

ROOT trees

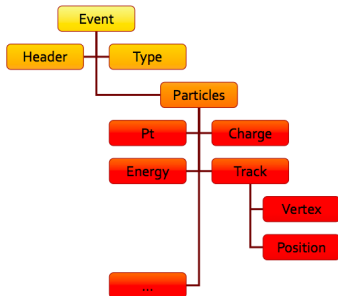
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List mode data vs ROOT tree

x	y	z
-1.10226	-1.79939	4.452622
1.867178	-0.59662	3.842313
-0.52418	1.869521	3.766139
-0.38061	0.969128	1.084074
0.552454	-0.21231	0.350281
-0.18495	1.187305	1.443902
0.205643	-0.77015	0.635417
1.079222	-0.32739	1.271904
-0.27492	-1.72143	3.038899
2.047779	-0.06268	4.197329
-0.45868	-1.44322	2.293266
0.304731	-0.88484	0.875442
-0.71234	-0.22239	0.556881
-0.27187	1.181767	1.470484
0.886202	-0.65411	1.213209
-2.03555	0.527648	4.421883
-1.45905	-0.464	2.344113
1.230661	-0.00565	1.514559
		3.567247



The ROOT Tree is

- extremely efficient write once, read many.
- Designed to store $> 10^9$ with same data structure.
- Trees allow fast direct and random access to any entry (sequential access is the best).
- Optimized for network access (read-ahead).

How to build a ROOT tree

- Create a file:

```
1 TFile * file = TFile::Open("treeFile.root","RECREATE")
```

- Create a tree:

```
1 TTree *t1 = new TTree("t1","sample tree")
```

- Add branches to the tree
- Fill the tree with data
- Write the tree to file

What is a branch?

- a branch is like a directory
 - it can hold a simple variable, a list of variables, an object or even a collection of objects
 - the leaves are the data containers of the branch
 - it is possible to read only a sub-set of all the branches in a tree
- variables or object known to be used together should be put in the same branch
 - branches of the same tree can be written to separate files

How to create a branch

```
1 //define the variables
2 Int_t nValue;
3 Double_t E[5];
4
5 //this is a branch storing a simple variable
6 t1->Branch("var",&nValue,"nValue/I");
7
8 //this is a branch storing a fixed size array
9 t1->Branch("E",E,"E[5]/D");
```

I, D, F ... specifies the size of the data stored in the branch

How to build a ROOT tree

■ Create a file:

```
1 TFile * file = TFile::Open("treeFile.root","RECREATE")
```

■ Create a tree:

```
1 TTree *t1 = new TTree("t1","sample tree")
```

■ Add branches to the tree

```
1 //this is a branch storing a simple variable  
2 t1->Branch("var",&nValue,"nValue/I");  
3  
4 //this is a branch storing a fixed size array  
5 t1->Branch("E",E,"E[5]/D");
```

■ Fill the tree with data

```
1 t1->Fill()
```

■ Write the tree to file

```
1 file->Write()
```

Sample tree structures

```

*****
*Tree      :t          : tree
*Entries   : 2365755 : Total =      7424938681 bytes  File Size = 659294514
*          :          : Tree compression factor = 11.26
*****
*Br 0 :ADC      : ADC[180]/I
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 1703554523 bytes  File Size = 107137243
*Baskets : 2421 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 15.90
*****
*Br 1 :TDC      : TDC[180]/I
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 1703554523 bytes  File Size = 91559517
*Baskets : 2421 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 18.61
*****

```

```

*****
*Tree      :t2        : HECTOR data
*Entries   : 298188 : Total =      230853079 bytes  File Size = 8259555
*          :          : Tree compression factor = 28.11
*****
*Br 0 :ene      : ene[2][8][2]/D
*Entries : 298188 : Total Size= 76548080 bytes  File Size = 2863728
*Baskets : 2405 : Basket Size= 32000 bytes  Compression= 26.71
*****
*Br 1 :timecfd  : timecfd[2][8][2]/D
*Entries : 298188 : Total Size= 76557716 bytes  File Size = 584379
*Baskets : 2405 : Basket Size= 32000 bytes  Compression= 130.92
*****
*Br 2 :time     : timeFull[2][8][2]/D
*Entries : 298188 : Total Size= 76550501 bytes  File Size = 4731997
*Baskets : 2405 : Basket Size= 32000 bytes  Compression= 16.17
*****
*Br 3 :mult     : mult/I
*Entries : 298188 : Total Size= 1196424 bytes  File Size = 26559
*Baskets : 38 : Basket Size= 32000 bytes  Compression= 45.01
*****

