



ROOT

Status and Current Developments

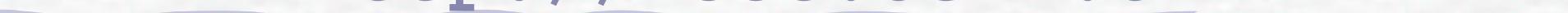
LCGapp meeting

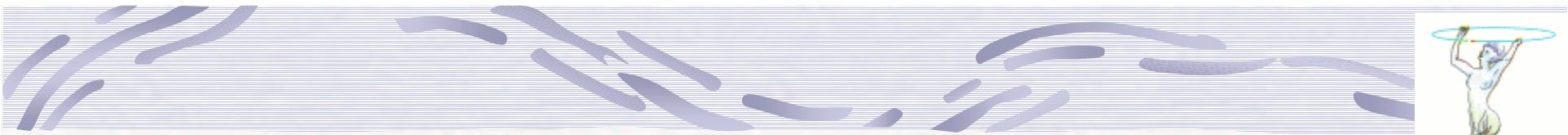
April 30 2003

René Brun, CERN

(for the ROOT team)

<http://root.cern.ch>





Project History



8 years !!

- ⌚ Jan 95: Thinking/writing/rewriting/???
- ⌚ November 95: Public seminar, show Root 0.5
- ⌚ Spring 96: decision to use CINT
- ⌚ Jan 97: Root version 1.0
- ⌚ Jan 98: Root version 2.0
- 👉⌚ Mar 99: Root version 2.21/08 (**1st Root workshop FNAL**)
- ⌚ Feb 00: Root version 2.23/12 (**2nd Root workshop CERN**)
- 👉⌚ Mar 01: Root version 3.00/06
- ⌚ Jun 01: Root version 3.01/05 (**3rd Root workshop FNAL**)
- ⌚ Jan 02: Root version 3.02/07 (**LCG project starts: RTAGs**)
- ⌚ Oct 02: Root version 3.03/09 (**4th Root workshop CERN**)
- 👉⌚ Apr 03: Root version 3.05/04



CVS activity

	2000	2001	2002	2003
CVS Changes per month	226	156	159	161
CVS log lines per month	1881	1064	1258	1196

ROOT I/O

Recent Developments in CVS
New developments



ROOT I/O Developments

Foreign classes

- Classes that have not been instrumented for ROOT in any way
- They can now be stored in ROOT files
- Just generate a dictionary
- Very useful for 3rd party libraries

Emulated classes

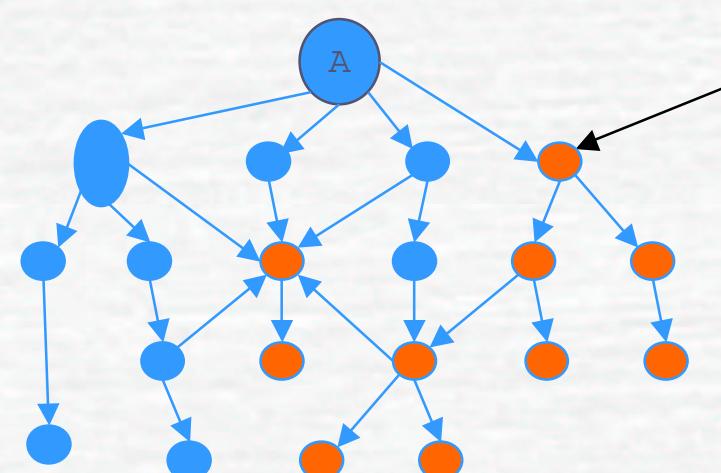
- ROOT files are “self-describing”
- This information can be used to emulate classes for which the actual code is not available while reading



ROOT I/O Developments (2)

✓ TRef, TRefArray

- Designed as light weight entities
- Very fast dereferencing (direct access tables)
- Polymorphic



```
TBuffer b1;  
AStreamer(b1)  
  
TBuffer b2;  
BStreamer(b2)
```

C++ pointer → ● Duplicated
TRef → ○ Saved only once



CINT / rootcint

rootcint

- Improvement in handling of templates in general and STL containers in particular
- Introduce I/O for foreign classes
- Enhancement for multiple inheritance

CINT improvements

- Very long list of enhancements:
<http://root.cern.ch/root/Cint.phtml?relnote>



TTree improvements

- ☛ Creating branches from collection of objects.
- ☛ Split algorithm improved
 - For complex cases of inheritance or composition.
- ☛ **TTreeFormula** enhancements
 - Drawing **TBits**
 - Custom Histogram Size
 - Special variables (Entry #, Iteration #, etc.)
- ☛ Automatic file overflow
 - When file reaches user specified maximum
 - Create a new file: with "**myfile.root**", subsequent files are named "**myfile_1.root**",



ROOT I/O new developments

- ☛ Lifting remaining limitation of foreign class I/O implementation.
- ☛ Enhance support for STL container (Victor & Philippe)
 - New I/O mechanism
 - Split vector/list
 - Enable emulation of STL container
- ☛ Support for large file (more than 2Gb)
- ☛ Support for XML interchange format.
- ☛ Automatic class checksum replacing the **ClassDef** class version number



TTree new developments

- ☛ STL list/vector (Victor & Philippe)
 - Split mode
 - Emulated class mode
- ☛ `TTree::Drawing a user function`
 - Will allow the user to provide a function which will be executed for each entry of the `TTree` in a context such that the branch name can be used to read the values in the branch
 - Branches will be read only if accessed
 - The function can use arbitrary C++
 - The return value of the function will be histogrammed

PROOF



PROOF

- ☛ System for the interactive analysis of very large sets of ROOT data files on a cluster of computers
- ☛ The main design goals are:
 - ***transparency, scalability, adaptability***
- ☛ Allows:
 - parallel analysis of trees or object in a set of files
 - parallel execution of scriptson a cluster of heterogeneous machines



PROOF - Architecture

☞ Data Access Strategies

- Local data first, also **rootd**, **rfio**, SAN/NAS

☞ Transparency

- Input objects copied from client
- Output objects merged, returned to client

☞ Scalability and Adaptability

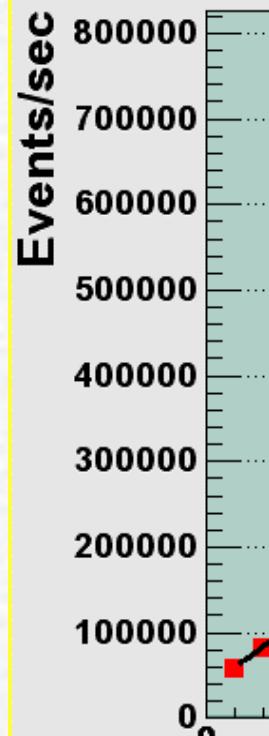
- Vary packet size (specific workload, slave performance, dynamic load)
- Heterogeneous Servers

☞ Migrate to multi site configurations

PROOF Scalability



PROOF Scalability



8.8GB, 128 files
1 node: 325 s
32 nodes in parallel: 12 s

32 nodes: dual Itanium II 1 GHz CPU's,
2 GB RAM, 2x75 GB 15K SCSI disk,
1 Fast Eth, 1 GB Eth nic (not used)

Each node has one copy of the data set
(4 files, total of 277 MB), 32 nodes:
8.8 Gbyte in 128 files, 9 million events



PROOF and Data Grids

- ☛ Many services are a good fit
 - Authentication
 - File Catalog, replication services
 - Resource brokers
 - Monitoring
- Use abstract interfaces
- ☛ Phased integration
 - Static configuration
 - Use of one or multiple Grid services
 - Driven by Grid infrastructure



GRID and ROOT

- ☛ **TGrid**: Abstract interface to GRID services
- ☛ **TAlien**: an implementation of **TGrid**
- ☛ Proof can use
 - Grid Resource Broker
 - Grid File Catalogue
 - Grid Monitoring Services
 - Condor
- ☛ Remote File protocol implemented:
 - **Chirp** (Condor)
 - **DCache** (Desy, CDF)
 - **RFIO** (Castor, CERN)



Different PROOF–GRID Scenarios

- ❑ Static stand-alone
 - Current version, static config file, pre-installed
- ❑ Dynamic, PROOF in control
 - Using grid file catalog and resource broker, pre-installed
- ❑ Dynamic, ALiEn in control
 - Idem, but installed and started on the fly by AliEn
- ❑ Dynamic, Condor in control
 - Idem, but allowing in addition slave migration in a Condor pool



Authentication Issues

- ☛ Both `rootd` and `proofd` daemons now support wide array of authentication services (Gerri Ganis):
 - Clear password, uid/gid matching, SRP, Kerberos, Globus, ssh
- ☛ Ticket forwarding in a PROOF environment not entirely trivial

rootd/proofd: improved authentication features

By Gerri Ganis

New features:

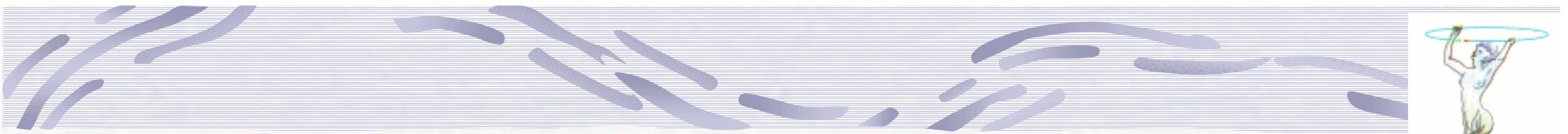
- Added New methods: GLOBUS gssapi, SSH, uid/gid
(in addition to: Clear, SRP, Kerberos 5)
- Added Negotiation:
 - Server sends list of accepted methods (host specific and/or default)
 - Client automatically attempts in turn those locally available
- Added memory of successful authentications:
 - faster re-authentication during the same root/proof session

Master-to-slave authentication in PROOF

by Gerri Ganis

Possibility to give a *list of mechanisms* to be attempted by the master in negotiation with the slave

- Credential forwarding for GLOBUS (*delegated credentials*) and Kerberos 5 (*forwardable tickets*)
- uid/gid can be used very efficiently on local clusters or when security is not an issue
- other methods need special files on the master:
 - > Clear/SRP: \$HOME/.netrc, \$HOME/.rootnetrc
 - > SSH: \$HOME/.ssh/identity, id_rsa or id_dsa



Remote File Access Optimizations

➢ Improvements in `rootd`

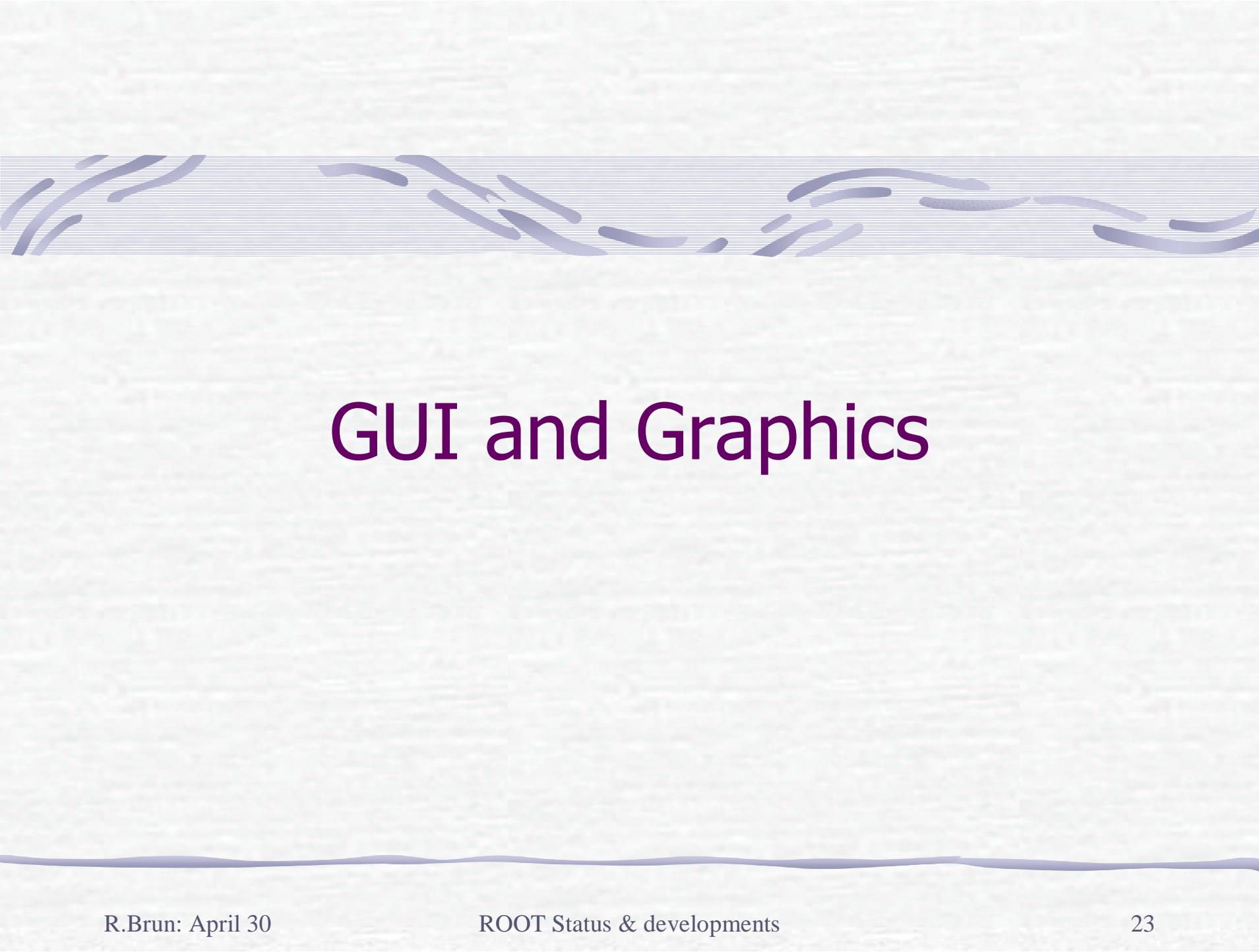
- Make multi-threaded
- Add read thread and cache for read-ahead of Tree buffers
- Add (optionally) asynchronous write to reduce write latencies

➢ New `TCastorFile` that uses Castor HSM API and `rootd` for file access (bypassing `rfio`)



PROOF: Near Future

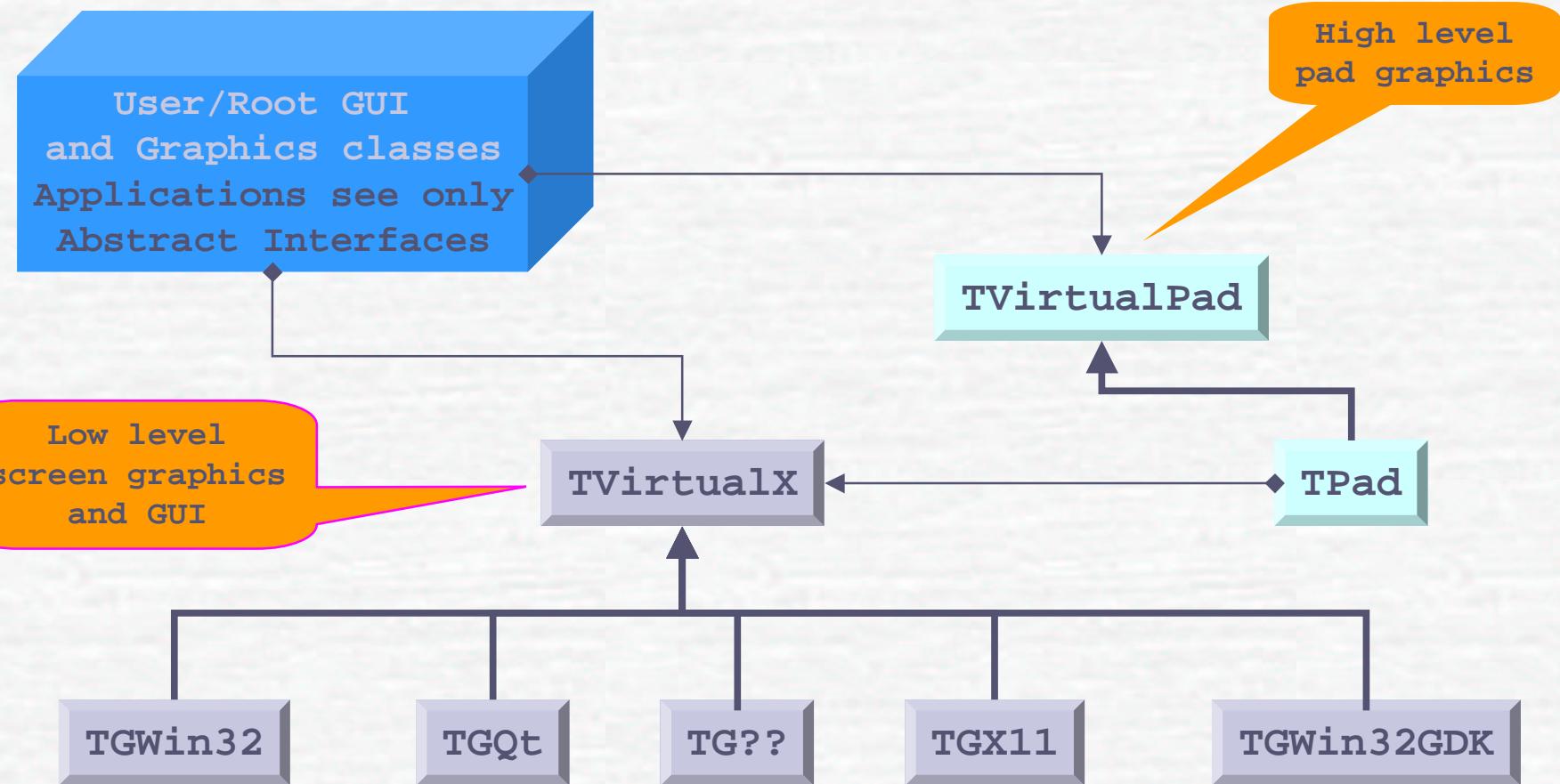
- ❑ Working with some early users
- ❑ Ironing out of several remaining issues
- ❑ Writing install and user guide
- ❑ Still to do for analysis:
 - Support for: event lists, friend trees
- ❑ Still to do for grid:
 - Interfacing to file catalogs, resource broker
- ❑ Multi site PROOF sessions



