

# GPU-based data analysis with the UFO framework

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## ufo framework

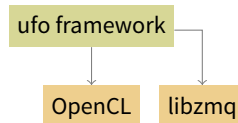
- Streamed data processing using heterogeneous compute resources
- Pipelined and parallelized on multiple levels
- Suited for high-volume image processing (e.g. tomography)

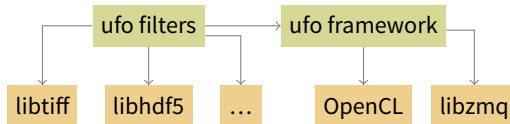
## This talk

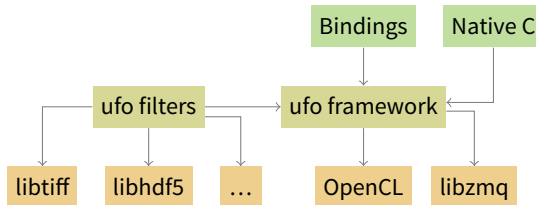
- Framework does *not* provide any functionality on its own
- Domain-specific tools and applications have to be developed
- This will be a quick tour what is possible and how it is done

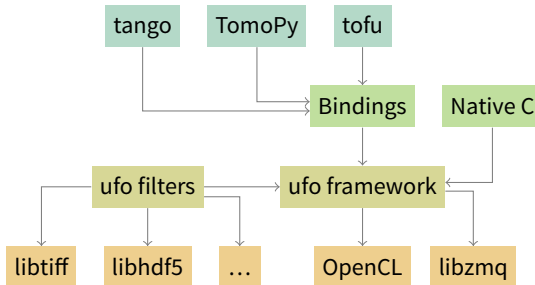
- Core framework written in C and OpenCL
- Large suite of pre-defined filters for high-throughput image processing
- User specifies workflow, framework takes care of the rest
- Open source (LGPL) and hosted at GitHub [github.com/ufo-kit](https://github.com/ufo-kit)

# Components

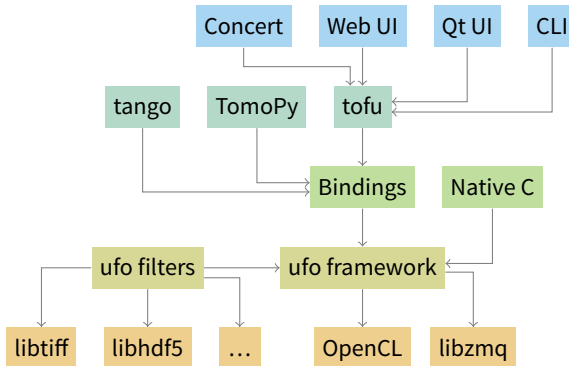




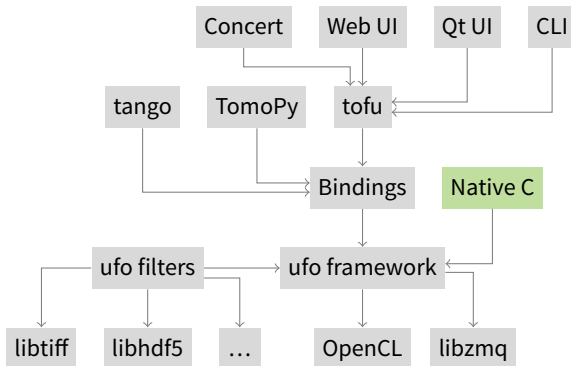




# Components







## Written in native C

- Tools written directly in C
- General purpose: `ufo-launch` and `ufo-runjson`
- (Domain-specific: laminographic reconstructor)

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- Tools written directly in C
- General purpose: `ufo-launch` and `ufo-runjson`
- (Domain-specific: laminographic reconstructor)

## Launching linear pipelines

- Used for basic one-off jobs and specified on the command line
- Tasks separated by exclamation marks
- Parameterized with key-value property assignments

