

# ROOT I/O in JavaScript

## Reading ROOT files from any web browser

ROOT Users Workshop 2013



- How to share thousands of histograms on the web, without having to generate picture files (gif, jpg, ...)?
- How to easily share a ROOT file?
- How to browse & display the content of a ROOT file from any platform (even from a smartphone or tablet)?
- And obviously, all that without having to install ROOT anywhere?



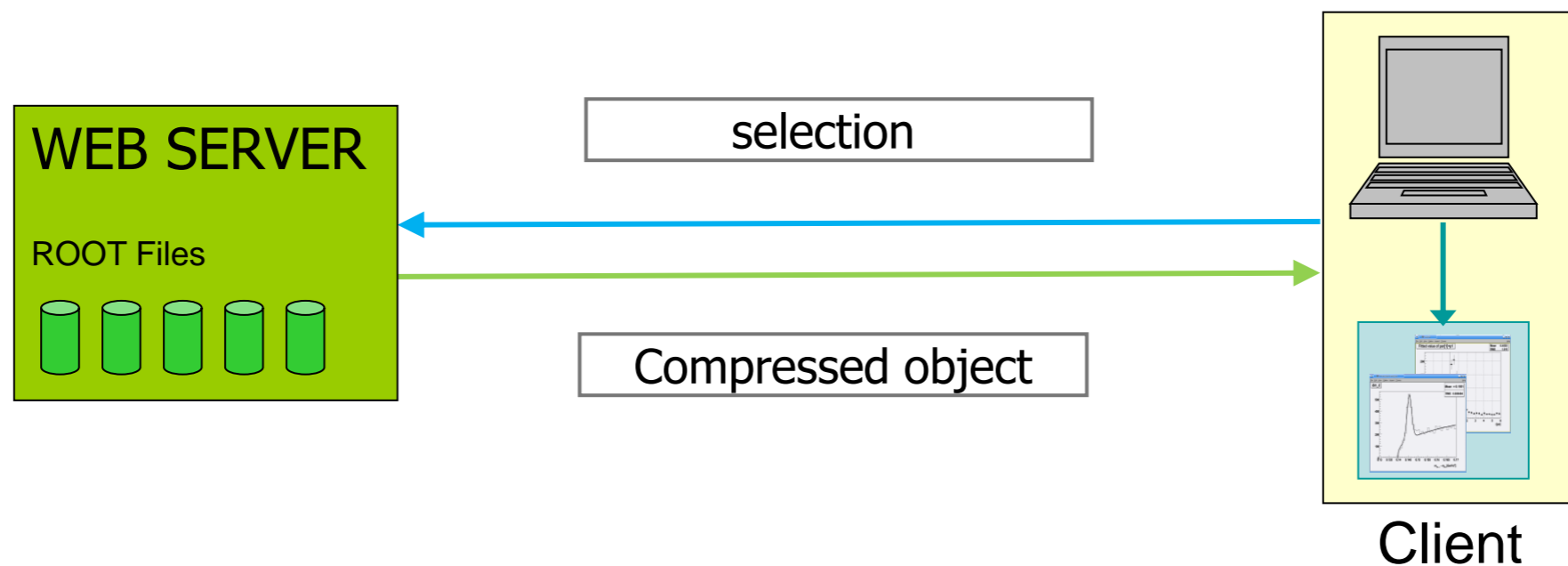
- The solution should be:
  - Portable: use available web browser
  - Lightweight: no library or application to install
  - Easy to use (user side)
  - Easy to extend and maintain (developer side)
  - Fast, with a small memory footprint

