ROOT

Data Analysis Framework

Summer Students Course 2017

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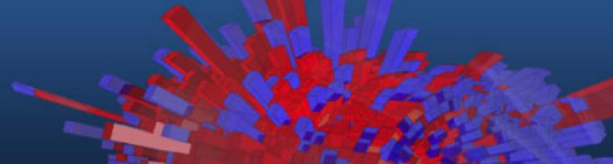
CERN EP-SFT

This Course



This is an introductory ROOT Workshop.

Objectives:

- Become familiar with the ROOT toolkit
- Be able to use the C++ prompt and run ROOT macros
- Plot and fit data
- Perform basic I/O operations
- Go parallel with ROOT

Format:

- Slides treating the most important concepts
- Hands on exercises proposed during the exposition

This Tutorial

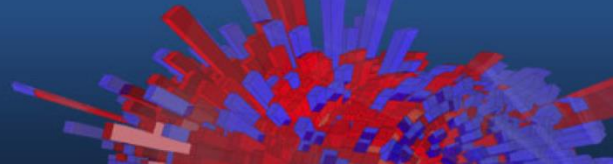
These slides are supported by the **“ROOT Primer”**

- Introductory booklet (~60 pages)
- Available on the ROOT website (html, epub, pdf): https://root.cern.ch/guides/primer
- Code examples can be visualised with the Jupyter Notebooks available at: http://swan.web.cern.ch/content/root-primer
- Signaled with name and the sign: 

Two release series of ROOT are available: ROOT5 and ROOT6

This lecture refers to ROOT6, version 6.10

How Can I Run ROOT?

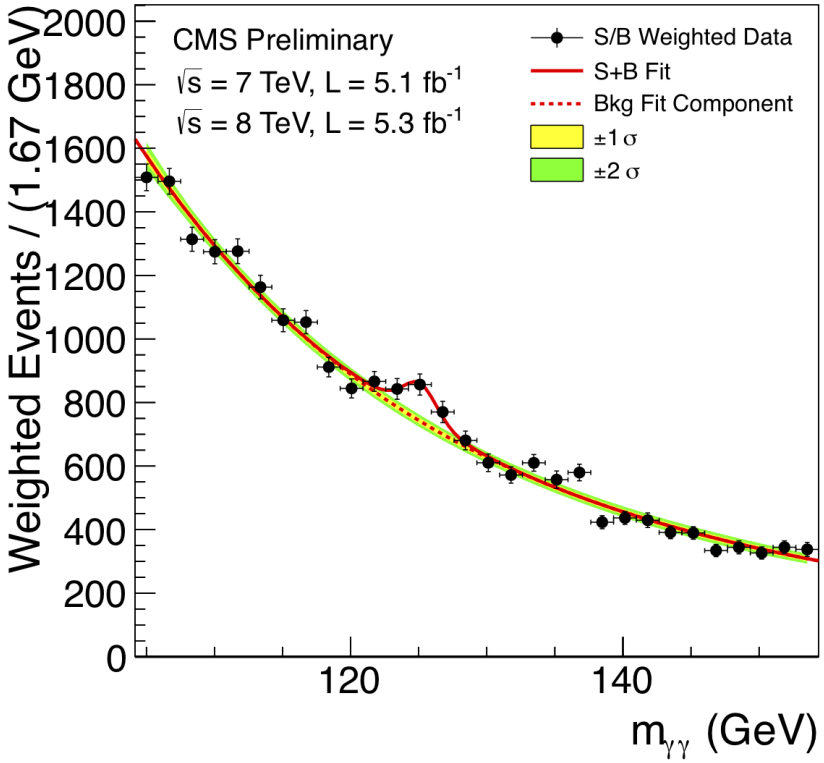


You can choose between three options:

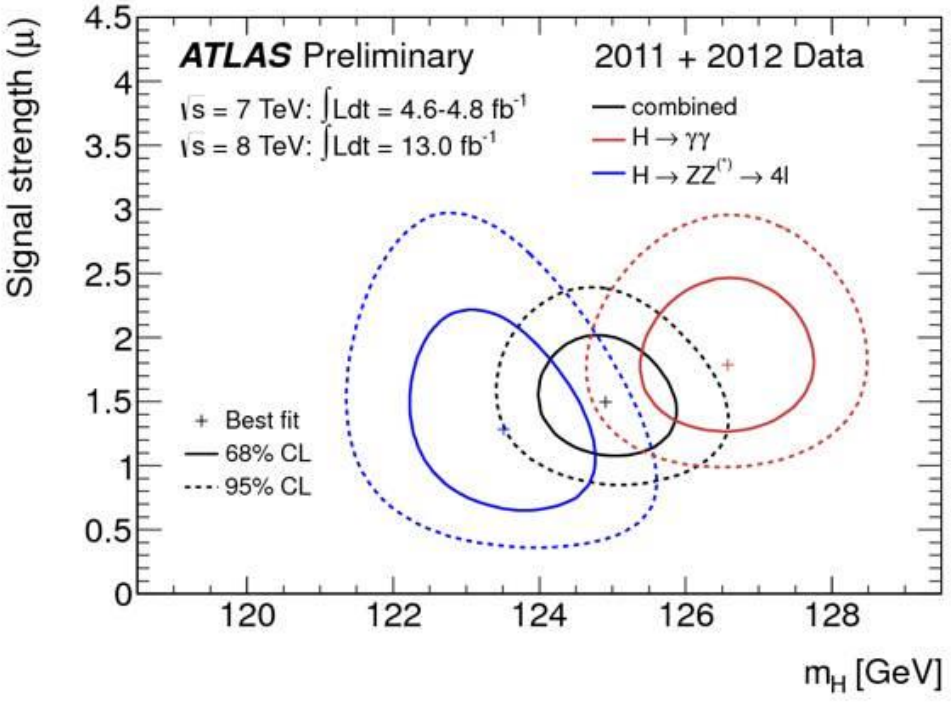
1. Local ROOT installation
   - https://root.cern.ch/downloading-root
2. Lxplus node
   - https://github.com/root-project/training/blob/master/2017/lxplus.md
3. SWAN
   - No installation needed: only a web browser
   - Preparation: log into CERNBox at https://cernbox.cern.ch
   - Access SWAN service at https://swan.cern.ch

A “Quick Tour” Of ROOT

What can you do with ROOT?



LHC collision in CMS:
event display, also done with ROOT!



ROOT in a Nutshell

ROOT is a software toolkit which provides building blocks for:

- Data processing
- Data analysis
- Data visualisation
- Data storage

An Open Source Project

We are on github

github.com/root-project

All contributions are warmly welcome!

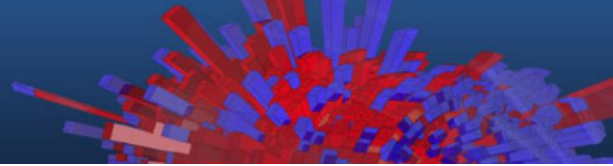
ROOT is written mainly in C++ (C++11 standard)

- Bindings for Python is provided.

Adopted in High Energy Physics and other sciences (but also industry)

- ~250 PetaBytes of data in ROOT format on the LHC Computing Grid
- Fits and parameters' estimations for discoveries (e.g. the Higgs)
- Thousands of ROOT plots in scientific publications

ROOT in a Nutshell

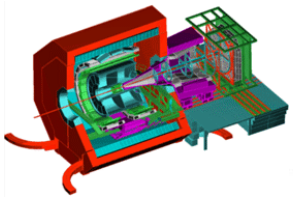


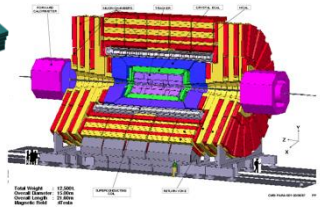
ROOT can be seen as a collection of building blocks for various activities, like:

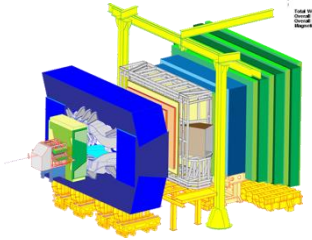
- Data analysis: histograms, graphs, trees
- I/O: row-wise, column-wise storage of **any** C++ object
- Statistical tools (RooFit/RooStats): rich modeling and statistical inference
- Math: non trivial functions (e.g. Erf, Bessel), optimised math functions (VDT)
- C++ interpretation: fully C++11 compliant
- Multivariate Analysis (TMVA): e.g. Boosted decision trees, neural networks
- Advanced graphics (2D, 3D, event display).
- PROOF: parallel analysis facility
- And more: HTTP servering, JavaScript visualisation.