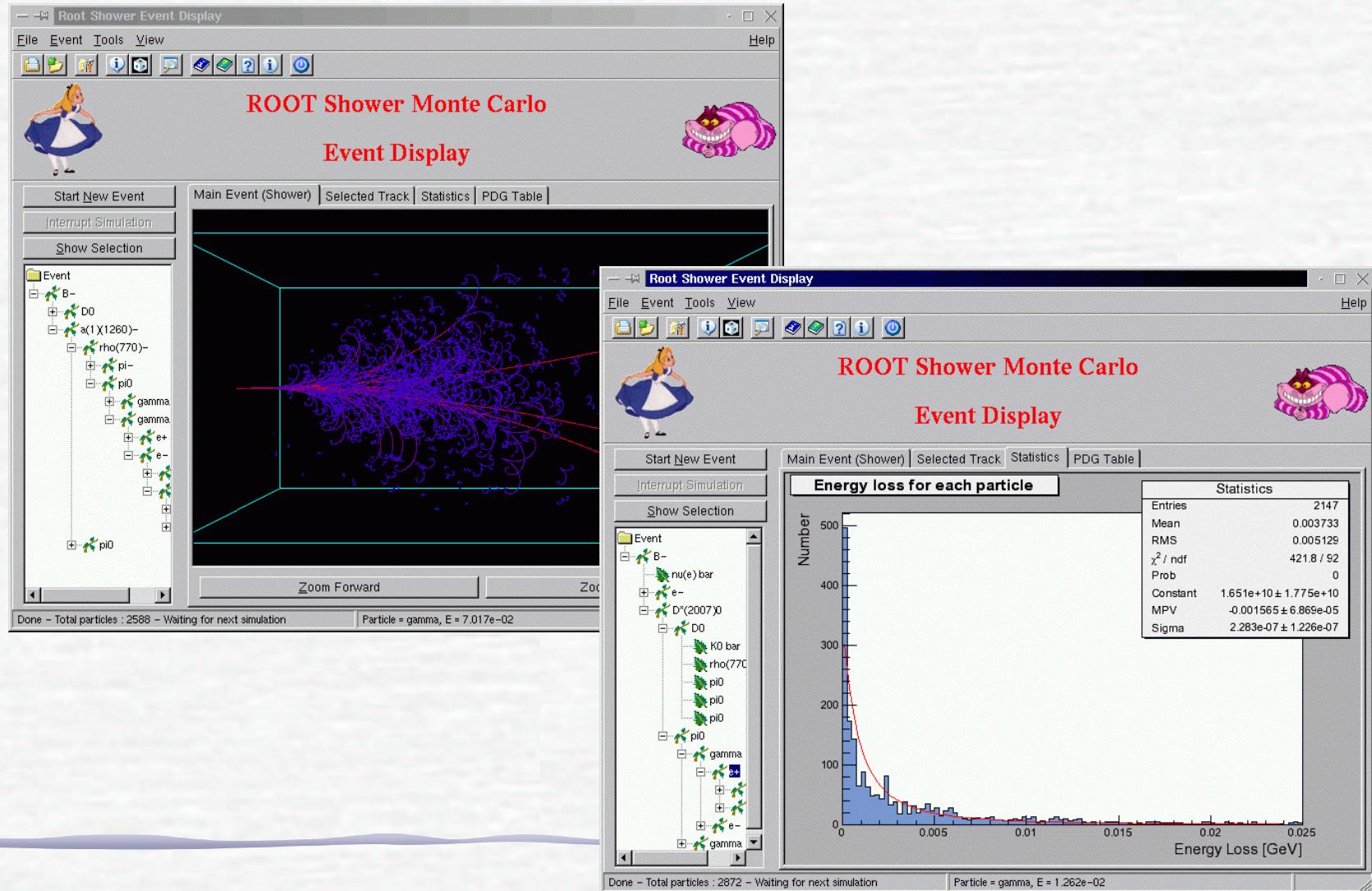
GUI and Graphics



Gui/Graphics strategy



GUI Examples



Graphical User Interface

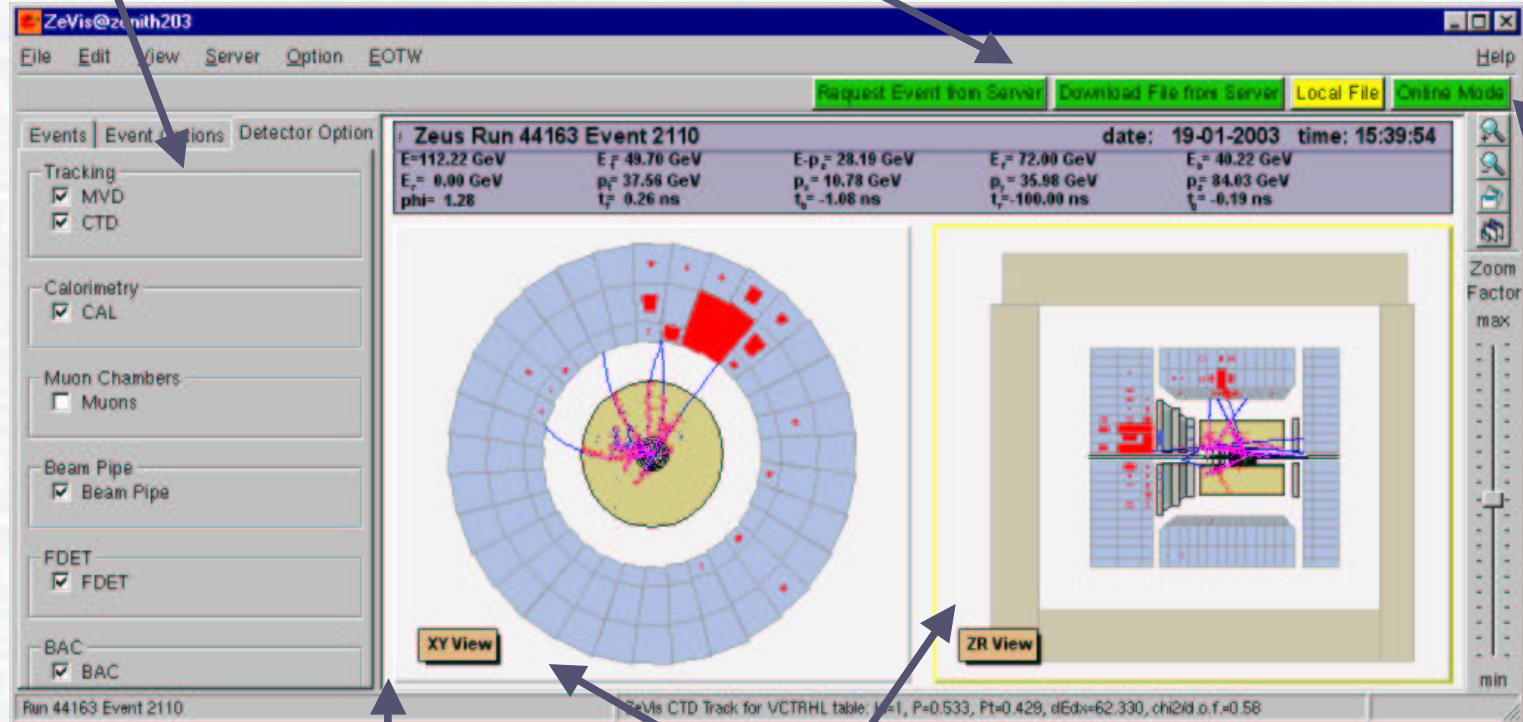
Ex: ZEUS event display



Option tabs

Input modes

Zoom controls



Status information

Canvas

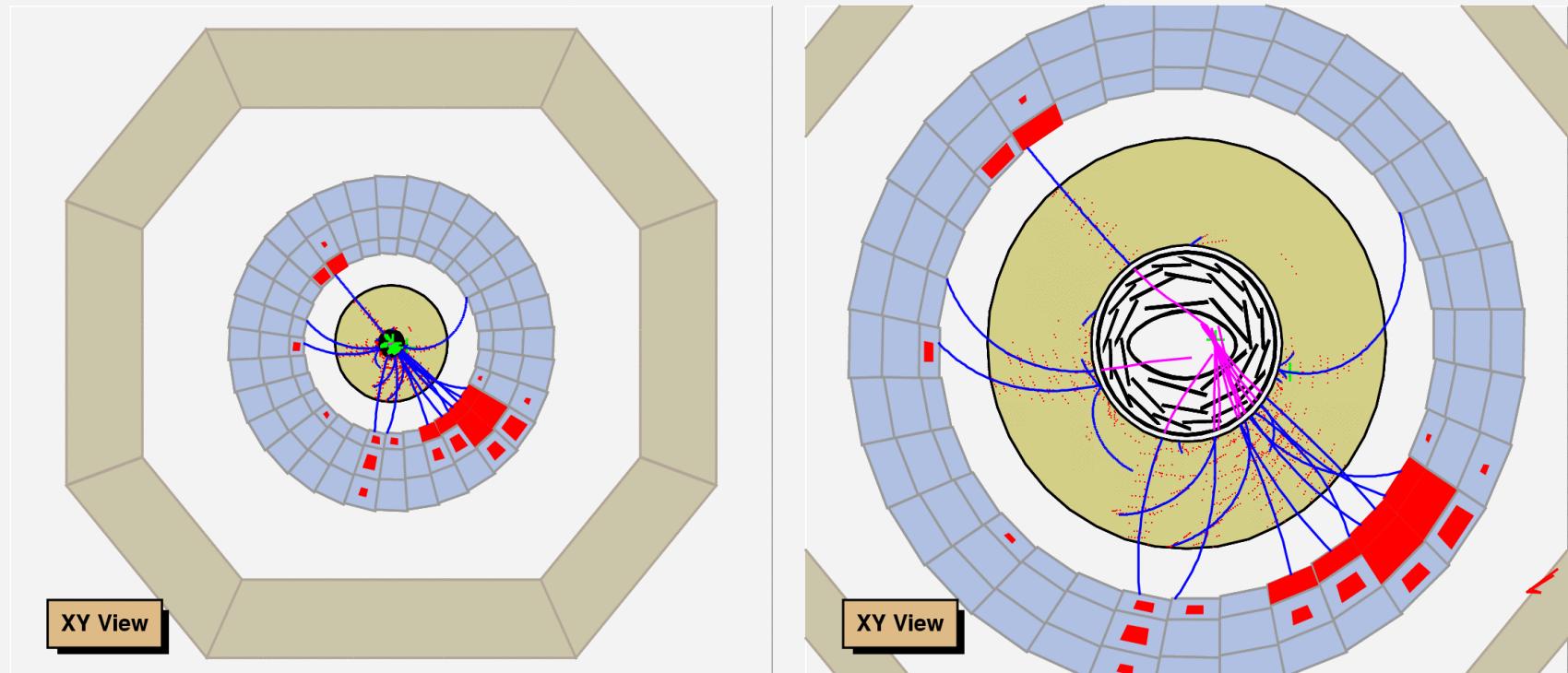
Pads

Object information

Fish-eye View



Zeus Run 43014 Event 1473					date: 14-11-2002 time: 12:32:25	
$E=149.36 \text{ GeV}$	$E_t= 89.74 \text{ GeV}$	$E-p_z= 48.37 \text{ GeV}$	$E_t= 50.22 \text{ GeV}$	$E_b= 99.15 \text{ GeV}$		
$E_r= 0.00 \text{ GeV}$	$p_t= 4.03 \text{ GeV}$	$p_x= 1.18 \text{ GeV}$	$p_y= 3.85 \text{ GeV}$	$p_z=101.00 \text{ GeV}$		
$\phi= 1.27$	$t_f= -0.64 \text{ ns}$	$t_b= -0.18 \text{ ns}$	$t_r=-100.00 \text{ ns}$	$t_g= -0.37 \text{ ns}$		



GUI on Windows



Old TGWin32 by Valeri Fine

- OK for graphics in canvas
- Not OK for the GUI
- A maintenance burden

TGWin32gdk by Bertrand Bellenot

- TVirtualX compliant (see next slide)

TGQt by Valeri Fine

- Should be TVirtualX compliant
- Hope to have it soon in CVS



TGWin32gdk status on Windows

Current Status

Pro:

- ✓ Gui fully working
- ✓ Same look and feel as other platforms