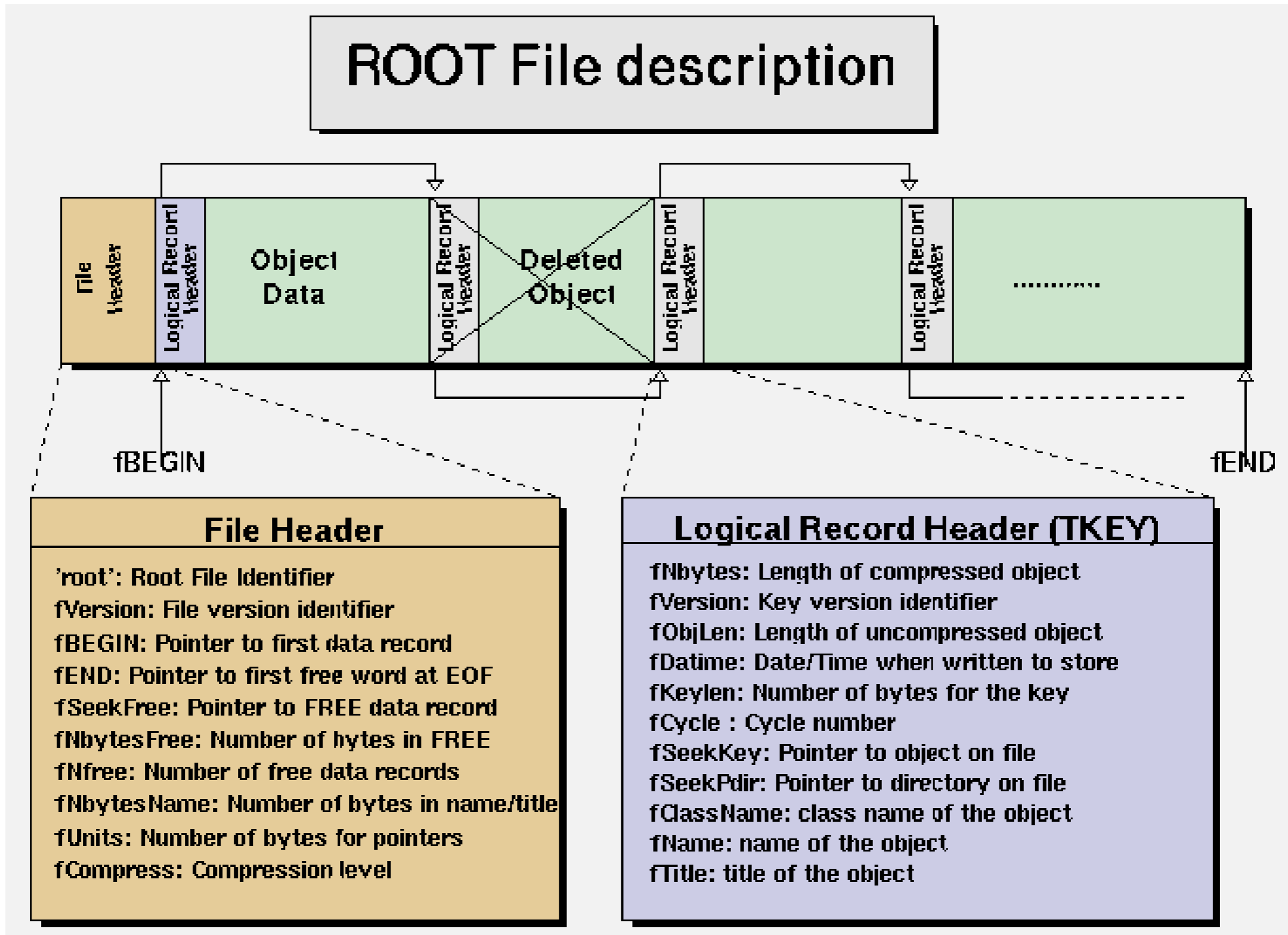


- Not a replacement of ROOT:
  - No tree analysis
  - No fitting
  - No editing
- Visualization only:
  - Online monitoring
  - Publication sites (Elsevier is going to use it)
  - ...



- HTML & JavaScript: JSROOTIO.js
  - Copy the ROOT file on any plain web server
  - Data is transferred over the web
  - Visualization happens on the client side







- A **TStreamerInfo** object describes a persistent version of a class.
- A ROOT file contains the list of **TStreamerInfo** objects for all the class versions written to this file.
- A **TStreamerInfo** is a list of **TStreamerElement** objects (one per data member or base class)
- A **TStreamerElement** describe a data member or a base class (e.g. type, name)



- When opening the file:
  - Read the list of streamer info
  - Read the list of keys and display them in a list tree
- When the user select an item in the list tree (and only then)
  - Read the compressed buffer from the file
  - Inflate the buffer
  - Decipher the object from the inflated buffer using its streamer info





- Use the XMLHttpRequest AJAX API to perform the HTTP HEAD and GET requests
- This API is highly browser dependent:
  - On IE, the binary data is in its responseBody data member (VBScript format), and has to be converted into a JavaScript string
  - On other browsers, the data can be in response, mozResponse, mozResponseArrayBuffer, or responseText...
- Thanks to Ioannis Charalampidis, who kindly provided a working cross-browser solution



- Using HTTP byte range (available in HTTP/1.1) to download only a single compressed object when the user wants to read it
- Minimizes data transfer and memory usage
- Compressed (zipped) objects are in binary format
- JavaScript has very little support for raw binary data
- Binary data is simply stored in a JavaScript string
- Accessing a single byte is easy:

```
byte = string.charCodeAt(index);
```