ROOT Application Domains

A selection of the experiments adopting ROOT







Event Filtering

Data

Analysis

Offline Processing

Reconstruction

Further processing, skimming

Event Selection, statistical treatment …

Raw

Reco

…

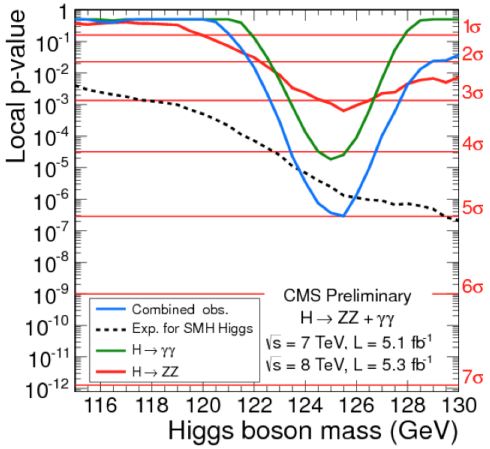
Analysis Formats

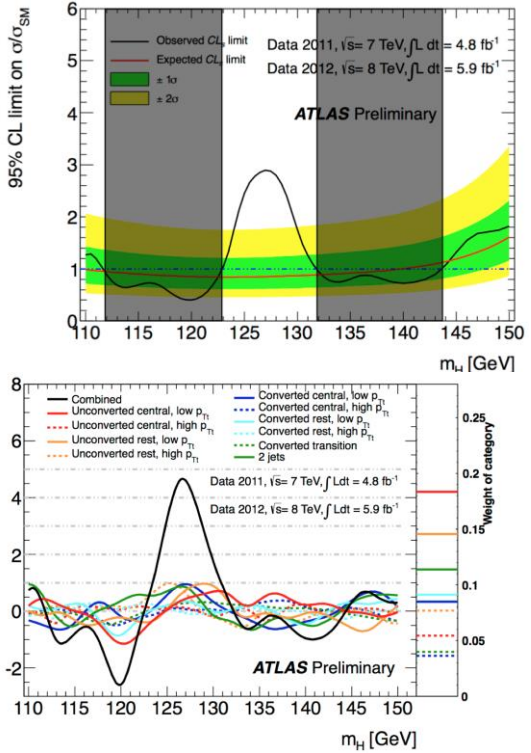
Images

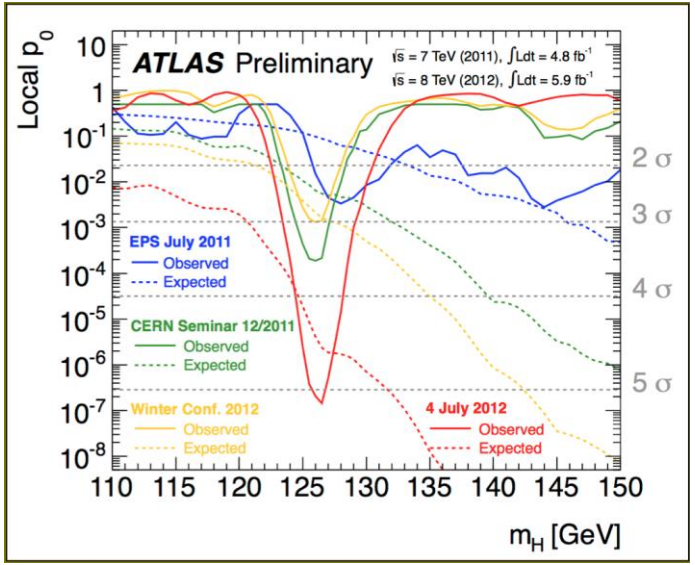
Data Storage: Local, Network

Higgs boson discovery

ATLAS and CMS collaborations were all produced with ROOT !







Interpreter

ROOT has a built-in interpreter : CLING

- C++ interpretation: highly non trivial and not foreseen by the language !
- One of its kind: Just In Time (JIT) compilation
- A C++ interactive shell.

```
$ root -b
root [0] 3 * 3
(const int)9
```

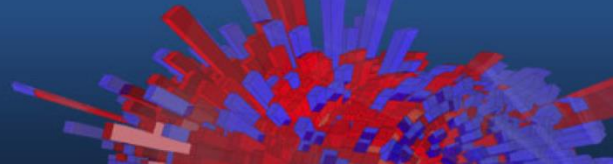
Can interpret “macros” (non compiled programs)

- Rapid prototyping possible

ROOT provides also Python bindings:

- Can use Python interpreter directly after a simple *import ROOT*
- Possible to “mix” the two languages (see more in the following slides)

Persistency (I/O)



ROOT offers the possibility to write C++ objects into files

- This is impossible with C++ alone.
- Used the LHC detectors to write several petabytes per year.

Achieved with serialization of the objects using the reflection capabilities, ultimately provided by the interpreter

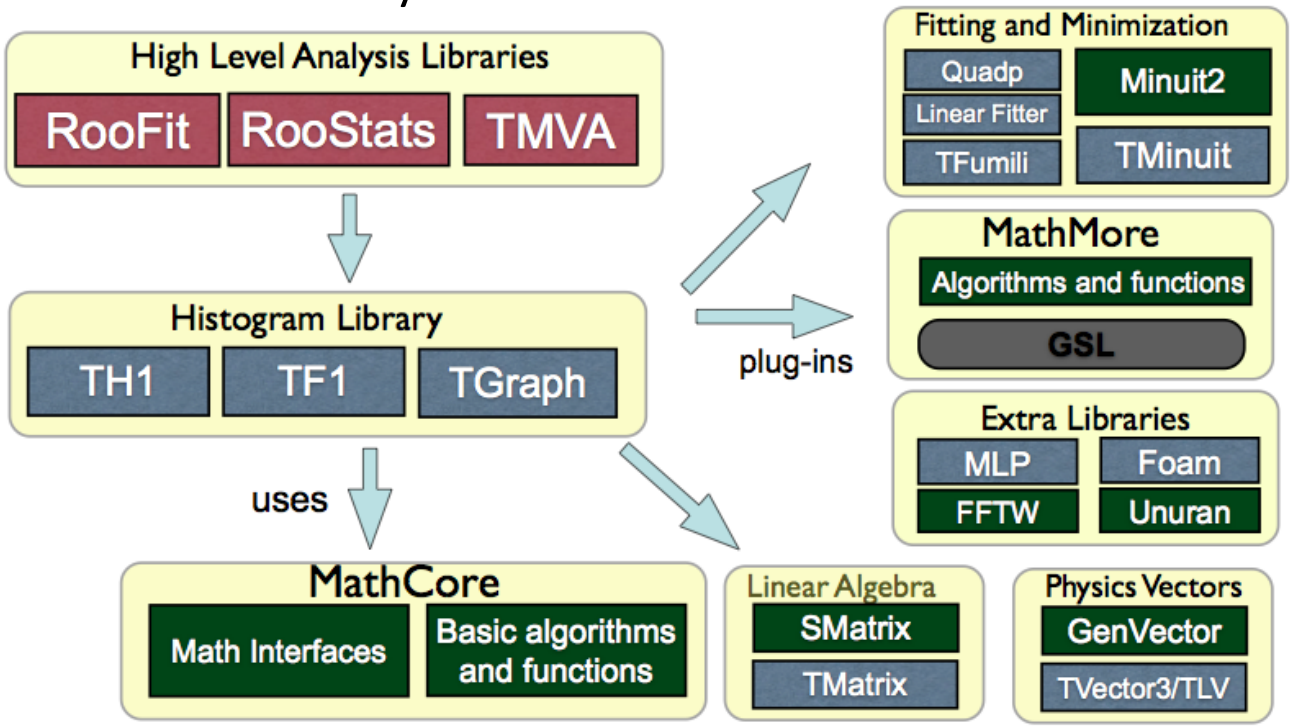
- Raw and column-wise streaming

As simple as this for ROOT objects: one method - *TObject::Write*

Cornerstone for storage of experimental data

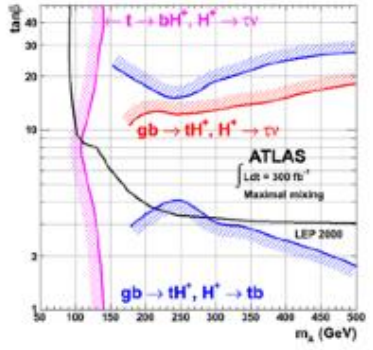
ROOT Math/Stats Libraries

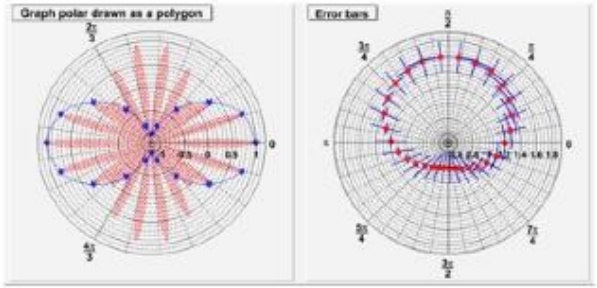
ROOT provides a reach set of mathematical libraries and tools needed for sophisticated statistical data analysis

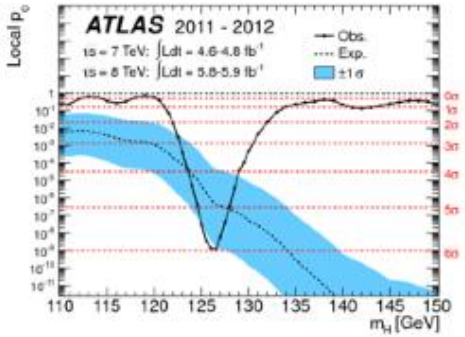


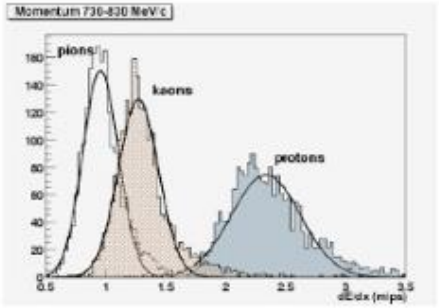
Graphics In ROOT

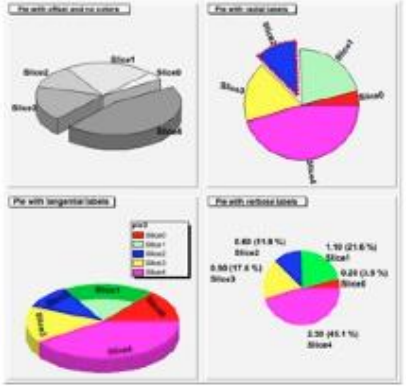
Many formats for data analysis, and not only, plots

