

Madagascar (formerly known as RSF)

Open-source software package for geophysical data processing and reproducible research

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Madagascar*

- motivation
 - bringing reproducibility and peer review to the field of computational geophysics
 - providing an efficient technology transfer tool
- 2-level architecture
 - low-level (main programs)
 - typically developed in C/C++ (fortran) programming language
 - high-level (processing flows and documentation)
 - typically developed in Python (processing flows) and LaTeX (documentation)
 - machinery provided by SCons

Main features

- new package started in 2003 by Dr. S. Fomel (BEG - University of Texas at Austin)
 - >300 main programs
 - >3000 tests, reproducible reports and papers
 - capitalizes on previous experience in geophysical open packages (SEPlib and SU)
- released in June 2006 during EAGE workshop
 - available for download on <http://rsf.sourceforge.net>
- distributed under the standard GPL open-source license
- uses simple, flexible, and universal data format
- follows modern software engineering practices
 - module encapsulation
 - test-driven development
- managed by developers from different research groups around the world (including SLIM @ UBC!)

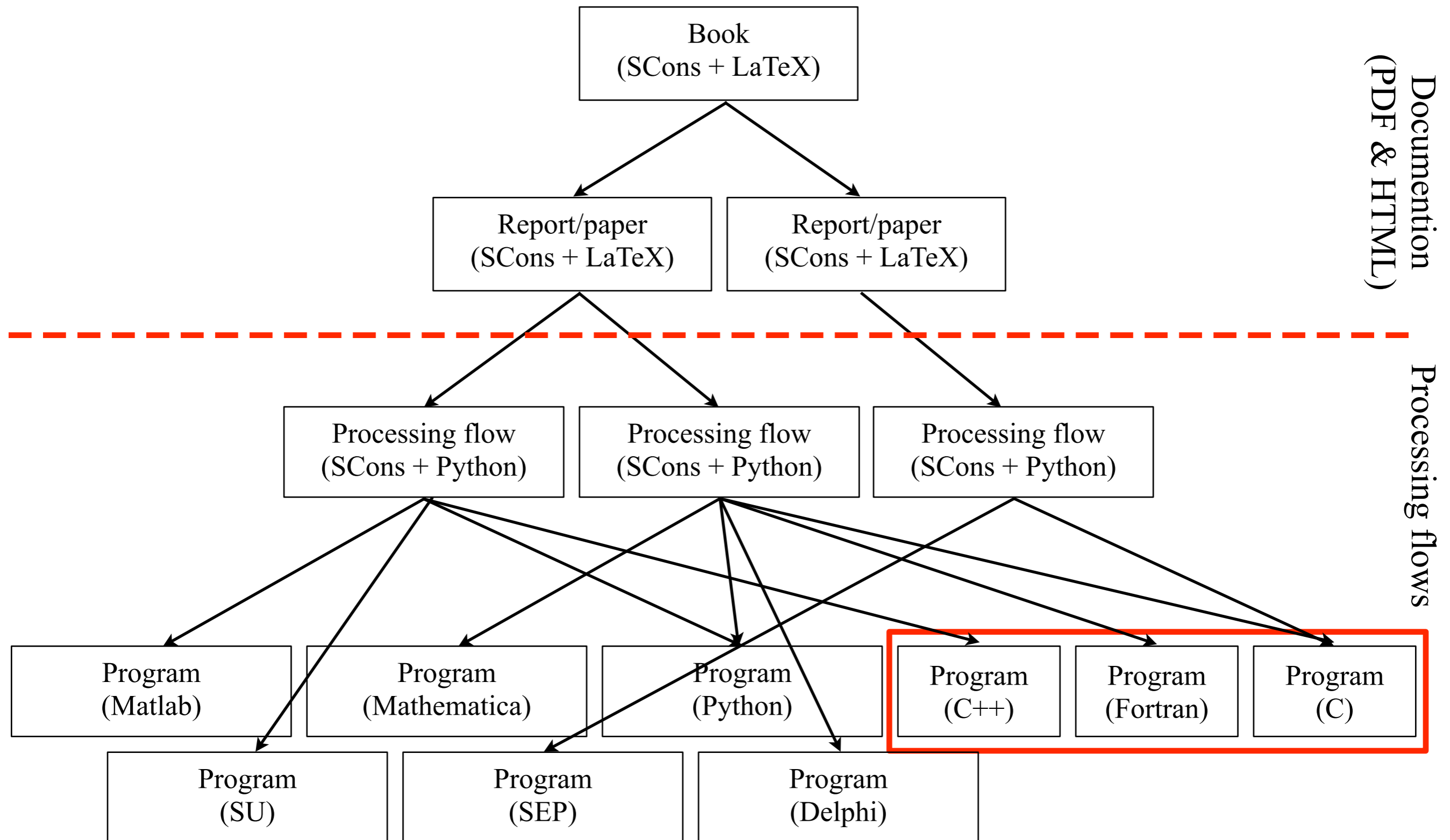
Python

- what is Python?
 - dynamic object-oriented programming language
- main features
 - multi-paradigm language
 - object orientation, structured programming, functional programming, and aspect-oriented programming supported
 - uses automatic memory management
 - garbage collection
 - very clear, readable syntax
 - strong support for integration with other languages and tools
 - extension modules can be written in C/C++ and wrapped with SWIG
 - comes with extensive standard libraries
 - cross-platform
 - Windows, Linux/Unix, Mac OS X, and OS/2
 - distributed under an OSI-approved open source license

SCons*

- what is SCons?
 - next-generation, cross-platform, **build tool**
 - alternative to Make
- main features
 - configuration files are Python scripts