- The keys are not compressed
- They contain basic information on the object they describe, like its name and its type
- First step was quite easy, starting from already working code written by Axel Naumann
- Formatting and displaying the keys is done with a JavaScript tree menu



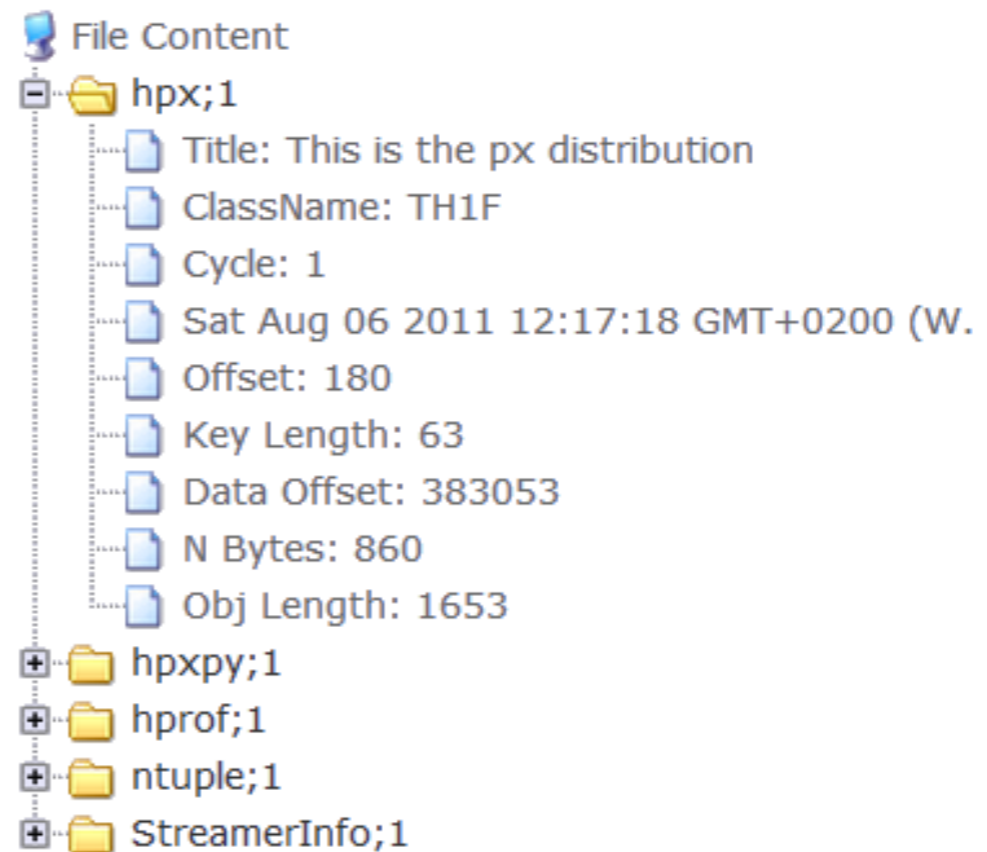
Screenshot of the file header and the list of keys contained in hsimple.root

The hpx key is open, showing the information describing the **TH1F** object in the file

(displayed for debugging purpose only)

```
JSROOTIO.RootFile.js version: 1.6 2012/02/24  
load: files/hsimple.root  
file header: version = 53101  
begin = 100  
end = 414239  
units = 4  
seekInfo = 406167  
nbytesInfo = 7949
```

[open all](#) | [close all](#)