# Launch examples

## Read and write data

```
ufo-launch read path=folder/sino*.tif !  
            write filename=multi.tif
```

# Launch examples

## Read and write data

```
ufo-launch read path=multi.tif !  
    write filename=folder/single-%05i.tif
```

# Launch examples

## Read and write data

```
ufo-launch read path=folder/sino*.tif !  
            write filename=output.h5:/raw
```

## Downscale input data

```
ufo-launch read path=folder/sino*.tif !  
  rescale factor=0.5 !  
  write filename=output.h5:/raw
```

## Apply OpenCL expressions

```
ufo-launch read path=folder/sino*.tif !  
  rescale factor=0.5 !  
  calculate expression="log(v)" !  
  write filename=output.h5:/raw
```



## Remove vertical stripes

```
ufo-launch read path=folder/sino*.tif !  
  rescale factor=0.5 !  
  calculate expression="log(v)" !  
  fft dimensions=2 ! filter-stripes ! ifft dimensions=2 !  
  write filename=output.h5:/raw
```

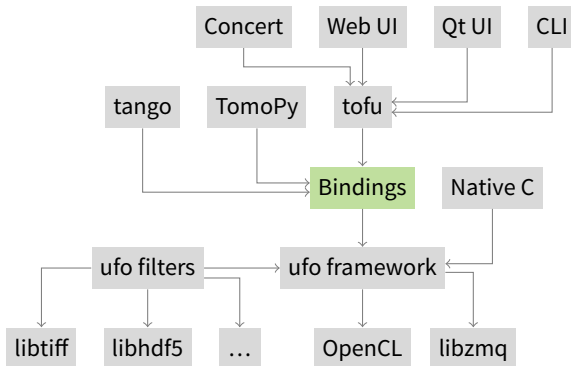
## Compute filtered backprojection

```
ufo-launch read path=folder/sino*.tif !  
  rescale factor=0.5 !  
  calculate expression="log(v)" !  
  fft dimensions=2 ! filter-stripes ! ifft dimensions=2 !  
  fft ! filter ! ifft ! backproject !  
  write filename=output.h5:/entry/data/data
```

- `ufo-launch` can only execute linear pipelines
- More complex relationships must be expressed programmatically or a data structure
- We use a simple JSON format to serialize the data structure
- The structure can be executed via

```
$ ufo-runjson dataflow.json
```

```
{  
  "nodes": [  
    {"plugin": "read", "name": "read",  
      "properties": {"path": "folder/sino*.tif"}},  
    {"plugin": "rescale", "name": "rescale",  
      "properties": {"factor": 0.5}},  
    {"plugin": "write", "name": "write",  
      "properties": {"filename": "output.h5:/raw"}}  
  ],  
  "edges": [  
    {"from": "read", "to": "rescale", "input": 0},  
    {"from": "rescale", "to": "write", "input": 0}  
  ]  
}
```



- JSON is a good format to freeze a data flow
- Further customization requires writing C code or bind to a scripting language
- Introspection mechanism allows for third-party language support
- Including JavaScript, Python, Ruby, Lua, Go, Haskell ...

- JSON is a good format to freeze a data flow
- Further customization requires writing C code or bind to a scripting language
- Introspection mechanism allows for third-party language support
- Including JavaScript, Python, Ruby, Lua, Go, Haskell ...
- However, our primary target for now is Python



```
# "ufo-runjson" in five lines

import sys
from gi.repository import Ufo

pm = Ufo.PluginManager()
g = Ufo.TaskGraph.read_from_file(pm, sys.argv[1])

sched = Ufo.Scheduler()
sched.run(g)
```



```
from gi.repository import Ufo

pm = Ufo.PluginManager()
read = pm.get_task('read')
rescale = pm.get_task('rescale')
write = pm.get_task('write')

read.set_properties(path='folder/sino*.tif')
rescale.set_properties(factor=0.5)
write.set_properties(filename='output.h5:/raw')

g = Ufo.TaskGraph()
g.connect_nodes(read, rescale)
g.connect_nodes(rescale, write)

sched = Ufo.Scheduler()
sched.run(g)
```

## Global Interpreter Lock

- GIL would block Python interpreter during computation
- GIL is released during execution and insertion of data

## Interfacing with NumPy

- C module converts between ufo and NumPy
- Alternatively data pointers can be re-used