 - reliable, automatic dependency analysis
 - no need of *make depend* step
 - built-in support for multiple languages
 - C, C++, Java, Fortran, Qt, SWIG, (La)TeX among others...
 - cross-platform
 - Linux, POSIX systems, Windows (NT, 2000, XP), Mac OS X, and OS/2
 - reliable detection of file changes using MD5 signatures (and/or time stamp)
 - global view of dependencies
 - parallel builds
 - released under MIT license

3 levels of usage



Madagascar file format

- borrowed from the SEPlib data format
 - data values stored in a binary format
 - contiguous 1D array
 - conceptual data model is a multidimensional hypercube
 - data attributes stored in text files that can be read by humans and processed with universal text-processing utilities

```
xom.rsf:  
  in="/tmp/xom.rsf@"  
  esize=4 type=float form=native  
  n1=100          d1=.004          o1=0  
  n2=10          d2=5             o2=0  
          1000 elements 4000 bytes
```

- pack header and data together (optional)

- compatible with other file formats
 - SEPlib (directly)
 - SU, SEG Y (using conversion tools)

Madagascar functions

- “*sf*” prefix
 - e.g. `sfin`, `sfft1`, `sffdct`
- file-in, file-out, command line arguments
 - `sfthr <in.rsfsf >out.rsfsf fthr=file1.rsfsf thr=4 mode=soft`
 - `sfmath x=file1.rsfsf y=file2.rsfsf power=file3.rsfsf output='sin((x+2*y)^power)' >out.rsfsf`
- self-documentation
 - list of all functions
 - <http://egl.beg.utexas.edu/RSF/>
 - included in *doc* folder of Madagascar software
 - function doc. obtained by typing its name on the command line

```
NAME
  sfthr
SYNOPSIS
  sfthr < in.rsfsf > out.rsfsf fthr=fthrsfsf thr= fthrsfsf mode=
COMMENTS
  Threshold float/complex inputs given a constant/varying
  threshold level.

  Methods available:
  - soft
  - hard
  - non-negative Garrote (nng)

  Written by: Gilles Hennenfent & Colin Russell, UBC
  Created: February 2006

PARAMETERS
  string fthr= varying threshold level (>0)
  string mode= 'soft', 'hard', 'nng' (default: soft)
  float thr= threshold level (>0)
USED IN
  slim/rsfsf/sfthr
SOURCE
  user/slim/thr.c
```