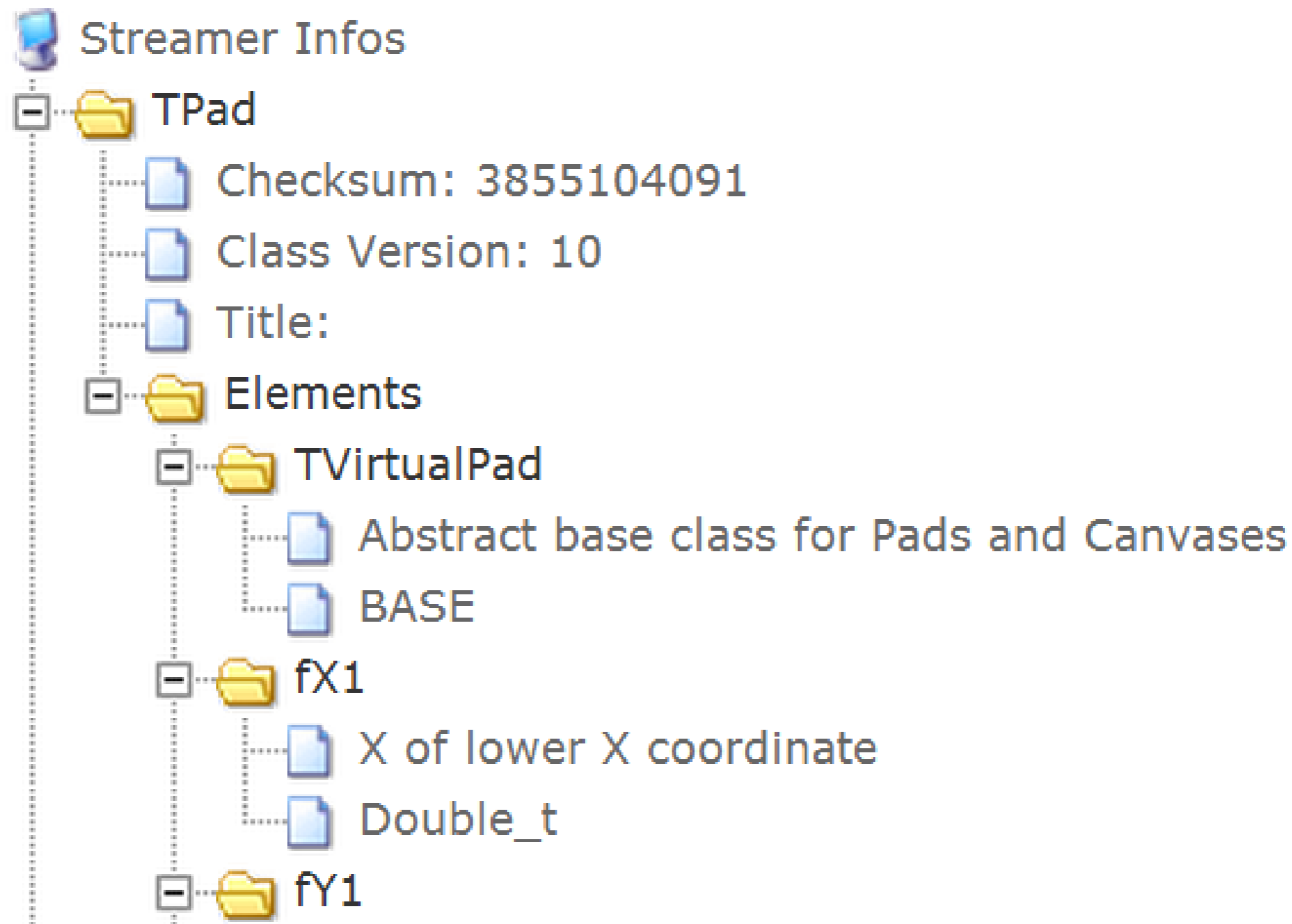


File Content

- hpx;1
  - Title: This is the px distribution
  - ClassName: TH1F
  - Cycle: 1
  - Sat Aug 06 2011 12:17:18 GMT+0200 (W.
  - Offset: 180
  - Key Length: 63
  - Data Offset: 383053
  - N Bytes: 860
  - Obj Length: 1653
- hpxpy;1
- hprof;1
- ntuple;1
- StreamerInfo;1



- Inflating (unzipping) the buffers required:
  - A JavaScript version of zlib's inflate function from:  
<http://www.onicos.com/staff/iz/amuse/javascript/expert/inflate.txt>
- Implementing the streamer info functionality in JavaScript involved:
  - reverse engineering and parallel debugging of C++ and JavaScript
  - valuable help from Philippe Canal
- Streamer info can be displayed for educational / informational purposes





- At the beginning, the classes' streamers were hard-coded. This approach has several issues:
  - Streamers must be updated with every change in the original class
  - Add a new streamer for every new class
  - The library is growing with every new streamer
- The only (partially) supported classes were **TH1**, **TH2**, **TGraph**, and **TProfile**

