

BROOKHAVEN
NATIONAL LABORATORY

ROOT and ROOT4STAR framework

or

Software for “C++ speaking” people

V. Fine



21st Nov, 2003
Valeri Fine (BNL)

fine@bnl.gov

OO approach

Object-Oriented (OO) programming had been identified and adopted by HEP communities as an efficient and powerful approach to developing capable, robust, maintainable software in this environment.

C++ adoption left us alone with a language that has no built-in tools to provide I/O and debug the code

Encapsulated data access via class methods (no direct access to bare data)

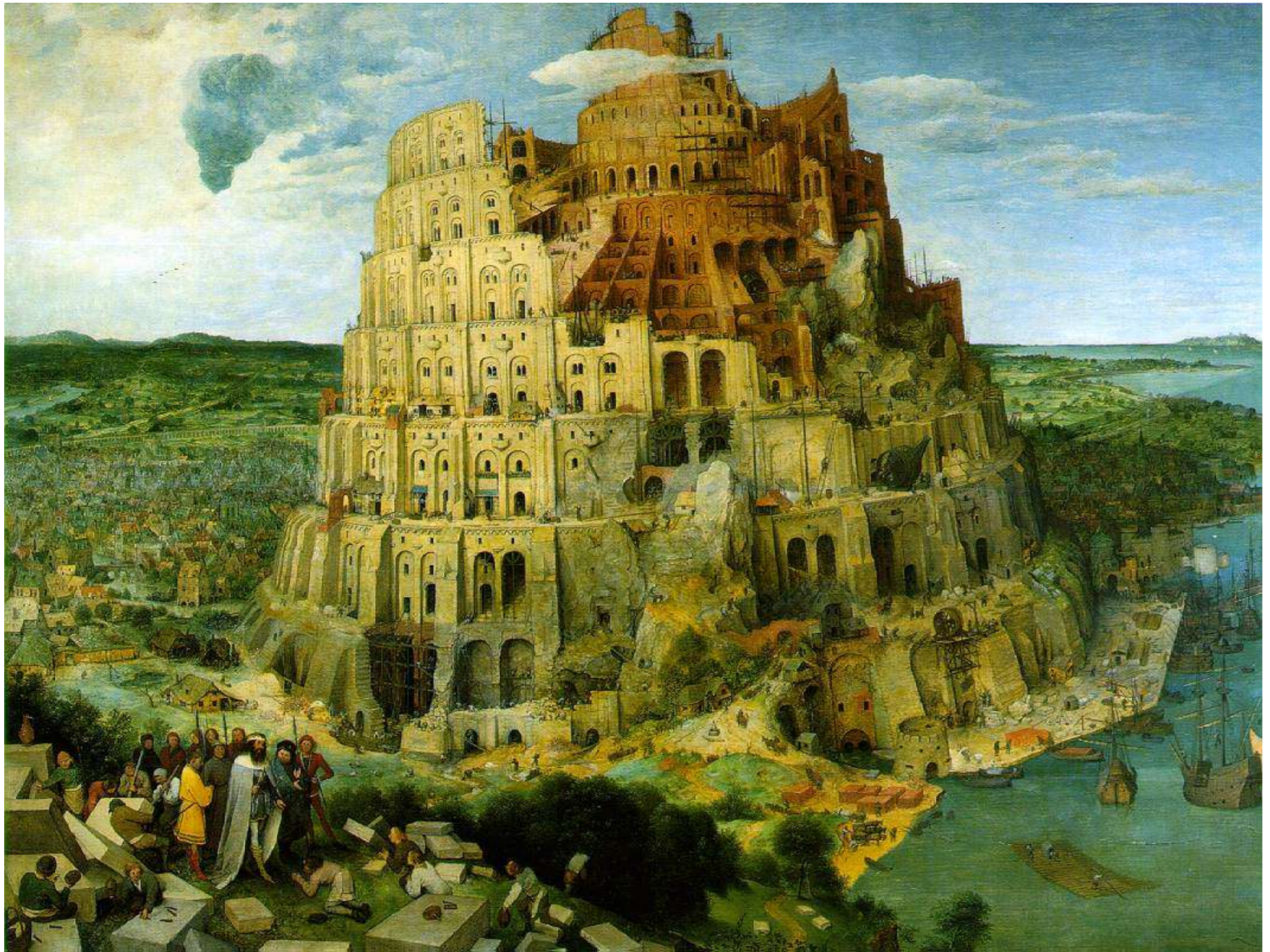
The hidden methods – access via “virtual method” / “abstract class”

And it is a tool for community that collects data and WRITE the code to save and analyze it.



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fine@bnl.gov



Project History

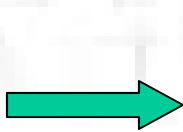
- Jan 95: Thinking/writing/rewriting/???
- November 95: Public seminar show Root 0.5
- Spring 96: decision to use CINT
- Jan 97: Root version 1.0
In 1994, fundamental divergence of opinions in Application Software Group at CERN. The PAW/Geant3 team is dismantled.
- Jan 98: Root version 2.0
- Mar 99: Root version 2.21/08 (1st Intl Root workshop FNAL)
- Feb 00: Root version 2.23/12 (2nd Intl Root workshop CERN)
- Sep 00: Root version 2.25/03
- Dec 00: Root version 3.00/01
- Jun 01: 3rd International Root workshop at FNAL