- ✓ Fully compatible with other platforms
- ✓ OpenGL is working

Cons:

- ✓ slower
- ✓ No Sockets (pending)
- ✓ No memory mapped files

To-do list

Short term:

- ✓ Improve speed
- ✓ Implement Sockets

Middle term:

- ✓ Implement X3D
- ✓ Implement TMapFile

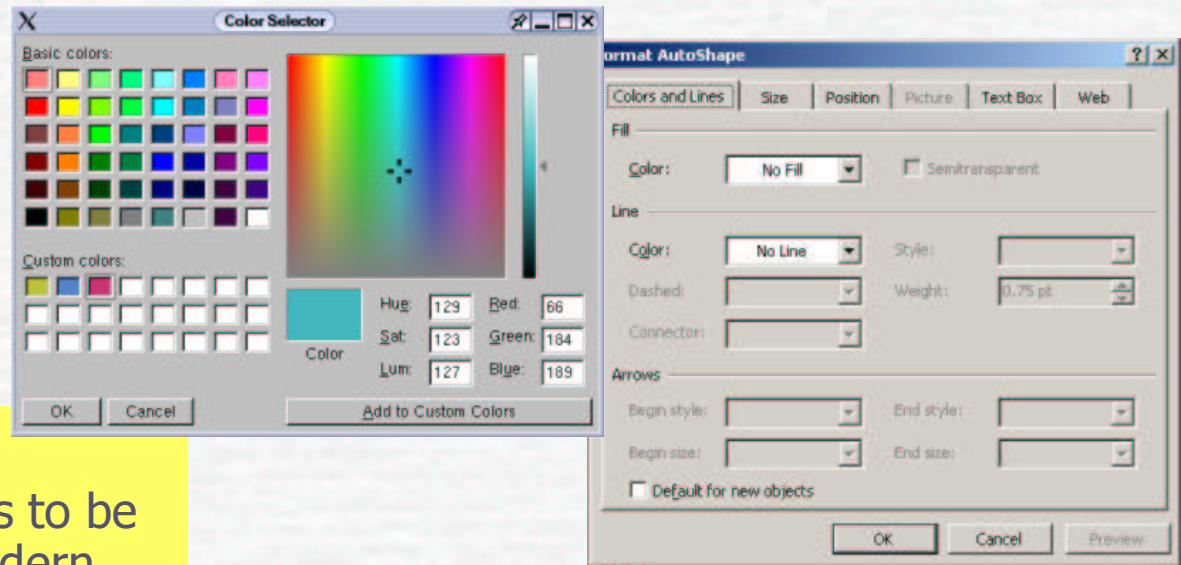
Long term:

- ✓ “win32 native” version
- ✓ rootd as a windows service

New graphical interface



- ☛ Interface Redesign
 - core panels and tools to be more in line with modern interfaces
- ☛ GUI Builder
 - First step (done): implement the ability to generate the code for an existing GUI.
 - Second step: implement a GUI builder





Graphics Improvements

New class **TGraphSmooth** (Christian Stratowa)

- This class is a helper class to smooth TGraph, TGraphErrors or interpolate a graph at a set of given points. See new tutorial motorcycle.C

New class **TSVG**

- TSVG may be used like TPostScript to produce a Scalable Vector Graphics file instead of a postscript file.
- Viewers like Internet Explorer can view directly the SVG files.

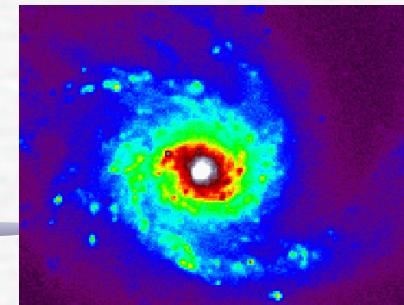
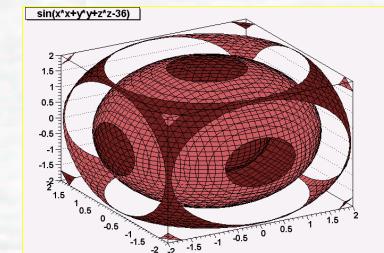
Drawing **TF3**