Demo

```
sfspike n1=1000 k1=300 | sfbandpass fhi=2 phase=1 >junk.rsf
sfin junk.rsf
sgetattr <junk.rsf
sfrm junk.rsf
sfspike n1=1000 k1=300 | sfbandpass fhi=2 phase=1 | sfwiggle | tube
sfmath n1=300 n2=1 output="cos(2*3.141*x1/150)" | sfnoise seed=1 var=0.1 | sfgraph | tube
```

Write your own Madagascar functions

- C/C++

```
#include <rsf.h>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    int n1, n2, i1, i2;
    float clip, *trace;
    sf_file in, out; /* Input and output files */

    /* Initialize RSF */
    sf_init(argc,argv);
    /* standard input */
    in = sf_input("in");
    /* standard output */
    out = sf_output("out");
    /* check that the input is float */
    if (SF_FLOAT != sf_gettype(in))
        sf_error("Need float input");
    /* n1 is the fastest dimension (trace length) */
    if (!sf_histint(in,"n1",&n1))
        sf_error("No n1= in input");
    /* leftsize gets n2*n3*n4*... (the number of traces) */
    n2 = sf_leftsize(in,1);
    /* parameter from the command line (i.e. clip=1.5 ) */
    if (!sf_getfloat("clip",&clip)) sf_error("Need clip=");
    /* allocate floating point array */
    trace = sf_floatalloc (n1);
    /* loop over traces */
    for (i2=0; i2 < n2; i2++) {
        /*read a trace */
        sf_floatread(trace,n1,in);
        /* loop over samples */
        for (i1=0; i1 < n1; i1++) {
            if (trace[i1] > clip) trace[i1]= clip;
            else if (trace[i1] < -clip) trace[i1]=-clip;
        }
        /* write a trace */
        sf_floatwrite(trace,n1,out);
    }
    exit(0);
}
```

Write your own Madagascar functions

- Matlab

```
function clip(in,out,clip)
dims = rsf_dim(in);
n1 = dims(1);           % trace length
n2 = prod(dims(2:end)); % number of traces
trace = 1:n1;          % allocate trace
rsf_create(out,in)     % create an output file
for i2 = 1:n2           % loop over traces
    rsf_read(trace,in,'same');
    trace(trace > clip) = clip;
    trace(trace < -clip) = -clip;
    rsf_write(trace,out,'same');
end
```

