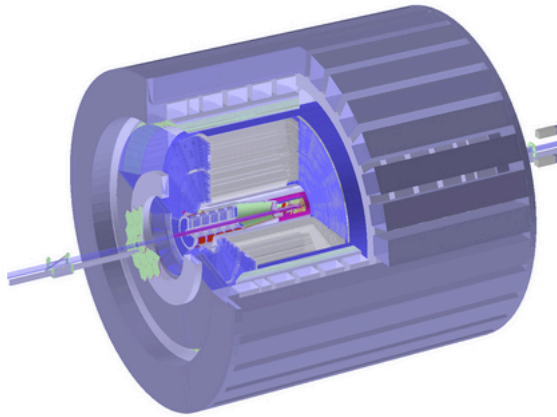




C++ programming

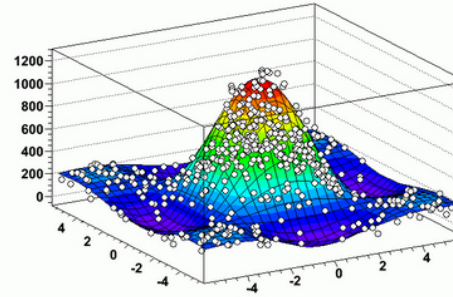
Computing session: ROOT

ROOT: overview



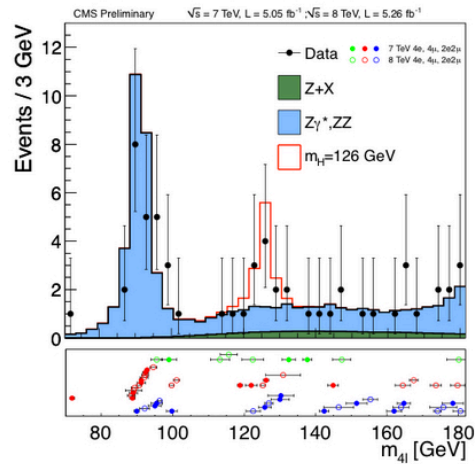
STAR detector

Minuit fit result on the Graph2DErrors points

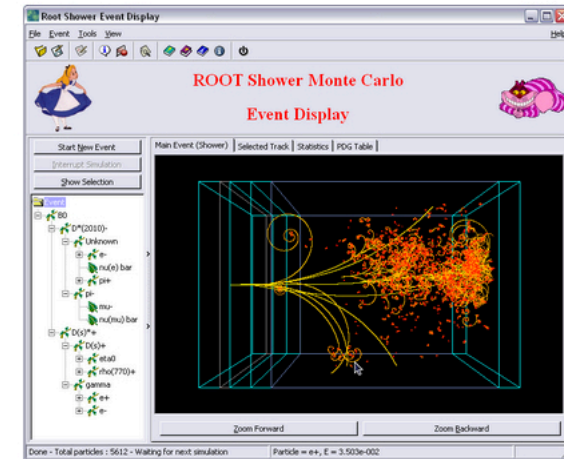


Minuit fit result on the Graph2DErrors points

- Data analysis & Visualization
- Fitting & statistics
- Randomization & MC
- Storing information
- Mathematical libraries
- Physics vectors
- GUI
- Detectors
- Event display



CMS Data MC Ratio Plot



An event display based on ROOT GUI

ROOT: useful documentation

- [Website](#)
- [User's guide](#)
- [Reference's guide](#)
- [How to](#)
- [Tutorials](#)



ROOT
Data Analysis Framework

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Getting Started



Reference Guide



Forum



Gallery

ROOT: several modes

ROOT can be used in several ways:

- Use the interpreter (**CINT**)
 - Extend with the use of macros
- Use **ACLIC** (compilation)
- Link ROOT libraries

1 - ROOT - CINT

```
1 bash$ root
```

A window showing the ROOT version will appear on the screen. Then a user console is opened with a prompt where instructions can be launched:

```
1 root [0]
```

You can now use ROOT interpreter, called **CINT**, to execute sequentially C++ instructions as shown below:

```
1 root [0] float a = 1.2345;  
2 root [1] cout<<"a^0.5 = "<<sqrt(a)<<endl;
```

Finally to quit ROOT interpreter, you simply have to do:

```
1 root [5] .q
```



The instructions that have been launched are stored in a file `/.root_history`. Moreover, in a similar way as you would do in a Terminal, you can use the top and bottom array to browse in the history from the ROOT interpreter.

