

iPyRegulus

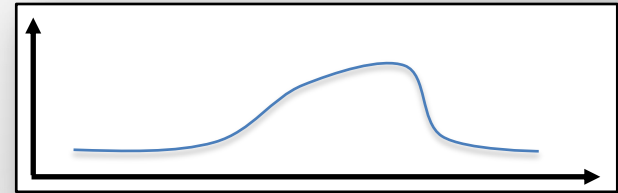
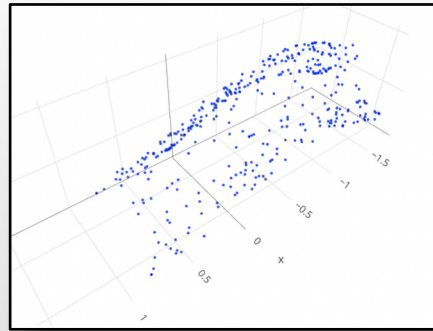
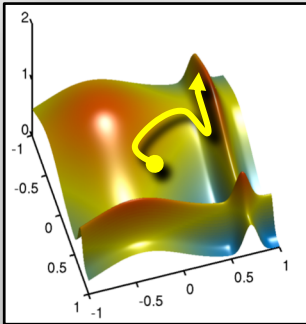
Analysis of ensembles of simulations
(Regulus 2.0 in Jupyter Lab)

Yarden Livnat, Dan Maljovec, Valerio Pascucci
Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute
University of Utah

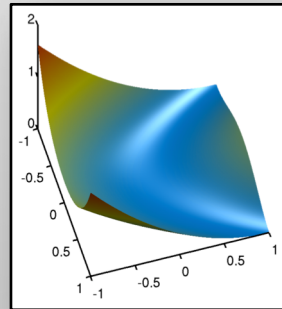
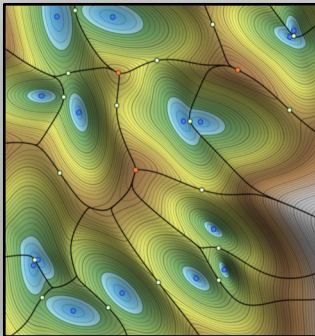
Work is funded in part by NEUP



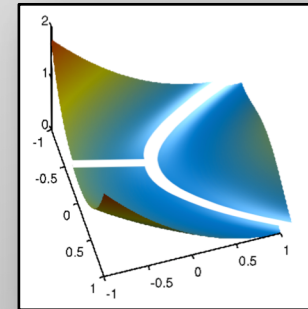
Topological Analysis using Morse-Smale Complexes



