pip install ROOT

Experiences making a complex multi-language package accessible for Python users

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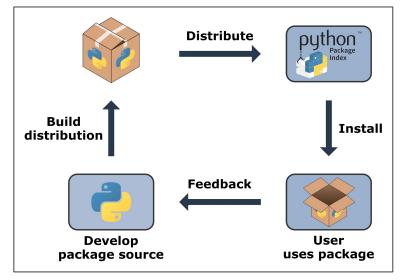
- Python packaging ecosystem
- ▶ pip install ROOT

Python packaging ecosystem



Python packaging

- Python Packaging Authority (PyPA)
 - Core working group for projects concerned with Python packaging
- Python packaging is a vast subject
 - PyPA's overview



Python Packages, 2023. Tomas Beuzen, Tiffany Timbers



Python packaging

Three categories of distribution:

- Share one (or more) Python scripts
- sdist: source code installable via a backend
- wheel: binary compressed archive

"In fact, Python's package installer, pip, always prefers wheels because installation is always faster, so even pure-Python packages work better with wheels."

PvPA. Overview of Python Packaging

Packaging for Python tools and libraries

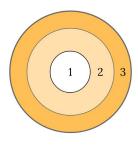
1. **.py** - standalone modules

2. **sdist** - Pure-Python packages

3. **wheel** - Python packages

(With room to spare for static vs. dynamic linking)

PyPA. Overview of Python Packaging





Python package build backends

Generic

Support package building for many programming languages

Examples: Anaconda, Spack

Full flexibility in dependency management

Enable building complex software stacks in one environment

The same software provides package manager and build backend

Python-focused

Specialised for building Python packages

Examples: setuptools, poetry, hatchling

Some emphasise integration with C, C++ code in the package

Examples: <u>scikit-build-core</u>, <u>py-build-cmake</u>, <u>meson-python</u>

Build backends are separate from the package manager (pip)

pip install ROOT



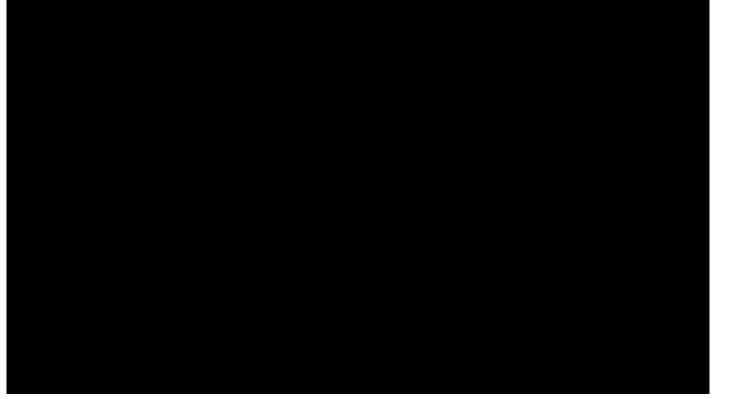
The ROOT (Python) package

- ROOT: storage, I/O, processing, scientific analysis of structured data
- **EBs** data stored in **ROOT** format
- Many distribution channels
 - CVMFS, conda, system package managers (Linux, MacOS), official docker images, prebuilt binaries (Linux, MacOS, Windows), Snap.
- Missing distribution via pip
 - Makes the package more **easily obtainable** for Python users
 - Makes integration with downstream Python packages smoother



Seeing it in action

Working ROOT installation with pip (1.5x video speedup)





Seeing it in action

pip install ROOT -i https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch

```
$:docker run --rm -it python /bin/bash
root@6f40406ea5f2:/# python -m venv myenv
root@6f40406ea5f2:/# source myenv/bin/activate
(myenv) root@6f40406ea5f2:/# pip install ROOT -i https://root-experimental-python-wheels.w
eb.cern.ch
Looking in indexes: https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch
Collecting ROOT
 Downloading https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch/ROOT-0.1a6-cp313-cp313-m
anylinux_2_28_x86_64.whl.metadata (5.3 kB)
Downloading https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch/ROOT-0.1a6-cp313-cp313-man
ylinux_2_28_x86_64.whl (215.0 MB)
                                   — 215.0/215.0 MB 113.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Installing collected packages: ROOT
Successfully installed ROOT-0.1a6
(myenv) root@6f40406ea5f2:/# python
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import ROOT
>>> df = ROOT.RDataFrame(10)
>>> df.Count().GetValue()
```



The ROOT wheels

- ROOT is published as a wheel
 - One wheel per supported Python version (3.8+)
 - For now, only support all Linux distributions (x86_64)
- The build backend (for now) is setuptools
- The wheels are built using two excellent tools
 - cibuildwheel
 - <u>manylinux</u> container image