TASImage

- Based on AfterImage

freetype 2 font support

- Distributed by default

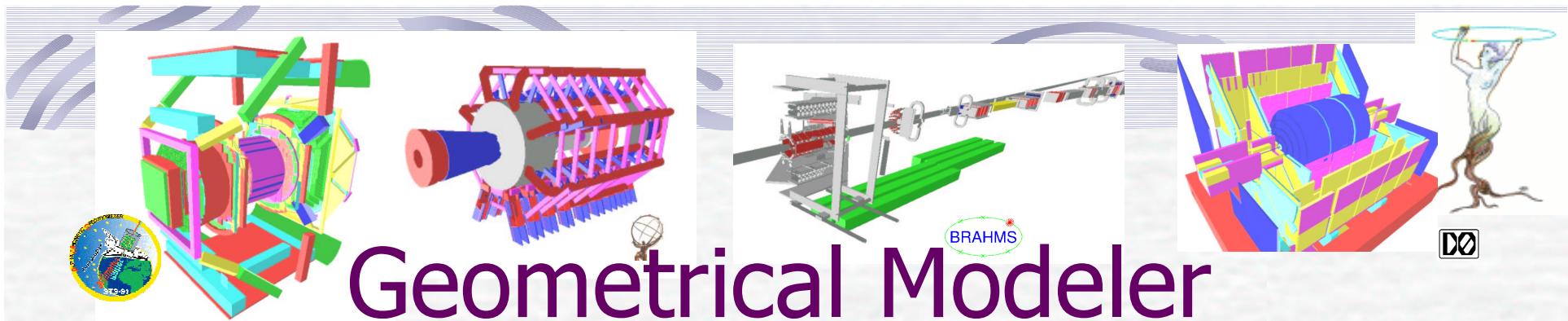


New 3-D Graphics Interface

by Olivier Couet



- ❑ Abstract class `TVirtualView3D`
- ❑ Implementations
 - `TViewPad3D`
 - `TViewX3D`
 - `TViewOpenGL`
 - `TViewOpenInventor`

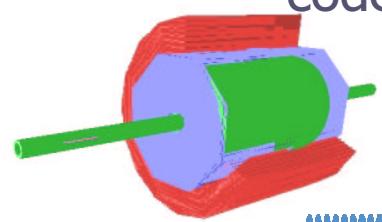


Geometrical Modeler

Andrei Gheata



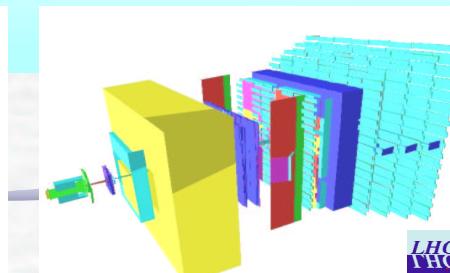
- Able to represent & navigate geometries of most HEP experiments
- Faster than Geant3 : 20% (ATLAS) up to 800% (CDF)
- Includes an interactive geometry checker able to detect/visualize most geometry definition errors (none of the tested geometries is error-free)
- To be soon integrated in a general VMC scheme able to run several simulation MC's with same user code/geometry



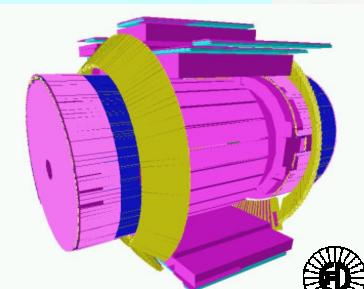
R.Brun: April 30



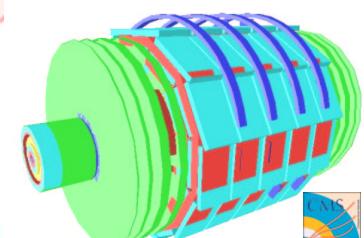
ROOT Status & Developments



LHCb
THCP



33



CMS



Geometrical Modeler Features

- ☛ Geometry browsing + interactive visualization based on context menus
- ☛ Easy-to-use API/user interface
- ☛ Extensible set of 16 shapes, Boolean composite shapes & parameterized
- ☛ Able to automatically map any G3 geometry
- ☛ Provides navigation functionality ("where am I?", distances computation, "safety radius", stepping, ...)

☛ I/O:

	N objects	RZ size (G3)	.root size (fully voxelized)	Time to load P IV/2.4Ghz
ATLAS	29.046.966	9632 kBytes	4238 kBytes	~ 1 second



Geometrical Modeler Features

- ➊ Several interactive checking methods
- ➋ Geometry overlap checker
 - providing a sorted list of overlaps/extrusions & taking as input a minimum value for the overlapping distance
- ➌ Extensively benchmarked against G3
 - able to optimize even non-optimizable G3 geometries
 - big gain in speed



The Virtual MonteCarlo

- The abstract interface `TVirtualMC` is being redesigned to accommodate the geometry package.
 - **Geant3**: operational with new geometry
 - **Fluka**: work in progress
 - **Geant4**: discussion in June?

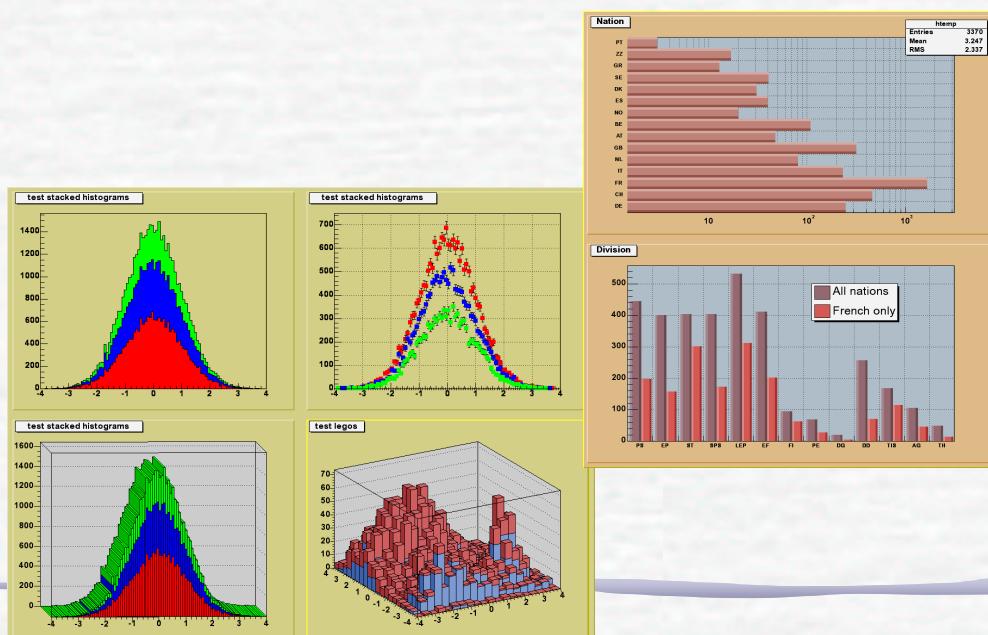
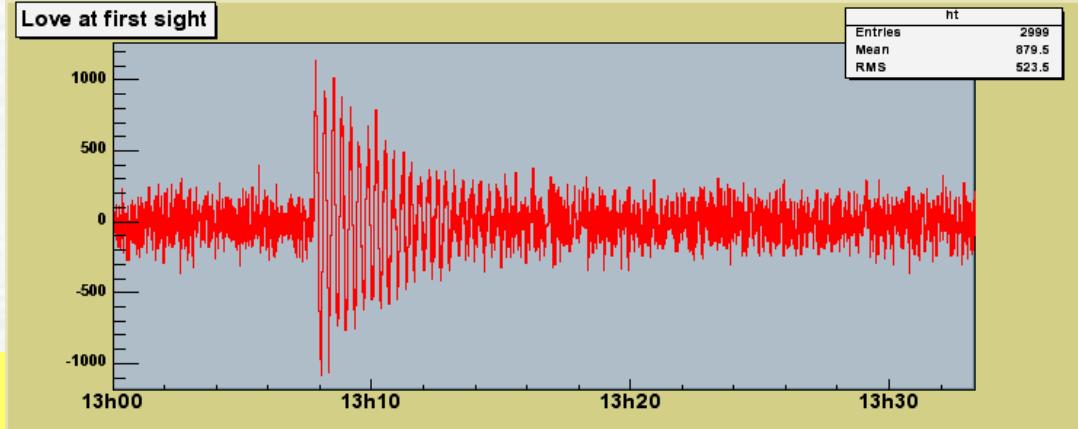
Histograms

Fitting
Statistics

Histograms



- ✓ New class **THStack**
- ✓ Long list of new functions in **TH1**
- ✓ Plenty of new drawing options
- ✓ Filling with string variables
- ✓ **TH1::Merge(TCollection *list)**