ROOT – optional data-analysis package of NA49

See: "Evolution with ROOT" by Rene Brun, HepVIS' 01



ROOT overview



C++ header files

```

C:\cygwin\home\Fine\myRoot\tutorials>root
*****
WELCOME to ROOT
*****
Version 3.02/06 25 January 2002
*****
You are welcome to visit our Web site
http://root.cern.ch
*****
Compiled for win32.
CINT/ROOT C/C++ Interpreter version 5.15.21, Dec 8 2001
Type ? For help. Commands must be C++ statements.
Enclose multiple statements between ( ).

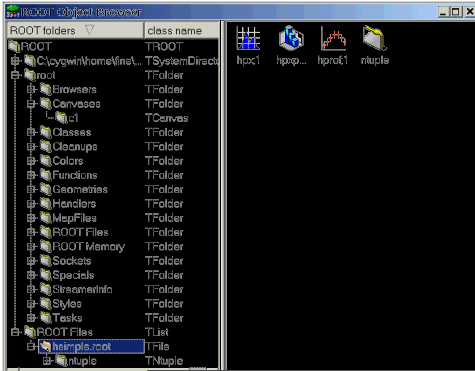
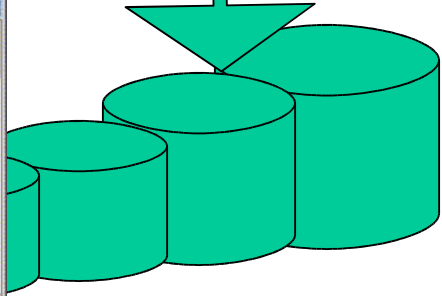
Welcome to the ROOT tutorials

Type ".x demos.C" to execute the demos
Type ".x demosh" to execute the demos

root [0]
    
```

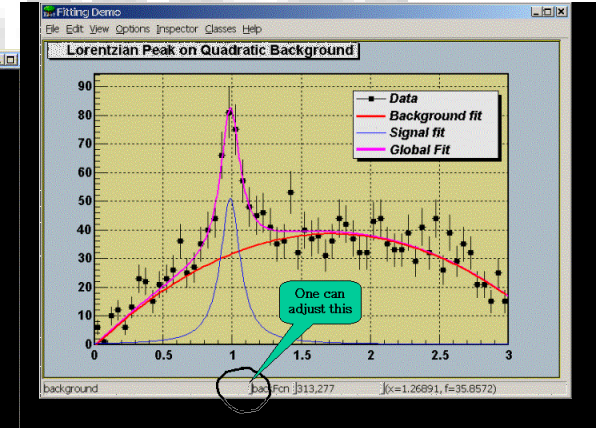


CINT - C++



TPad: pad30 -> "pad" -> 0x0211f4b0

Member Name	Value	Title
nExacts	-> 21 c1 d50	List of commands to be execute
nPrimitives	-> 21 c1 d18	-> List of primitives (subpede)
!AbsCoord	0	Use absolute coordinates
!AbsHNDc	0.3	Absolute Height of pad along Y
!AbsPixeltoXk	-5.41667	Conversion coefficient for absol
!AbsPixeltoYk	4.86394	Conversion coefficient for absol
!AbsWNDc	0.6	Absolute Width of pad along Xi
!AbsXtopNDC	0.2	Absolute X top left corner of pad
!AbsYtopNDC	0.05	Absolute Y top left corner of pad
!Align	1	Alignment for the file name
!AspectRatio	0	ratio of w/h in case of fixed ratio
!Aster	2	Alignment for the statistics
!Bits	50331649	bit field status word



1. Select TPad with the middle mouse button
2. Select the menu "Edit" -> "Copy" to copy the selected TPad to the system clipboard
3. Paste the selected TPad image into your presentation



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fine@bnl.gov



ROOT's Services/Utilities

- Histogramming and Fitting
- Graphics (2D, 3D)
- I/O to file or socket: specialized for histograms, Ntuples (Trees)
- Collection Classes and Run Time Type Identification
- User Interface
 - GUI: Browsers, Panels, Tree Viewer
 - Command Line interface: C++ interpreter CINT
 - Script Processor (C++ compiled \Leftrightarrow C++ interpreted)



How to apply ROOT to solve the concrete task.

- Build OO model.
- Express it C++ language.
- Create a ROOT/Cint dictionary (which is a plain C++ code)
- Compile that dictionary to create a share library
- Create ROOT macro to load the brand-new library and instantiate your class object

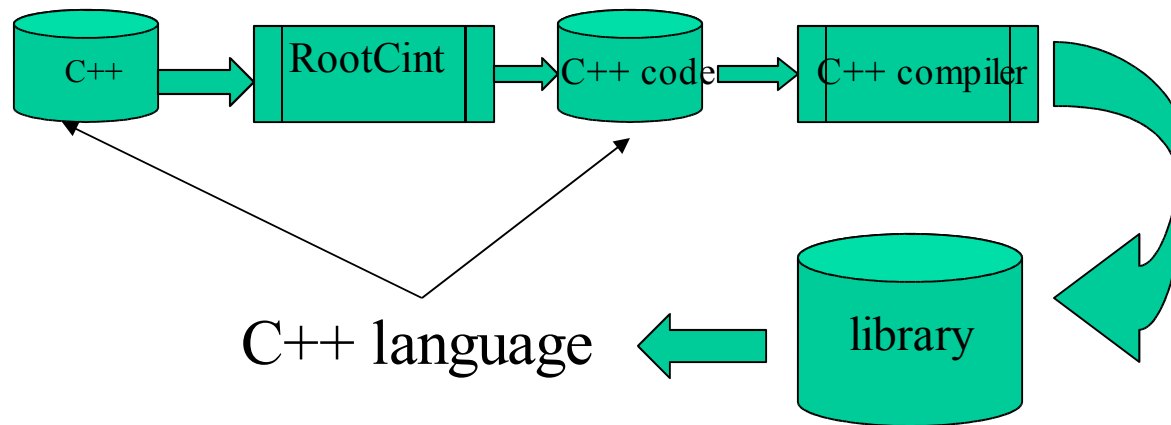
It is a recurrent task and needs time to be completed (may be infinite one:-)