```

```

*****
*Tree      :t          : tree
*Entries   : 2365755 : Total =      7424938681 bytes  File Size = 659294514
*          :          : Tree compression factor = 11.26
*****
*Br 0 :ADC      : ADC[180]/I
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 1703554523 bytes  File Size = 107137243
*Baskets : 2421 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 15.90
*****
*Br 2 :leaf     : energy[48]/F:time[48]/F:ld[48]/I:mult/I
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 1372309002 bytes  File Size = 90100729
*Baskets : 1938 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 15.23
*****
*Br 3 :clover   : energy[12]/F:time[12]/F:ld[12]/I:mult/I
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 354480100 bytes  File Size = 24576132
*Baskets : 518 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 14.25
*****
*Br 4 :bgo      : energy[12]/F:time[12]/F
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 227141580 bytes  File Size = 14354779
*Baskets : 330 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 15.82
*****
*Br 5 :de       : renergy[24]/F:time[24]/F:rd[24]/I:senergy[8]/F:
| stime[8]/F:std[8]/I:rmult/I:smult/I
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 927490566 bytes  File Size = 101157839
*Baskets : 1322 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 9.17
*****
*Br 6 :e1       : renergy[24]/F:time[24]/F:rd[24]/I:senergy[8]/F:
| stime[8]/F:std[8]/I:rmult/I:smult/I
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 927490566 bytes  File Size = 112963502
*Baskets : 1322 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 8.21
*****
*Br 7 :DE       : rEne/F:rTime/F:sEne/F:sTime/F:rID/I:sID/I:rmult/I:
| smult/I
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 75715764 bytes  File Size = 40738532
*Baskets : 125 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 1.86
*****
*Br 8 :E1       : rEne/F:rTime/F:sEne/F:sTime/F:rID/I:sID/I:rmult/I:
| smult/I
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 75715764 bytes  File Size = 42815590
*Baskets : 125 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 1.77
*****
*Br 9 :telescope : energy/F:time/F:sID/I:rID/I:pid/I:pid_linear/F
*Entries : 2365755 : Total Size= 57485818 bytes  File Size = 33799276
*Baskets : 100 : Basket Size= 14986788 bytes  Compression= 1.68
*****

```


Example

Use the following code to create a tree

```
1      Float_t x,y,z; //variables to fill the branches with
2
3      TFile *outFile = TFile::Open("tree.root","RECREATE");
4      TTree *tree = new TTree("tree","Example of a ROOT tree");
5
6      tree->Branch("x",&x,"x/F");
7      tree->Branch("y",&y,"y/F");
8      tree->Branch("z",&z,"z/F");
9
10     TRandom r; //Declare a random number generator variable
11
12     for (int i=0;i<50000;i++){ //Loop 50000 times
13         x=r.Uniform(-10,10);
14         y=r.Uniform(-10,10);
15         z=r.Uniform(-10,10);
16
17         //Fill the tree with points within a uniform sphere
18         if (sqrt(x*x+y*y+z*z)<10.0){
19             tree->Fill();
20         }
21     }
22
23     outFile->Write();
24
```

Plotting data from a tree (1D)

```
1 TH1F *h1 = new TH1F("h1","x-coordinates",200,-10,10)
2 TH1F *h2 = new TH1F("h2","y-coordinates",200,-10,10)
3 TH1F *h3 = new TH1F("h3","y-coordinates for z>0",200,-10,10)
4 TH1F *h4 = new TH1F("h4","radius distribution",200,-10,10)
5 TH1F *h5 = new TH1F("h5","radius distribution for the first 1000
    events",200,-10,10)
6
7 //fill in a histogram with data and draw it
8 tree->Draw("x>>h1")
9
10 //fill in the second histogram and overlay it with the h1
11 tree->Draw("y>>h2","", "same")
12
13 //fill in the histogram with data only when the condition is
    fulfilled
14 tree->Draw("y>>h3","z>0", "same")
15
16 //create a new variable from the tree leaves
17 tree->SetAlias("radius","sqrt(x*x + y*y + z*z)")
18 tree->Draw("radius>>h4","", "same")
19 //plot radius only for a subset of events
20 tree->Draw("radius->h5","Entry$<1000", "same")
```

Creating 2D and 3D histograms

```
1 TH2F *h2d = new TH2F("h2d","y vs x",200,-10,10,200,-10,10)
2 TH2F *h2d2 = new TH2F("h2d2","y vs x with x>0",200,-10,10,200,-10,10
3 )
4 TH3F *h3d = new TH3F("h3d","z vs y vs x",20,-10,10,20,-10,10,20,-10,
5 10)
6 //fill in a histogram with data and draw it
7 tree->Draw("y:x>>h2d","","colz")
8 tree->Draw("y:x>>h2d2","x>0","colz")
9 tree->Draw("z:y:x>>h3d")
```

To make a condition using TCut:

- Plot the histogram of data that define the cut (e.g. h2d from above examples)
- using the Toolbar draw a cut around the points of interest (select one quarter of the circle)
- right click on the cut and rename it (e.g. myCut)
- draw the variable with the cut applied:

```
1 TH1F *h6 = new TH1F("h6","z with (y vs x) cut",200,-10,10)
2
3 tree->Draw("z>>h6","myCut","")
```

Exercise

File data.root contains energy (E) and momentum (Px, Py, and Pz) for three particle emitted during each event. For the data in tree t1, the z-axis is the beam direction.

- create new variables (theta[i]) that will store the angle (in degrees) between the particle trajectory and the z-axis plot the new variables
- plot E:theta for particle 0 and theta[0]:theta[1]
- draw a cut around the "blob" in theta[0]:theta[1] plot (theta[0]>12 && theta[1]<45)
- draw E[0] energy and E[0] with the cut on the "blob" on the same canvas
- create variables that store the rest mass of particles 0 and 1 ($m_0 = \sqrt{E^2 - |P_{tot}|^2}$).
- plot the masses, what type of particles are they?

TChain

A series of files containing a tree (t1) with the same branch structure can be chained together and analyzed the same way as if it was a single tree by using TChain.

```
1 //create a chain
2   TChain chain("t1");
3
4 //add files to the chain
5   chain.Add("file1.root");
6   chain.Add("file2.root");
7   chain.Add("file3.root");
8
9 //use the chain as if it was a tree
10  chain.Draw("x");
```