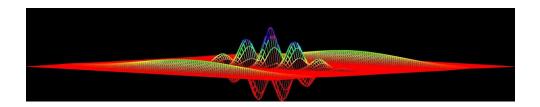
Computational Physics

numerical methods with C++ (and UNIX)



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Computational Physics (Phys Dep IST, Lisbon)

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Computational Physics ROOT

A data analysis graphics tool with a C++ interpreter

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ROOT - outline

- ✓ ROOT installation
- ✓ general concepts
- ✓ interactive use and macros
- canvas and graphics style
- ✓ histograms and other objects
- fitting
- ✓ input/ouput
- ✓ using ROOT from user programs
- ✓ DUBNA

```
site: http://root.cern.ch
```

Users Guide: http://root.cern.ch/drupal/content/root-users-guide-600

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ROOT - start

✓ root command help

```
> root --help # get help

Usage: root [-1] [-b] [-n] [-q] [dir] [[file:]data.root] [file1.C ... fileN.C]

Options:
    -b : run in batch mode without graphics
    -n : do not execute logon and logoff macros as specified in .rootrc
    -q : exit after processing command line macro files
    -1 : do not show splash screen
    -x : exit on exception
    dir : if dir is a valid directory cd to it before executing

-? : print usage
    -h : print usage
    -help : print usage
    -config : print ./configure options
    -memstat : run with memory usage monitoring
```

✓ start root

```
> root -l
```

✓ quit root

```
> .q
```

ROOT - CINT interpreter

✓ CINT commands

```
root> .<command>
            .q : quit
            .? : list of commands
  .x <macro.C> : execute C++ macro
  .L <macro.C> : load macro
 .!<shell cmd> : run shell cmd
                 .!ls - list files on current directory
                 .!pwd - print current directory name
         .func : list all functions
```

✓ ROOT global pointers

gROOT instance of the TROOT class works as an entry point to the ROOT system, providing access to the stored ROOT objects

gSystem defines an interface to the underlying operating system (*TUnixSystem*)

gStyle defines attributes of objects: lines, canvas, pad, histograms,...

gRandom instance of TRandom3 class providing a quick access to random number generator

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ROOT - calculator

☐ ROOT used as a calculator

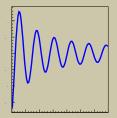
```
> root -l
root [0] 7+2/6 //do not put ";" at the end to get answer
(const int)7
root [1] 7+2/6.
(const double) 7.33333333333333334e+00
root [2] 1>2 //evaluate expression
(const int)0
root [3] TMath::Pi()
(Double t) 3.14159265358979312e+00
root [4] TMath::Sin(10.*TMath::Pi()/180.) //compute sin(10 degrees)
(Double t) 1.73648177666930331e-01
root [18] double result = 0.
(const double) 0.0000000000000000000e+00
root [19] for (int i=0; i<10; i++) {result += TMath::Power(0.5,i);}
root [20] result
(double) 1.99804687500000000e+00
```

ROOT - graphics window

- ☐ The graphics window in ROOT is made using the TCanvas class
- ☐ Let's open a canvas and divide it in three pads where the graphics objects will be drawn

```
[0] gROOT->Reset();
[1] gStyle->SetOptTitle(0);
[2] TF1 *f1 = new TF1("f1","1.+ [0] * sin([1] * x)/x + [2] * exp(-x)", 0.1, 40.);
[3] f1->SetParameters(1.,1.,1.);
[4] f1->SetLineColor(kBlue);
[5] f1->SetRange(5.,40.);
[6] TCanvas *c = new TCanvas("c", "Phys Comput canvas", 0, 0, 900, 500);
[7] TPad *pad1 = new TPad("pad1", "The 2nd pad", 0.02, 0.02, 0.48, 0.98, 21);
[8] TPad *pad2 = new TPad("pad2","The 2nd pad",0.51,0.52,0.98,0.98,21);
[9] TPad *pad3 = new TPad("pad3","The 3rd pad",0.51,0.02,0.98,0.49,21);
[10] pad1->Draw(); pad2->Draw(); pad3->Draw();
[11] pad1->cd(); f1->SetLineWidth(4); f1->DrawCopy();
[12] TF1 *f2 = new TF1("f2", "expo(0)", 0., 10.); //\exp(-\exp(A+Bx))
[13] f2->SetParameters(1., 0.1);
[14] pad2->cd(); f2->SetLineWidth(4); f2->Draw();
[15] TF1 *f3 = new TF1("f3", "expo(0)+gaus(2)", 0., 10.);
[16] f3->SetParameters(1., 0.1, 10., 5., 1.); //exp+gau
[17] pad3->cd(); f3->SetLineWidth(4); f3->Draw();
[18] c->Modified();
```

root.cern.ch/root/html/TFormula.html







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