Partition the space into monotonic patches

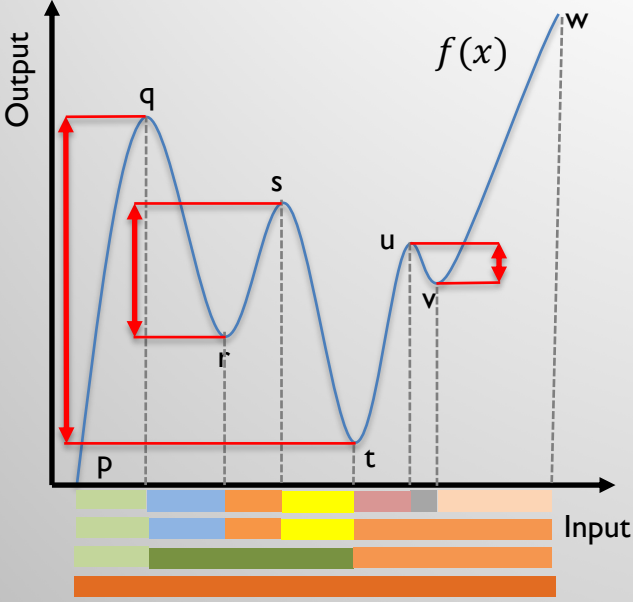


*Morse Complex:
Single local minimum*

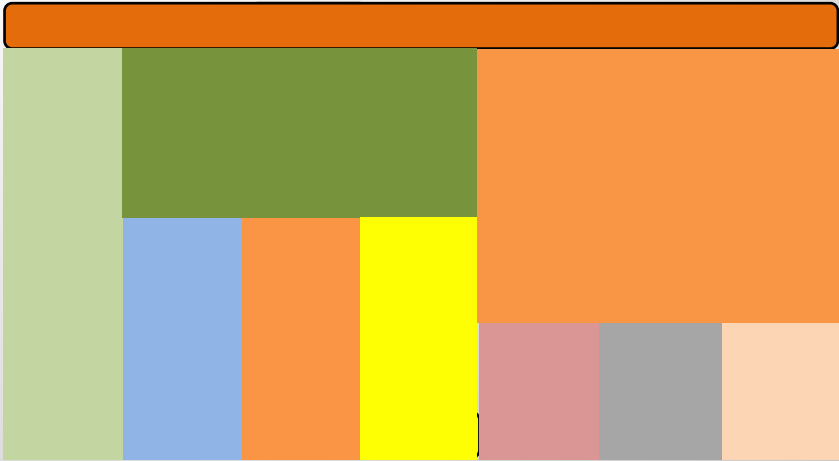


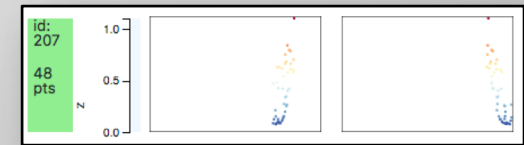
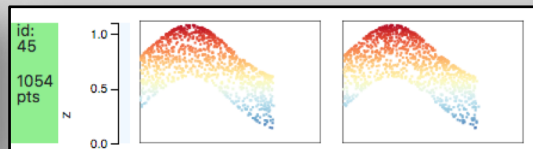
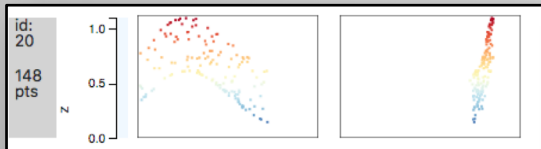
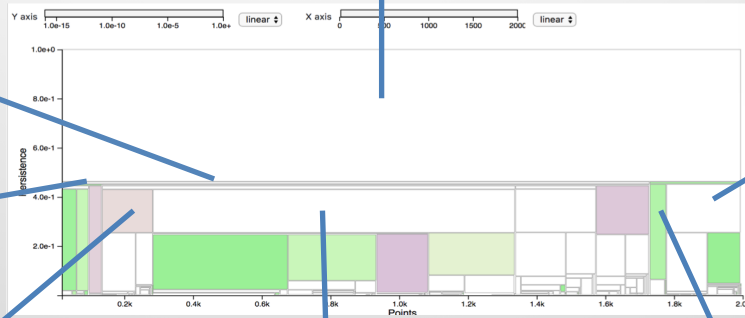
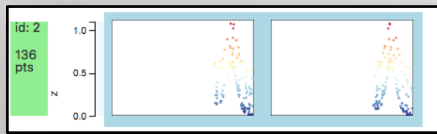
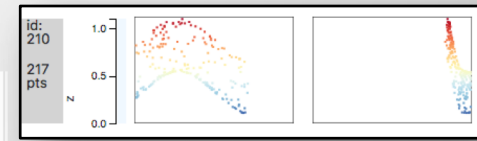
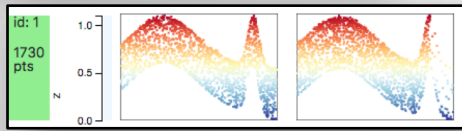
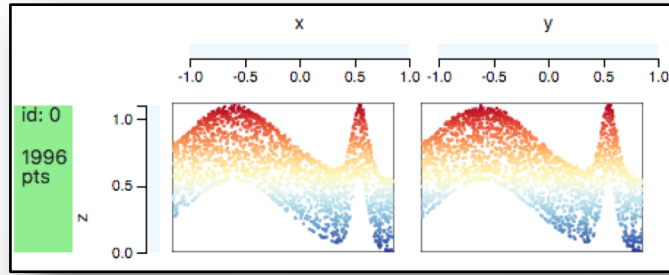
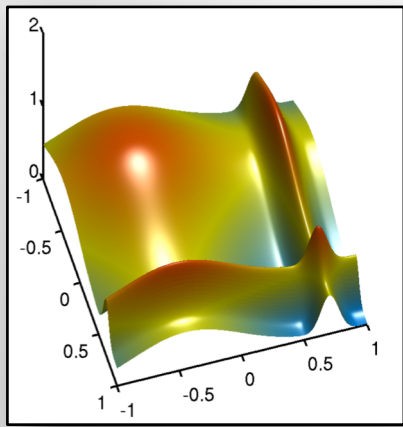
*Morse-Smale Complex:
Single local minimum
and a single local maximum*