- Python

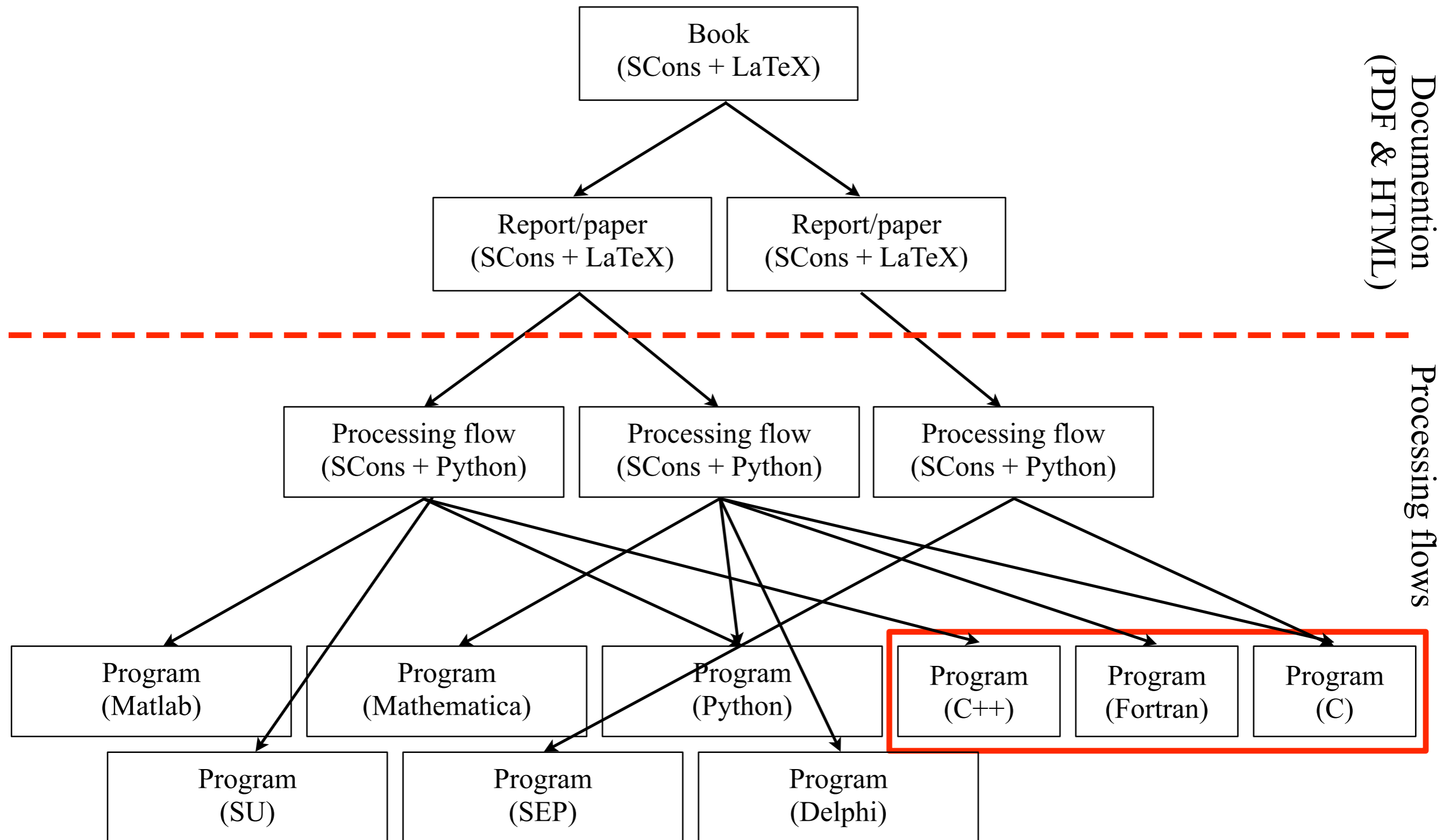
```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import numpy
import rsf
par = rsf.Par()
input = rsf.Input()
output = rsf.Output()
assert 'float' == input.type
n1 = input.int("n1")
n2 = input.size(1)
assert n1
clip = par.float("clip")
assert clip
trace = numpy.zeros(n1, 'f')
for i2 in xrange(n2): # loop over traces
    input.read(trace)
    trace = numpy.clip(trace,-clip,clip)
    output.write(trace)
```