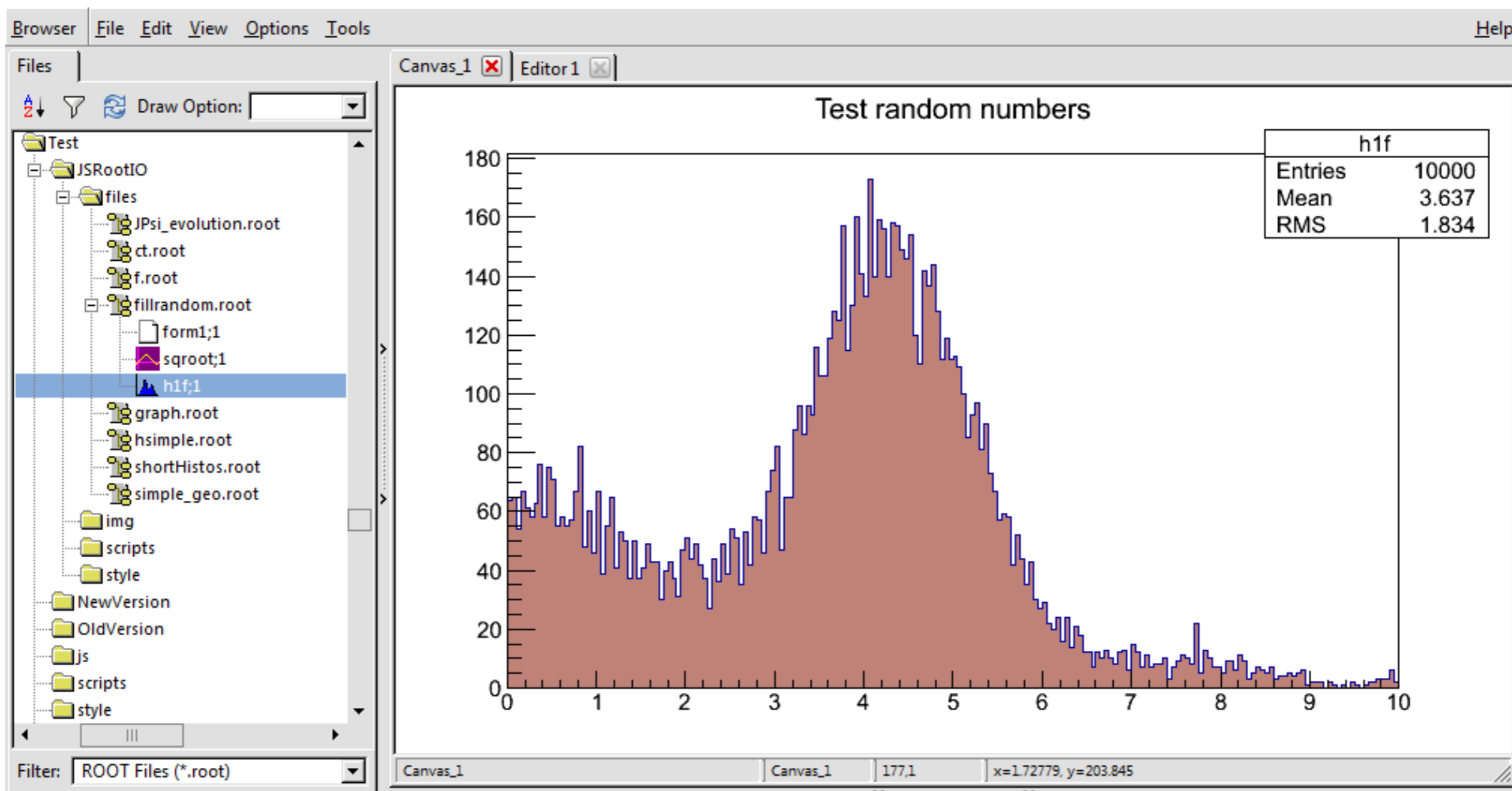


- One very nice feature of JavaScript is the possibility to dynamically (at runtime) create classes
- Allowed to implement dynamic streamers (automatically generated from the streamer info)
- Allows to potentially read any object from a ROOT file, as soon as we can read the streamer info of its class





- A JavaScript library (d3.js) is used to display the 1D & 2D histograms and graphs (<http://d3js.org/>), and is released under the BSD License
- Another library ([three.js](http://threejs.org/)) is used for 3D graphics (released under the MIT License)
- 3D graphics uses WebGL technology when available (browser and platform dependent)