Regulus Hierarchical Partition Tree



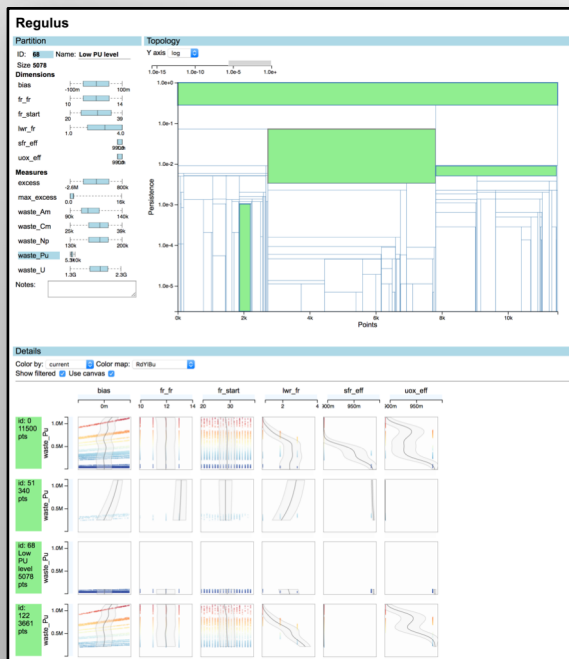
Persistence level ↑



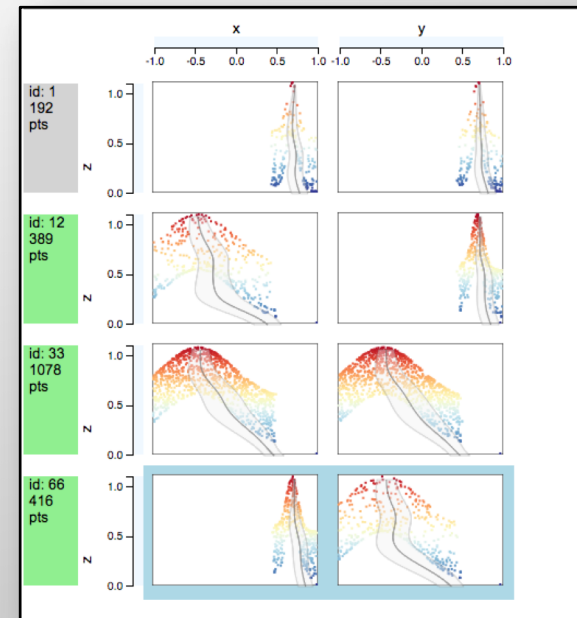


Regulus.js

- Hierarchical Partition Tree based on levels of detail
- Web-based with a python backend



Hierarchical view of a Morse-Smale Complex



Details view

iPyRegulus

Break away from the typical visualization-first approach

Interactive (and scripted) exploration analysis

Define attributes and measures on the fly

Explore data from multiple views

Coordinate between views on the fly



iPyRegulus

Interactive exploration

Break away from the typical visualization-first approach

Jupyter Notebooks driven investigation

- Interactive (and scripted) exploration analysis
- Define attributes and measures on the fly
- Explore data from multiple views
- Coordinate between views on the fly