New Fitter based on Fumili

by Stanislav Nesterov

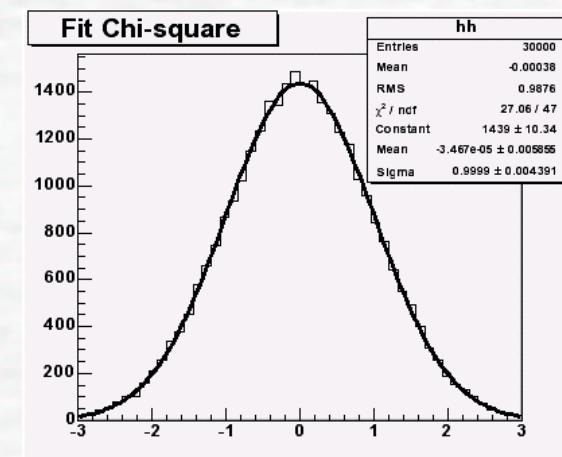
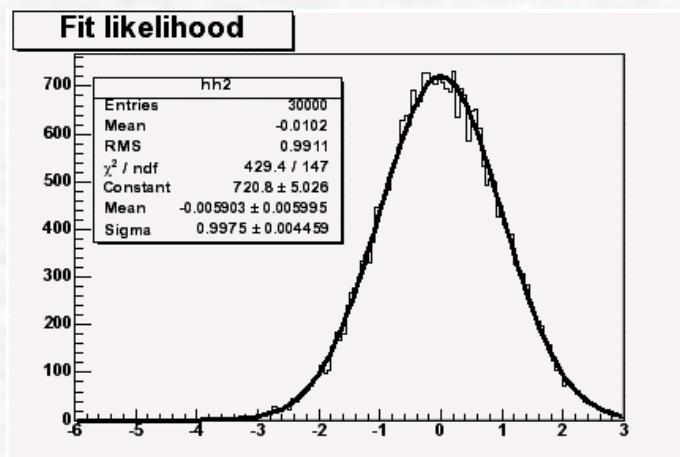
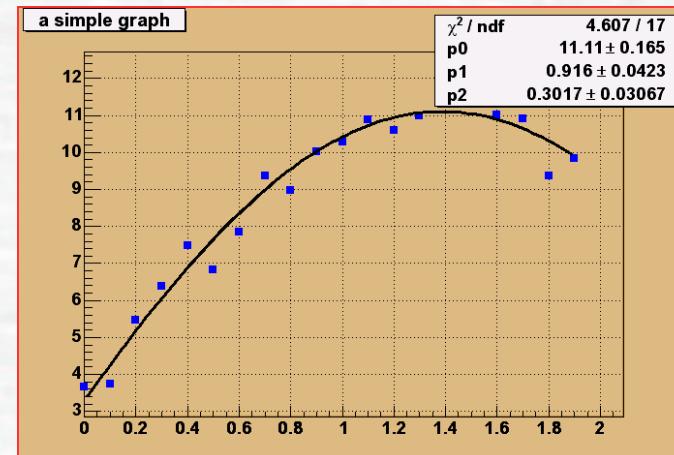


TFumili

```

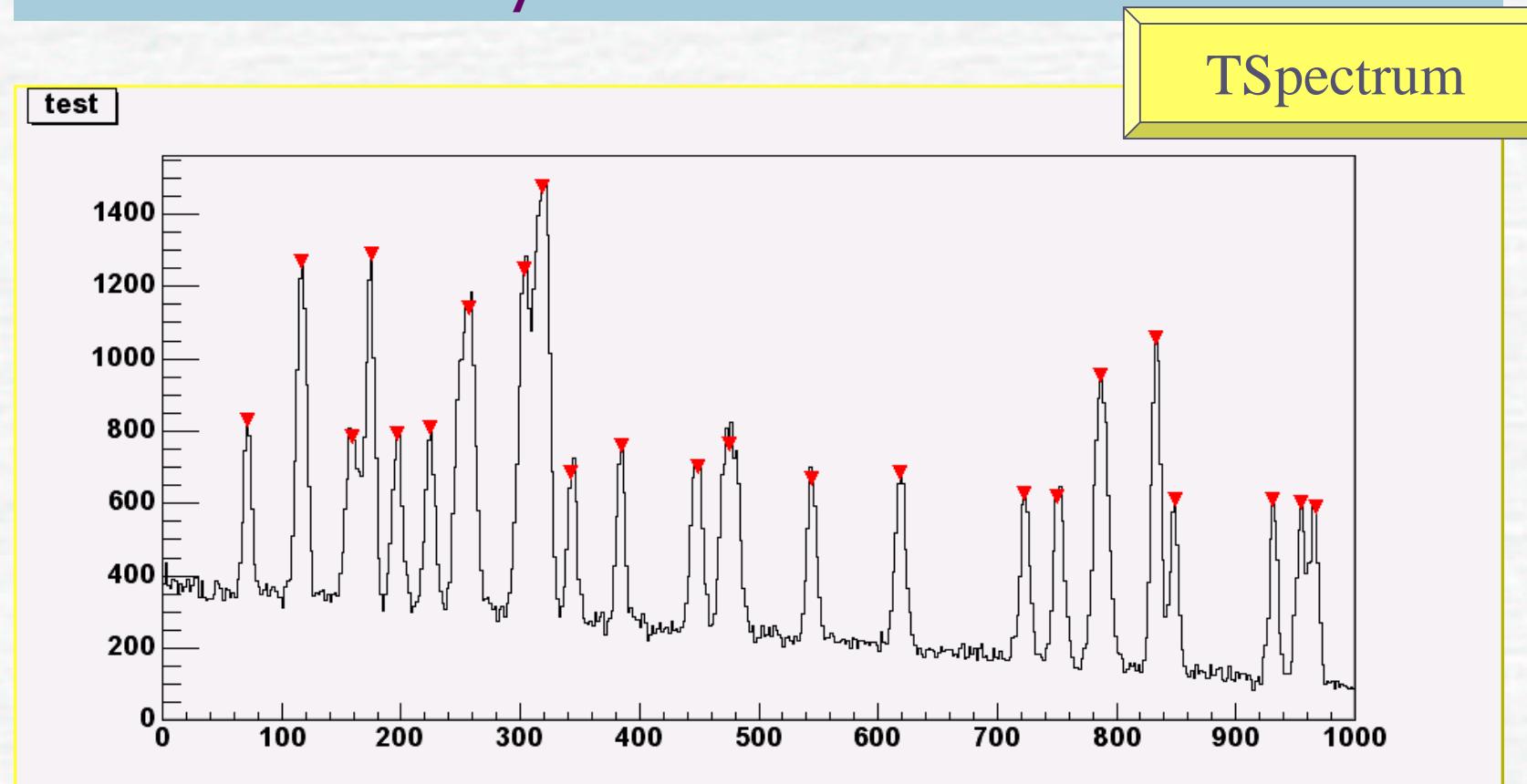
NO. NAME      VALUE      ERROR
1 Constant   1.43868e+03  1.03381e+01
2 Mean       -3.46702e-05  5.85516e-03
3 Sigma      9.99909e-01   4.39103e-03
FCN=429.416 FROM FUMILI STATUS=CONVERGED
EDM=-0.000153733
EXT PARAMETER
NO. NAME      VALUE      ERROR
1 Constant   7.20812e+02  5.02644e+00
2 Mean       -5.90300e-03  5.99549e-03
3 Sigma      9.97522e-01   4.45945e-03
FCN=4.60736 FROM FUMILI STATUS=CONVERGED
EDM=-1.86562e-12
EXT PARAMETER
NO. NAME      VALUE      ERROR
1 p0        1.11054e+01  3.07514e-01
2 p1        9.15990e-01  7.88300e-02
3 p2        3.01665e-01  5.71617e-02
STEP      FIRST
SIZE      DERIVATIVE
7.03174e-02 -3.01604e-03
1.27473e-05 -3.70873e-01
9.85699e-05 -9.33517e+00
23 CALLS OF FCN
STEP      FIRST
SIZE      DERIVATIVE
2.45219e-02 1.45077e-04
-6.84163e-05 1.62894e+00
-3.69350e-05 1.24123e+00
41 CALLS OF FCN
STEP      FIRST
SIZE      DERIVATIVE
2.98072e-07 -4.84978e-06
-1.79370e-08 -3.45869e-06
2.15786e-08 -2.23404e-05
10 CALLS OF FCN

```



Peak Finder + Deconvolutions

by Miroslav Morach





New Features and Classes

TMATRIX

- Many enhancements by Eddy Offermann (Renaissance Technologies)

TMath

- New fundamental mathematical and physical constants (Tony Colley).
- New functions: Voigt(), BreitWigner(), Bessel and Struve
- Add two new sorting functions (Adrian Bevan)
- Add functions TMath::IsInside



TMath (1)

