

Parallel and Functional based Analysis in ROOT (TDataFrame)

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TDataFrame

- ❖ New way to interact with ROOT columnar format
 - ❖ Inspiration taken from widely spread tools such as Pandas or Spark
 - ❖ Concept proposed earlier (e.g. LINQToROOT by G. Watts)
- ❖ Analysis expressed as a chain of **transformations** and **actions**
 - ❖ Transformation: filter, add a column, ...
 - ❖ Actions: Fill an histo, a profile, count events, ...
- ❖ The user specifies the **What** and ROOT chooses the **How**
 - ❖ Computation is only triggered at the end of the chain having the full knowledge of what the user wants to do
 - ❖ Great opportunity for optimizations (partitioning, caching, re-ordering, parallelization, etc.)

Controlling the Loop

```
TTreeReader data(tree);
TTreeReaderValue<A> x(data, "x");
TTreeReaderValue<B> y(data, "y");
TTreeReaderValue<C> z(data, "z");

while (reader.Next()) {
    if (IsGoodEvent(x, y, z))
        DoStuff(x, y, z);
}
```

```
TDataFrame data(tree, {"x", "y", "z"});

data.Filter(IsGoodEvent)
    .Foreach(DoStuff);
```

- (+) The current interface the user has full control of the event-loop
- (-) needs some boilerplate
- (-) running the event-loop in parallel is not trivial
- (-) users implement trivial operations again and again

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```
ROOT::EnableImplicitMT();
TDataFrame data(tree, {"x", "y", "z"});

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    .Foreach(DoStuff);
```

ROOT will parallelize the operations.

(!) A thread safe DoStuff needed

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Example: Cut and Fill

```
auto IsPos = [](double x) { return x > 0.; };  
TDataFrame d("tree", "data2017_*.root");  
auto h = d.Filter(IsPos, {"theta"}).Histo1D("pt");  
h->Draw(); // event loop is run here
```

- ❖ Event-loop is run lazily, upon first access to the results

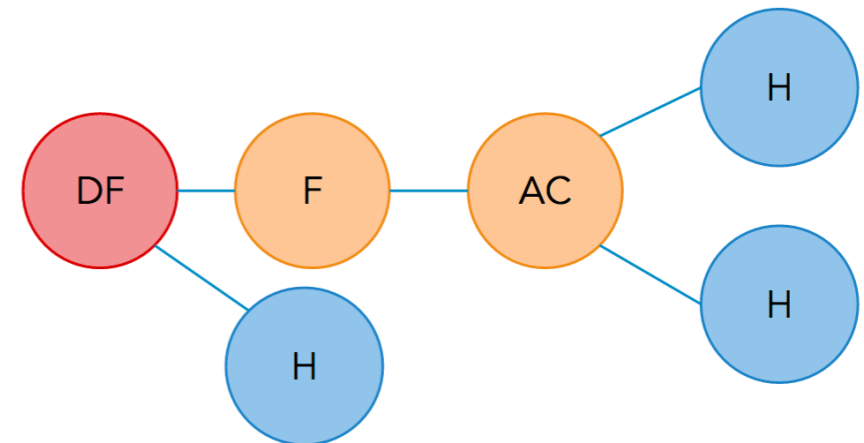
Example: Cut and Fill

```
bool IsPos(double x) { return x > 0.; }  
bool IsNeg(double x) { return x < 0.; }  
TDataFrame d("tree", "file.root");  
auto h1 = d.Filter(IsPos, {"theta"}).Histo1D("pt");  
auto h2 = d.Filter(IsNeg, {"theta"}).Histo1D("pt");  
h1->Draw(); // event loop is run once here  
h2->Draw("SAME"); // no need to run loop again here
```

- * All actions are executed in the same event-loop

Example: Branching

```
TDataFrame d("tree", "file.root", {"x"});  
// store a filtered data-frame with a new column  
auto f = d.Filter([](double a) { return a > 0.})  
           .AddColumn("z", Sum, {"x", "y"});  
// make multiple histograms out of it  
auto hz = f.Histo1D("z");  
auto hxy = f.Histo2D("x", "y");  
auto hy = d.Profile1D("x", "y");
```



- ❖ Not just functional chains but functional *graphs*

Implementation Status

- ❖ A type safe approach with everything templated
 - ❖ E.g. usage of TTreeReader
- ❖ Good performance
 - ❖ 0 copies
 - ❖ read-decompress-deserialise only what is needed
 - ❖ as many actions as the user specifies in a single event loop
- ❖ Sophisticated usage of Jitting behind the scenes possible
 - ❖ Slimmer programming model accessible: user must not specify column types, cling can jit the right template arguments
 - ❖ Write expressions for new columns or filters as strings written in C++

```
d = TDF(treeName, fileName)
n_cut = 'tracks.size() > 8'
nentries = d.Filter(n_cut).Count();
print "%s passed all filters" %nentries.GetValue()
```


Implementation Status (2)

- ❖ Python interface via PyROOT with jitted C++
- ❖ Write out **transformed** dataset in ROOT format, implicit parallelism can be activated here too
 - ❖ Write a tree from different threads (no one file per thread only!)

```
TDataFrame d(treeName, fileName);  
auto d_cut = d.Filter("b1 % 2 == 0");  
auto d2 = d_cut.Define("b1_square", "b1 * b1");  
d2.Snapshot(treeName, outFileName, {"b1", "b1_square"});
```

- ❖ Plan to read other formats too (Parquet, CSV, SQL ...)
- ❖ Benchmarking of TDataFrame and its SnapShot capabilities being performed now on desktops, Xeon bleeding edge servers and KNL
- ❖ All this will be in ROOT 6.10