



# Graphics User Interface in ROOT

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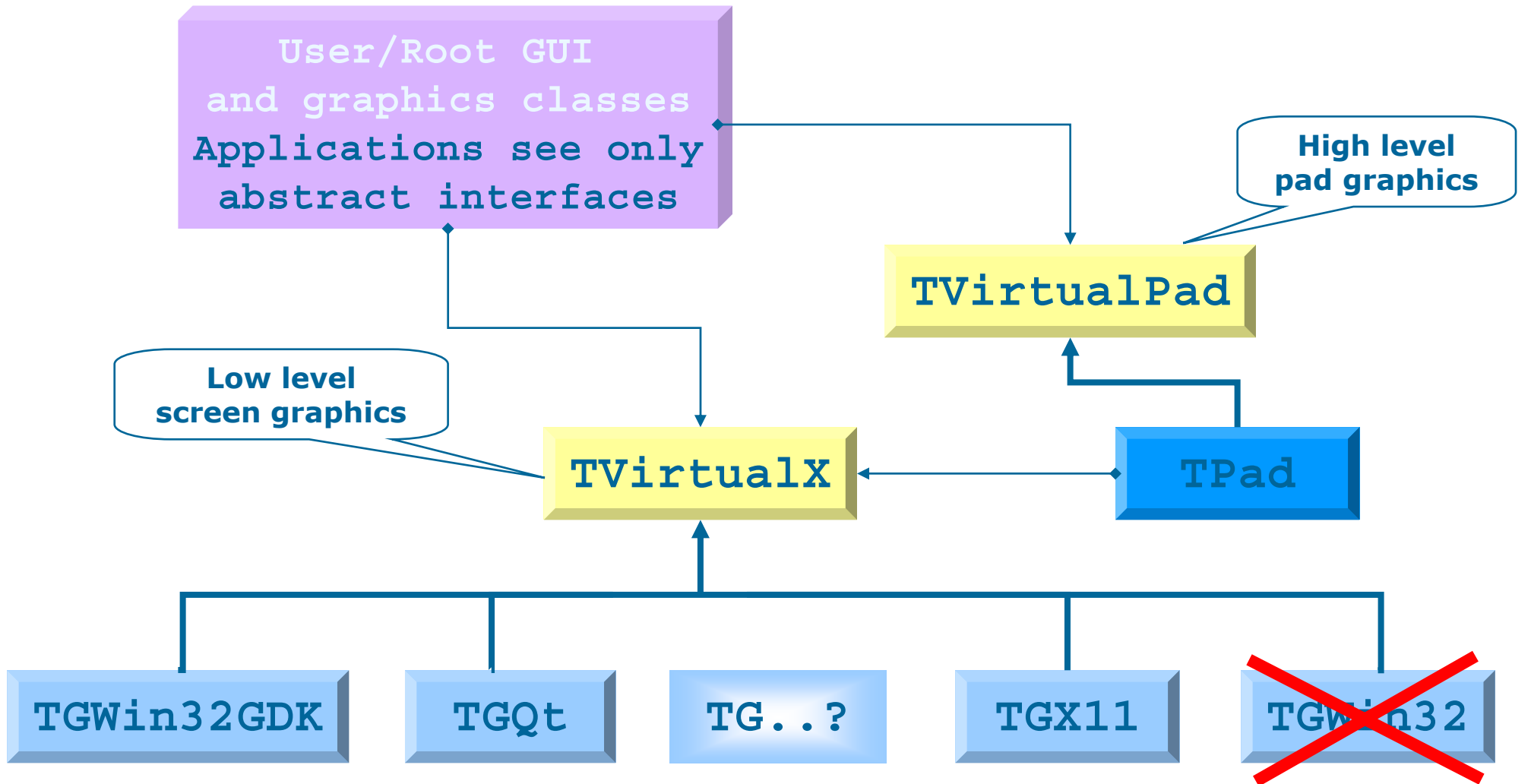




- ROOT GUI Classes
  - TVirtualX
  - Widgets
  - Layout Managers
  - Signals/Slots Communication
- Developing a GUI
  - GUI Code Generation
- Pad Editor
  - General Features
  - Focus on Users
- Next Steps