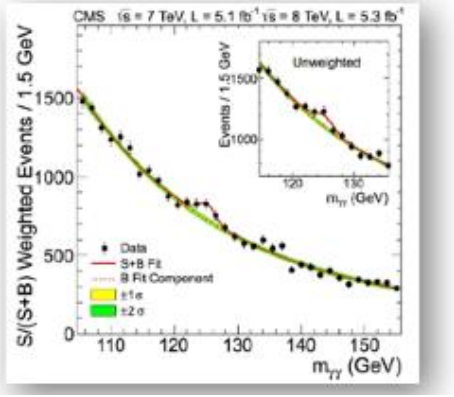




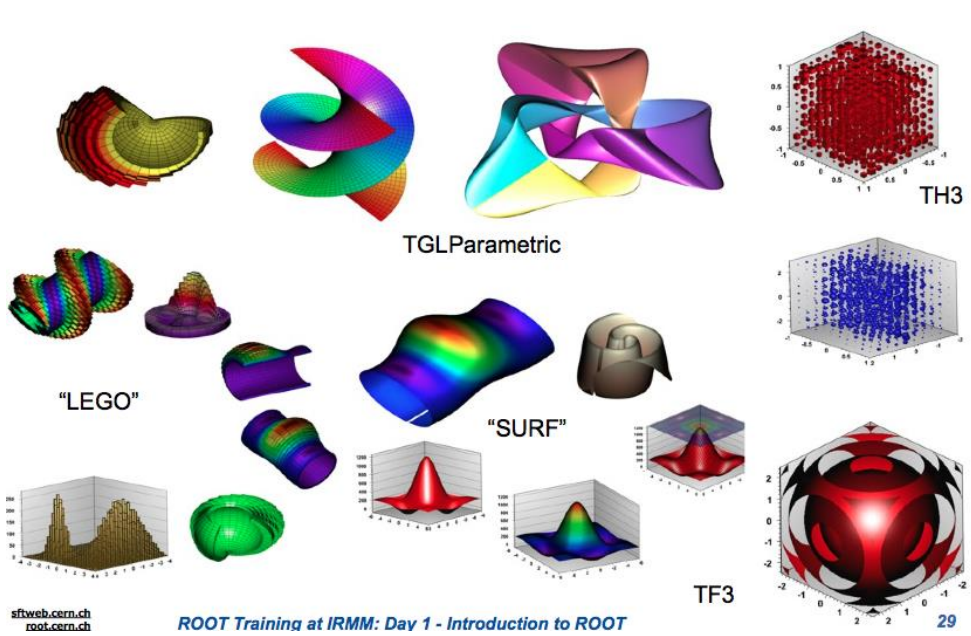


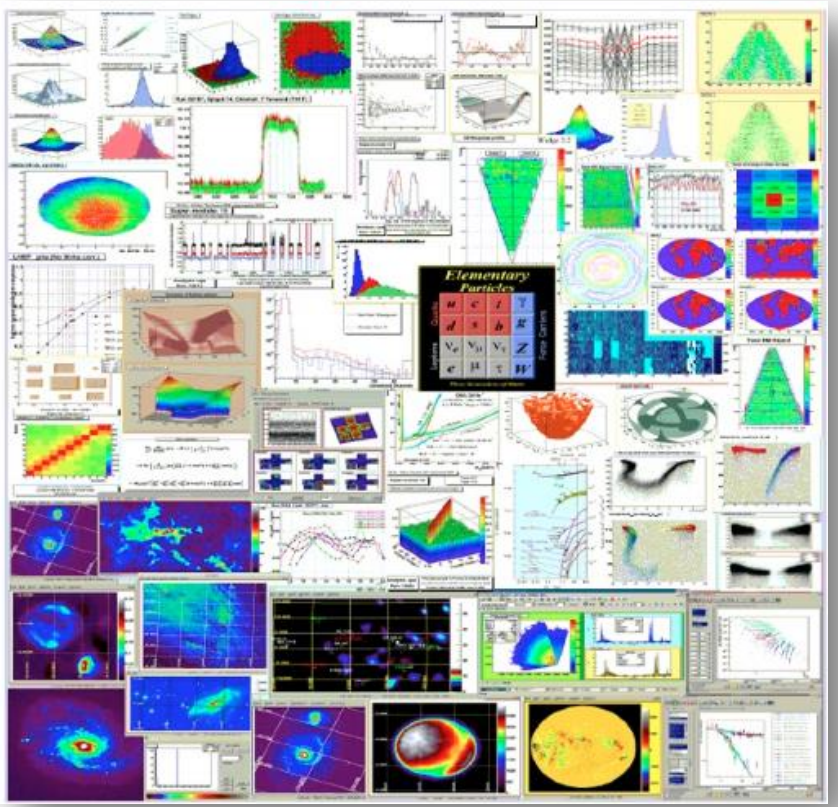






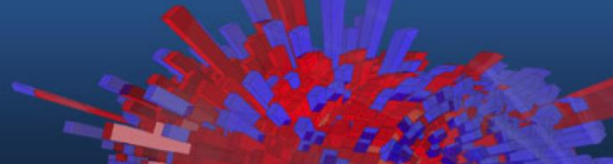
2D and 3D Graphics





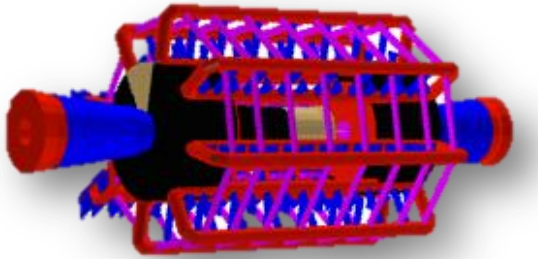
Can save graphics in many formats: *ps, pdf, svg, jpeg, LaTex, png, c, root …*

Parallelism



- Hot topic: many ongoing efforts to provide means for parallelisation in ROOT
- Explicit paralellism
  - TThreadExecutor and TProcessExecutor
  - Protection of resources
- Implicit parallelism
  - **TDataFrame**: functional chains
  - TTreeProcessor: process tree events in parallel
  - TTree::GetEntry: process of tree branches in parallel

Other ROOT Features

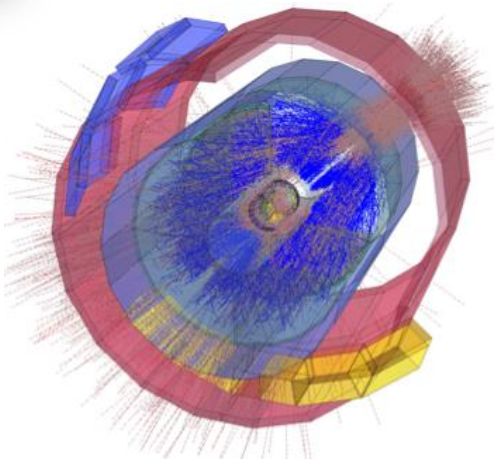


Geometry Toolkit

- Represent geometries as complex as LHC detectors

Event Display (EVE)

- Visualise particles collisions within detectors



The SWAN Service

Data analysis with ROOT "as a service"

Interface: Jupyter Notebooks

Goals:

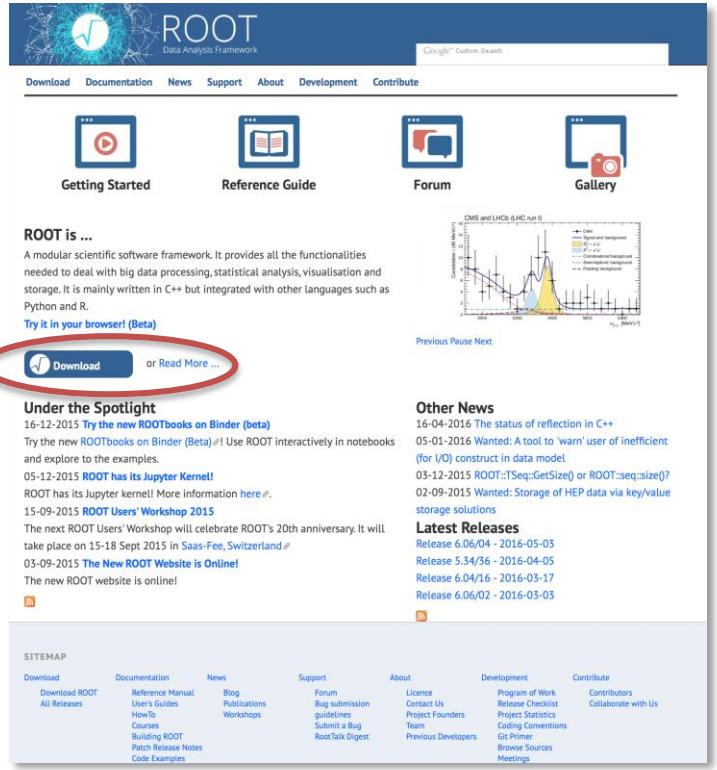
- Use ROOT only with a web browser
  - Platform independent ROOT-based data analysis
  - Calculations, input and results "in the Cloud"
- Allow easy sharing of scientific results: plots, data, code
  - Through your CERNBox 
- Simplify teaching of data processing and programming

http://swan.web.cern.ch

www.root.cern

ROOT web site: **the** source of information and help for ROOT users

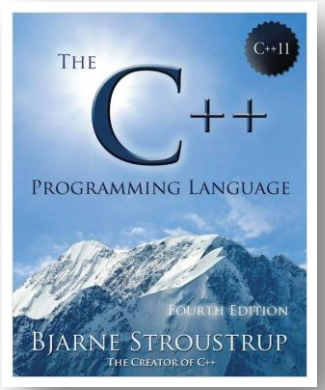
- For beginners and experts
- Downloads, installation instructions
- Documentation of all ROOT classes
- Manuals, tutorials, presentations and more
- Forum
- …



C++ From 10.000 Km

C++ From 10.000 Km

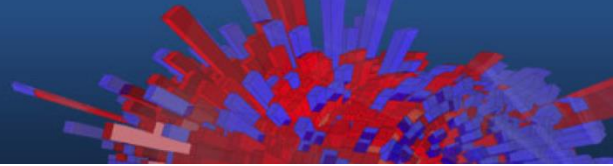
- Compiled, strongly typed language, allows to get the best performances from the hardware
- Allows object orientation
- Templates
- Explicit memory management (pointers)



Main language of HEP (together with Python)

- In the 90s nearly all legacy FORTRAN HEP code has been migrated to C++
- Reduce costs of management of large codebases (millions of lines of code)
- Allow groups of hundreds of active developers

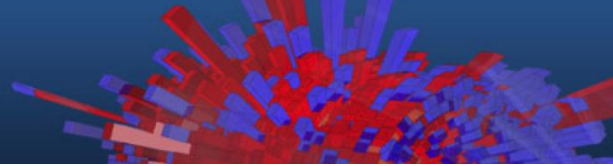
ROOT Basics



- ROOT as a Calculator
- ROOT as Function Plotter
- Plotting Measurements
- Histograms
- Interactive ROOT Section

Let's Fire Up ROOT

The ROOT Prompt



C++ is a compiled language

- A compiler is used to translate source code into machine instructions

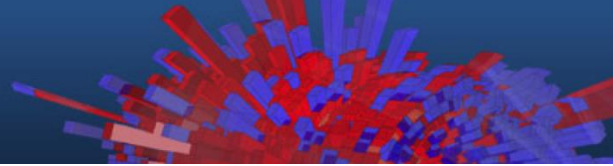
ROOT provides a C++ **interpreter**

- Interactive C++, without the need of a compiler, like Python, Ruby, Haskell …
- Allows reflection (inspect at runtime layout of classes)
- Is started with the command:

```
root
```

- The interactive shell is also called “ROOT prompt” or “ROOT interactive prompt”

ROOT As a Calculator



ROOT interactive prompt can be used as an advanced calculator !

