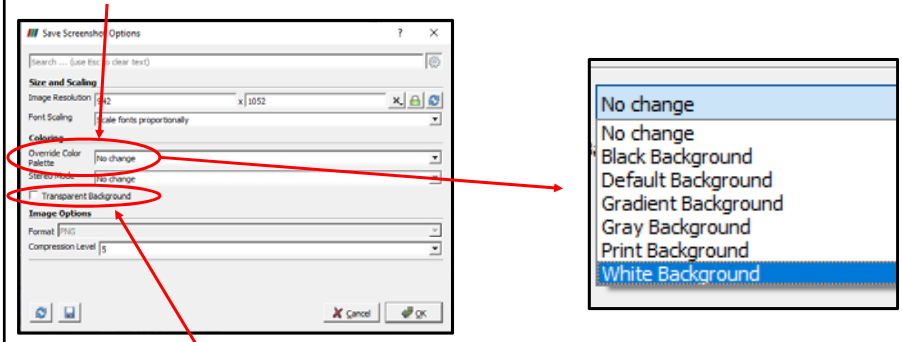
You can override the existing background color just long enough to create the screenshot



You can also force the image background to be transparent.
(This only works on some image file formats, such as PNG.)

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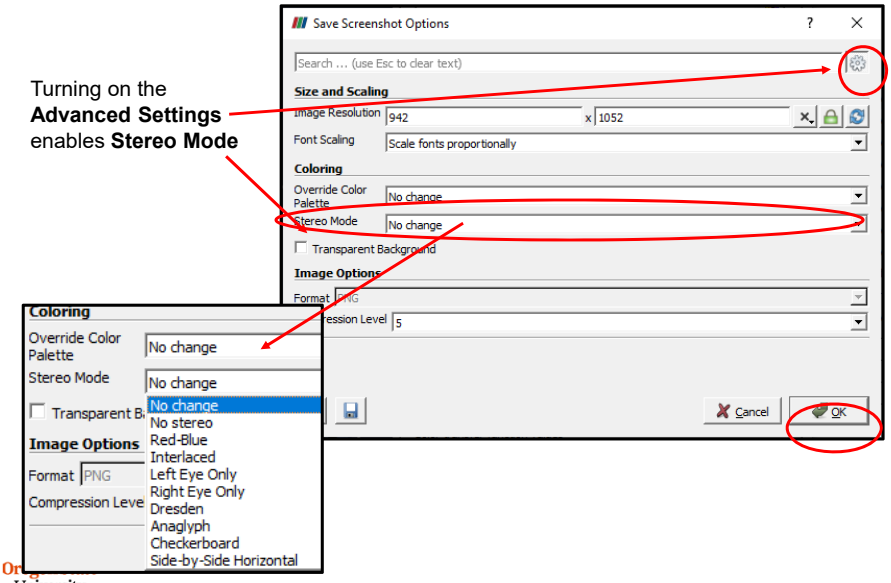
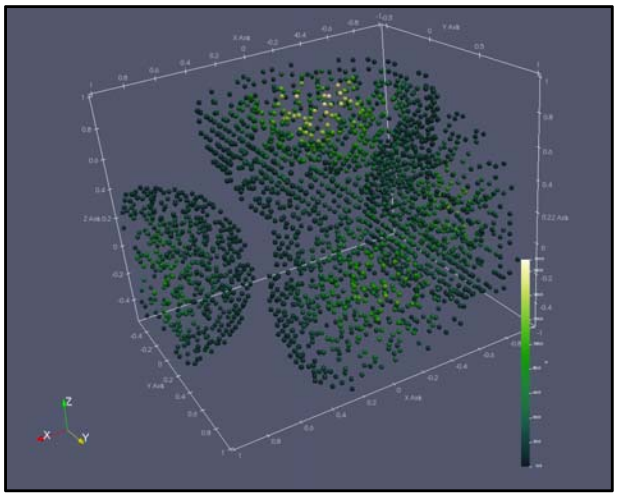
Creating Stereographics Images