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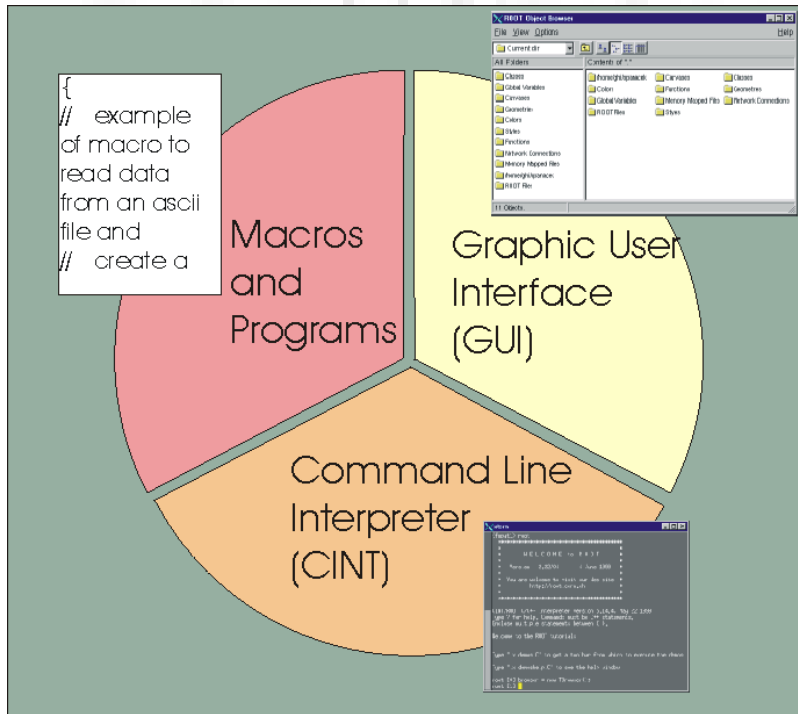
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“pure” ROOT integration



Three User Interfaces

- GUI
windows, buttons, menus
- Root Command line
CINT (C++ interpreter)
- Macros, applications,
libraries (C++ compiler
and interpreter)



See: "Evolution with ROOT" by Rene Brun, HepVIS' 01



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Valeri Fine (BNL)

fine@bnl.gov

STAR reconstruction framework*

* “... a set of cooperating classes that make up a reusable design for a specific class of software ...”

by **Erich Gamma**, et al.

“Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software”, Addison-Wesley Pub Co, 1995.

“The framework dictates the architecture of your application. It defines the over-all structure, its partitioning into classes and objects, the key responsibilities thereof, how the classes and objects collaborate, and the thread of control. “

A framework predefines these design parameters so **physicists can** design their solutions using a proven programming model and can **concentrate on the specifics of their applications.**



21st Nov, 2003
Valeri Fine (BNL)

fine@bnl.gov

Object-Oriented Design Issues

<http://www.kitware.com/vtkData/WhatIsVTK.html>

Visualization Toolkit
(GE Corp. R&D)

3.3 Object-Oriented Design Issues

To the OO purist, the design of our visualization system poses some problems. In usual OO design, data structures and methods are encapsulated into objects. In our design, **algorithms** (i.e., methods) and **datasets** (i.e., data structures) are **encapsulated separately**.

Our departure from what might be considered a purer OO design is based on three factors.

- **First**, combining complex algorithms and datasets into a single object would result in excessively large objects. The simplicity and modularity of the resulting design would be compromised.
- **Second**, combining algorithms and datasets into objects would result in repeating code, since the implementation of an algorithm for different data types often differs only in regions of data access.
- **Third**, users naturally view algorithms as objects that operate on data objects. Thus the design is comfortable to users, which is a key element of good system design.

Other researchers differ from our view.



STAR framework is designed to support the chained components, which can themselves be composite sub-chains, with components (“*makers*”) managing “*datasets*” they have created and are responsible for.

An **TDataSet** class from which data sets and makers inherit allows the construction of hierarchical organizations of components and data, and centralizes almost all system tasks:

- **data set navigation,**
- **I/O, database access,**
- **inter-component communication.**



