

Improving Analysis Workflow with IPython

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Advertisement

Time and Location:

- ▶ Setup Session. 1 hour.
Monday Jan 28 2013 12:20pm-13:20pm Redwood C/D.
- ▶ Tutorial Session. 4 hour.
Thursday Jan 31 2013 8:30am-12:30pm Redwood C/D.

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http://piti118.github.com/babar_python_tutorial/

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What's better about Python etc.?

The Language

- ▶ A lot of problem with ROOT is not really ROOT problem.
- ▶ C++ is a very verbose static type language. Good for other things but not a dynamic work like data analysis.
- ▶ C++. Static typing. Repeat yourself like crazy.

```
TFile f("myfile.root");  
TTree* tree = dynamic_cast<TTree*>f.Get("tree");  
float x;  
▶ tree->SetBranchAddress("x",&x); //repeat this  
tree->GetEntry(10);  
cout << x << endl;
```

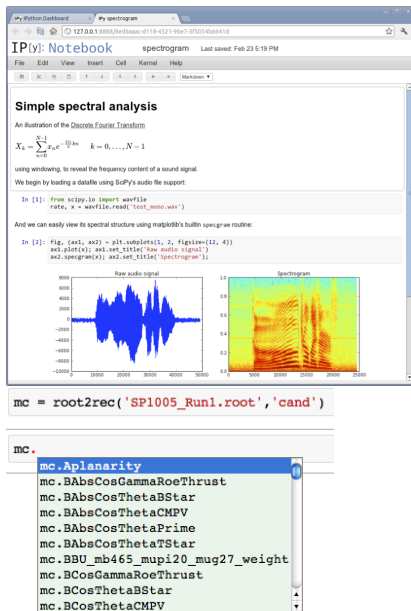
- ▶ Python. root_numpy.
https://github.com/rootpy/root_numpy

-
- ```
data = root2rec("myfile.root")#treename is optional
▶ print data.x[10]
```
- 
- ▶ There is PyROOT. But it is very slow for doing basic stuff like reading file. root\_numpy is as fast as C++. There is also rootpy which use root\_numpy as backend.

# Interactive Environment

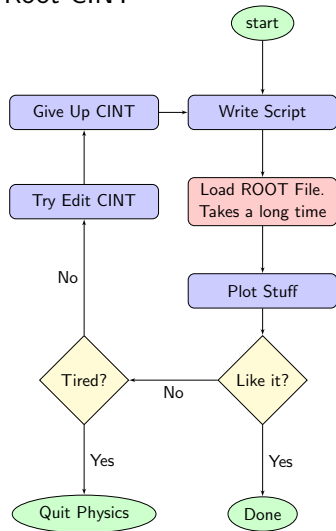
```
CINT/ROOT C/C++ Interpreter version 5.18.00, July 2, 2010
Type ? for help. Commands must be C++ statements.
Enclose multiple statements between { }.
root [0]
```

- ▶ ROOT interactive environment is not so good for doing analysis. Both new TBrowser and command prompt environment.
- ▶ IPython Notebook environment.
- ▶ <http://ipython.org/>
- ▶ Mathematica. Maple. Matlab. Sage.
- ▶ Type command. See output. Edit command. See output.
- ▶ Immediate inline feedback is the key. No separate windows.
- ▶ Save it along with output. Come back and view/re-execute later.
- ▶ Autocomplete. Docstring. IPython magic.
- ▶ `numpy`
  - ▶ <https://github.com/piti118/numpy>

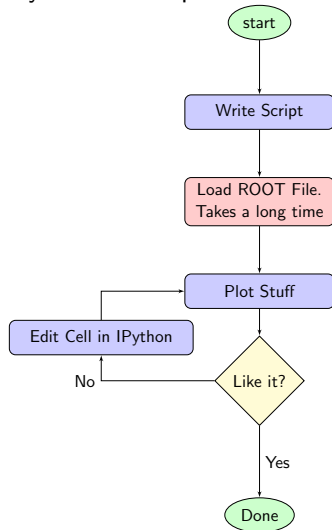


# Good Interactive Environment will Change Your Workflow

## Root CINT

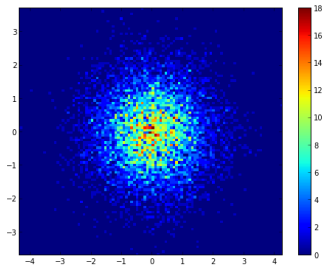
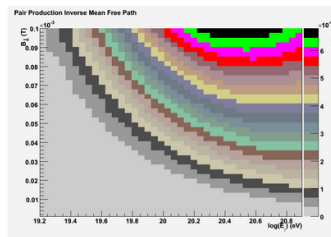