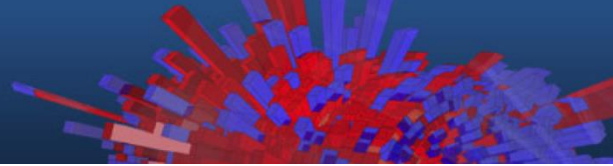
```
root [0] 1+1
(int)2
root [1] 2*(4+2)/12.
(double) 1.00000
root [2] sqrt(3.)
(double) 1.73205
root [3] 1 > 2
(bool) false
```

Try it!

ROOT allows not only to type in **C++ statements**, but also advanced **mathematical functions**, which live in the TMath namespace.

```
root [4] TMath::Pi()
(Double_t) 3.14159
root [5] TMath::Erf(.2)
(Double_t) 0.222703
```

ROOT As a Calculator++



Here we make a step forward.
We Declare **variables** and used a ***for*** control structure.

Tab-completion is available. Try it.

```
root [6] double x=5
(double) 5.00000
root [7] int N=30
(int) 30
root [8] double gs=0
(double) 0.00000
```

```
root [9] for (int i=0;i<N;++i) gs += TMath::Power(x,i)
root [10] TMath::Abs(gs - (1-TMath::Power(x,N-1))/(1-x))
(Double_t) 1.862645e-09
```

Interlude: Controlling ROOT

Special commands which are not C++ can be typed at the prompt, they start with a “.”

```
root [1] .<command>
```

For example:

- To quit root use .q
- To issue a shell command use .! <OS_command>
- To load a macro use .L <file_name> (see following slides about macros)
- .help or .? gives the full list

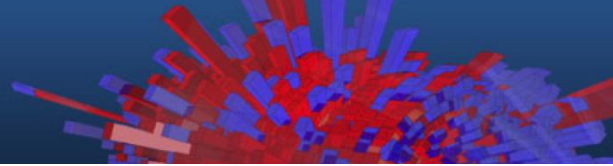
Exercise

For x values of 0,1,10 and 20 check the difference of the value of a hand-made non-normalised Gaussian and the TMath::Gaus routine.

For one number

```
root [0] double x=0
root [1] exp(-x*x*.5) - TMath::Gaus(x)
[…]
```

Exercise Solution



For x values of 0,1,10 and 20 check the difference of the value of a hand-made non-normalised Gaussian and the TMath::Gaus routine.

```
root [0] double x=0
root [1] exp(-x*x*.5) – TMath::Gaus(x)
[…]
```

Many possible ways of solving this! E.g:

```
root [0] for (auto v : {0.,1.,10.,20.}) cout << v << “ ” << exp(-
v*v*.5) – TMath::Gaus(v) << endl
```

ROOT As a Function Plotter

The class TF1 represents one dimensional functions (e.g. *f(x)*):

```
root [0] TF1 f1("f1","sin(x)/x",0.,10.);//name,formula, min, max
root [1] f1.Draw();
```

An extended version of this example is the definition of a function with parameters:

```
root [2] TF1 f2("f2","[0]*sin([1]*x)/x",0.,10.);
root [3] f2.SetParameters(1,1);
root [4] f2.Draw();
```

ROOT As a Function Plotter

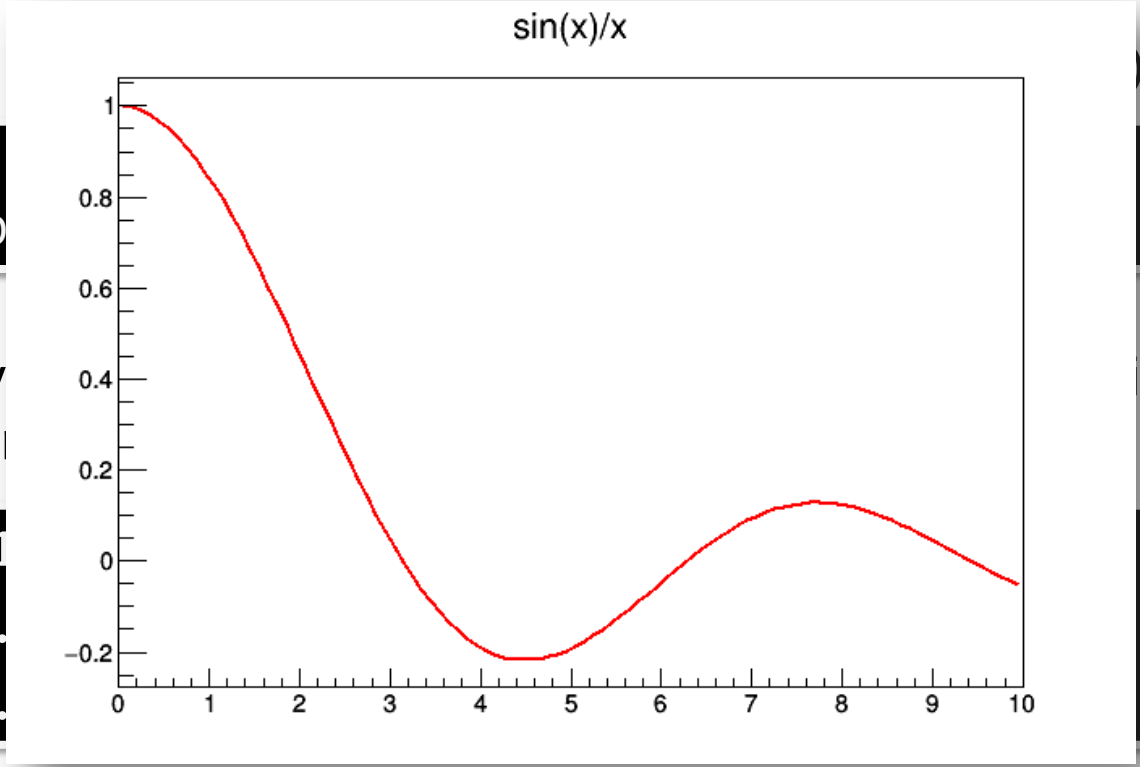
The class TF1):

```
root [0] TF1
root [1] f1.D
```