1 - ROOT - CINT

It is interesting to notice that **ROOT** can be launch with several options. To know then, you can simply type:

```
root --help
```

As you can see from the output, it is also possible to use dedicated file to configure **ROOT** usage.



- **.rootrc** is a file containing some global default for your **ROOT** session. There are three locations where the system looks for this file: `$ROOTSYS/system.rootrc`, `/.rootrc` and `./rootrc` (the latter taking precedence over the former). If you type in a root session the command `gEnv->Print()` you see which defaults are active.
- **.rootalias.C**: It is loaded and executed at **ROOT** startup. It can define some often used functions.
- **.rootlogon.C**: It contains the code that will be executed at **ROOT** startup.
- **.rootlogoff.C**: it is called when the session is finishing.

These last 3 files are always taken from the current working directory. If you would like to have a global version of one or all of these files make the change in your `/.rootrc`.

2 – Several modes

Start a simple example by using **TMath::Sqrt()**

- Check the documentation
- Use the auto-completion

- **Use it in CINT**

```
root [0] TMath::Sqrt(2)
(Double_t)1.41421356237309515e+00
```

- **Macro**

- Simple case, no function, write the lines in a file test.C

```
1 {
2   TMath::Sqrt(2);
3 }
```

- Declare function(s) in a file test.C

test.C

```
1 void f(double a){
2   cout<<"sqrt("<<a<<" ) = "<<TMath::Sqrt(a)<<endl;
3 }
```

In CINT:

```
root [0] .L test.C
root [1] f(5)
sqrt(5) = 2.23607
```

2 – Several modes

Start a simple example by using **TMath::Sqrt()**

- Using ROOT libraries within a g++ compile line
 - Need to have a “main” in order to have a executable

main.cc

```
#include <iostream>
#include "TMath.h"

using namespace std;

void f(double a){
    cout<<"sqrt("<<a<<" ) = "<<TMath::Sqrt(a)<<endl;
}

int main(){
    f(5);
    return 0;
}
```

In the terminal:

```
g++ `root-config --cflags --glibs` -o main main.cc
```

root-config -cflags: needed to access the headers

root-config -glibs: needed to access the libraries

Using math functions

Start a simple example by using `TMath::PoissonI(Double_t, Double_t)`

- Call the function
- Use the class `TF1`

```
root [0] TMath::PoissonI(  
  
Double_t PoissonI(Double_t x, Double_t par)  
root [0] TMath::PoissonI(2,2)  
(Double_t)2.70670566473225405e-01
```

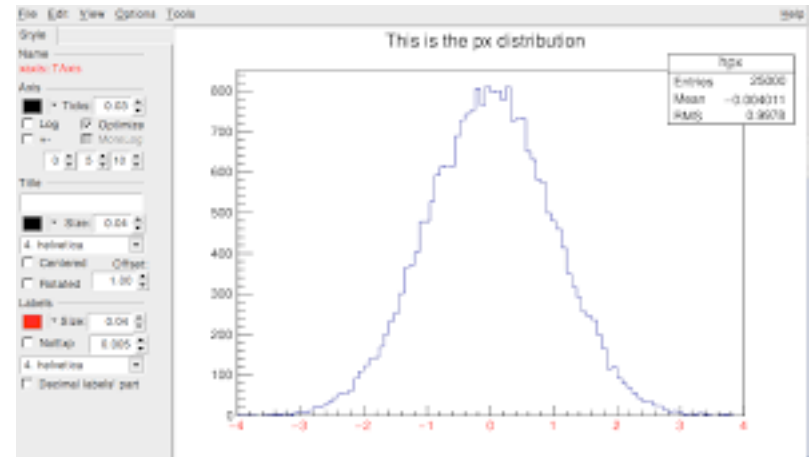
```
root [0] TF1 f("f","TMath::PoissonI(x,[0])",0,10);  
root [1] f.SetParameter(0,2);  
root [2] f.Eval(2)  
(const Double_t)2.70670566473225405e-01
```

```
root [4] f.Integral(0,3)  
(Double_t)6.77173162151485930e-01  
root [5] f.Draw();
```

Histograms: TH1(F)

Use the class TH1F

- Check the documentation
- Use the auto-completion functionality
- Fill an histogram
- Access to statistics information
- Change the graphical parameters
 - Axis title
 - Line color and width
 - Y-range
- Save “it” in several format (.C, .root, .png)



TH1F Class Reference

Histogram Library

List of all members | Public Member Functions | Protected Member Functions | Friends | List of all members

1-D histogram with a float per channel (see TH1 documentation)

Definition at line 567 of file TH1.h.