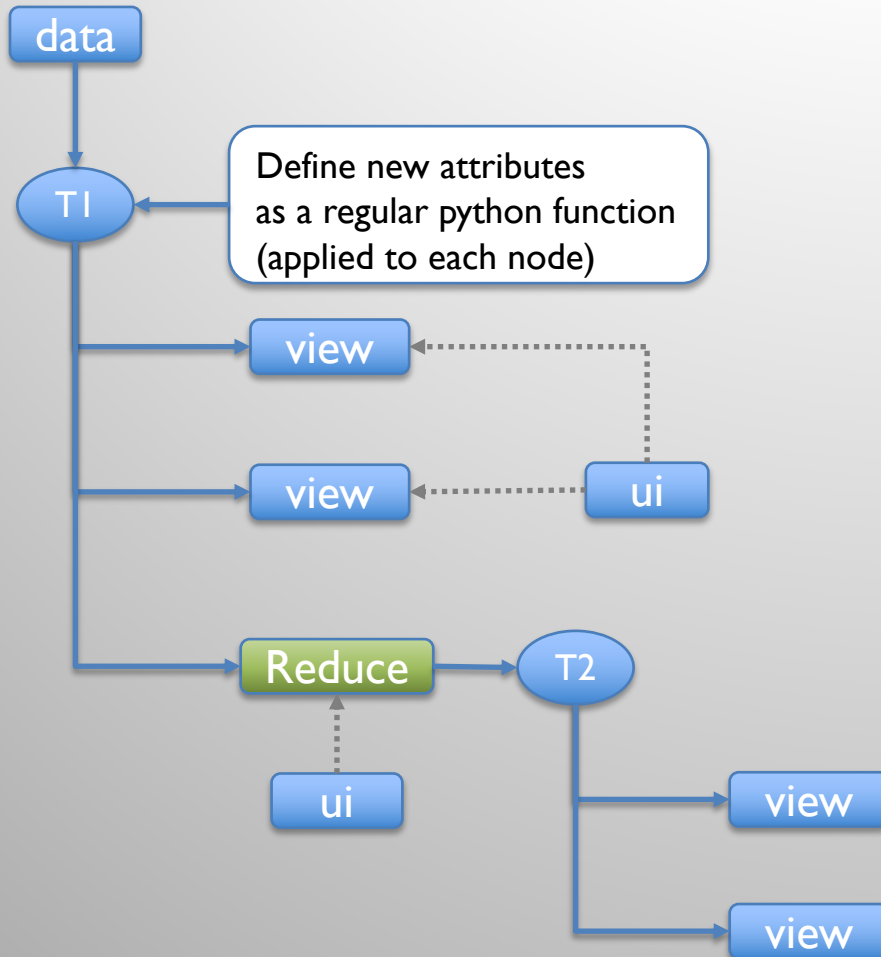


iPyRegulus and Sidepanel: extensions for Jupyter Lab

Visual Exploration

Python kernel
in Jupyter

Browser



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook browser window titled 'demo.ipynb'. The code includes imports for ipywidgets, SidePanel, io, measures, DataWidget, TreeWidget, TreeView, and DetailsView. The code then loads data from 'data/gauss4', creates a TreeWidget, and a TreeView. A persistence plot is displayed, showing 'Persistence' on the y-axis (0 to 1) and 'Points' on the x-axis (0 to 1800). The plot shows a horizontal bar at 1.0 persistence for points up to approximately 1400, and a series of vertical bars of varying heights below 1.0 persistence for points up to 1800. The code then sets the attribute to 'fitness'.

```
[31]: import ipywidgets as widgets
      from sidepanel import SidePanel
      from regulus.utils import io
      from regulus.measures import *
      from ipyregulus import DataWidget, TreeWidget, TreeView, DetailsView
      from ipyregulus.alg.view import *
```

Load data

```
[32]: gauss = io.load('data/gauss4')
[33]: tree = TreeWidget(gauss.tree)
```

View trees

```
[34]: v = TreeView(tree)
      v
```

Attribute: fitness

Persistence

Points

Show a different attribute

```
[35]: v.attr = 'fitness'
```

Composite Visualization: show nodes with a value below a given threshold (slider)

iPyRegulus in action