- Provide standard components for a GUI environment
  - Based on the XClass library from Hector Peraza*
  - Containers - use of ROOT container classes for fast object look up
  - Controls / widgets
  - Layout managers
- Object-oriented, event-driven programming model
  - Can be extended via inheritance
  - Signals/slots communication
  - Conventional model
- Important classes
  - TGClient – sets up the graphics system
  - TGResourcePool – global resource manager

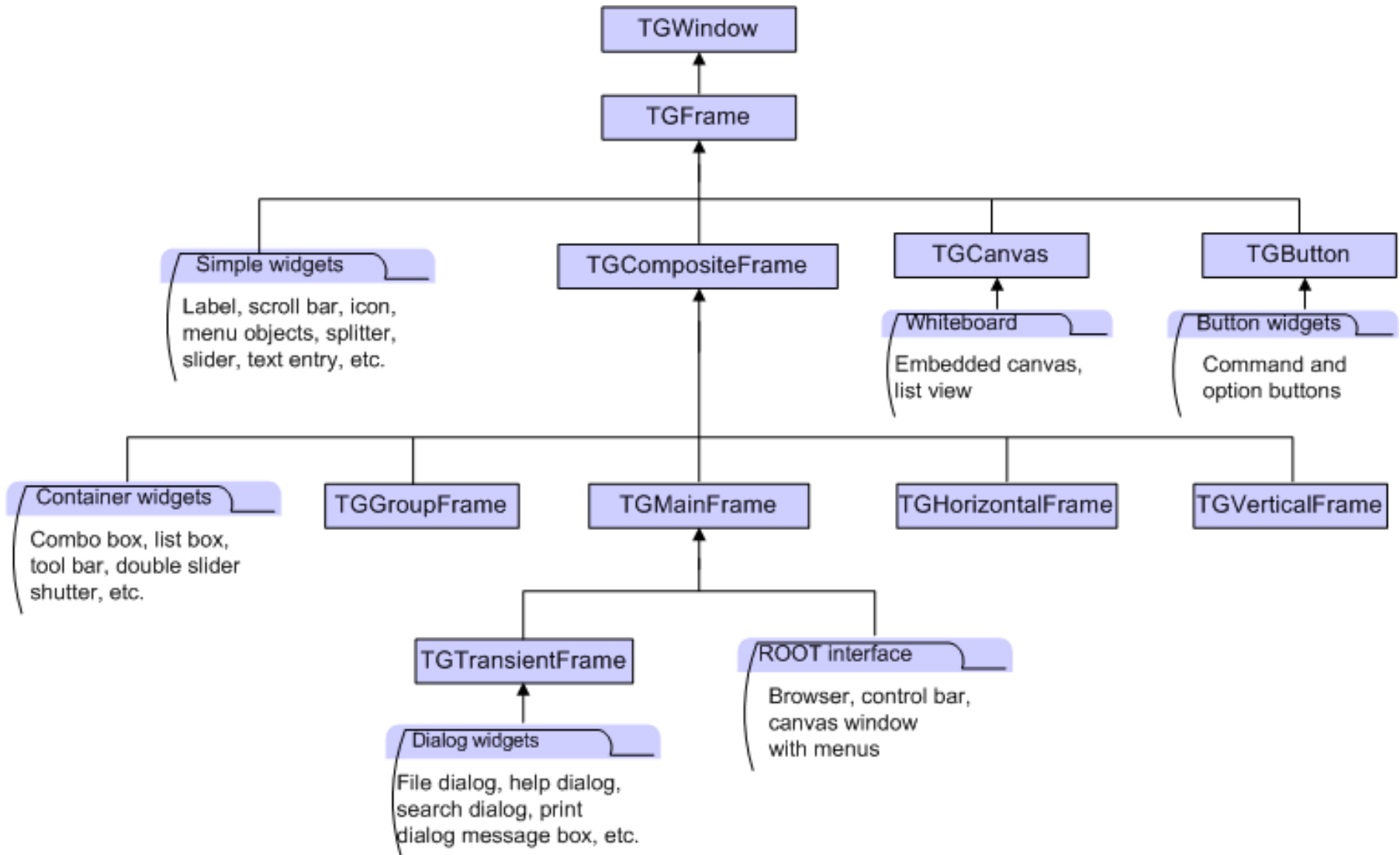




- Base classes
  - TGOBJECT – window identifier; connection to the graphics system
  - TGWidget – important for event processing
  - TGWindow – creates a new window with common characteristics
  - TGFrame – base class for simple widgets
- GUI widgets
  - Buttons: text, picture, check, radio
  - Menus: menu bar, menu title, popup menu, tool bar
  - Containers: combo box, list box, tabs, shutter
  - Text widgets: label, text entry, number entry, text edit, tool tip
  - Color: color selector, dialog, palette
  - Whiteboard: canvas, list tree
  - Miscellaneous: slider, splitter, scroll bar, spin box, progress bar, 3Dlines



# Widgets (2)



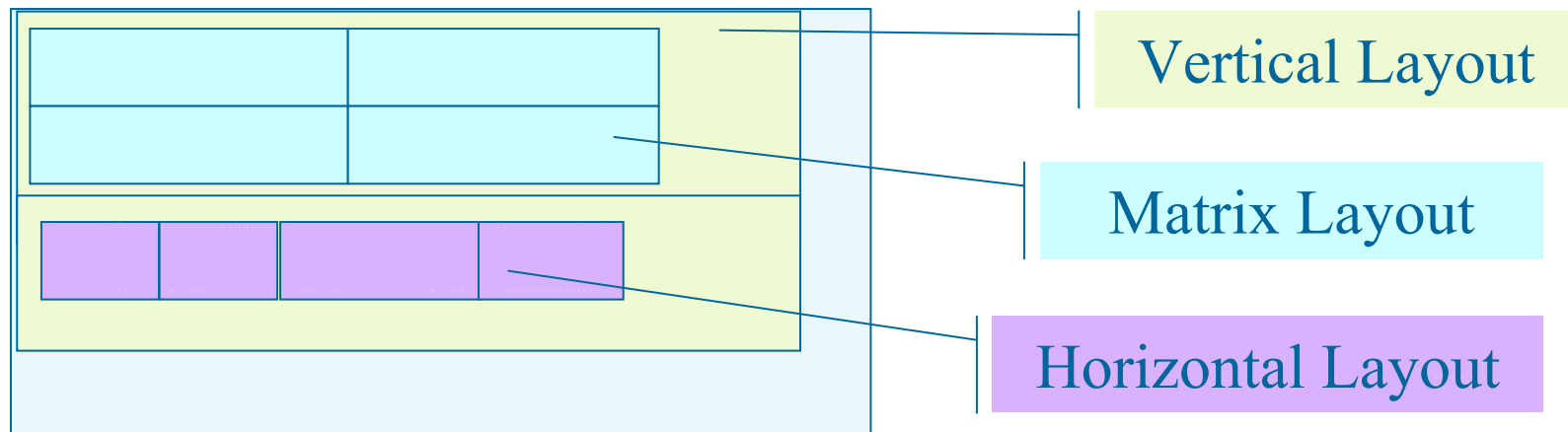


# Widgets (3)

The screenshot shows the ROOT TreeViewer window. The window title bar is labeled "X TreeViewer". Below it is a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Run", "Options", and "Help". There are three text entry fields: "Command", "Option", and "Histogram" (containing "htemp"). The main area is split into two panes: "Current folder" on the left and "Current tree : tree" on the right. The "Current folder" pane shows a tree structure with a folder "TreeList" and a sub-folder "tree". A vertical slider is on the left side of this pane. The "Current tree : tree" pane displays a list of variables with their types and values, such as "X: -empty-", "Y: -empty-", "Z: -empty-", "staff.flag", "staff.age", "staff.service", "staff.children", "staff.grade", "staff.step", "staff.nation", "staff.cat", "staff.hrweek", "staff.division", and "staff.cost". Below the panes is a progress bar showing "0%". At the bottom, there is a toolbar with several picture buttons (a plot, a stop sign, a list icon, a diamond, and a refresh icon), two text entries labeled "IList" and "OList", a set of navigation buttons (back, forward, home, end), a dropdown menu, and a "RESET" command button.