TMath.h

```
File Edit Search Preferences Shell Macro Windows Help
/home/brun/root/base/inc/TMath.h 19391 bytes

// Fundamental constants
static Double_t Pi() { return 3.14159265358979323846; }
static Double_t TwoPi() { return 2.0 * Pi(); }
static Double_t PiOver2() { return Pi() / 2.0; }
static Double_t PiOver4() { return Pi() / 4.0; }
static Double_t InvPi() { return 1.0 / Pi(); }
static Double_t RadToDeg() { return 180.0 / Pi(); }
static Double_t DegToRad() { return Pi() / 180.0; }

// e (base of natural log)
static Double_t E() { return 2.71828182845904523536; }

// natural log of 10 (to convert log to ln)
static Double_t Ln10() { return 2.30258509299404568402; }

// base-10 log of e (to convert ln to log)
static Double_t LogE() { return 0.43429448190325182765; }

// velocity of light
static Double_t C() { return 2.99792458e8; } // m s^-1
static Double_t Ccgs() { return 100.0 * C(); } // cm s^-1
static Double_t CUncertainty() { return 0.0; } // exact

// gravitational constant
static Double_t G() { return 6.673e-11; } // m^3 kg^-1 s^-2
static Double_t Gccgs() { return G() / 1000.0; } // cm^3 g^-1 s^-2
static Double_t GUncertainty() { return 0.010e-11; }

// G over h-bar C
static Double_t GhbarC() { return 6.707e-39; } // (GeV/c^2)^-2
static Double_t GhbarCUncertainty() { return 0.010e-39; }

// standard acceleration of gravity
static Double_t Gm() { return 9.80665; } // m s^-2
static Double_t GmUncertainty() { return 0.0; } // exact

// Planck's constant
static Double_t H() { return 6.62606876e-34; } // J s
static Double_t Hccgs() { return 1.0e-7 * H(); } // erg s
static Double_t HUncertainty() { return 0.00000052e-34; }

// h-bar (h over 2 pi)
static Double_t Hbar() { return 1.054571596e-34; } // J s
static Double_t Hbarccgs() { return 1.0e-7 * Hbar(); } // erg s
static Double_t HbarUncertainty() { return 0.000000082e-34; }

// hc (h * c)
static Double_t HC() { return H() * C(); } // J m
static Double_t Hccgs() { return Hccgs() * Ccgs(); } // erg cm

// Boltzmann's constant
static Double_t K() { return 1.3806503e-23; } // J K^-1
static Double_t Kccgs() { return 1.0e-7 * K(); } // erg K^-1
static Double_t KUncertainty() { return 0.0000024e-23; }

// Stefan-Boltzmann constant
```

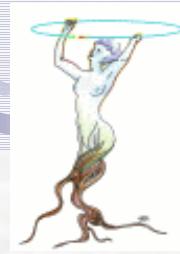
TMath.h

```
File Edit Search Preferences Shell Macro Windows Help
/home/brun/root/base/inc/TMath.h 19391 bytes

// Trigo
static Double_t Sin(Double_t);
static Double_t Cos(Double_t);
static Double_t Tan(Double_t);
static Double_t SinH(Double_t);
static Double_t CosH(Double_t);
static Double_t TanH(Double_t);
static Double_t ASin(Double_t);
static Double_t ACos(Double_t);
static Double_t ATan(Double_t);
static Double_t ATan2(Double_t, Double_t);
static Double_t ASinh(Double_t);
static Double_t ACosh(Double_t);
static Double_t ATanh(Double_t);
static Double_t Hypot(Double_t x, Double_t y);

// Misc
static Double_t Sqrt(Double_t x);
static Double_t Ceil(Double_t x);
static Double_t Floor(Double_t x);
static Double_t Exp(Double_t);
static Double_t Factorial(Int_t);
static Double_t Power(Double_t x, Double_t y);
static Double_t Log(Double_t x);
static Double_t Log2(Double_t x);
static Double_t Log10(Double_t x);
static Int_t Nint(Float_t x);
static Int_t Nint(Double_t x);
static Int_t Finite(Double_t x);
static Int_t IsNaN(Double_t x);
```

TMath (2)



The image shows three windows of a code editor displaying the TMath.h header file. The code is written in C++ and defines various mathematical functions. The functions are categorized by comments at the top of each group:

- // Binary search**: Includes functions like BinarySearch for different data types.
- // Hashing**: Includes Hash functions for void pointers and character strings.
- // IsInside**: Includes IsInside functions for different coordinate types.
- // Sorting**: Includes Sort and BubbleSort functions for different data types.
- // Min**: Includes Min functions for different data types.
- // Max**: Includes Max functions for different data types.
- // Locate Min, Max**: Includes LocMin and LocMax functions for different data types.
- // Advanced**: Includes a large number of advanced mathematical functions such as Cross, Normalize, NormCross, Normal2Plane, Erf, Erfc, Freq, Gamma, Gamma2, BreitWigner, Gaus, Landau, LnGamma, Normalize, NormCross, NormCross2, Poisson, Prob, KolmogorovProb, Voigt, and various Bessel functions (BesselI, BesselK, BesselI0, BesselK0, BesselI1, BesselK1, BesselJ0, BesselJ1, BesselY0, BesselY1, StruveH0, StruveH1, StruveL0, StruveL1).

```

// Binary search
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Short_t *array, Short_t value);
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Short_t **array, Short_t value);
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Int_t *array, Int_t value);
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Int_t **array, Int_t value);
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Float_t *array, Float_t value);
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Float_t **array, Float_t value);
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Double_t *array, Double_t value);
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Double_t **array, Double_t value);
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Long_t *array, Long_t value);
static Int_t BinarySearch(Int_t n, const Long_t **array, Long_t value);

// Hashing
static UInt_t Hash(const void *txt, Int_t ntxt);
static UInt_t Hash(const char *str);

// IsInside
static Bool_t IsInside(Double_t xp, Double_t yp, Int_t np,
                      Double_t xp, Double_t yp, Int_t np, Int_t np);
static Bool_t IsInside(Int_t xp, Int_t yp, Int_t np, Int_t np);

// Sorting
static void Sort(Int_t n, const Short_t *a, Int_t *index,
                 const Short_t *b, Int_t *index);
static void Sort(Int_t n, const Int_t *a, Int_t *index,
                 const Int_t *b, Int_t *index);
static void Sort(Int_t n, const Float_t *a, Int_t *index,
                 const Float_t *b, Int_t *index);
static void Sort(Int_t n, const Double_t *a, Int_t *index,
                 const Double_t *b, Int_t *index);
static void Sort(Int_t n, const Long_t *a, Int_t *index,
                 const Long_t *b, Int_t *index);
static void BubbleHigh(Int_t Narr, Double_t *arrl, Int_t *arrh,
                      Double_t *arrh, Int_t *arrl);

// Min
static Short_t Min(Short_t a, Short_t b);
static UShort_t Min(UShort_t a, UShort_t b);
static Int_t Min(Int_t a, Int_t b);
static UInt_t Min(UInt_t a, UInt_t b);
static Long_t Min(Long_t a, Long_t b);
static ULong_t Min(ULong_t a, ULong_t b);
static Double_t Min(Double_t a, Double_t b);

// Max
static Short_t Max(Short_t a, Short_t b);
static UShort_t Max(UShort_t a, UShort_t b);
static Int_t Max(Int_t a, Int_t b);
static UInt_t Max(UInt_t a, UInt_t b);
static Long_t Max(Long_t a, Long_t b);
static ULong_t Max(ULong_t a, ULong_t b);
static Double_t Max(Double_t a, Double_t b);

// Locate Min, Max
static Int_t LocMin(Int_t n, const Short_t *a);
static Int_t LocMin(Int_t n, const Int_t *a);
static Int_t LocMin(Int_t n, const Float_t *a);
static Int_t LocMin(Int_t n, const Double_t *a);
static Int_t LocMin(Int_t n, const Long_t *a);
static Int_t LocMax(Int_t n, const Short_t *a);
static Int_t LocMax(Int_t n, const Int_t *a);
static Int_t LocMax(Int_t n, const Float_t *a);
static Int_t LocMax(Int_t n, const Double_t *a);
static Int_t LocMax(Int_t n, const Long_t *a);

// Advanced
static Float_t *Cross(Float_t v1[3],Float_t v2[3],Float_t out[3]); // calculate the Cross
static Float_t Normalize(Float_t v[3]); // Normalize a vector
static Float_t NormCross(Float_t v1[3],Float_t v2[3],Float_t out[3]); // calculate the Norm
static Float_t *Normal2Plane(Float_t v1[3],Float_t v2[3],Float_t v3[3], Float_t normal[3]); // calculate the Normal2Plane
static Double_t *Cross(Double_t v1[3],Double_t v2[3],Double_t out[3]); // calculate the Cross
static Double_t Erf(Double_t x);
static Double_t Erfc(Double_t x);
static Double_t Freq(Double_t x);
static Double_t Gamma(Double_t z);
static Double_t Gamma(Double_t a,Double_t x);
static Double_t BreitWigner(Double_t x, Double_t mean=0, Double_t gamma=1);
static Double_t Gaus(Double_t x, Double_t mean=0, Double_t sigma=1);
static Double_t Landau(Double_t x, Double_t mean=0, Double_t sigma=1);
static Double_t LnGamma(Double_t z);
static Double_t Normalize(Double_t v[3]); // Normalize a vector
static Double_t NormCross(Double_t v1[3],Double_t v2[3],Double_t out[3]); // calculate the Norm
static Double_t *Normal2Plane(Double_t v1[3],Double_t v2[3],Double_t v3[3], Double_t normal[3]);
static Double_t Poisson(Double_t x, Double_t par);
static Double_t Prob(Double_t chi2,Int_t ndf);
static Double_t KolmogorovProb(Double_t z);
static Double_t Voigt(Double_t x, Double_t sigma, Double_t lg, Int_t R = 4);

// Bessel functions
static Double_t BesselI(Int_t n,Double_t x); // integer order modified Bessel function I
static Double_t BesselK(Int_t n,Double_t x); // integer order modified Bessel function K
static Double_t BesselI0(Double_t x); // modified Bessel function I_0(x)
static Double_t BesselK0(Double_t x); // modified Bessel function K_0(x)
static Double_t BesselI1(Double_t x); // modified Bessel function I_1(x)
static Double_t BesselK1(Double_t x); // modified Bessel function K_1(x)
static Double_t BesselJ0(Double_t x); // Bessel function J0(x) for any real x
static Double_t BesselJ1(Double_t x); // Bessel function J1(x) for any real x
static Double_t BesselY0(Double_t x); // Bessel function Y0(x) for positive x
static Double_t BesselY1(Double_t x); // Bessel function Y1(x) for positive x
static Double_t StruveH0(Double_t x); // Struve functions of order 0
static Double_t StruveH1(Double_t x); // Struve functions of order 1
static Double_t StruveL0(Double_t x); // Modified Struve functions of order 0
static Double_t StruveL1(Double_t x); // Modified Struve functions of order 1