## IPython + Matplotlib



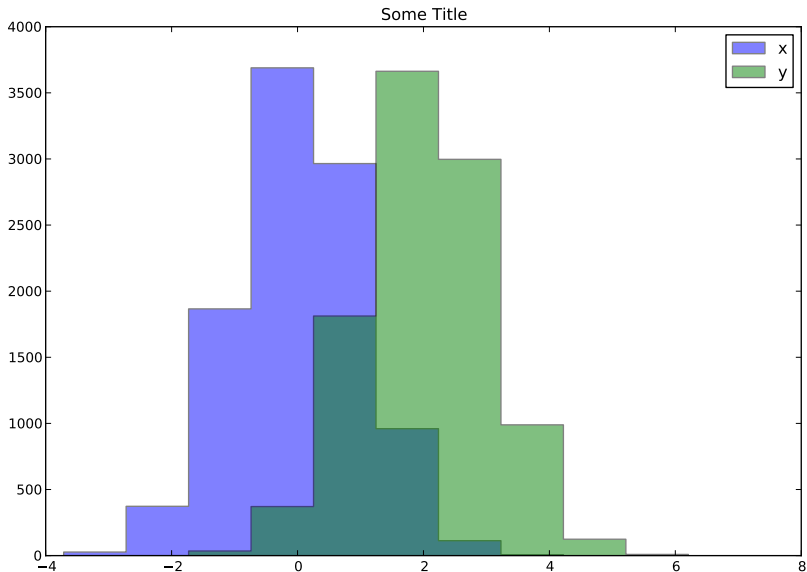
# Plots looks nice by default

- ▶ Needs tons of work to make ROOT plot looks OK. They changed it recently though.
- ▶ Gray background by default. Why? Really?
- ▶ Default color for COLZ.
  - ▶ Legend says they are the 16 color supported by color screen back then.
- ▶ No transparent color!!
- ▶ Matplotlib. Python plotting library.  
<http://matplotlib.org/>
- ▶ Huge Gallery  
<http://matplotlib.org/gallery.html>
- ▶ Extensive documentation.



# Plotting syntax

Let's try to make a simple plot





# Plotting Syntax

## ROOT. Black magic.

```
tree->Draw("x");
TH1F *xhist = (TH1F*)gPad->GetPrimitive("htemp");
htemp->SetLineColor(kRed);
tree->Draw("y>>h2", "same");
TH1F *yhist = (TH1F*)gPad->GetPrimitive("h2");
yhist->SetLineColor(kBlue);
htemp->SetTitle("Magic!!!");
Legend* leg = new TLegend(0.1,0.7,0.48,0.9);
leg->SetHeader("The Legend Title");
leg->AddEntry(xhist, "x");
leg->AddEntry(yhist, "y");
leg->Draw();
```

## Matplotlib. Named argument.

```
hist([x,y], histtype='stepfilled', label=['x','y'],
 color=['blue','green'], alpha=0.5)
title("Some Title")
legend() #yep that simple.
```

## Bonus

```
In [5]: x = randn(10000)
 y = randn(10000)+2
 figure(figsize=(10,7))
 hist(x, histtype='stepfilled', label='x', alpha=0.5);
 hist(y, histtype='stepfilled', label='y', alpha=0.5);
 hist(x, bins=10, range=None, normed=False, weights=None, cumulative=False,
 bottom=None, histtype='bar', align='mid', orientation='vertical', rwidth=None,
 log=False, color=None, label=None, hold=None, **kwargs)
 Call signature::
 (array([18, 128, 526, 1465, 2568, 2688, 1721, 686, 163, 37]), array([-3.63379695,
```

# Multivariate Analysis and Fitting

- ▶ Python has tons of packages to do multivariate analysis.
  - ▶ Most popular one is scikit-learn <http://scikit-learn.org/>
  - ▶ A Bunch of neural network library too.
- ▶ Fitting takes advantage of Python introspection. You can ask a python function: Hey, what are your arguments?
- ▶ This means minimizer can automagically recognizes argument names as parameters. No need to repeat yourself.

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```
def f(x,y,z):
 return (x-2)**2+(y-3)**2+(z-4)**2
m = Minuit(f)#it knows arguments are x,y,z
m.migrad()
print m.values #{ "x":2., "y":3., "z":4. }
```

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- ▶ Minuit and Likelihood/ $\chi^2$  construction. With introspection and much more.
  - ▶ <https://github.com/iminuit/iminuit>
  - ▶ <https://github.com/iminuit/probfit>

---

```
def pdf(x, mu, sigma, alpha):
 return complicated_function(x,mu,sigma,alpha)
lh = BinLH(pdf,data)#knows about mu, sigma, alpha
m = Minuit(lh)
m.migrad()
```

---

# Want to learn about all these?

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