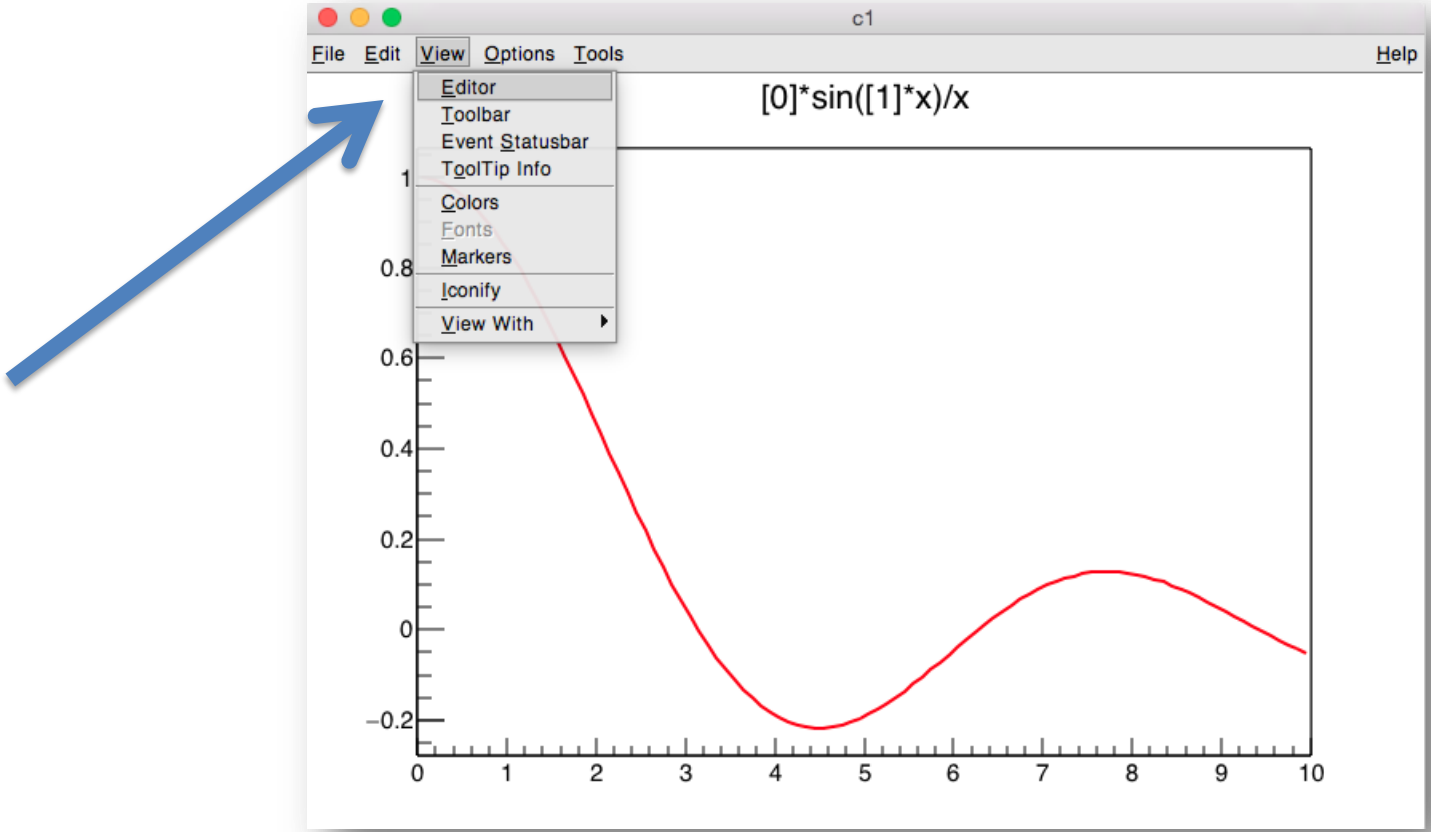
```
min, max
```

An extended v ion
with parameter

```
root [2] TF1
root [3] f2.
root [4] f2.
```



Exercise: Interaction With The Plot



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