Basic TDataSet properties

TDataSet object ::= the "named" collection of *TDataSet* objects

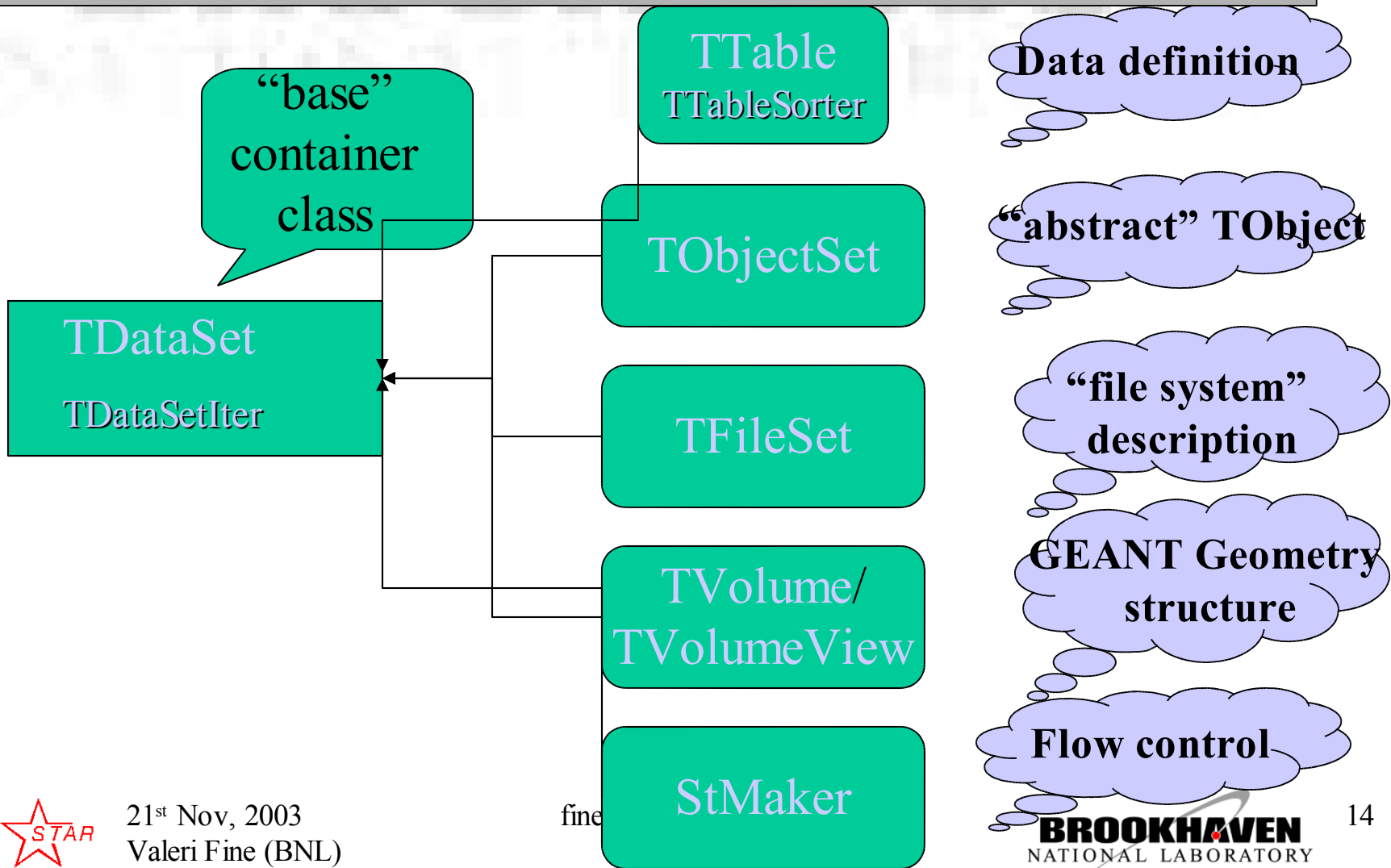
- **Dataset Member**. Any object from the collection above is called "***DataSet Member***"
- **Structural member**. The "***Dataset Member***" is its "***Structural member***" if its "back pointer" points to this object
- **Dataset Owner** (parent). We will say this **TDataSet** object "owns" (or is an owner / parent of) another **TDataSet** object if the last one is its "***Structural Member***"
- **Associated member**. If some object is not "***Structural member***" of this object we will say it is an "***Associated Member***" of this dataset
- **Orphan dataset**. If some dataset is a member of NO other **TDataSet** object it is called an "***orphan***" dataset object