The ROOT wheels

cibuildwheel

- Cl job orchestration
- Automatic process to build wheel
- Includes options to run tests

Full compatibility and portability across Linux distributions

manylinux

- Portable Linux build distributions (<u>PEP513</u>)
- Defines a minimal image with core set of dependencies (like conda)
 - glibc + few others
- ROOT wheel complies with manylinux_2_28_x86_64 (PEP600)



Wheel work in progress

- WIP at https://github.com/root-project/root/pull/16669
- Few important ingredients
 - Proper management of RPATH variable aligned with "standard" Python venv directory layout
 - Similarly, install ROOT modules and libraries where they are expected
- Introducing changes that benefit the whole ROOT build system
- Currently provide only few components, to try things out
 - cling, Core libraries, I/O, RDataFrame, RooFit
- Showcase CLI executables with root



ROOT cli executables

```
$:python -m venv myenv
$:source myenv/bin/activate
(myenv) $:which root
/usr/bin/which: no root in (/tmp/myenv/bin:/home/vpadulan/Programs/mambaforge/condabin:/home/vpadulan/.local/bin:/home/vpadulan/bin:/usr/lib64/ccache:/usr/loca
sbin:/yar/lib/snapd/snap/bin:/home/ypadulan/perl5/bin:/home/ypadulan/Programs/FlameGraph)
(myenv) $:pip install ROOT -i https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch
Looking in indexes: https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch
                                                                                                                               rf107_plotstyles
Collecting ROOT
 Downloading https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch/ROOT-0.1a6-cp312-cp312-manyling
                                                                                                          Red Curve / SumW2 Histo errors
                                                                                                                                          Dashed Curve / No XError bars
Downloading https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch/ROOT-0.1a6-cp312-cp312-manylinux
                                            - 215.0/215.0 MB 77.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Installing collected packages: ROOT
Successfully installed ROOT-0.1a6
   otice] A new release of pip is available: 23.3.2 -> 24.2
      e] To update, run: pip install --upgrade pip
                                        ackages/ROOT/tutorials/roofit
(myenv) $:root rf107_plotstyles.C
   Welcome to ROOT 6.33.01
                                                    https://root.cern
   (c) 1995-2024, The ROOT Team; conception: R. Brun, F. Rademakers
   Built for linuxx8664gcc on Oct 13 2024, 16:39:48
                                                                                                             Filled Curve / Blue Histo
                                                                                                                                         Partial Range / Filled Bar chart
   From heads/pip-install-root@v6-31-01-3594-gba2a937cdc
   With c++ (GCC) 12.2.1 20221121 (Red Hat 12.2.1-7)
   Try '.help'/'.?', '.demo', '.license', '.credits', '.quit'/'.q'
root [0]
Processing rf107_plotstyles.C...
[#1] INFO:Fitting -- RooAbsPdf::fitTo(gauss_over_gauss_Int[x]) fixing normalization set for coeff
[#1] INFO:Fitting -- using CPU computation library compiled with -mavx2
[#1] INFO:Fitting -- RooAddition::defaultErrorLevel(nll_gauss_over_gauss_Int[x]_gaussData)    Summat
[#1] INFO:Minimization -- RooAbsMinimizerFcn::setOptimizeConst: activating const optimization
[#1] INFO:Minimization -- RooAbsMinimizerFcn::setOptimizeConst: deactivating const optimization
[#1] INFO:Plotting -- RooAbsPdf::plotOn(gauss) only plotting range [-8,3], curve is normalized to data in given range
[#1] INFO:Eval -- RooRealVar::setRange(x) new range named 'plotRange' created with bounds [-8,3]
Fontconfig warning: "/usr/share/fontconfig/conf.avail/05-reset-dirs-sample.conf", line 6: unknown element "reset-dirs"
root [1]
```



ROOT cli executables

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sbin:/yar/lib/snapd/snap/bin:/home/ypadulan/perl5/bin:/home/ypadulan/Programs/FlameGraph)
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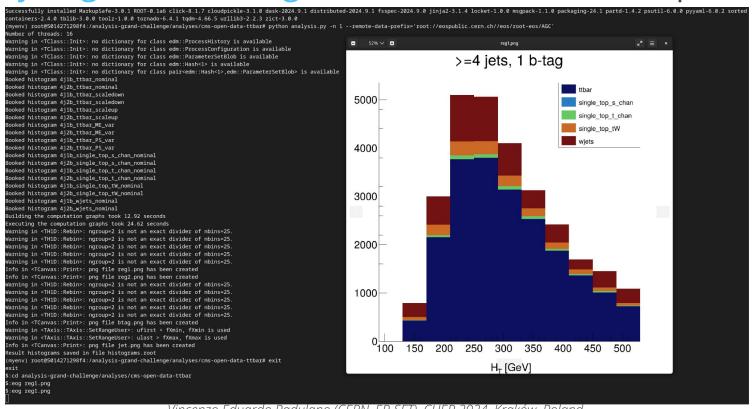
A more complete example