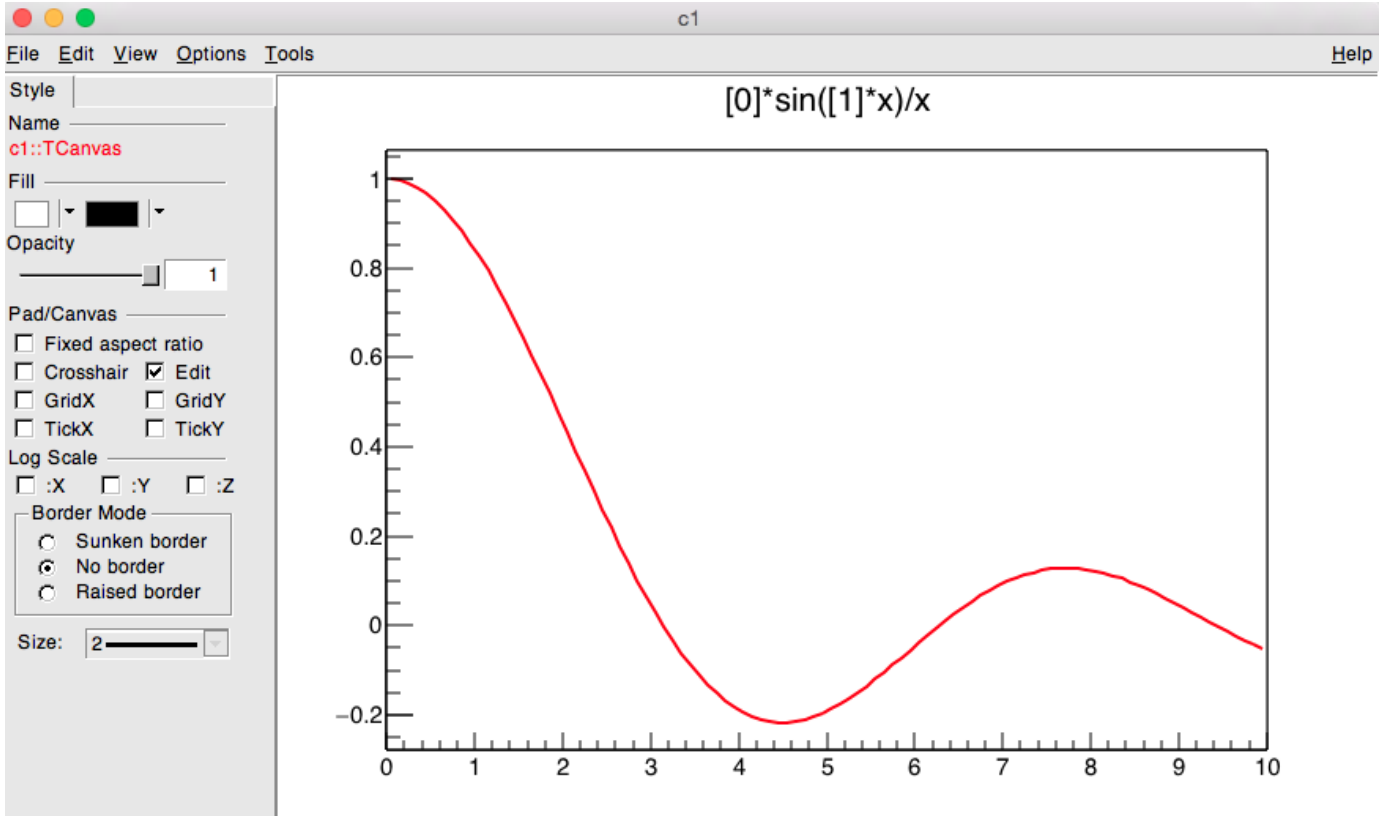

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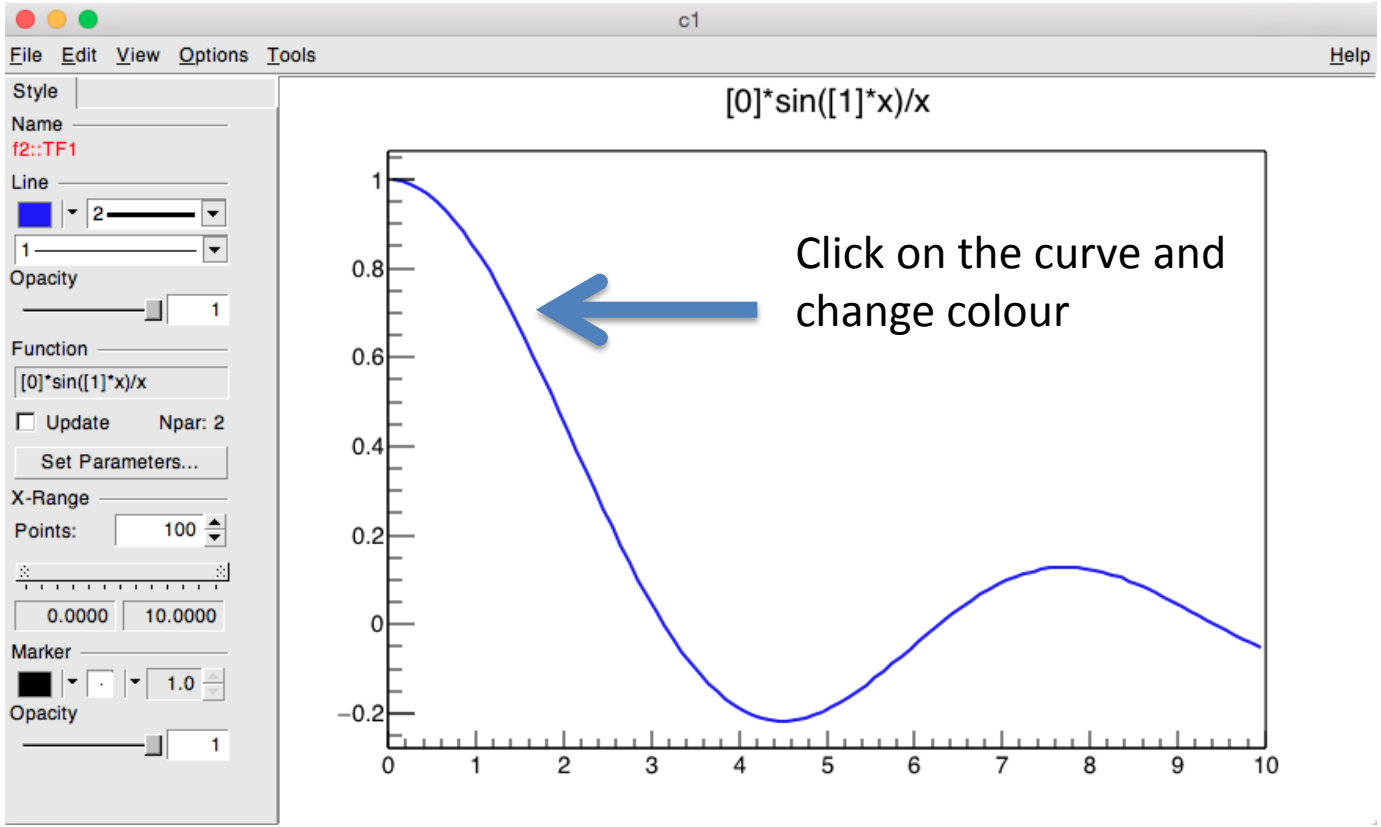
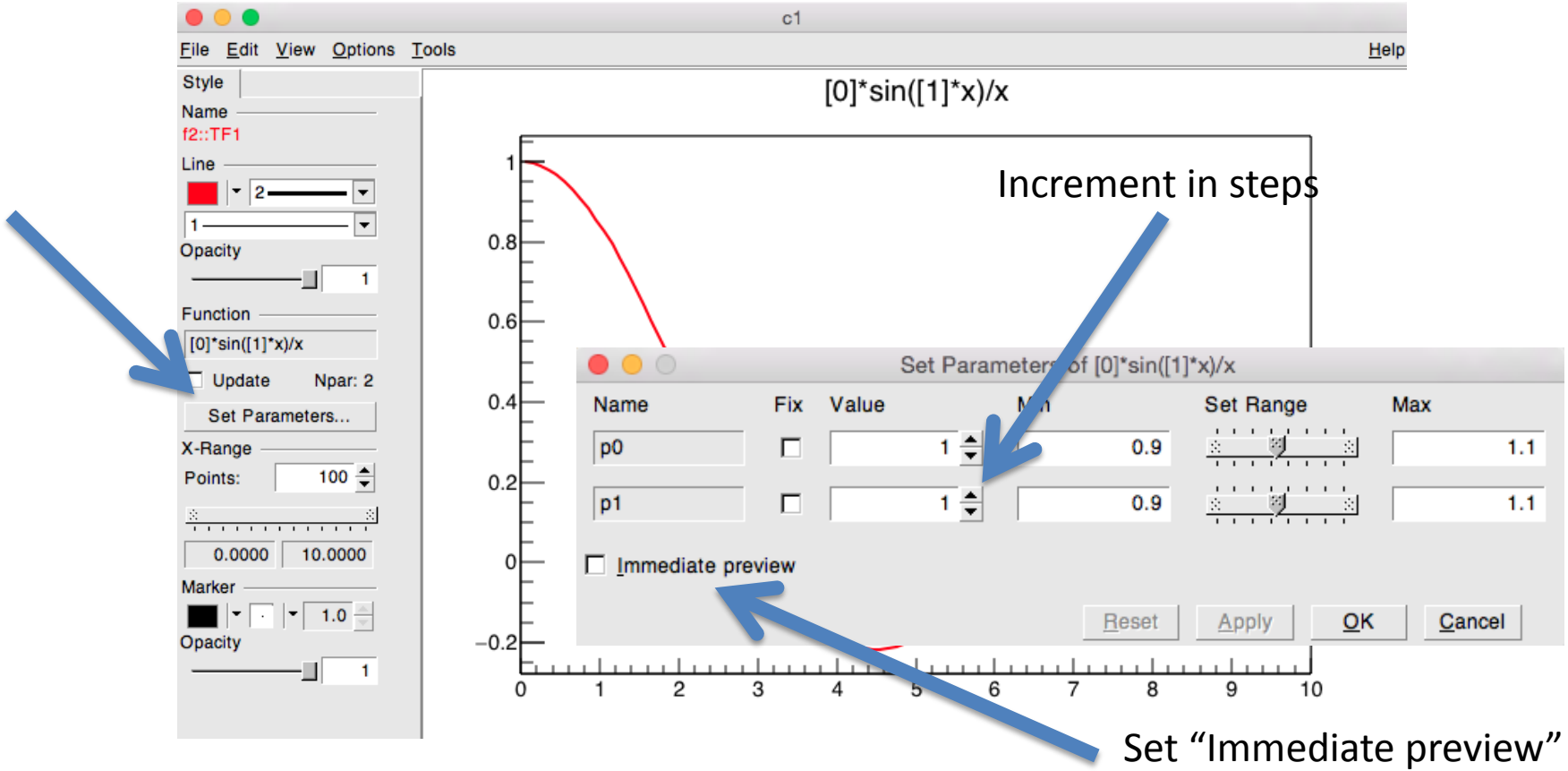
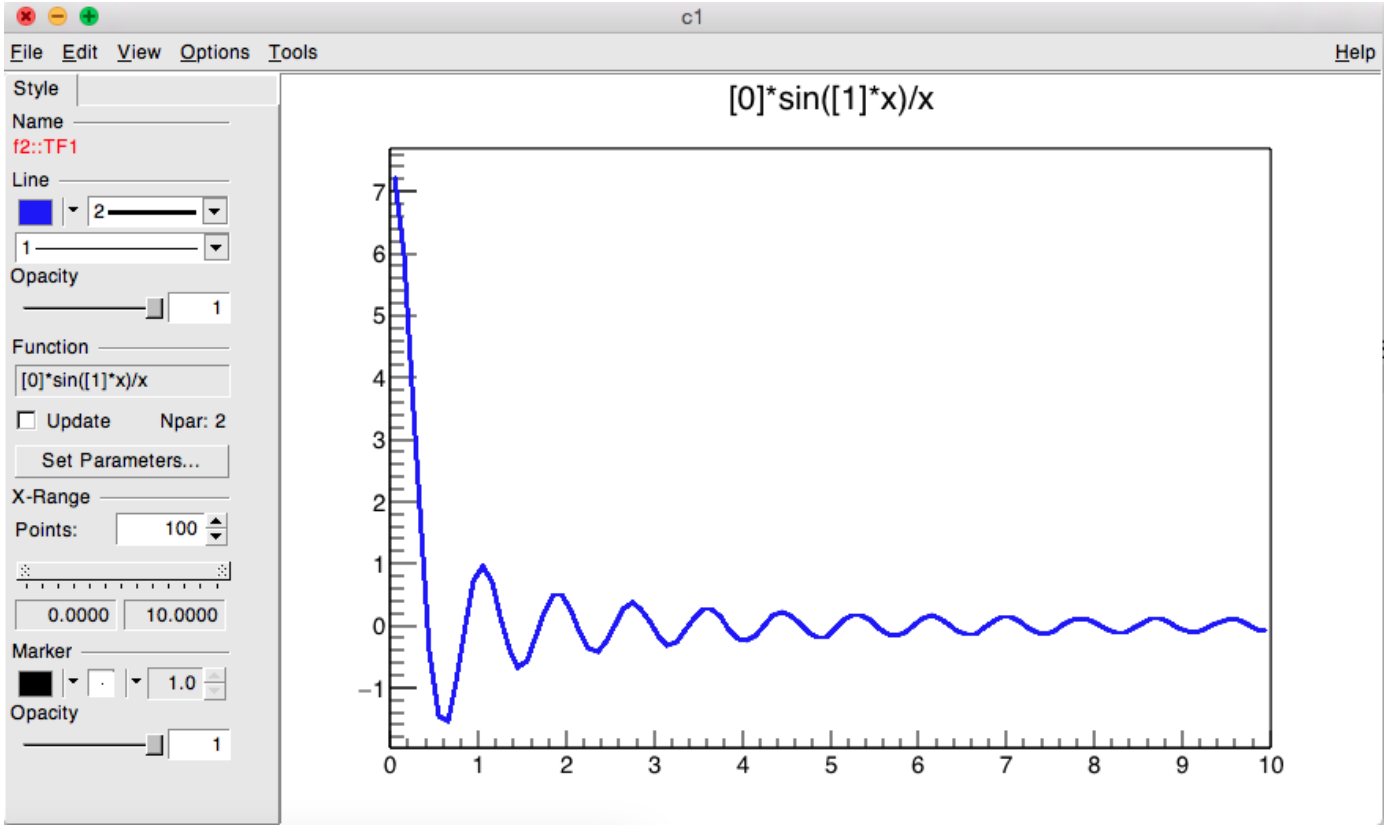