Traditional visualization of a local ROOT file in the ROOT browser



### Read a ROOT file with Javascript

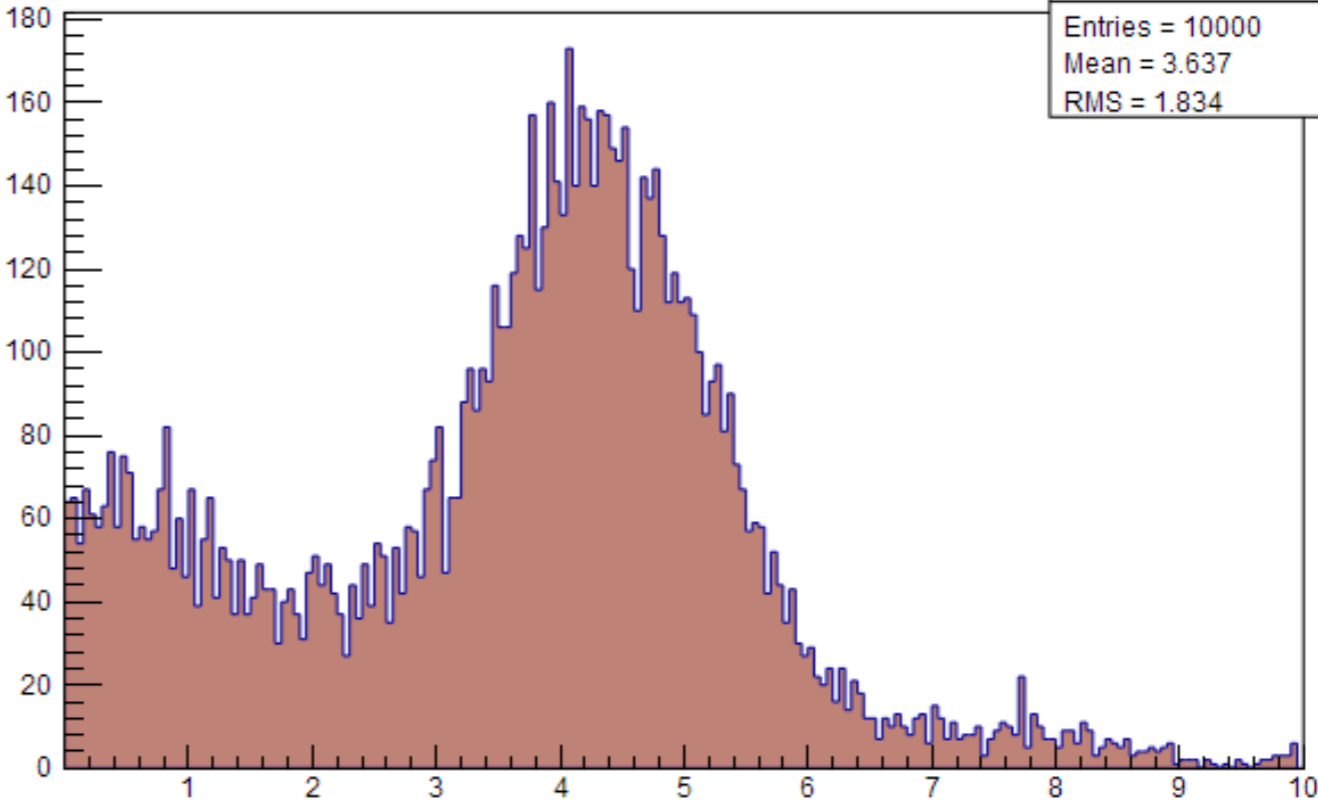
Select a ROOT file to read, or enter a url (\*):  
\*: Other URLs might not work because of cross site scripting protection, see e.g. [developer.mozilla.org/http\\_access\\_control](http://developer.mozilla.org/http_access_control) on how to avoid it.

file: files/killrandom.root  
[open all](#) | [close all](#)

File Content

- form1;1
- sqroot;1
- h1f;1**
- StreamerInfo;1

### Test random numbers



h1f

Entries = 10000
Mean = 3.637
RMS = 1.834

The histogram shows a distribution of random numbers. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 180. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 4, with a peak frequency of approximately 170. The histogram is filled with a light blue color and has a dark blue outline.

JSROOTIO.js visualization of identical histogram



### Read a ROOT file with Javascript

Select a ROOT file to read, or enter a url (\*):  
\*: Other URLs might not work because of cross site scripting protection, see e.g. [developer.mozilla.org/http\\_access\\_control](http://developer.mozilla.org/http_access_control) on how to avoid it.

file: files/hsimple.root  
[open all](#) | [close all](#)

File Content

- hpx;1
- hpxpy;1**
- hprof;1
- ntuple;1
- StreamerInfo;1

▼ hpxpy;1
✕

View in 3D

## py vs px

hpxpy

Entries = 25000  
 Mean x = -0.003961  
 Mean y = -0.003377  
 RMS x = 0.997839  
 RMS y = 1.005503

Displaying a TH2, as “BOX” plot (default)



### Read a ROOT file with Javascript

Select a ROOT file to read, or enter a url (\*):  
\*: Other URLs might not work because of cross site scripting protection, see e.g. [developer.mozilla.org/http\\_access\\_control](http://developer.mozilla.org/http_access_control) on how to avoid it.