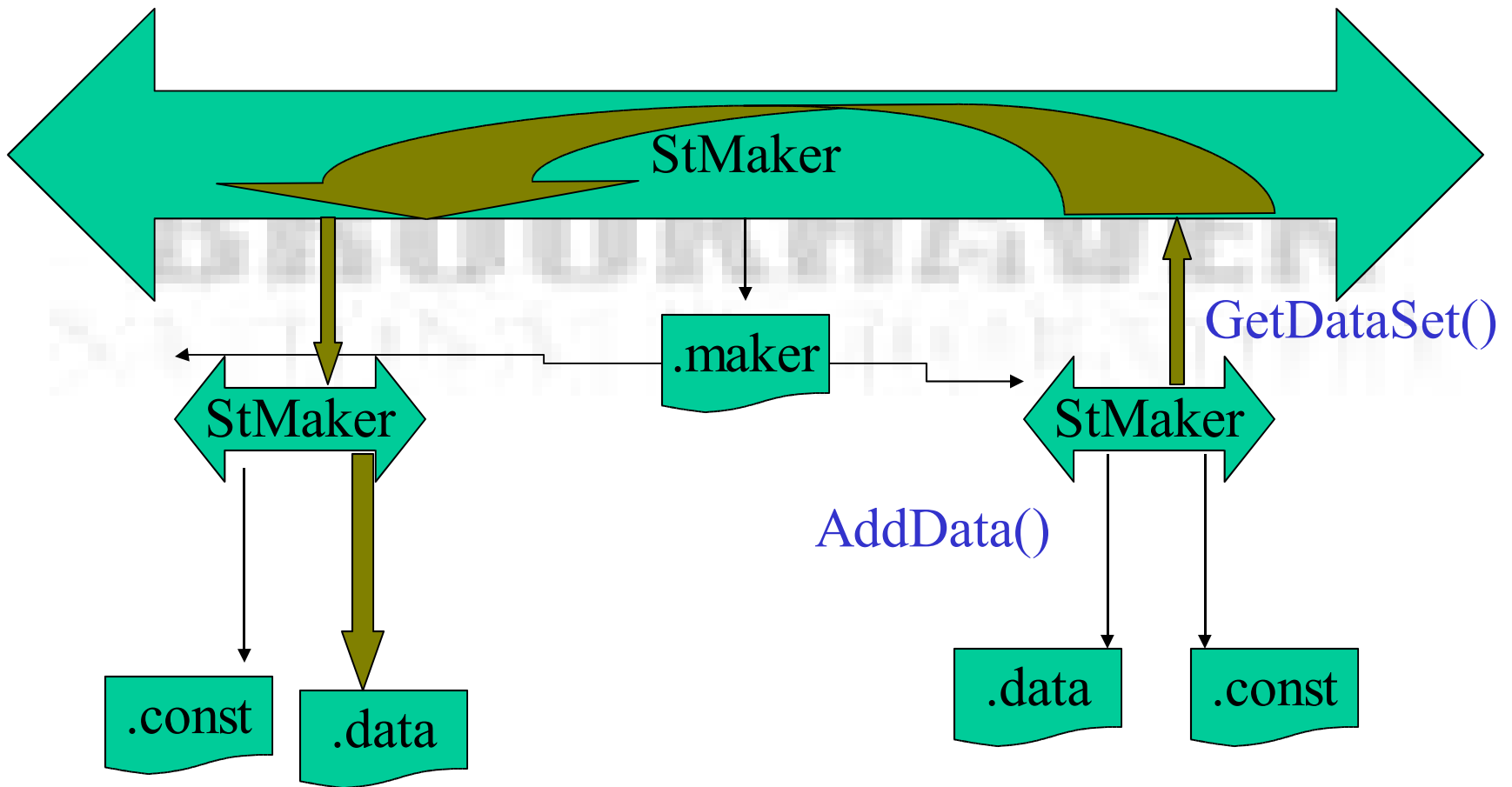


OO model of the STAR

simulation / reconstruction chain:

TDataSet object ::= the "named" collection of *TDataSet* objects





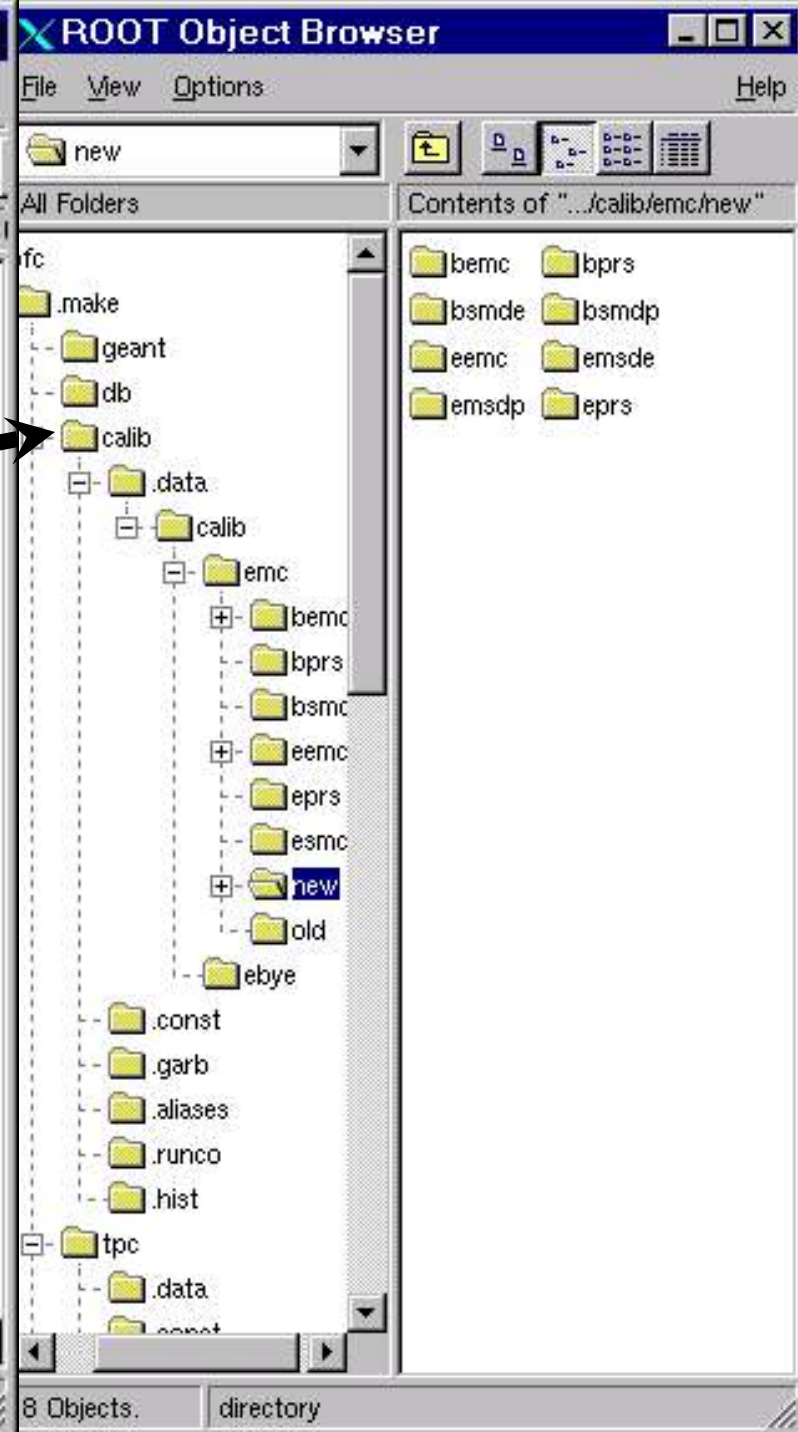
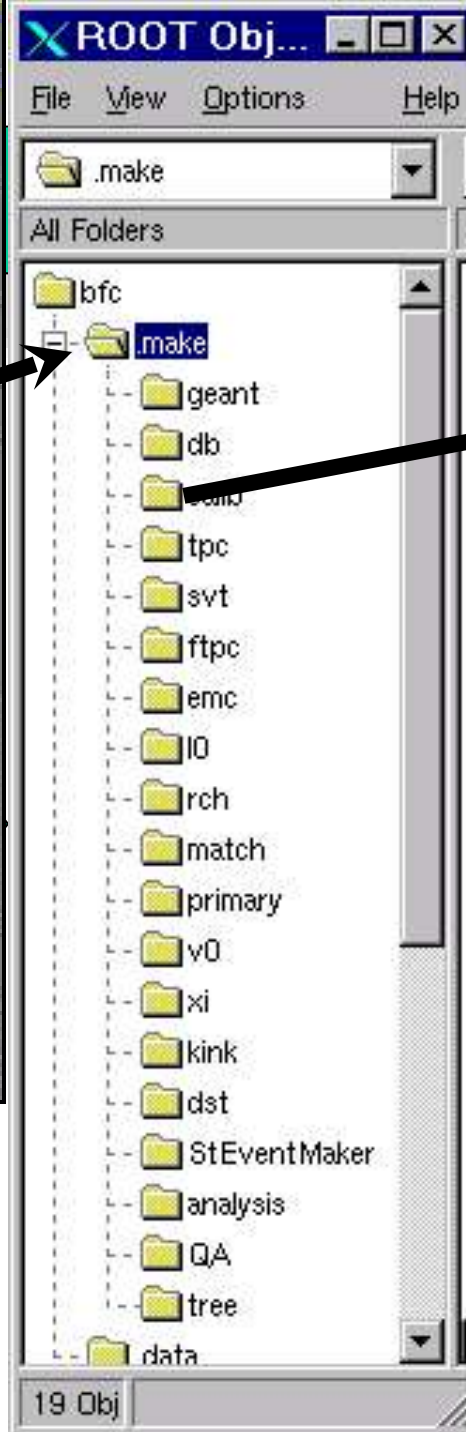
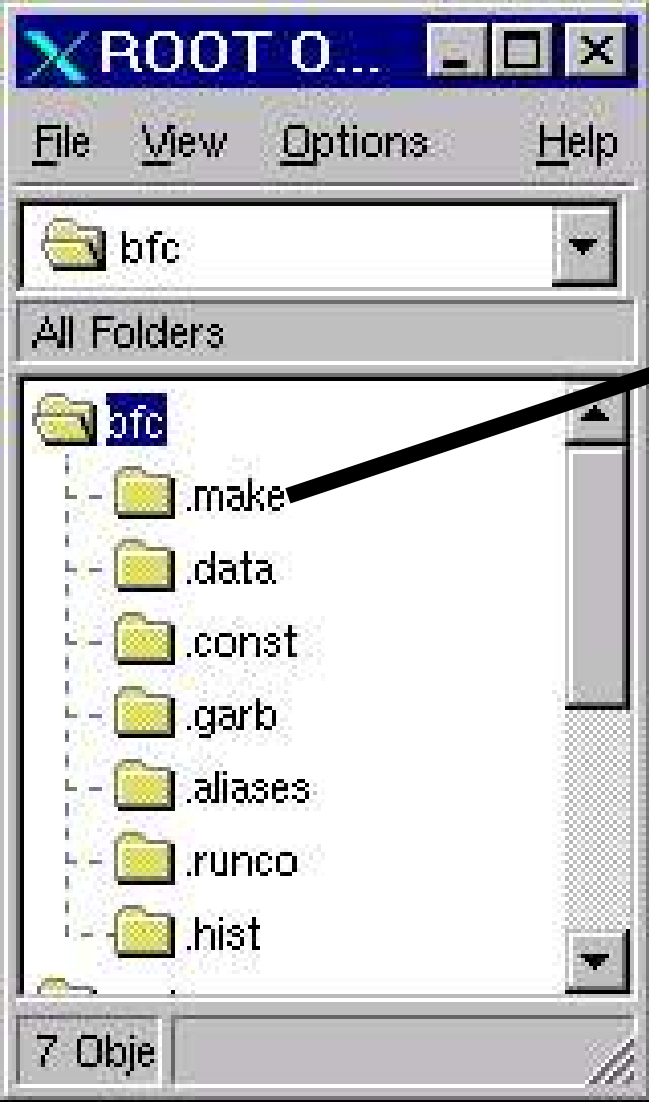
1. Init()