## High-level abstractions

- ufo module wraps filters during import
- More magic but cleaner instantiation and setup

```
from ufo import Read, Write, Rescale

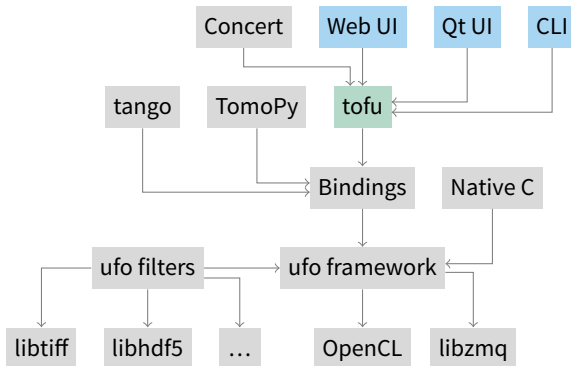
read = Read(path='folder/sino*.tif')
rescale = Rescale(factor=0.5)
write = Write(filename='output.h5:/raw')

# wait for execution to finish
write(rescale(read())).run().wait()
```

```
from ufo import Read, Rescale

read = Read(path='folder/sino*.tif')
rescale = Rescale(factor=0.5)

# use result immediately
for image in rescale(read()):
    print(np.mean(image))
```



## Idea

- Move reconstruction-related code to single Python module
- Simplifies setup and execution of reconstruction pipelines using ufo
- Visualization widgets based on PyQtGraph

## Focus

- Tomographic reconstruction with FBP, DFI and SART
- Laminographic reconstruction with FBP
- Manual and automatic axis alignment

- Offline reconstruction for power users
- Parameters are stored in a configuration

```
$ ufo-reconstruct init
$ vi reco.conf
$ ufo-reconstruct tomo
```
- ...which can be overridden with command line arguments

```
$ ufo-reconstruct run --axis=234.5
```

- Offline reconstruction for regular users
- Shares configuration with command line version
- Uses PyQt and PyQtGraph widgets for visualization



File Edit

Reconstruction Center of rotation

**Input**

Sinograms  Region (y-step): 1

Projections  Do flat-field correction

Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/radios

**Flat-field correction**

Method: Average

Options  Use absorptivity  Remove NaN and Inf  Interpolate

Darks: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/darks

Flats: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/flats

Last flats:

**Reconstruction**

Method: FBP Axis (pixel): 403,00

Angle step (rad): 0,0012566370 Angle offset (rad): 0,0000000000

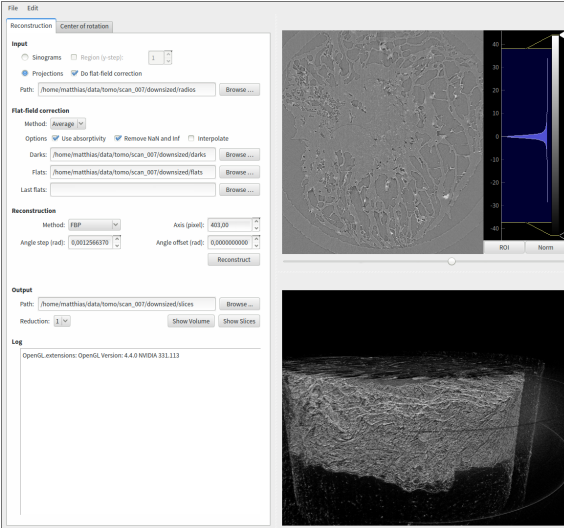
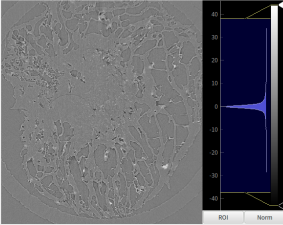
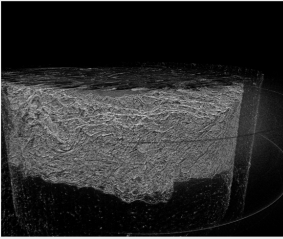
**Output**

Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/slices

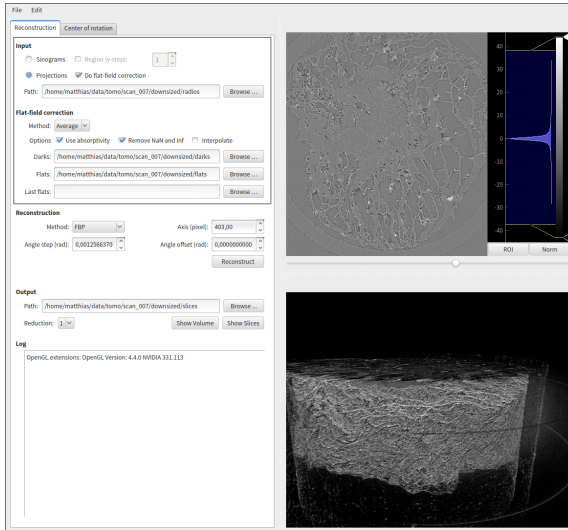
Reduction: 1

**Log**

OpenGL\_extensions: OpenGL Version: 4.4.0 NVIDIA 331.113

Input



File Edit

Reconstruction Center of rotation

**Input**

Sinograms  Region (y-step): 1

Projections  Do flat-field correction

Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/radios

**Flat-field correction**

Method: Average

Options:  Use absorptivity  Remove NaN and Inf  Interpolate

Darks: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/darks

Flats: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/flats

Last flats:

**Reconstruction**

Method: FBP Axis (pixel): 403.00

Angle step (rad): 0.0012566370 Angle offset (rad): 0.0000000000

**Output**

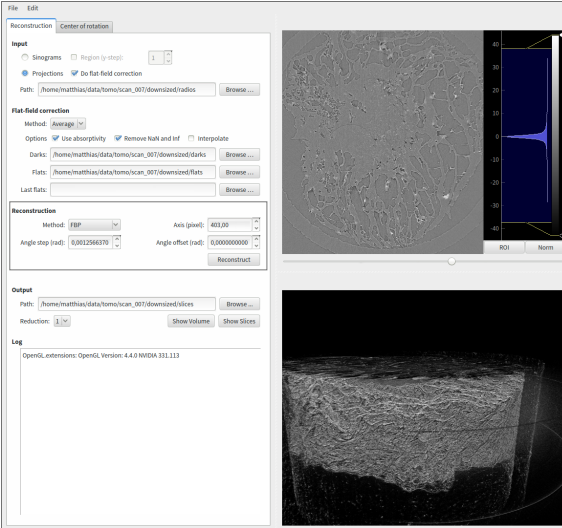
Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/slices

Reduction: 1

**Log**

OpenGL extensions: OpenGL Version: 4.4.0 NVIDIA 331.113

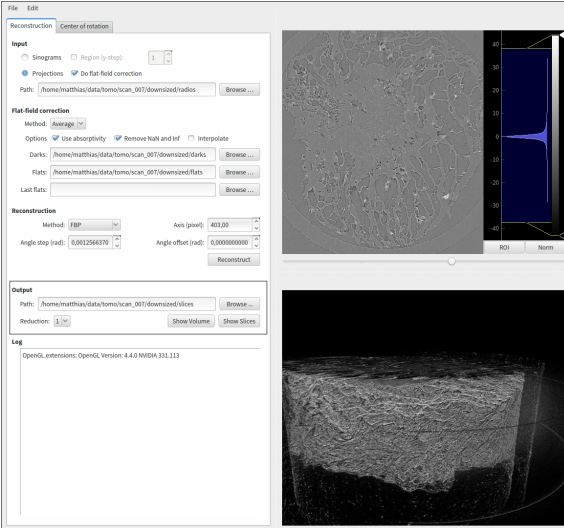
## Parameters



The screenshot displays a Qt GUI for tomographic reconstruction, divided into several sections:

- Reconstruction / Center of rotation:**
  - Input:** Radio buttons for "Sinograms" and "Projections" (selected). A "Region (y-step)" field is set to 1. A checked option "Do flat-field correction" is present. The "Path:" field is "/home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/radios".
  - Flat-field correction:**
    - Method: "Average" (dropdown).
    - Options: "Use absorptivity" (checked), "Remove NaN and Inf" (checked), "Interpolate" (unchecked).
    - Darks: "/home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/darks".
    - Flats: "/home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/flats".
    - Last flats: (empty field).
  - Reconstruction:**
    - Method: "FBP" (dropdown).
    - Axis (pixel): 403,00 (spin box).
    - Angle step (rad): 0,0012566370 (spin box).
    - Angle offset (rad): 0,0000000000 (spin box).
    - Buttons: "Reconstruct".
  - Output:**
    - Path: "/home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/slices".
    - Reduction: 1 (dropdown).
    - Buttons: "Show Volume", "Show Slices".
  - Log:**
    - OpenGL.extensions: OpenGL Version: 4.4.0 NVIDIA 331.113
- Visualizations:**
  - Top right: A 2D projection image showing a circular cross-section of a sample with a corresponding intensity profile plot on the right. The plot has a y-axis from -40 to 40 and a blue curve with a central peak. Labels "ROI" and "Norm" are at the bottom.
  - Bottom right: A 3D volume rendering of the reconstructed sample, showing a textured, cylindrical structure.

Output



File Edit

Reconstruction Center of rotation

**Input**

Sinograms  Region (y-step): 1

Projections  Do flat-field correction

Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/radios

**Flat-field correction**

Method: Average

Options  Use absorptivity  Remove NaN and Inf  Interpolate

Darks: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/darks

Flats: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/flats

Last flats:

**Reconstruction**

Method: FBP Axis (pixel): 403.00

Angle step (rad): 0.0012566370 Angle offset (rad): 0.0000000000

**Output**

Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/slices

Reduction: 1

**Log**

OpenGL.extensions: OpenGL Version: 4.4.0 NVIDIA 331.113

File Edit

Reconstruction Center of rotation

**Input**

Sinograms  Region (y-step):    
 Projections  Do flat-field correction  
 Path:

**Flat-field correction**

Method:

Options  Use absorptivity  Remove NaN and Inf  Interpolate

Darks:

Flats:

Last flats:

**Reconstruction**

Method:   Axis (pixel):

Angle step (rad):   Angle offset (rad):

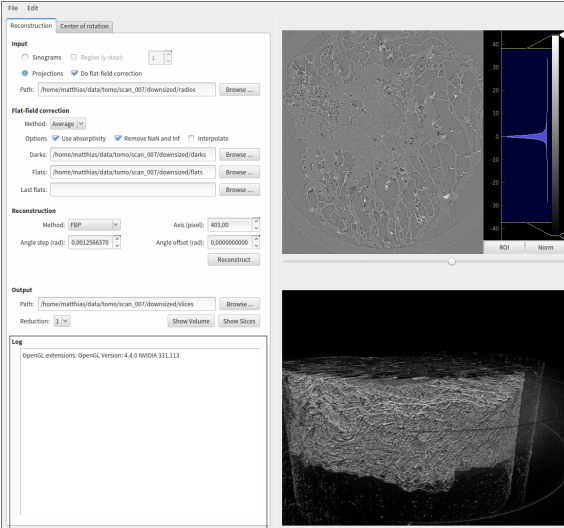
**Output**

Path:

Reduction:

**Log**

```
OpenGL_extensions: OpenGL Version: 4.4.0 NVIDIA 331.113
```



Log

File Edit

Reconstruction Center of rotation

**Input**

Sinograms  Region (y-step): 1

Projections  Do flat-field correction

Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/radios

**Flat-field correction**

Method: Average

Options  Use absorptivity  Remove NaN and Inf  Interpolate

Darks: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/darks

Flats: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/flats

Last flats:

**Reconstruction**

Method: FBP Axis (pixel): 403,00

Angle step (rad): 0,0012566370 Angle offset (rad): 0,0000000000

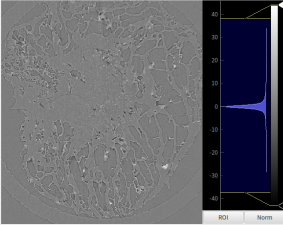
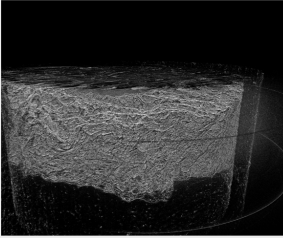
**Output**

Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/slices

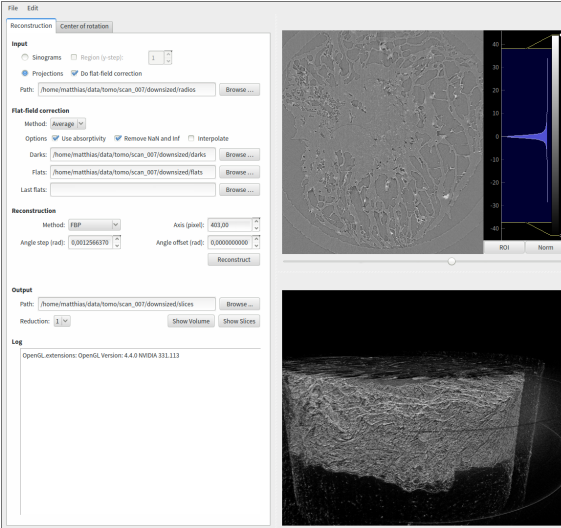
Reduction: 1

**Log**

OpenGL\_extensions: OpenGL Version: 4.4.0 NVIDIA 331.113

Slices



File Edit

Reconstruction Center of rotation

**Input**

Sinograms  Region (y-step): 1

Projections  Do flat-field correction

Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downloaded/radios

**Flat-field correction**

Method: Average

Options  Use absorptivity  Remove NaN and Inf  Interpolate

Darks: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downloaded/darks

Flats: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downloaded/flats

Last flats:

**Reconstruction**

Method: FBP Axis (pixel): 403,00

Angle step (rad): 0,0012566370 Angle offset (rad): 0,0000000000

**Output**

Path: /home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downloaded/slices

Reduction: 1

**Log**

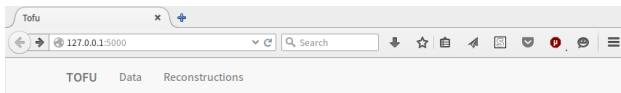
OpenGL extensions: OpenGL Version: 4.4.0 NVIDIA 331.113

ROI Norm

Volume

- Offline reconstruction for regular users
- Simplifies deployment and maintenance
- Uses Flask backend, Bootstrap frontend and WebGL for basic visualization





## Datasets

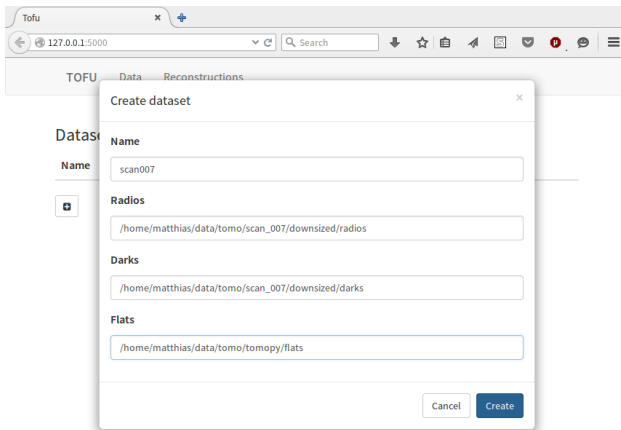
Name

Actions



Create dataset

Create dataset from experiment data



Tofu

127.0.0.1:5000

TOFU Data Reconstructions

Datasets

Name

scan007

Radios

/home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/radios

Darks

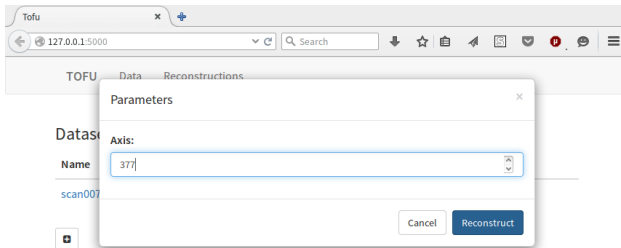
/home/matthias/data/tomo/scan\_007/downsized/darks