Turning on the **Advanced Settings** enables **Stereo Mode**



The Original Visualization

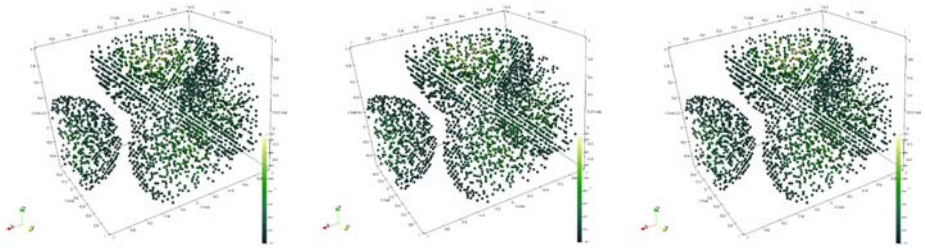


This is using the **Linear Green** color scale because it seems to work better for Red-Cyan Anaglyphs than do color scales with blue or red in them

Side-by-Side Stereopairs

115

L R L



If you can parallel freeview, use the left two images.
If you can cross-eyes freeview, use the right two images
If you can't do either, then never mind

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Red-Cyan Anaglyph

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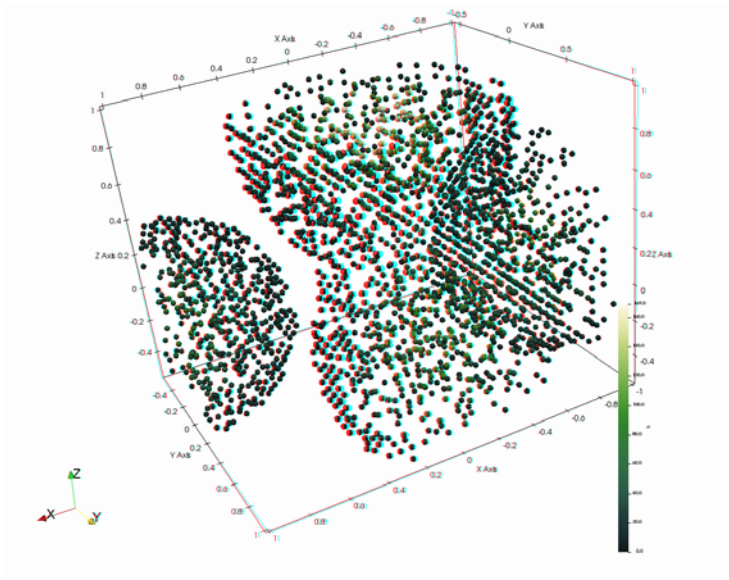

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The Left Two Images Work Well Together in my Handheld Stereo Viewer

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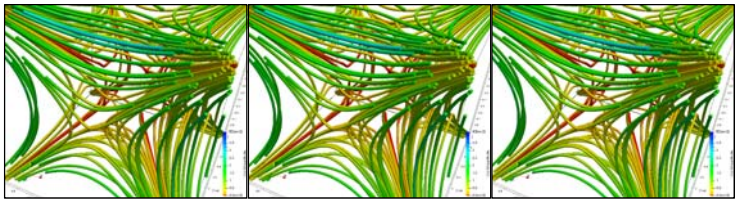
L R L



Print this page and cut out the left two images

Note to self: don't resize these images, as much as you are tempted to – they fit perfectly in the viewer as they are now.

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Animation in ParaView

anim.pvsm

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Animation in ParaView

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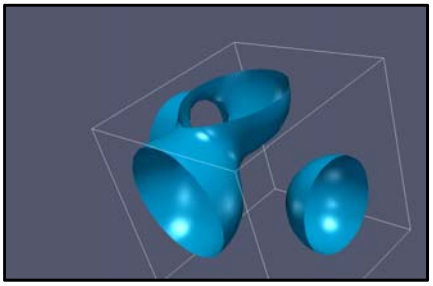
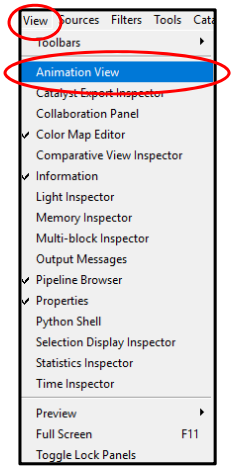
Start with this:

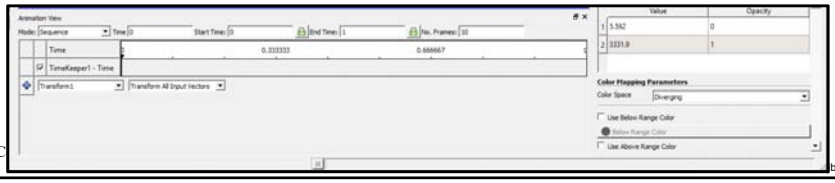


Select this:



anim.pvsm

And this appears at the bottom:

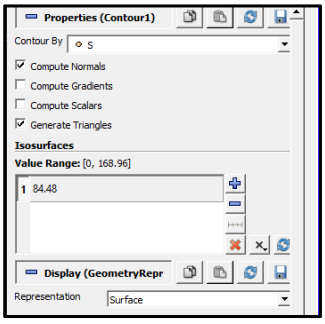


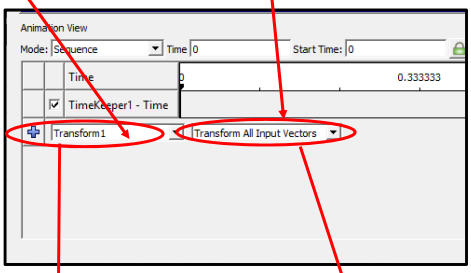
Animation in ParaView – Pick Something to Animate

120

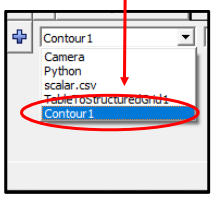
Conveniently, the user interface for animation in ParaView looks a lot like the user interface for Comparative Visualization:

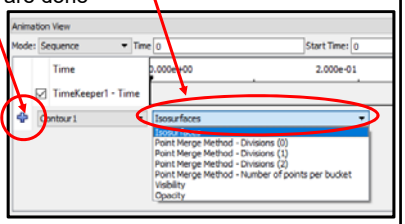
Select a Pipeline Element and a Parameter within that Element





Hit the + when you are done





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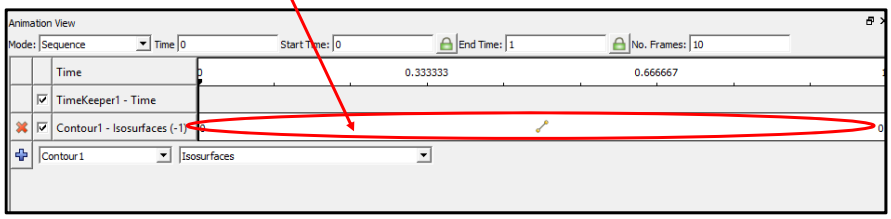
Animation in ParaView – Bring up a Keyframe Menu

The, double-click in the white space to the right of the Property-Parameter you selected:



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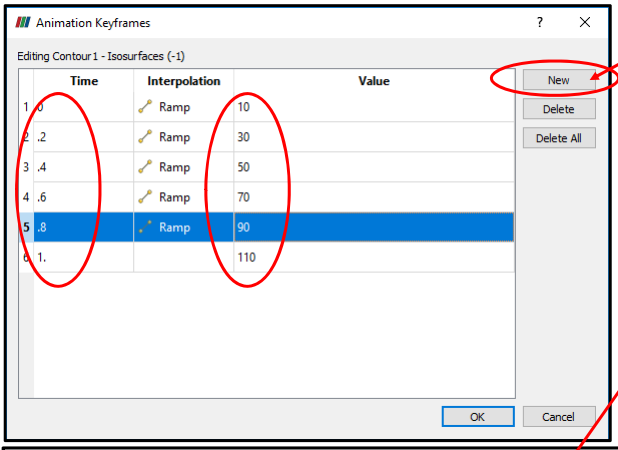
Animation in ParaView – Setting Parameter Keyframes

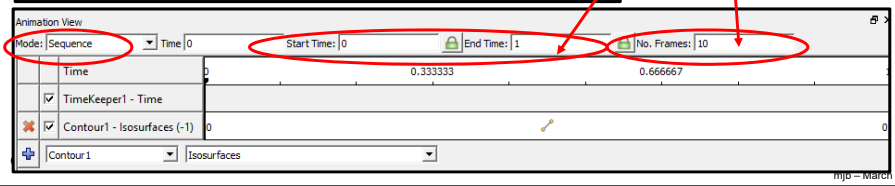


Click **New** to add a new row

The first column is the **Time**, the third column is the **Parameter** value at that time.