```



New Features and Classes

- ➊ **TFractionFitter (Frank Filthaut)**
 - Fits MC fractions to data histogram
- ➋ Confidence Level classes (**Christophe Delaere**)
 - **TLimit**, **TLimitDataSource** and **TConfidenceLevel**
- ⌇ **TFeldmanCousins** for confidence level (**Adrian Bevan**)

TerraFerMA

A Suite of Multivariate Analysis Tools

Sherry Towers

SUNY-SB

smjt@fnal.gov

Version 1.0 has been released
useable by anyone with access to the Root libraries

www-d0.fnal.gov/~smjt/multiv.html



TerraFerMA=Fermilab Multivariate Analysis (aka “FerMA”)

TerraFerMA is, foremost, a convenient interface to various disparate multivariate analysis packages (ex: MLPfit, Jetnet, PDE/GEM, Fisher discriminant, binned likelihood, etc)

User first fills signal and background (and data) “Samples”, which are then used as input to TerraFerMA methods. A Sample consists of variables filled for many different events.



Using a multivariate package chosen by user (ie; NN's, PDE's, Fisher Discriminants, etc), TerraFerMA methods yield probability that a data event is signal or background.

TerraFerMA also includes useful statistics tools (means, RMS's, and correlations between the variables in a Sample), and a method to detect outliers.

TStatUtils: Statistics

by Christian Stratowa



Proceedings of DSC 2003 in Vienna 25-29 March

Novel high-throughput technologies such as **DNA microarray analyses** are allowing biologists to generate sets of data in the terabyte realm. Many of these data will be deposited in the public domain, necessitating a common standard. **Currently available database systems are not appropriate for these intentions.**

In this paper, I will introduce ROOT (<http://root.cern.ch>), an object oriented framework that has been developed at CERN for distributed data warehousing and data mining of particle data in the petabyte range. Data are stored as sets of objects in machine-independent files, and specialized methods are used to get direct access to separate attributes of selected data objects. ROOT has been designed in such a way that it can query its databases in parallel on SMP/MPP machines, on clusters of PC's, or using common GRID services.

TStatUtils: Statistics

by Christian Stratowa



In order to demonstrate the applicability of ROOT to microarray data, I will present a functional prototype system, called **XPS - eXpression Profiling System**, which can be considered to be an alternative to the **Bioconductor** project. The current implementation handles the storage of **GeneChip** schemes and data, and the pre-processing, normalization and filtering of **GeneChip** data. Based on this system, I will propose a novel standard for the distributed storage of microarray data. Finally, I will emphasize the similarities between R and ROOT, and show how R could be easily extended to access ROOT from within R.

Proceedings of DSC 2003

System Infrastructure



System Enhancement

Plugin Manager

- Allow easy extension of abstract interfaces

```
# base class    regexp    plugin class   plugin lib   ctor or factory
Plugin.TFile: ^rfio:      TRFIOFile     RFIO        "TRFIOFile(const char*,Option_t*,const char*,Int_t)"
+Plugin.TFile: ^dcache:   TDCacheFile   DCache     "TDCacheFile(const char*,Option_t*,const char*,Int_t)"
```

ACLiC

- Full dependency check
- Allow selection of debug or optimized compilation
- Building of read-only scripts directories
- Ability to use CINT's pragma anywhere
- Root > .x script.C (interpreted by CINT)
- Root > .x script.C++ (by the compiler)



Port to new platforms

☛ Port to [MacOS](#)

- Ben Cowan, Keisuke Fujii, George Irwin, etc.

☛ Port to [Windows](#) with [VisualC++7.NET](#)

- Matt Langston

☛ Port to [Windows](#) with [cygwin](#) and [gcc 3.2](#)

- Axel Naumann

☛ Port to [Intel Compiler v7](#)

- Fons Rademakers

☛ Port to [Itanium 64](#)

- Fons Rademakers



Others future developments

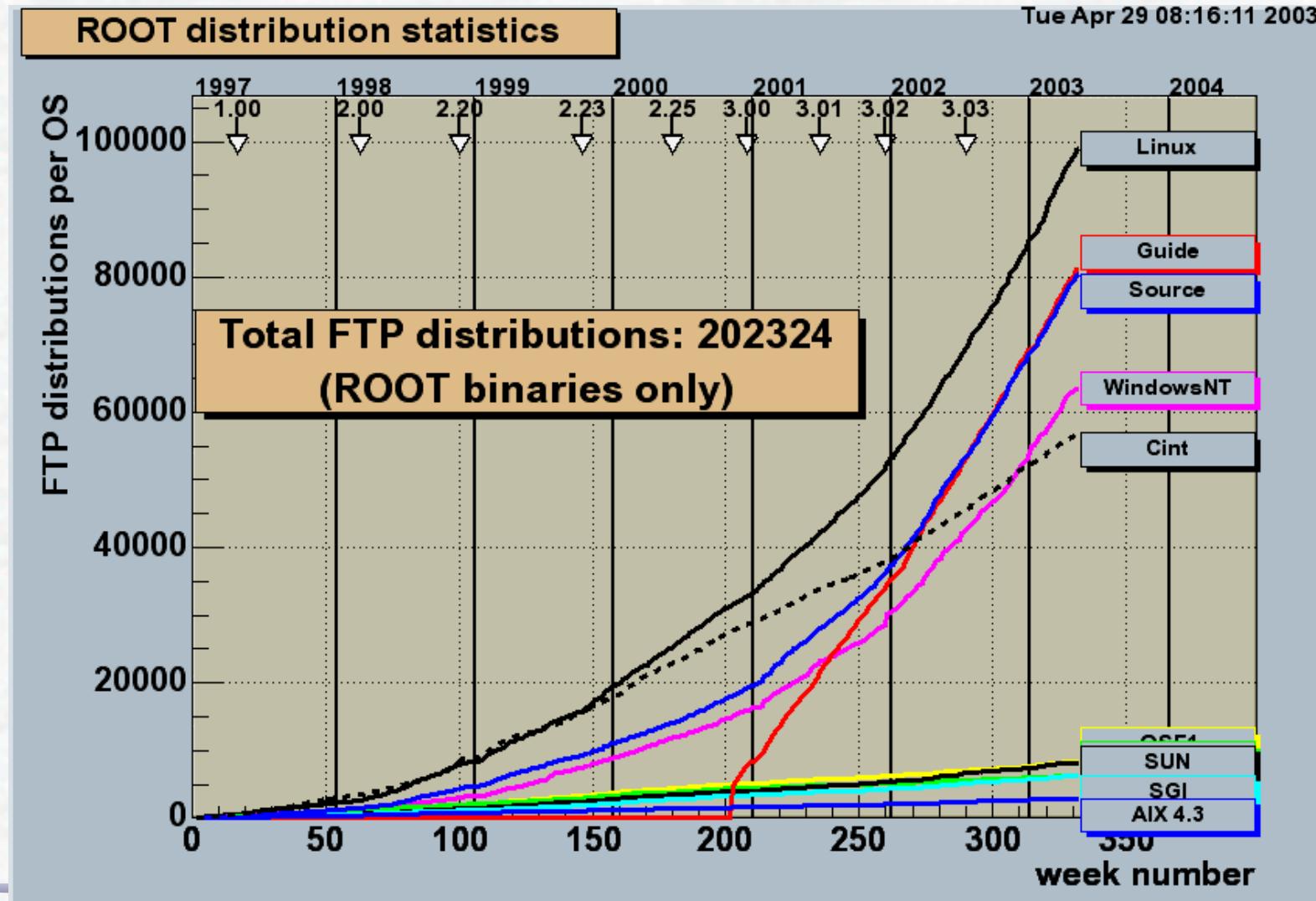
- ☛ New online help system
 - Will generate a compact file containing the documentation
 - An interface will allow easy lookup in this file
 - Information will be available in any ROOT process

Documentation: Users Guide by Ilka Antcheva



- ☛ New version of the Users Guide
 - Improved style
 - Improved Index
 - New chapters;
 - GUI
 - Geometry Package

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