Flats

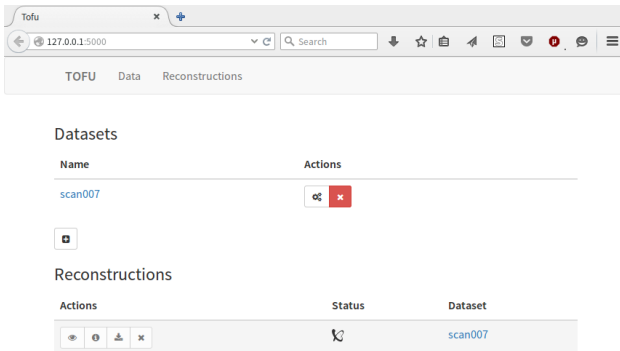
/home/matthias/data/tomo/tomopy/flats

Cancel Create

...by specifying paths for now.






Start a reconstruction








The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing '127.0.0.1:5000'. The page title is 'Tofu'. Below the browser window, there are navigation tabs for 'TOFU', 'Data', and 'Reconstructions'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Datasets' and 'Reconstructions'.

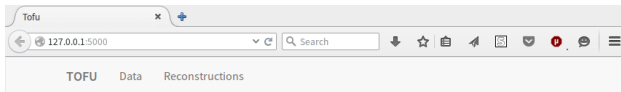
**Datasets**

Name	Actions
<a href="#">scan007</a>	 
	


**Reconstructions**

Actions	Status	Dataset
   		<a href="#">scan007</a>





and wait for reconstruction to finish.



## Datasets

Name	Actions
<a href="#">scan007</a>	 
	

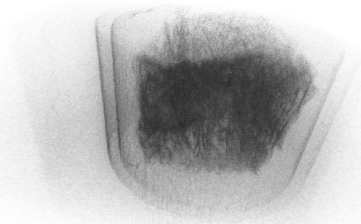
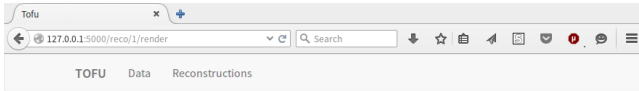
## Reconstructions

Actions	Status	Dataset
   	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">scan007</a>

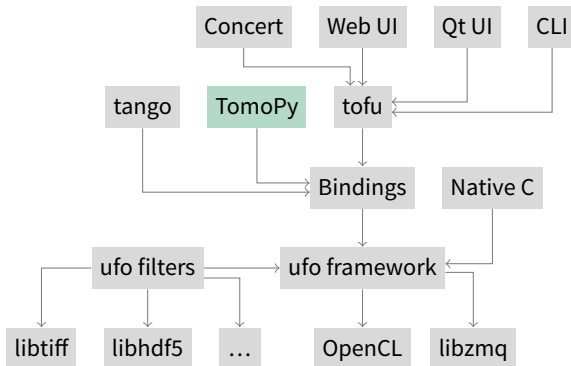
Download

Download result

# Web UI prototype



...or visualize it.



- TomoPy is APS' Python reconstruction toolkit
- The ufo module can hook into TomoPy
  - We can re-use existing I/O and pre-processing code
  - TomoPy's reconstruction speed can be improved



```
import tomopy
```

```
data, white, dark, theta = tomopy.xtomo_reader('demo/data.h5')
```

```
d = tomopy.xtomo_dataset()  
d.dataset(data, white, dark, theta)  
d.normalize()  
d.correct_drift()  
d.phase_retrieval()  
d.correct_drift()  
d.center = 661.5  
d.gridrec()
```