By default, the **Time** starts at 0. and goes to 1. – I just left it that way.

I did change the 10 frames to 1000 frames, though.



Animation in ParaView – the Time Inspector

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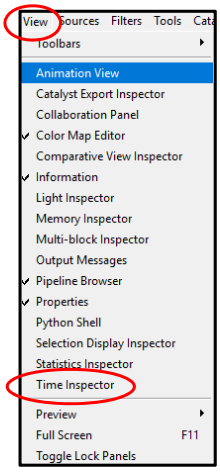
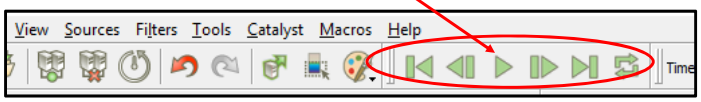
Select this:



Unless you've been living in a cave, you know what to do with these – hit **Play**:



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Animation in ParaView -- Animating the Camera

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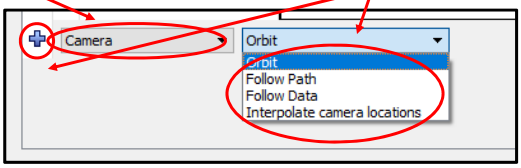
Here's how to animate the **Camera** – select **Camera** from the list of **Properties** and select one of these from the list of **Parameters,** then hit the **+**:



Orbit: animate the camera in a circle around a specific point
Follow Path: set keyframes for the camera position and look-at point
Follow Data: ??
Interpolate camera locations: Manually specify keyframe camera locations

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Animation in ParaView -- Orbiting the Camera

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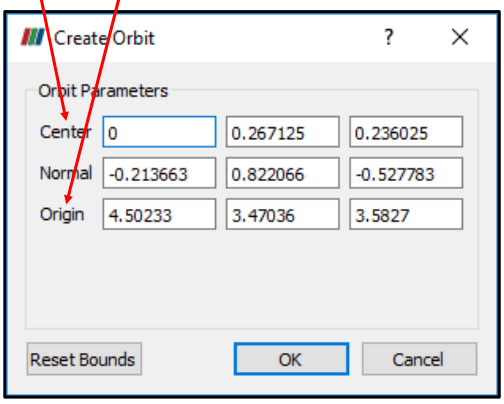
By default, the **Center** (look-at point) is the center of the data currently selected in the Pipeline. The Camera starts at its **Origin** and orbits at its current radius around that point.



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Saving the Animation

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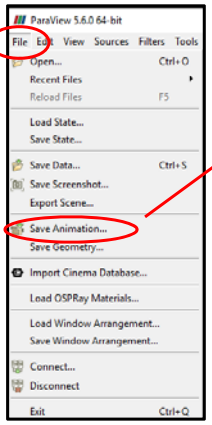
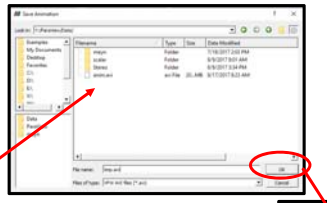
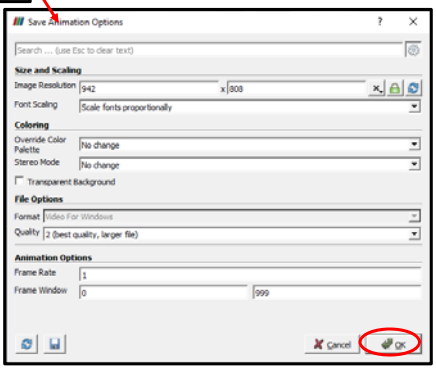




Clicking **Save Animation** brings up a file navigator dialog. You can save the animation in either **AVI** or **OGV** formats.