Analysis grand challenge benchmark with CMS OpenData



A more complete example

Analysis grand challenge benchmark with CMS OpenData





Managing external dependencies

- Scientific packages often have non-trivial dependencies
- For this purpose, ROOT benefits a lot from conda
- pip build backends do not support external dependencies
 - This is a known and discussed limitation (<u>PEP725</u>, <u>1</u>, <u>2</u>, <u>3</u>)
- What to do in the meanwhile?



Managing external dependencies

Different strategies can be adopted:

- Bundling external dependency in library (<u>quite common</u>)
- Load libraries from other pip-installable dependencies (e.g. xrootd, tbb) (<u>challenging</u>)
- Expect the dependency in the system, fail graciously otherwise
 - Inviting the user to follow installation instructions



Gracious failure mechanism

Without

'docker run <u>python:3.12-slim</u>' (~45MB)

With

```
>>> import ROOT
ERROR in cling::CIFactory::createCI(): cannot extract standard
library include paths!
Invoking:
 LC_ALL=C c++ -xc++ -E -v /dev/null 2>&1 | sed -n -e
'/^.include/,${' -e '/^ \/.*++/p' -e '}'
Results was:
With exit code 0
input line 1:1:10: fatal error: 'new' file not found
#include <new>
Warning in cling::IncrementalParser::CheckABICompatibility():
  Failed to extract C++ standard library version.
input line 4:36:10: fatal error: 'cassert' file not found
#include <cassert>
input_line_9:1:10: error: 'iostream' file not found with <angled>
include; use "quotes" instead
#include <iostream>
       "iostream"
IncrementalExecutor::executeFunction: symbol
'_ZN5cling7runtime6gClingE' unresolved while linking [cling
interface function]!
You are probably missing the definition of cling::runtime::gCling
Maybe you need to load the corresponding shared library?
 *** Break *** segmentation violation
Generating stack trace...
[\ldots]
```

```
>>> import ROOT
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/myenv/lib/python3.12/site-packages/ROOT/__init__.py", line 22,
in <module>
       subprocess.run(cmd, env=env, check=True,
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.12/subprocess.py", line 548, in run
       with Popen(*popenargs, **kwargs) as process:
       ^^^^^
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.12/subprocess.py", line 1026, in __init__
       self._execute_child(args, executable, preexec_fn, close_fds,
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.12/subprocess.py", line 1955, in
execute child
       raise child exception type(errno num, err msg, err filename)
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'c++'
The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "/myenv/lib/python3.12/site-packages/ROOT/__init__.py", line 30,
       raise ImportError(textwrap.fill(msg, width=80)) from e
ImportError: Could not find a C++ compiler when importing ROOT. Make sure
a C++ compiler as well as the C++ standard libraries are installed. For
example, run `[apt,dnf] install g++` or follow similar instructions for
your distribution. For more info, visit
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Results was
With
             Segfault, program
inpu
#inc
                   termination
Warn
            (including exit from
inpu
#inc
               Python session)
inpu
incl
      "iostream"
IncrementalExecutor::executeFunction: symbol
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  File
                                                                 init
                Pythonic exception
  File
 execut
                Does not interrupt
FileNot
                   interactive flow
The abc
Traceba
 File "<scam>, time 1, in smodute>
File "/myenv/lib/python3.12/site-packages/ROOT/__init__.py", line 30,
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Conclusions and outlook



Conclusions and outlook

pip install ROOT -i https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch

- Demonstrated ROOT installation via pip
- Experimental wheels are provided
 - Installable and working on any Linux distribution (x86_64)
 - Featuring some ROOT components to try out
- Drastically lowered obtainability barrier for Python users
- Next steps:
 - Run ROOT's test suite with pip builds as part of ROOT CI
 - Try more flexible build backends scikit-build-core?
 - Split in **smaller wheels**, e.g. root-core, root-rdf, root-roofit
 - Make the pip installation robust, towards a first beta version



Conclusions and outlook

pip install ROOT -i https://root-experimental-python-wheels.web.cern.ch

Want to know more? Eager to try it out? Do you have suggestions for improvements? Would you like to contribute?

Meet me around CHEP! And feel free to contact me at

vincenzo.eduardo.padulano@cern.ch

And of course also send us feedback on the forum!