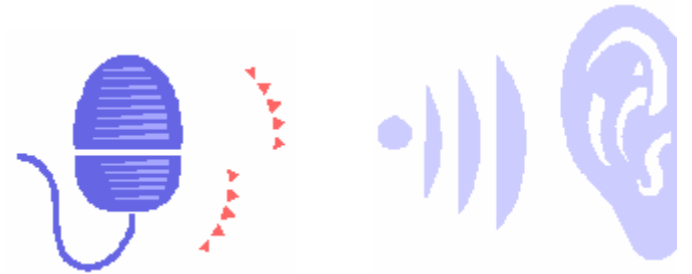
- Laying out the GUI components
  - Control the arrangement of components within a container
  - Parent-children relationship between widgets
  - Different managers
  - Layout hints specify a widget position in the container







- Signals and slots pioneered by Trolltech Qt GUI toolkit
- Integrated into the ROOT core
  - TQObject, TQConnection, TQClass
- Facilitates the programming since it allows a total independence of the interacting classes
- Classes emit signals whenever they change a significant state that others might be interested in





- Widgets send out various *signals*

- Event senders

```
virtual void Toggled(Bool_t on) { Emit("Toggled(Bool_t)", on); } // *SIGNAL*
```

- Object methods can be used as *slots*

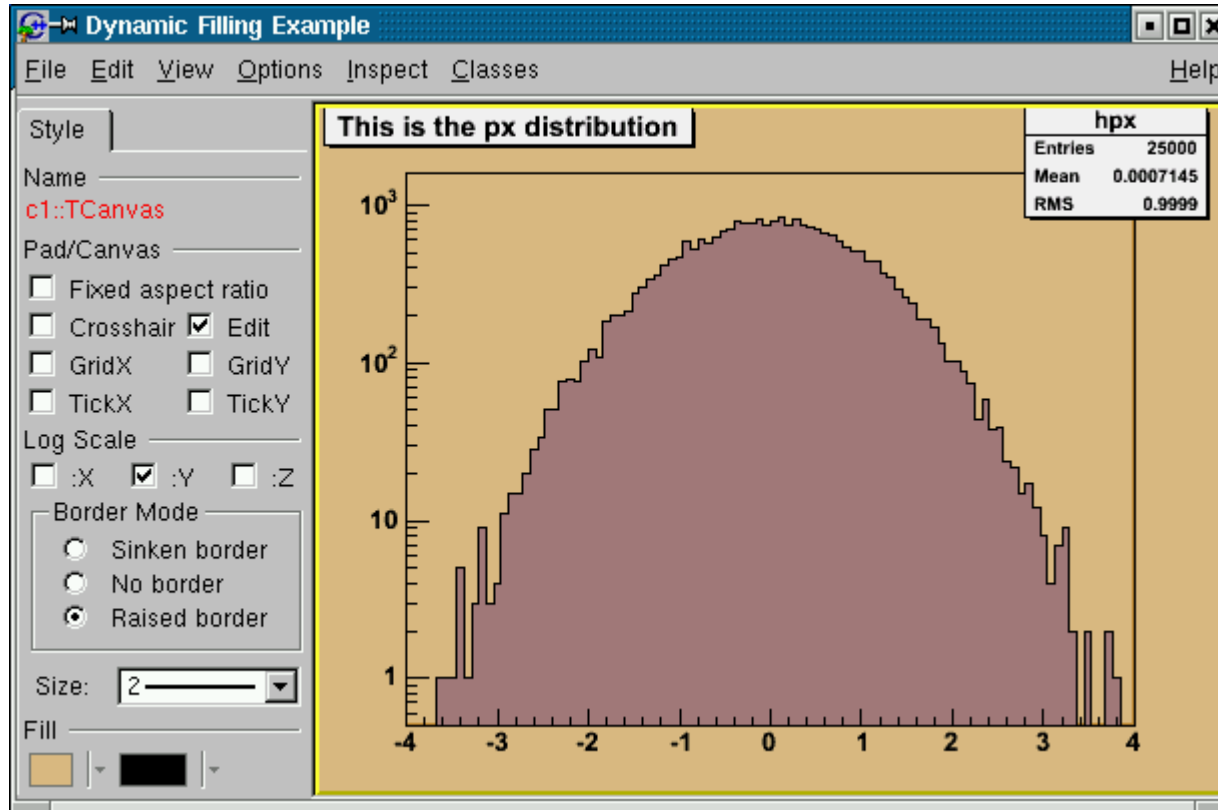
- Event receivers

```
void TPadEditor::DoLogX(Bool_t on)  
{ fPadPointer->SetLogx(on); Update(); }
```