file: files/hsimple.root  
[open all](#) | [close all](#)

File Content

- hpx;1
- hpxpy;1
- hprof;1
- ntuple;1
- StreamerInfo;1

▼ hpxpy;1

View in 3D

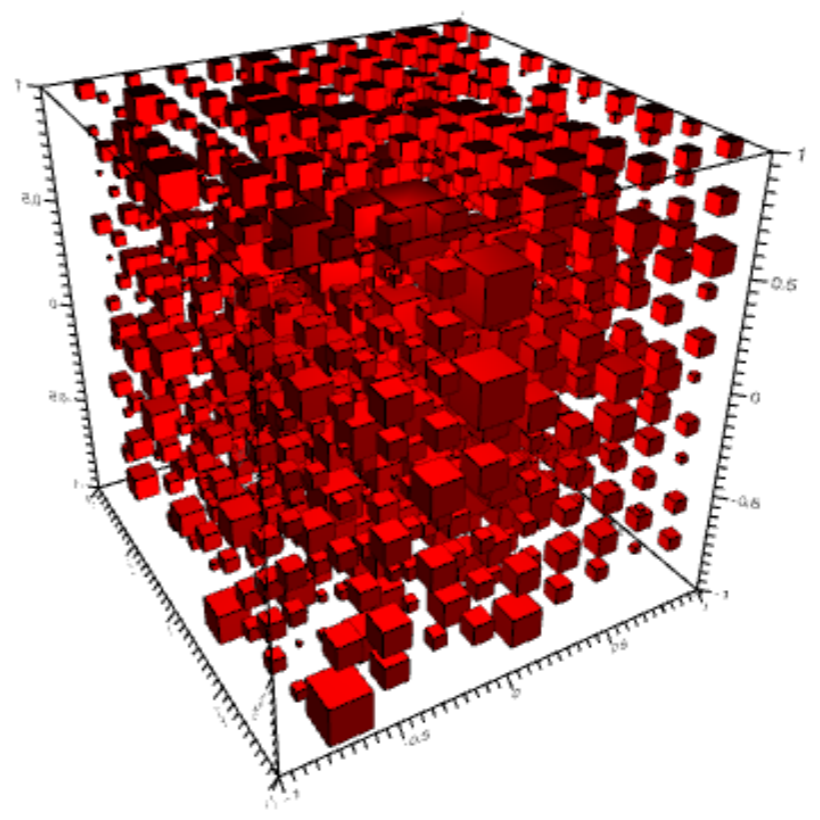
Displaying the same TH2, as “LEGO” plot



### Read a ROOT file with Javascript

Select a ROOT file to read, or enter a url (\*):  
\*: Other URLs might not work because of cross site scripting protection, see e.g. [developer.mozilla.org/http\\_access\\_control](http://developer.mozilla.org/http_access_control) on how to avoid it.

h1;1



file: files/testTH3.root  
[open all](#) | [close all](#)