2. Make()

2.1 InitRun()

“regular” makers communication



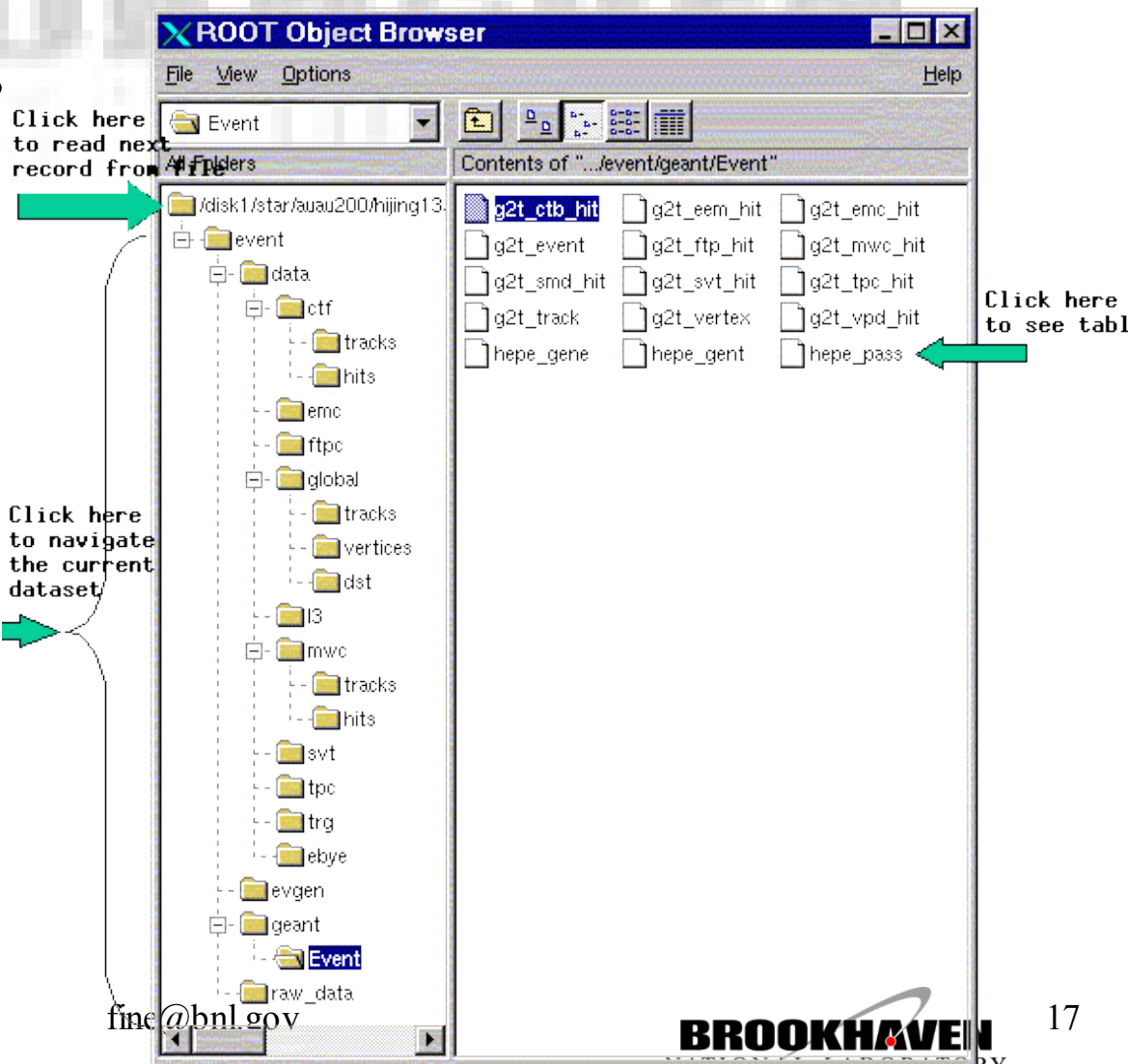


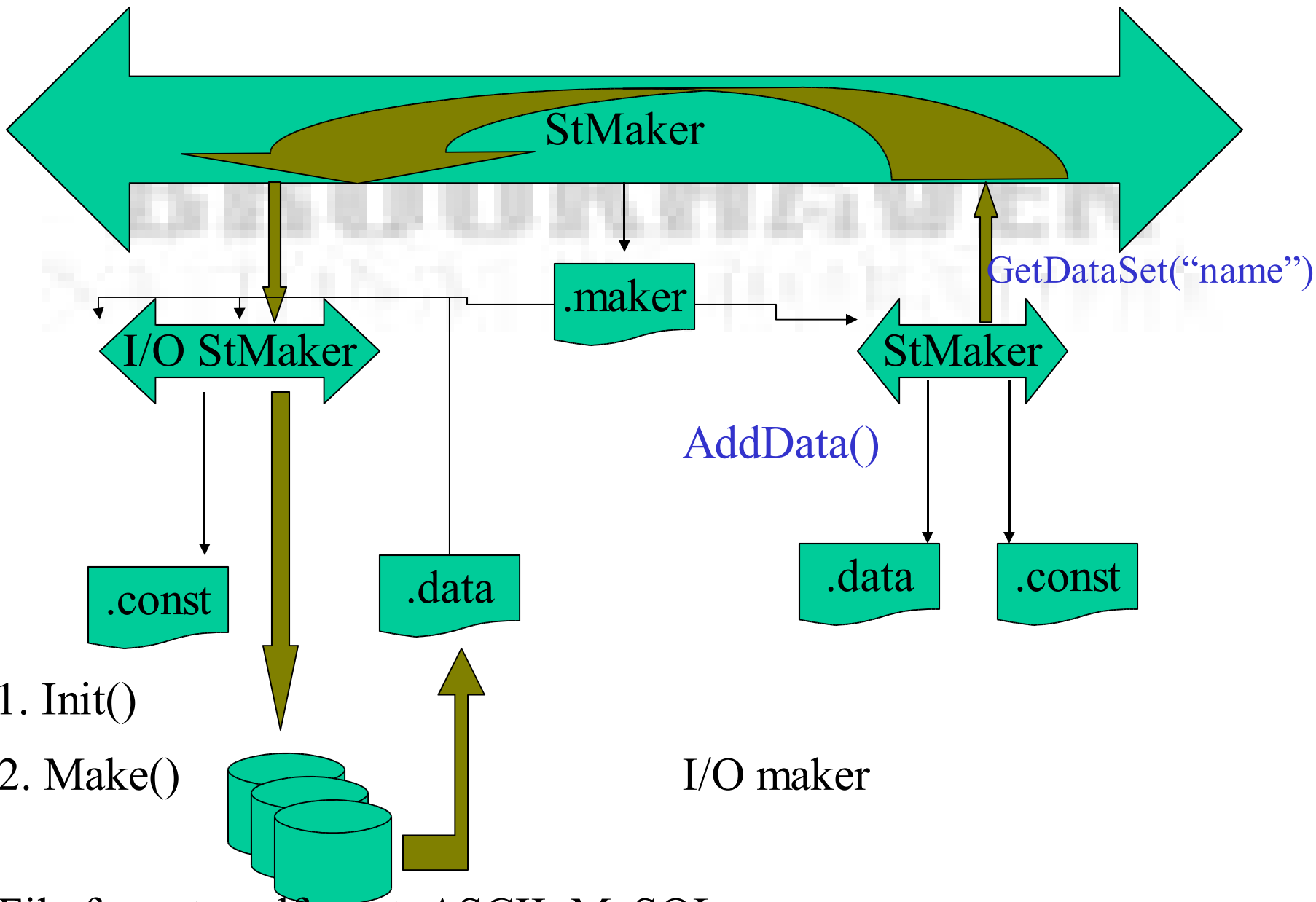
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Typical STAR TDataSet/TTable structure