- Signals and slots can be connected together

- Use the dictionary information and CINT interpreter to connect signals to slots

```
fLogX->Connect("Toggled(Bool_t)", "TPadEditor", this, "DoLogX(Bool_t)");
```



```
virtual void Toggled(Bool_t on) { Emit("Toggled(Bool_t)", on); } // *SIGNAL*
```

```
void TPadEditor::DoLogY(Bool_t on)  
{ fPadPointer->SetLogy(on); Update(); }
```

```
fLogX->Connect("Toggled(Bool_t)", "TPadEditor", this, "DoLogY(Bool_t)");
```



- Selecting widgets provided by ROOT GUI classes
  - Rich set for standard application functionality
  - Intuitive naming conventions
  - *SavePrimitive()* methods
- Laying out the GUI components
  - Parent-children relationship between widgets
  - Different layout managers
- Programming the components to perform actions
  - Signals/slots mechanism
  - Conventional model of event processing
- Running the GUI



- Methods *SavePrimitive()* generate automatically a macro after *Ctrl+s*
- Executing this macro brings back the GUI widgets with their attributes and keeps the layout without the action handling based on the process event or signals/slots mechanism
- Saving a running application:  
*TGMainFrame::SaveSource("macro.C", "")*
- Saving a dialog:  
*TGTransientFrame::SaveSource("dialogMacro.C", "")*



# GUI Code Generation (2)



gerrors2

File Edit View Options Inspect Classes

Save As...

Save in: roottutorials

CVS	LDAPExample.C	analyze.C
DynamicSlice.C	PhaseSpace.C	anim.C
EditorBar.C	Rolke.C	approx.C
FeldmanCousins.C	TestAuth.C	archi.C
FirstContour.C	WorldMap.C	arrow.C
FittingDemo.C	ajunk.C	basic.C
lfit.C	alien.C	basic3d.C

File name: guisave.C

Files of type: Macro files (\*.C)

Y title

X title

Style

Name

Graph::TGraphErrors

Fill

Line

Marker

Type **Ctrl+s** anywhere on the application frame to generate **C++ code in a macro**, then do:  
`root [0] .x guisave.C`



# Examples (1)



Root Shower Event Display

File Event Tools View Help

ROOT Shower Monte Carlo  
Event Display

Start New Event  
Interrupt Simulation  
Show Selection

Event  
B0  
nu(e)  
e+  
D\*(2010)-

Main Event (Shower) | Selected Track | Statistics | PDG Table

Zoom Forward Zoom Backward

Done - Total particles : 2858 - Waiting for next simulation





# Examples (2)



Select Element
✕

Periodic Table	Name	Mnemonic	Z (Charge)															
Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Period																		
1	1 H																	2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba	* 71 Lu	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra	** 103 Lr	104 Rf	105 Ha	106 Sg	107 Ns	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Uun	111 Uuu	112 Uub	113 Uut	114 Uuq	115 Uup	116 Uuh	117 Uus	118 Uuo
* Lanthanoids			* 57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb		
** Actinoids			** 89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No		







# Examples (3)



Option tabs

Input modes

Zoom controls

The screenshot shows the ZeVis interface for Zeus Run 44163 Event 2110. The top menu includes File, Edit, View, Server, Option, EOTW, and Help. Below the menu are buttons for 'Request Event from Server', 'Download File from Server', 'Local File', and 'Online Mode'. The main display area is divided into several sections:

- Left Panel (Option tabs):** Contains 'Events', 'Event Options', and 'Detector Option' tabs. Under 'Detector Option', there are checkboxes for Tracking (MVD, CTD), Calorimetry (CAL), Muon Chambers (Muons), Beam Pipe (Beam Pipe), FDET (FDET), and BAC (BAC).
- Top Center (Status information):** Displays event details: Zeus Run 44163 Event 2110, date: 19-01-2003 time: 15:39:54. It lists energy and momentum values for various components:
 

$E=112.22$ GeV	$E_{\bar{f}}=49.70$ GeV	$E-p_z=28.19$ GeV	$E_{\bar{f}}=72.00$ GeV	$E_{\nu}=40.22$ GeV
$E_r=0.00$ GeV	$p_{\bar{f}}=37.56$ GeV	$p_x=10.78$ GeV	$p_y=35.98$ GeV	$p_z=84.03$ GeV
$\phi=1.28$	$t_{\bar{f}}=0.26$ ns	$t_{\nu}=-1.08$ ns	$t_{\bar{f}}=-100.00$ ns	$t_{\nu}=-0.19$ ns
- Center (Canvas):** Contains two views: 'XY View' (a circular detector layout) and 'ZR View' (a longitudinal detector layout). Both views show particle tracks and interaction points.
- Right Panel (Zoom controls):** Includes a 'Zoom Factor' slider ranging from 'min' to 'max' and a 'max' button.
- Bottom (Object information):** Displays technical details: 'Run 44163 Event 2110' and 'ZeVis CTD Track for VCTRHL table: Id=1, F=0.533, Pt=0.429, dEdx=67.330, chi2/d.o.f.=0.58'.

Status information

Canvas

Pads

Object information





# Old Pad Editor



attfill: TFrame

Apply gStyle Close

Dynamic Filling Example

File Edit View Options Inspect Classes Help

This is the px distribution

hpx	
Entries	25000
Mean	0.0007145
RMS	0.9999

- TF1::func1
  - DrawPanel
  - SetMaximum
  - SetMinimum
  - SetNpx
  - SetRange**
  - SetParNames
  - SetName
  - SetTitle
  - Delete
  - DrawClass
  - DrawClone
  - Dump
  - Inspect
  - SetDrawOption
  - SetLineAttributes
  - SetFillAttributes
  - SetMarkerAttributes

A special TPaveText to draw histogram statistics stats 465,16 x=3.08696, y=952

attline: TFrame

Apply gStyle Close

atttext: stats

Zaft-Dingbats

- times-medium-r-normal
- greek-medium-r-normal
- courier-bold-o-normal
- courier-bold-r-normal
- courier-medium-o-normal
- courier-medium-r-normal
- helvetica-bold-o-normal
- helvetica-bold-r-normal
- helvetica-medium-o-normal
- helvetica-medium-r-normal
- times-bold-i-normal
- times-bold-r-normal
- times-medium-i-normal

Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa

Apply gStyle Close

attmarker: hpx

Apply gStyle Close

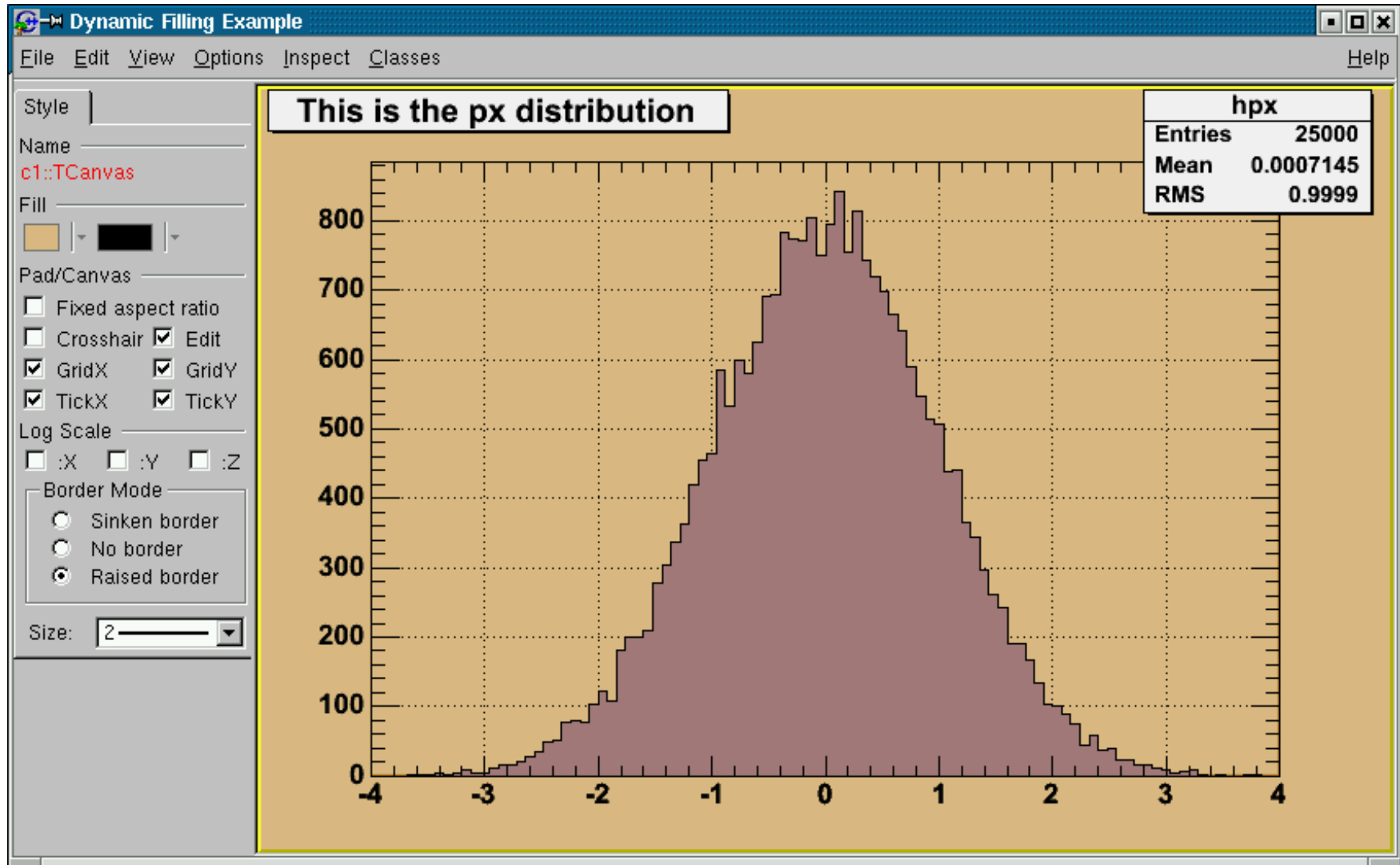




- Visual composition draws attention clearly and quickly
- Consistency – related actions work the same way
- Direct manipulation and immediate feedback
- Forgiveness – prevent/inform about dangerous steps
- Persistence – keep the same environment look
- Control – one possible thing to do (*the right one*)
- Efficiency – minimize users' work
  - *Recognition, not recall*
  - *Three mouse clicks*
- Predictability - reduce short-term memory load
  - *Miller's law of 7*