File Content

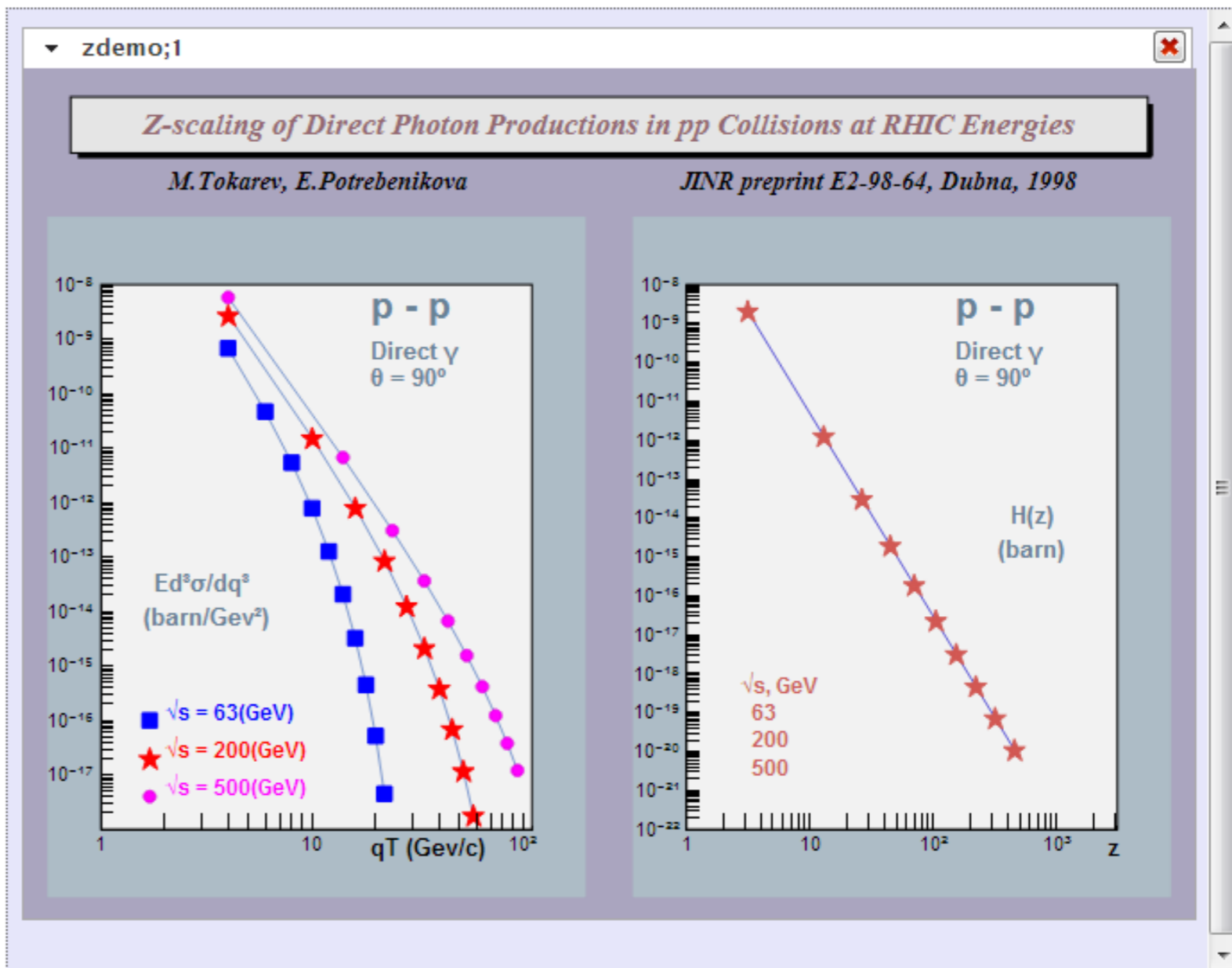
- h1;1
- StreamerInfo;1

Displaying a simple TH3



### Read a ROOT file with Javascript

Select a ROOT file to read, or enter a url (\*):  
\*: Other URLs might not work because of cross site scripting protection, see e.g. [developer.mozilla.org/http\\_access\\_control](http://developer.mozilla.org/http_access_control) on how to avoid it.

Displaying the content of a TCanvas



- Simply copy the ROOT file(s) anywhere on the web
- Create a simple html page next to the files
  - Only two lines have to be added in the <head>

```
<head>  
  <title>Read a ROOT file in JavaScript (Demonstration)</title>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="http://root.cern.ch/js/style/JSRootInterface.css" />  
  <script type="text/javascript" src="http://root.cern.ch/js/scripts/JSRootInterface.js"></script>  
</head>
```

- Including css and js directly from the root web site keeps you up to date with the latest version





- And a few lines in the `<body>`. Here is a complete example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Read a ROOT file in Javascript (Demonstration)</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="http://root.cern.ch/js/style/JSRootInterface.css" />
    <script type="text/javascript" src="http://root.cern.ch/js/scripts/JSRootInterface.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body onload="BuildSimpleGUI()">
    <div id="simpleGUI" files="file_1.root;file_2.root;file_n.root;"></div>
  </body>
</html>
```



- Offering a very simple API:

```
Var f = new JSROOTIO.RootFile(url);  
var histo = f.ReadHistogram(histo_name);  
if (typeof(histo) != 'undefined')  
    displayHistogram(histo);
```

- But could be internally complex:

```
clRef = streamerInfo.ReadClass(str, o);  
histo = eval('new JSROOTIO.' + clRef['name'] + '()');  
if (typeof histo != 'undefined' &&  
    typeof histo.Streamer == 'function')  
    histo.Streamer(str, o);
```



- Doesn't work on Android prior to version 4.0 (doesn't allow byte range HTTP requests)
- The source code is available in svn:  
<http://root.cern.ch/svn/root/trunk/js/JSRootIO>
- Remaining tasks
  - Finalize the automatic streaming
  - Allow to use custom streamers (partially done)
  - Add missing drawing options
  - Add graphical feedback (e.g. tooltips)
  - Add Latex support



# Conclusion



The code is in a very good shape, thanks to early users who gave very valuable feedback

Feel free to try and to send feedback & requests