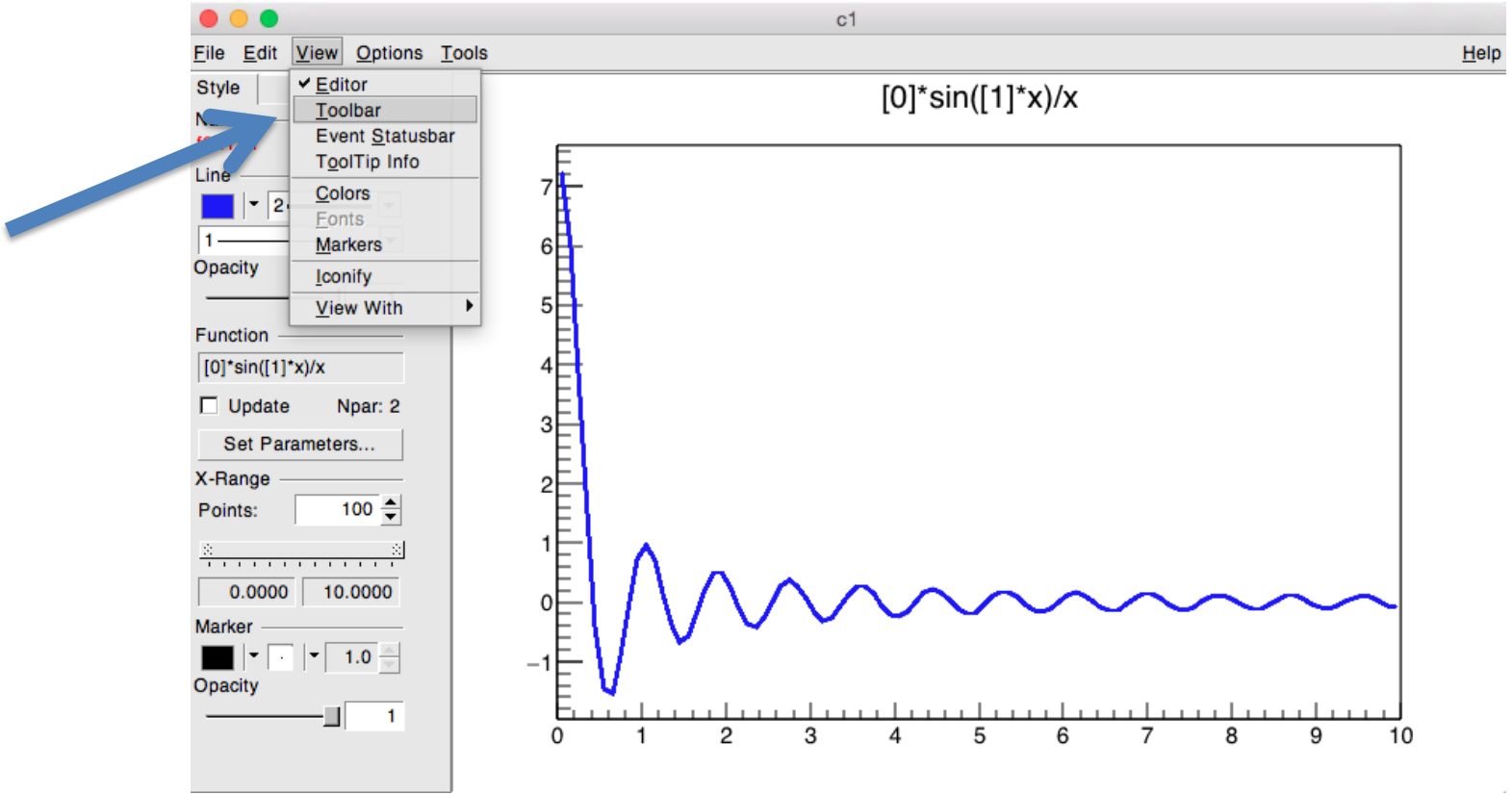
Exercise: Interaction With The Plot



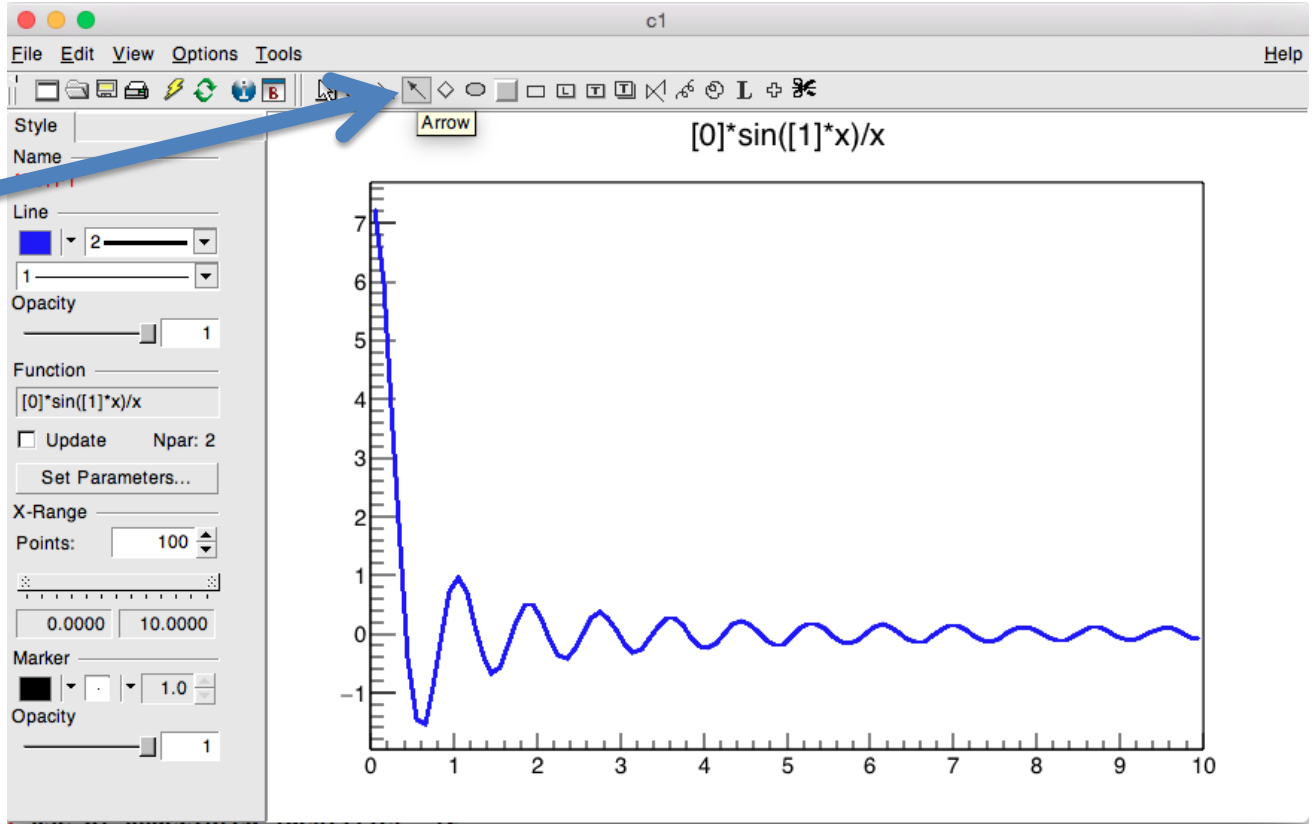
Exercise: Interaction With The Plot



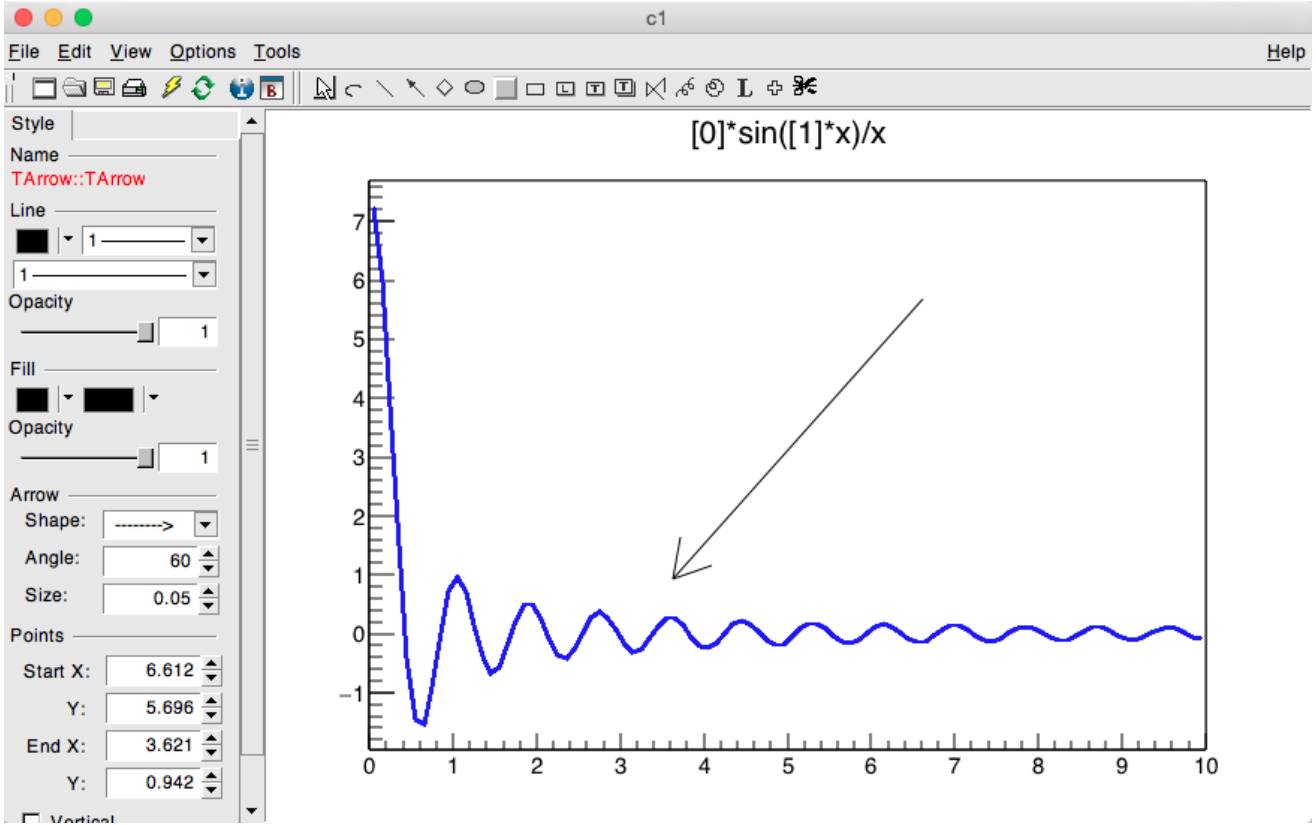
Exercise: Interaction With The Plot



Exercise: Interaction With The Plot

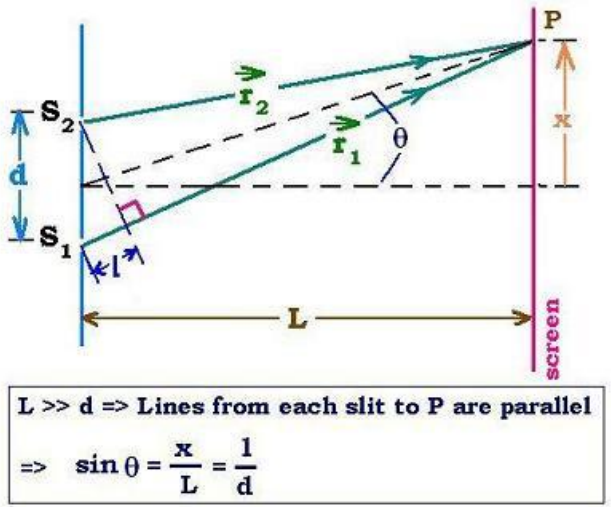


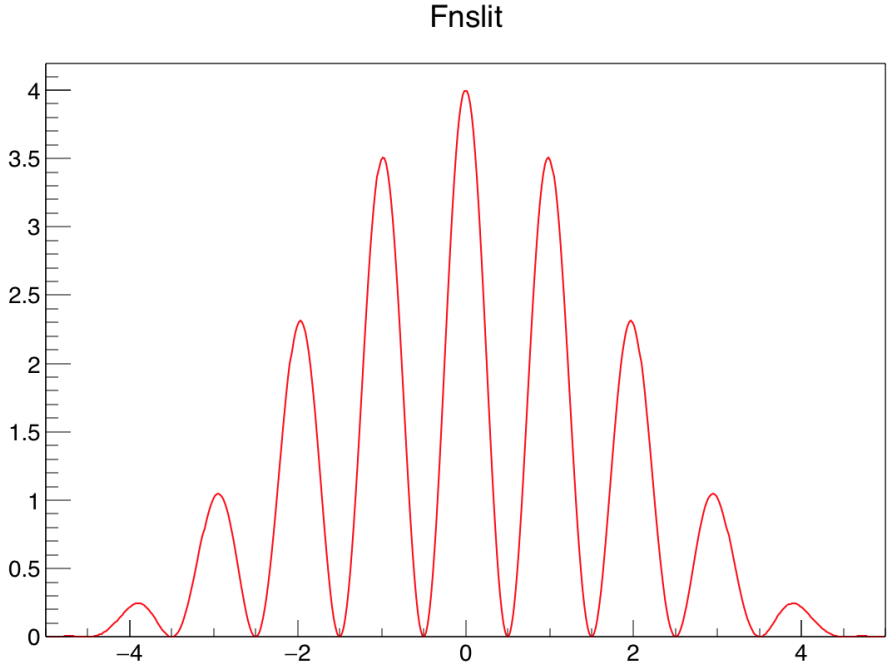
Exercise: Interaction With The Plot



ROOT As a Function Plotter

The example **slits.C**, detailed in the Primer, is a more complex C++ program calculating and displaying the interference pattern produced by light falling on a multiple slit.



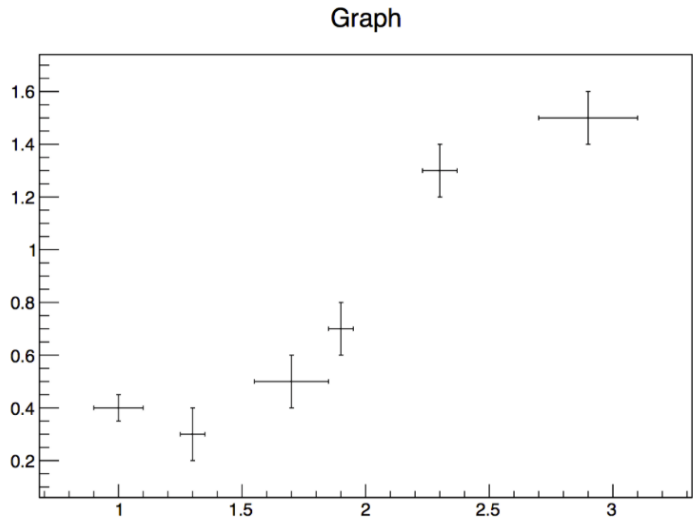


Plotting Measurements

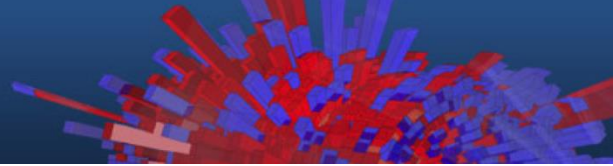
The class TGraphErrors allows to display measurements, including errors, with different types of constructors. In the following example, data are taken from the file ExampleData.txt:

```
root [0] TGraphErrors gr("ExampleData.txt");
root [1] gr.Draw("AP");
```