You can then set some animation parameters.



I haven't done an exhaustive study of this, but I can tell you that OGV files play in Firefox, Edge, and Chrome – but not in PowerPoint. AVI files play in PowerPoint. The OGV files are much smaller than the AVI files.

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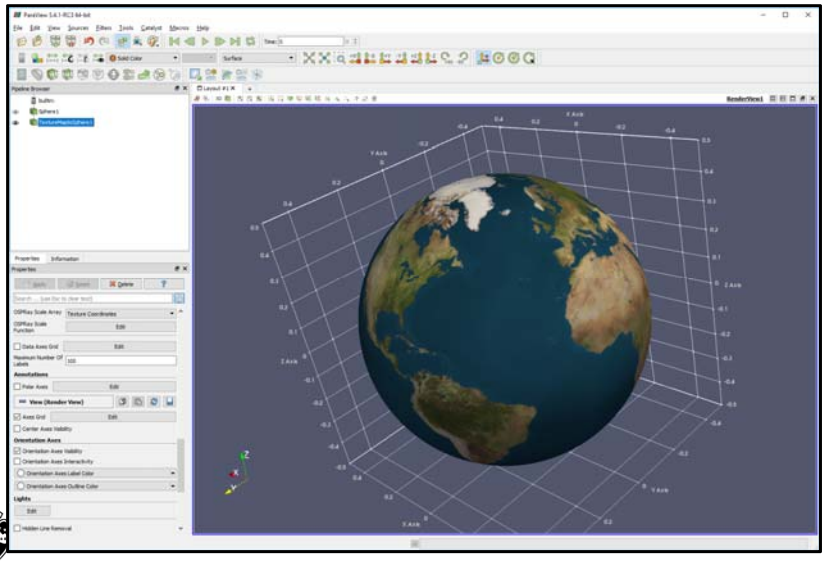
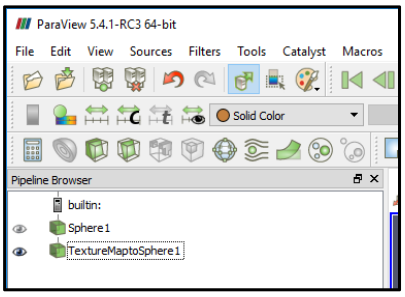
New Stuff

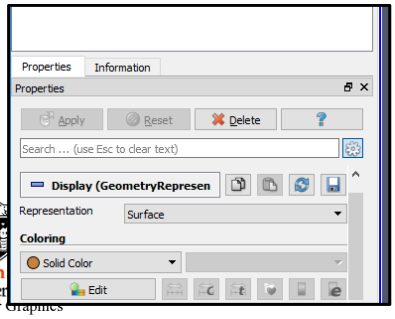
Still working on this…

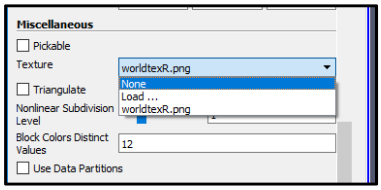
Yes, you can map texture images to scene geometry



Yes, you can map texture images to scene geometry







Working on mapping data in lat-long to a sphere with the texture on it

Looks like you can export the scene *geometry* (in this case to Blender) via X3D files