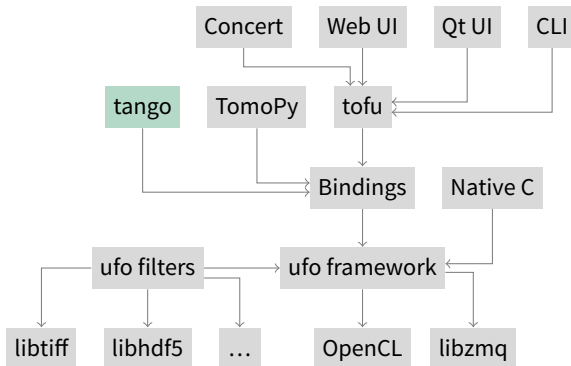
```
tomopy.xtomo_writer(d.data_recon, 'tmp/test_', axis=0)
```

```
import tomopy
import ufo.tomopy # new

data, white, dark, theta = tomopy.xtomo_reader('demo/data.h5')

d = tomopy.xtomo_dataset()
d.dataset(data, white, dark, theta)
d.normalize()
d.correct_drift()
d.phase_retrieval()
d.correct_drift()
d.center = 661.5
d.ufo_fbp() # changed

tomopy.xtomo_writer(d.data_recon, 'tmp/test_', axis=0)
```



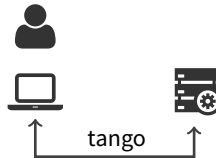
- tango provides access to arbitrary “device” servers
- tango has a Python interface ...

- tango provides access to arbitrary “device” servers
- tango has a Python interface ...
- ...use tango as a means for remote computing

# Approach

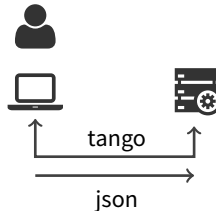
## Protocol

- Server listens for compute requests



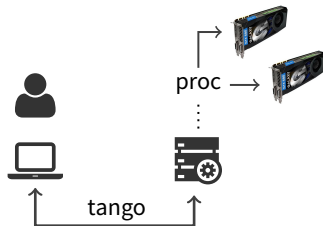
## Protocol

- Server listens for compute requests
- Client sets the json attribute and calls the Run or RunContinuous command



## Protocol

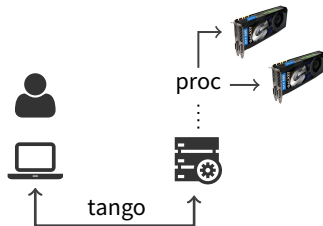
- Server listens for compute requests
- Client sets the json attribute and calls the Run or RunContinuous command
- The server spawns a new compute process identified by a process id





## Protocol

- Server listens for compute requests
- Client sets the json attribute and calls the Run or RunContinuous command
- The server spawns a new compute process identified by a process id



## Execution models

1. Single-run processes (“fire and forget”)
2. Continuous processes (update description and re-run)

## Interface

```
process = PyTango.DeviceProxy('hgzctkit/process/1')  
process.json = "{ ... }"
```

```
pid = process.Run()  
print(process.Running(pid)) # still running?  
print(process.jobs) # list of active jobs, e.g. [7041]
```

```
process.Wait(pid)  
print(process.ExitCode(pid)) # return code of job
```

## Interface

```
process = PyTango.DeviceProxy('hgzctkit/process/1')  
process.json = "{ ... }"
```

```
pid = process.Run()  
print(process.Running(pid)) # still running?  
print(process.jobs) # list of active jobs, e.g. [7041]
```

```
process.Wait(pid)  
print(process.ExitCode(pid)) # return code of job
```

## Remarks

- Simple to use and understand
- No extended use of resources

## Interface

```
pid = process.RunContinuous()  
process.Continue(pid)      # trigger execution  
process.json = "{ ... }"  # update description  
process.Continue(pid)  
process.Stop(pid)         # terminate process
```

## Interface

```
pid = process.RunContinuous()  
process.Continue(pid)           # trigger execution  
process.json = "{ ... }"      # update description  
process.Continue(pid)  
process.Stop(pid)              # terminate process
```

## Remarks

- Enables continuous exploration
- Resources are allocated as long as process is running
- Forgetting to call Stop leaks resources
- Real concurrency *still not* solved yet

## Status

- The ufo framework provides various integration points
- All presented tools are open sourced and free for anyone to use

## Plans

- Use tofu for the TomoPy integration
- Finish web GUI and merge with the data portal (see Andreas' talk)
- Integrate with other user frontends (DPDAK?)