Public Member Functions

TH1F ()

Constructor. More...

TH1F (const char *name, const char *title, Int_t nbinsx, Double_t xlow, Double_t xup)

Create a 1-Dim histogram with fix bins of type float (see TH1::TH1 for explanation of parameters) More...

TH1F (const char *name, const char *title, Int_t nbinsx, const Float_t *xbins)

Create a 1-Dim histogram with variable bins of type float (see TH1::TH1 for explanation of parameters) More...

TH1F (const char *name, const char *title, Int_t nbinsx, const Double_t *xbins)

Create a 1-Dim histogram with variable bins of type float (see TH1::TH1 for explanation of parameters) More...

TH1F (const TVectorF &v)

Create a histogram from a TVectorF by default the histogram name is "TVectorF" and title = "". More...

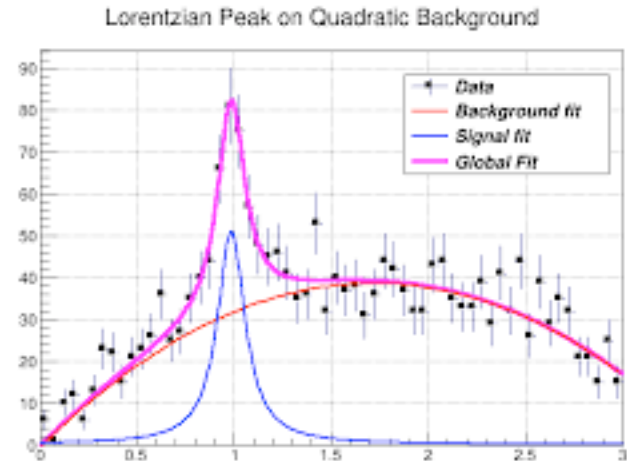
TH1F (const TH1F &h1f)

Copy Constructor. More...

Canvas: TCanvas

Use the class TCanvas

- Check the documentation
- Change the scale (logScale)
- Create a new canvas divide into 2



Going a bit further:

- Drawing the error bars (see draw options)
- Overlaying 2 histograms
- Using a legend: **class TLegend**

Files: TFile

Use the class TFile

- Check the documentation
- Save the histo and/or the canvas
- Reopen the file
- Use a **TBrowser**

Now we can repeat this example but in a standalone compiled code

Fitting histograms

Interactive mode

- Exploring the possibilities
- Interpretation of the outputs
- Discussion about statistical results

Using methods in a macro/program

- Access the fitted values

Example to generate a random histo with a gaussian distribution:

```
TF1 *mygaus = new TF1("mygaus", "TMath::Gaus(x,3,5)",0,6");  
TH1F h1("h1","test1",100,0,6");  
h1.FillRandom("mygaus",10000);  
h1.Draw();
```

TTree

Creating a TTree

- 2 branches (int/float)
- Filled with random values
- 10 entries
- Saved in a file: tree.root

```
#include "TTree.h"
#include "TFile.h"
#include "TRandom3.h"
int main(){
    //create variables
    int a;
    float b;
    //create a tree
    TTree* tree = new TTree("tree","");
    tree->Branch("br_a",&a);
    tree->Branch("br_b",&b);

    //will generate random numbers
    int nloop = 10;
    TRandom3 r;
    for(int i=0;i<nloop;i++){
        //set values for the 2 variables
        a = r.Poisson(5.1);
        b = r.Gaus(10,2);
        //cout<<a<<" "<<b<<endl;
        //fill the tree
        tree->Fill();
    }
    //Open a file
    TFile fout("tree.root","RECREATE");
    //Save the tree
    tree->Write();
    fout.Write();
    fout.Close(); // close the file
}
```

TTree

Creating a TTree

- Read the tree
- Print the values a/b

```
#include "TTree.h"
#include "TFile.h"
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main(){
    //create variables
    int a;
    float b;
    //Open the file
    TFile fin("tree.root", "READ");
    //Retrieve the tree
    TTree* tree = (TTree*) (fin.Get("tree"));
    //Create a "link" between the branches and the variables
    tree->SetBranchAddress("br_a",&a);
    tree->SetBranchAddress("br_b",&b);

    //Loop over the tree
    for(int i=0;i<tree->GetEntries();i++){
        //Read the entry i --> a & b will take the values of the current entry
        tree->GetEntry(i);
        cout<<a<<" "<<b<<endl;
    }
}
```

TTree

Going further

- In that example:
 - creating histograms
 - Performing fits ...
- Draw function of TTree
- TTreeView