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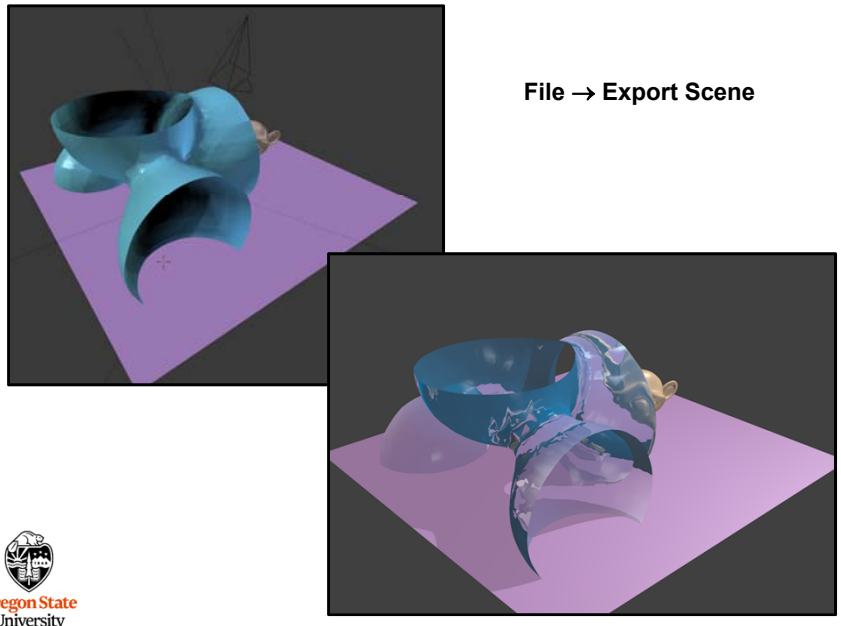

File → Export Scene

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Looks like you can export the scene *geometry* (in this case to Blender) via X3D files

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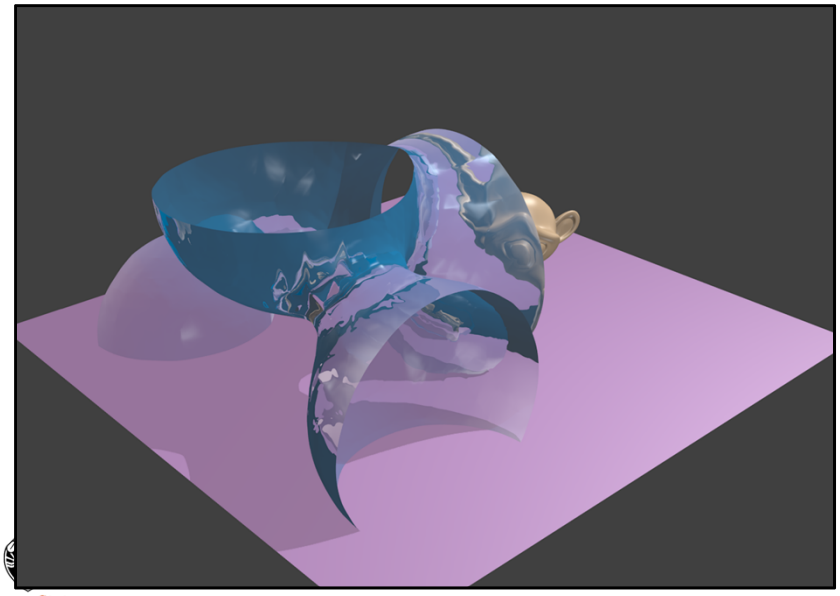

"Should" be able to create STL files from legal solid geometry (e.g., isovolumes) this way, too

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ParaView Files

anim.pvsm
scalar.csv
scalar.pvsm
scalar.py
vector.csv
vector.pvsm
vector.py
terrain.csv
terrain.pvsm
terrain.py

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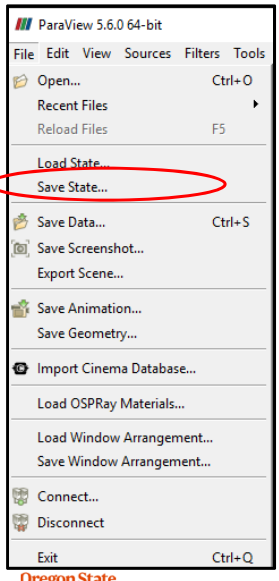
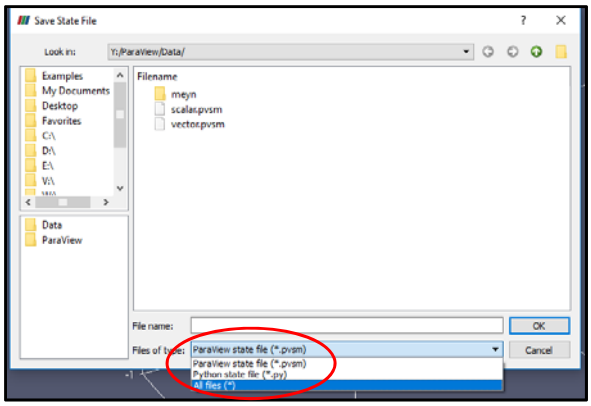
Saving the State in Either a Native Format or as a Python Script