Write your own Madagascar functions

- fortran-77
- fortran-90

3 levels of usage



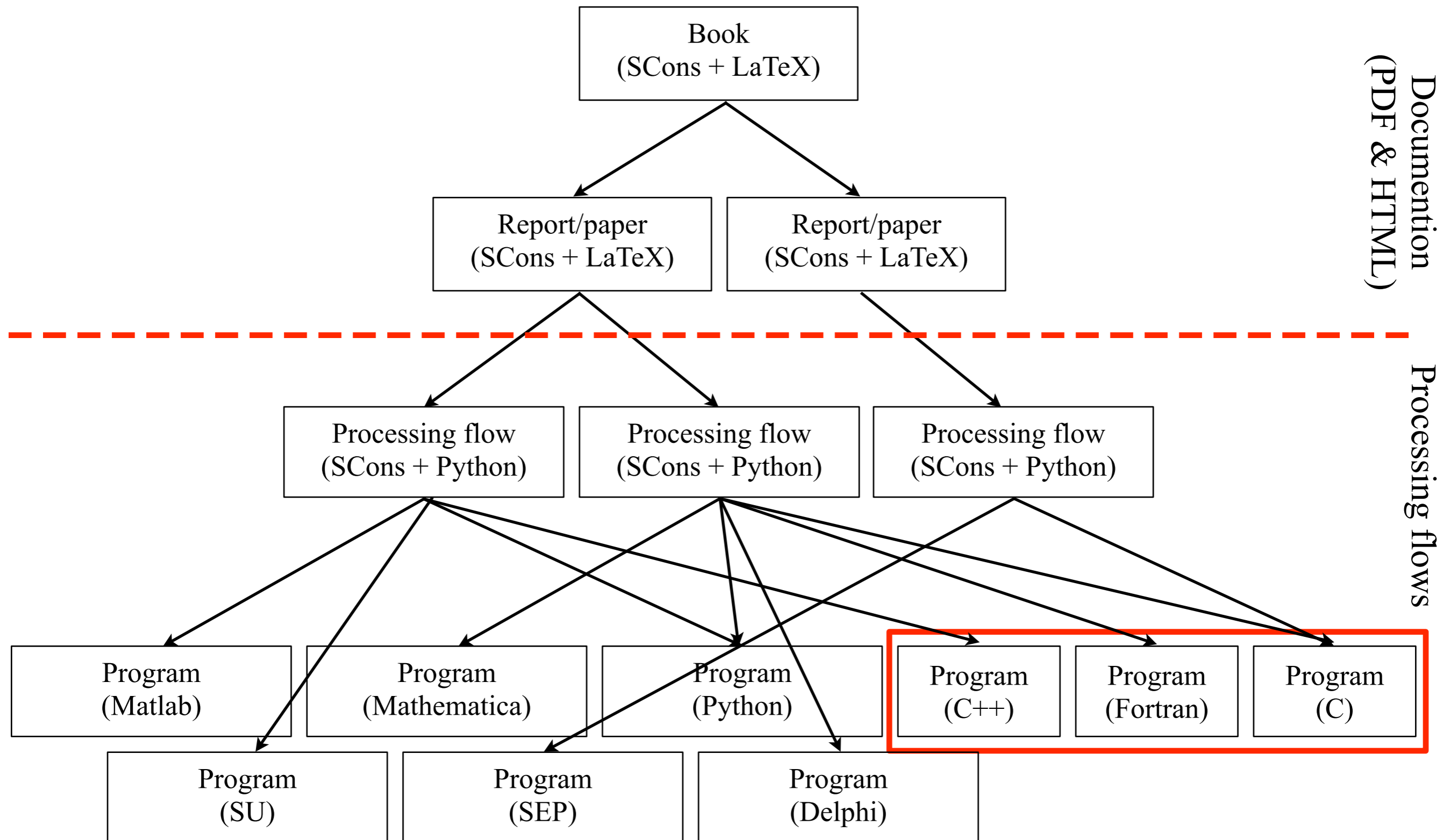
Processing flows

- SCons and Madagascar
 - 4 main SCons commands
 - `Fetch(filename,directory,ftp_server)`
 - `Flow(outputs,inputs,commands)`
 - `Plot(graph_name,input,plot_command)`
 - `Result(graph_name,inputs,command)`
 - processing flow is written in a file named *SConstruct*
 - default SCons targets
 - `scons, scons lock`
 - `scons file.rsf, scons graph.vpl`
 - `scons graph.view`
 - CAUTION: Python (and thus SCons) use indentation, rather than curly braces, to delimit blocks
 - an increase in indentation comes after certain statements
 - a decrease in indentation signifies the end of the current block
- SCons, Madagascar, and Python

Demo

- scon basics
- processing flows
 - SCons and Madagascar
 - SCons, Madagascar, and Python
 - SCons, SU, and Python

3 levels of usage



Documentation

- SCons, Madagascar, (Python) and LaTeX
 - steps
 - run processing flows involved in the report/paper (scons)
 - lock results (scons lock)
 - write report/paper
 - compile report/paper (scons pdf)
 - read paper (scons read) or use your favorite PDF reader...
 - LaTeX style, included package, etc. defined in a *SConstruct* file
- Webpages
 - scons html

Demo

- write a report/paper with figures linked to code used to generate them
- make webpages out of report/paper

Useful Madagascar links

- main page
 - <http://rsf.sourceforge.net>
- installation instructions
 - http://egl.beg.utexas.edu/RSF/book/rsf/rsf/install_html/
- programming interfaces
 - http://egl.beg.utexas.edu/RSF/book/rsf/rsf/api_html/