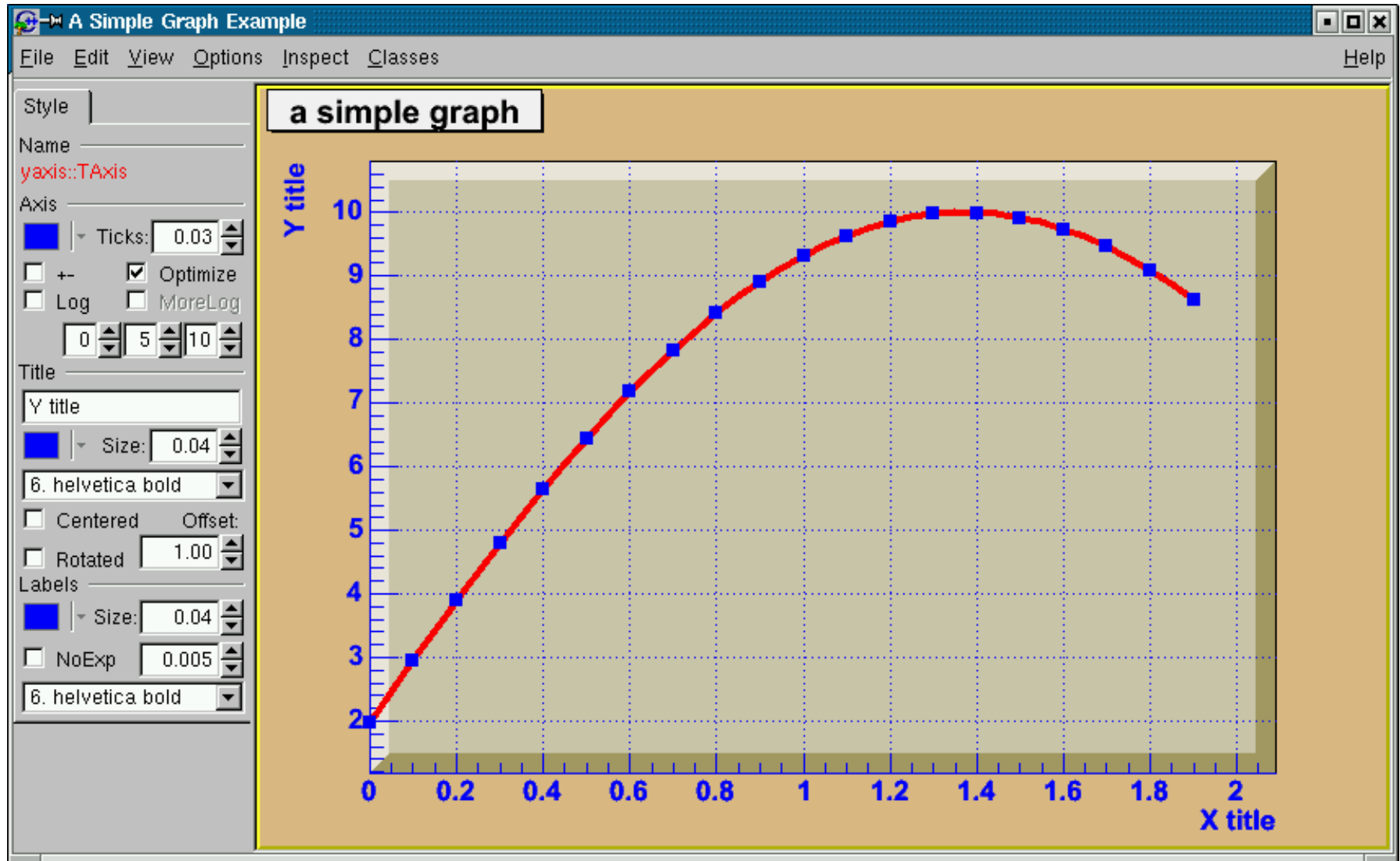


# New Pad Editor (2)





# New Pad Editor (3)





- Novices (*for a short time*)
  - Theoretical understanding, no practical experience with ROOT
  - Impatient with learning concepts; patient with performing tasks
- Advanced beginners (*many people remain at this level*)
  - Focus on a few tasks and learn more on a need-to-do basis
  - Perform several given tasks well
- Competent performers (*fewer than previous class*)
  - Know and perform complex tasks that require coordinated actions
  - Interested in solving problems and tracking down errors
- Experts (*identified by others*)
  - Ability to find solution in complex functionality
  - Interested in theories behind the design
  - Interested in interacting with other expert systems



- GUI for editing objects in ROOT
  - Histogram editor & fitter by Carsten Hof
  - Graphics primitives
- Improve the design according to the users' feedback
- Modify and iterate as much as necessary
- Integrate all system components
  - Software
  - Documentation
  - Help functions
  - Training tools