"State" means the entire state of the user interface (pipeline, properties, etc.). The data is not part of the state. When you read the state back in, ParaView will prompt you to show it what data file you want included with this state.

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scalar.py


```
# state file generated using paraview version 5.1.2

# ----------------------------------------------------------------
# setup views used in the visualization
# ----------------------------------------------------------------

#### import the simple module from the paraview
from paraview.simple import *
#### disable automatic camera reset on 'Show'
paraview.simple._DisableFirstRenderCameraReset()

# Create a new 'Render View'
renderView1 = CreateView('RenderView')
renderView1.ViewSize = [1160, 912]
renderView1.AxesGrid = 'GridAxes3DActor'
renderView1.StereoType = 0
renderView1.CameraPosition = [3.76687547966054, 5.62637881722241, 4.44163730510425]
renderView1.CameraFocalPoint = [0.0241978424871666, -0.0474471125809167, 0.0405907851464954]
renderView1.CameraViewUp = [-0.384789750616684, -0.393723993522038, 0.834816305989173]
renderView1.CameraParallelScale = 1.73205080756888
renderView1.Background = [0.32, 0.34, 0.43]
# init the 'GridAxes3DActor' selected for 'AxesGrid'
renderView1.AxesGrid.Visibility = 1
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
# setup the data processing pipelines
# ----------------------------------------------------------------
# create a new 'CSV'
scalarcsv = CSVReader(FileName=['Y:\\ParaView\\Data\\scalar.csv'])
 . . .
```


ParaView Menus you will use a Lot

ParaView Menus:

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Commonly-used filters

Calculator
Clip
Threshold
Glyph
Warp by Vector
Extract Level
Contour
Slice
Extract Subset
Stream Tracer
Group Datasets

Some will be activated and some will be greyed-out, depending on what data you would be trying to use them for

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ParaView Menus:

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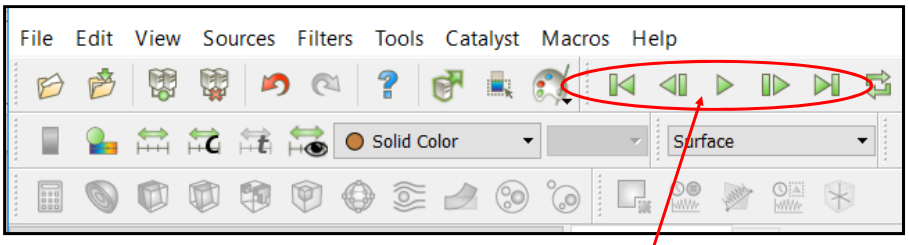

Animation Controls

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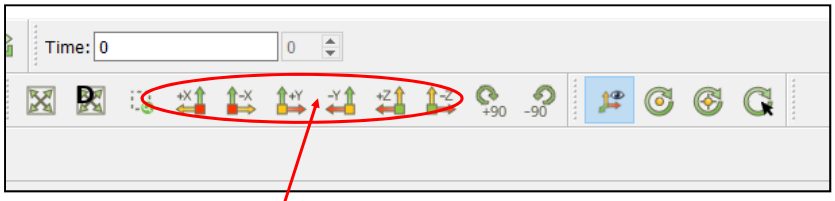
ParaView Menus:



Directional Camera Positions

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References

http://cs.oregonstate.edu/~mjb/paraview

Utkarsh Ayachit. *The ParaView Guide: A Parallel Visualization Application*, Kitware, 2015.

A free PDF of the book can be found here:
https://www.paraview.org/paraview-guide/

The ParaView tutorial:
https://www.paraview.org/Wiki/The_ParaView_Tutorial

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