

RODOT Data Analysis Framework

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What is ROOT?

- Open source software for processing of data
- Developed at CERN and based on C++
- Use:
 - By nearly all Nuclear and High Energy Physics experiments
 - Medical and financial industries, other applications
- Data Analysis *Framework*
 - Many different functions in one program
 - Simpler for the user

The development of ROOT

- Former data analysis software: PAW based on FORTRAN
- In the '90, explosion of experiments' data rate

→ more efficient data storage and analysis software was needed

- software for the experiments now based on C++
- First public release at the end of 1995

- Since 25 years a team improves ROOT constantly
 - \rightarrow new versions are released frequently

What is ROOT capable of?

- Data analysis
 - Visualise data
 - Compare measurements to theoretical models
 - Interactive analysis



Examples of applications in ROOT

```
template <typename T, unsigned int NDIM>
class THnHelper : public ROOT::Detail::RDF::RActionImpl<THnHelper<T, NDIM>> {
  public:
    /// This is a handy, expressive shortcut.
    using THn_t = THnT<T>;
    /// This type is a requirement for every helper.
    using Result_t = THn_t;
```

private:

std::vector<std::shared_ptr<THn_t>> fHistos; // one per data processing slot

public:

```
/// This constructor takes all the parameters necessary to build the THnTs. In addition,
/// the columns which will be used.
THnHelper(std::string view name, std::string view title, std::array<int, NDIM> nbins, std
          std::array<double, NDIM> xmax)
   const auto nSlots = ROOT::IsImplicitMTEnabled() ? ROOT::GetImplicitMTPoolSize() : 1;
   for (auto i : ROOT::TSeqU(nSlots)) {
      fHistos.emplace back(std::make shared <THn t>(std::string(name).c str(), std::string
                                                   NDIM, nbins.data(), xmins.data(), xmax
      (void)i;
THnHelper(THnHelper &&) = default;
THnHelper(const THnHelper &) = delete;
std::shared ptr<THn t> GetResultPtr() const { return fHistos[0]; }
void Initialize() {}
void InitTask(TTreeReader *, unsigned int) {}
/// This is a method executed at every entry
template <typename... ColumnTypes>
void Exec(unsigned int slot, ColumnTypes... values)
   // Since THnT<T>::Fill expects a double*, we build it passing through a std::array.
   std::arrav<double. sizeof...(ColumnTypes)> valuesArr{static cast<double>(values)...};
```



Output of slits.C with parameters 0.2 and 2.

The example first asks for user input, namely the ratio of slit width over slit distance, and the number of slits. After entering this information, you should see the graphical output as is shown in Figure 2.1.

5 auto pi = TMath::Pi(); 6 7 // function code in C 8 double single(double *x, double *par) { 9 return pow(sin(pi*par[0]*x[0])/(pi*par[0]*x[0]),2); 10 } 11 12 double nslit0(double *x,double *par){ 13 return pow(sin(pi*par[1]*x[0])/sin(pi*x[0]),2); 14 } 15 16 double nslit(double *x, double *par){ 17 return single(x,par) * nslit0(x,par); 18 } 19 20 // This is the main program 21 void slits() { 22 float r,ns; 23 24 // request user input 25 cout << "slit width / g ? ";</pre> 26 scanf("%f",&r); 27 cout << "# of slits? "; 28 scanf("%f",&ns); 29 cout <<"interference pattern for "<< ns 30 <<" slits, width/distance: "<<r<<endl; 31 32 // define function and set options 33 TF1 *Fnslit = new TF1("Fnslit",nslit,-5.001,5.,2); 34 Fnslit->SetNpx(500); 35 36 // set parameters, as read in above 37 Fnslit->SetParameter(0,r); 38 Fnslit->SetParameter(1,ns); 39 40 // draw the interference pattern for a grid with n slits 41 Fnslit->Draw(); 42 }



```
void geom_atlas()
```

```
TEveManager::Create();
```

```
TFile::SetCacheFileDir(".");
gGeoManager = gEve->GetGeometry("http://root.cern.ch/files/atlas.root");
gGeoManager->DefaultColors();
```

```
auto node1 = gGeoManager->GetTopVolume()->FindNode("INNE 1");
TEveGeoTopNode* inn = new TEveGeoTopNode(gGeoManager, node1);
gEve->AddGlobalElement(inn);
```

```
auto node2 = gGeoManager->GetTopVolume()->FindNode("CENT_1");
TEveGeoTopNode* cnt = new TEveGeoTopNode(gGeoManager, node2);
gEve->AddGlobalElement(cnt);
```

```
auto node3 = gGeoManager->GetTopVolume()->FindNode("OUTE_1");
TEveGeoTopNode* out = new TEveGeoTopNode(gGeoManager, node3);
gEve->AddGlobalElement(out);
```

```
gEve->FullRedraw3D(kTRUE);
```

```
// EClipType not exported to CINT (see TGLUtil.h):
// 0 - no clip, 1 - clip plane, 2 - clip box
auto v = gEve->GetDefaultGLViewer();
v->GetClipSet()->SetClipType(TGLClip::EType(1));
v->RefreshPadEditor(v);
v->CurrentCamera().RotateRad(-.7, 0.5);
```

```
v-≻DoDraw();
```

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Our Project

• Create a video about ROOT to give a short overview of its functions

• On the website the video can quickly introduce people to ROOT

A short intro video for ROOT's Website



ROCOT Data Analysis Framework

References

- Textual sources:
 - http://www.physik.uniregensburg.de/studium/edverg/ckurs/Aufgabensammlung_loesungen.pdf

• Other sources:

- https://root.cern/doc/master/geom__atlas_8C.html
- https://root.cern/doc/master/geom__alias_8C.html
- https://root.cern/doc/master/geom__cms_8C.html
- https://root.cern/doc/master/geom__lhcb_8C.html
- https://root.cern/doc/master/candleplotstack_8C.html
- https://root.cern/doc/master/ConfidenceIntervals_8C.html



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Thank you for attention and your concern! For more detailed information visit *root.cern.ch*