Since TTable's are subclasses of TDataSet it is easy to combine them in the various hierarchical structure.

This way we compensate lacking of pointers within TTable objects





STAR reconstruction OO model:

1. STAR reconstruction code is one single instance of StBFChain class
2. StBFChain is a class derived from StChain class
3. StChain class is a class derived from StMaker class
4. StMaker class is derived from TDataSet
5. TDataSet is a collection of TDataSet or empty.

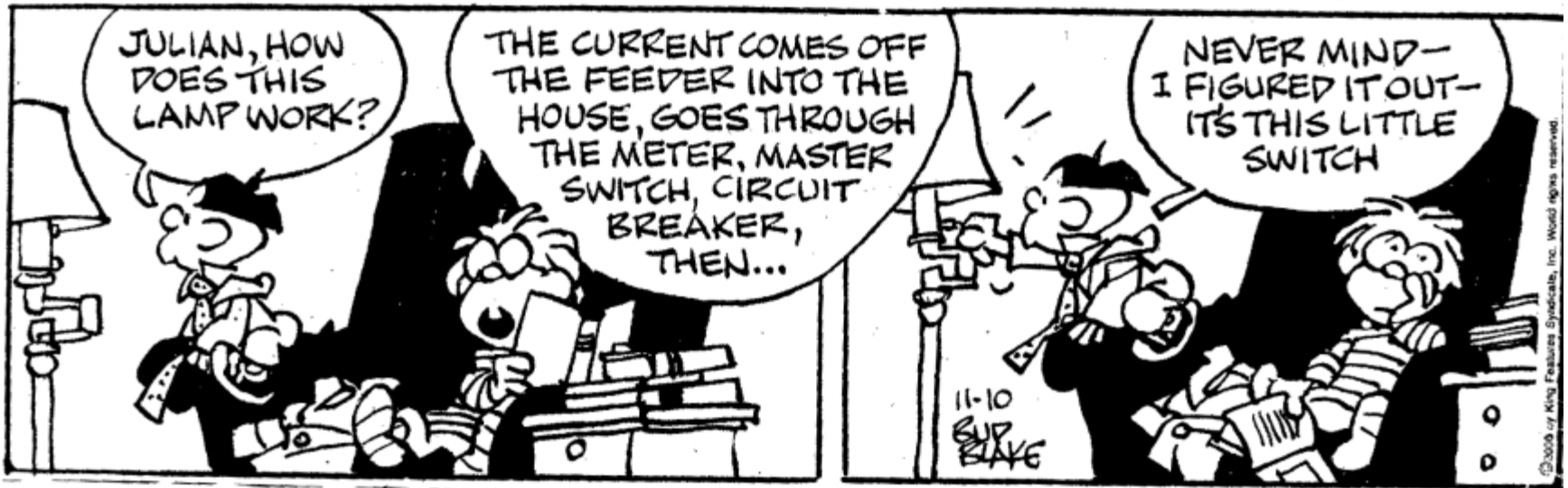
In other words STAR reconstruction code is a hierarchical collection of STAR Makers.



A Framework

provides utilities and services.

TIGER By Bud Blake



21st Nov, 2003
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fine@bnl.gov

How to create your own maker

- `cvns co StRoot/St_TLA_Maker`
- `mv St_TLA_Maker St<MyCustomName>Maker`
- `mv St_TLA_Maker.h St<MyCustomName>Maker.h`
- `mv St_TLA_Maker.cxx St<MyCustomName>Maker.cxx`
- `cons`
- “Maker”s are called in the order they were being created by the steering object “StBFChain” or by the custom user macro like “doEvents.C”



```

class StMaker : public TDataSet{
public:
enum {kSTAFCV_BAD, kSTAFCV_OK, kSTAFCV_ERR=2, kSTAFCV_FATAL=3}
EModule_return_Status;

                StMaker(const char *name="",const char *dummy=0);
virtual        ~StMaker();
virtual Int_t  IsChain() const {return 0;}

// User defined functions
virtual void   Clear(Option_t *option="");
virtual Int_t  InitRun(int runnumber);
virtual Int_t  Init();
virtual void   StartMaker();
virtual Int_t  Make();
virtual Int_t  Finish();
virtual Int_t  FinishRun(int oldrunnumber);

// Get methods
virtual TDataSet *GetData(const char *name, const char* dir=".data") const;
virtual TDataSet *GetDataSet (const char* logInput) const
                {return FindDataSet(logInput);}

virtual Int_t   GetEventNumber() const ;
virtual Int_t   GetRunNumber() const ;
virtual TDateTime GetDateTime() const;
virtual Int_t   GetDate() const ;
virtual Int_t   GetTime() const ;
virtual const Char_t *GetEventType() const ;

```



Real “life”

- There are 4 “offline” layers:
 - Production (bfc)
 - Analysis (muDst)
 - Intermediate (StEvent)
 - Simulation (gstar)