Tells ROOT to draw the **A**xis and the **P**oints



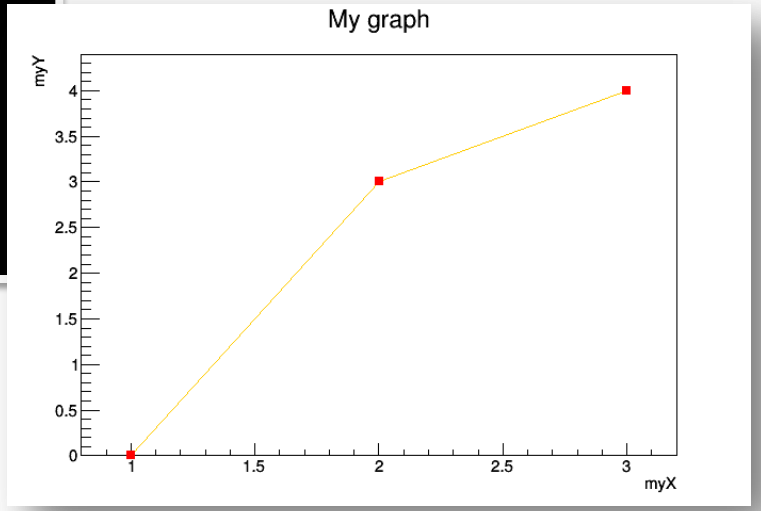
Exercise: TGraph



- Create a graph (TGraph)
- Set its title to “My graph”, its X axis title to “myX” and Y axis title to “myY”
- Fill it with three points: (1,0), (2,3), (3,4)
- Set a red full square marker
- Draw an orange line between points

Exercise Solution

```
root [0] TGraph g
root [1] g.SetTitle("My graph;myX;myY")
root [2] g.SetPoint(0,1,0)
root [3] g.SetPoint(1,2,3)
root [4] g.SetPoint(2,3,4)
root [5] g.SetMarkerStyle(kFullSquare)
root [6] g.SetMarkerColor(kRed)
root [7] g.SetLineColor(kOrange)
root [8] g.Draw("APL")
```

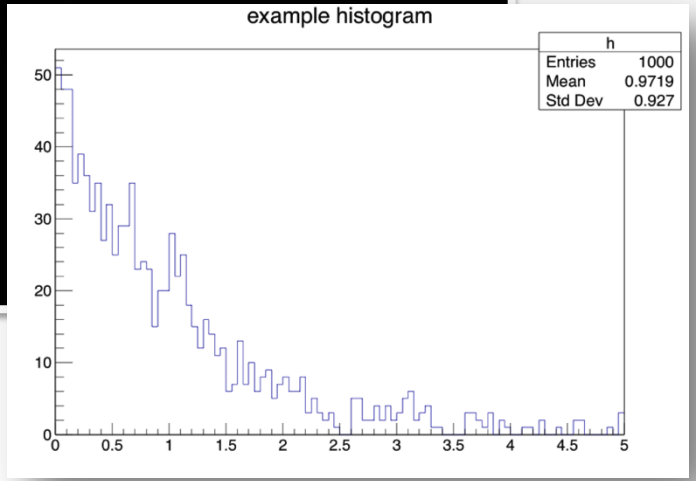


Histograms

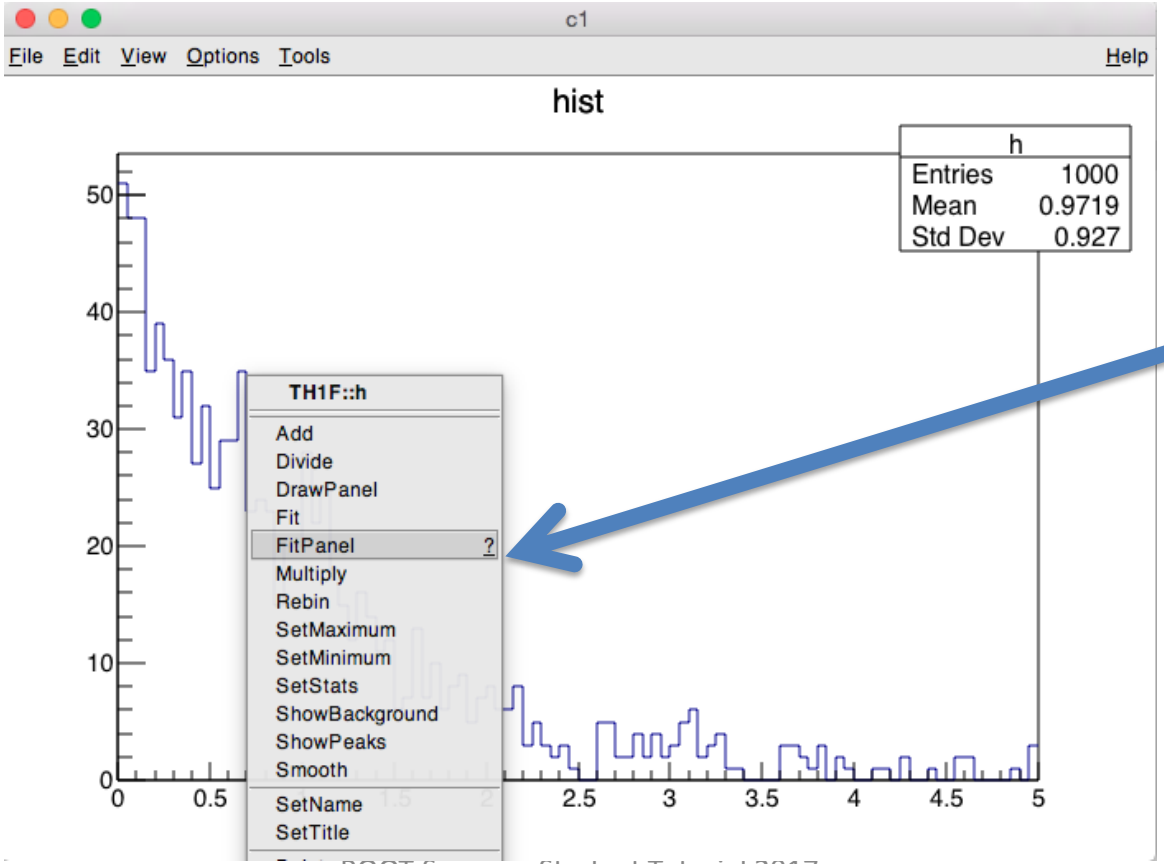
- The TH* classes represent histograms
- TH1* are monodimensional, TH2* are bidimensional …
- The final letter describes the type stored in each bin:

  A double in TH1D, a float in TH1F …

```
root [0] TF1 efunc("efunc","exp([0]+[1]*x)",0.,5.)
root [1] efunc.SetParameters(1,-1)
root [2] TH1F h("h","hist",100,0.,5.)
root [3] for (int i=0;i<1000;i++)
h.Fill(efunc.GetRandom())
root [4] h.Draw()
```

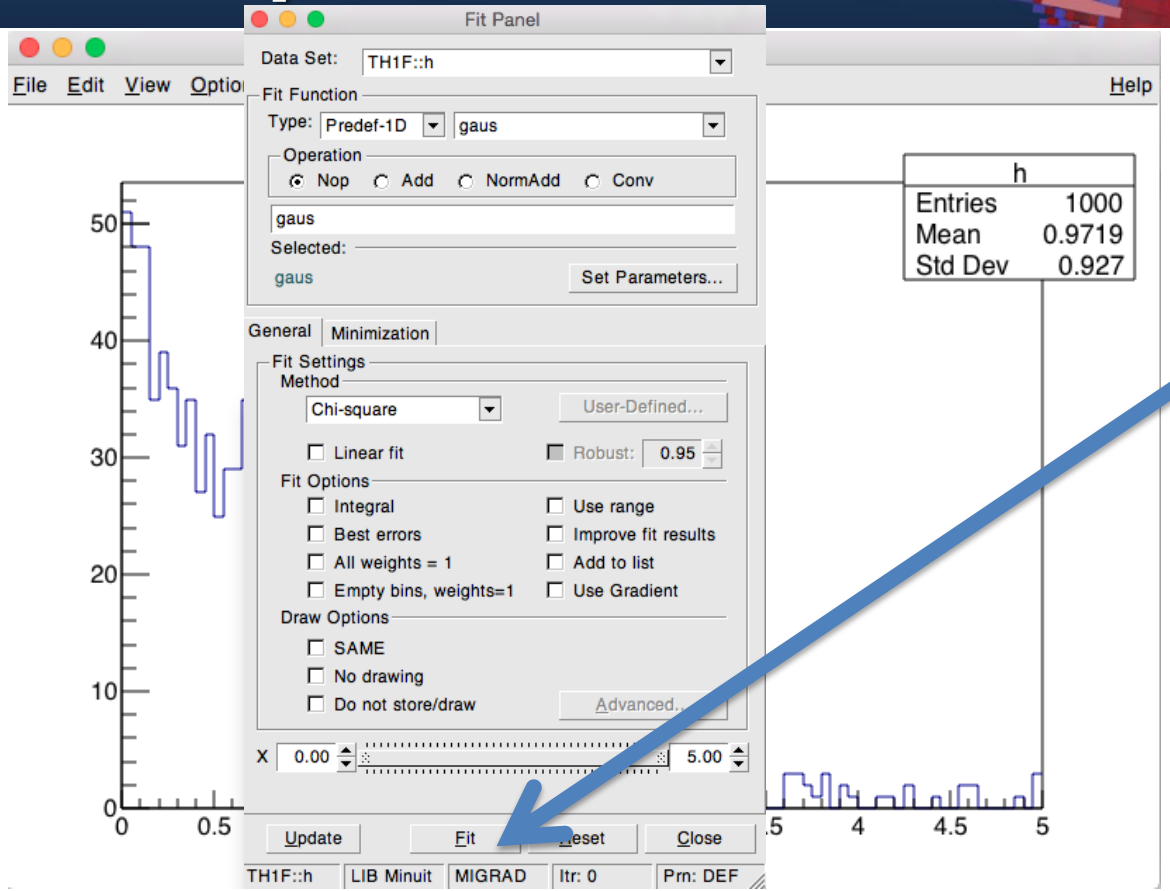


Exercise: Fitpanel

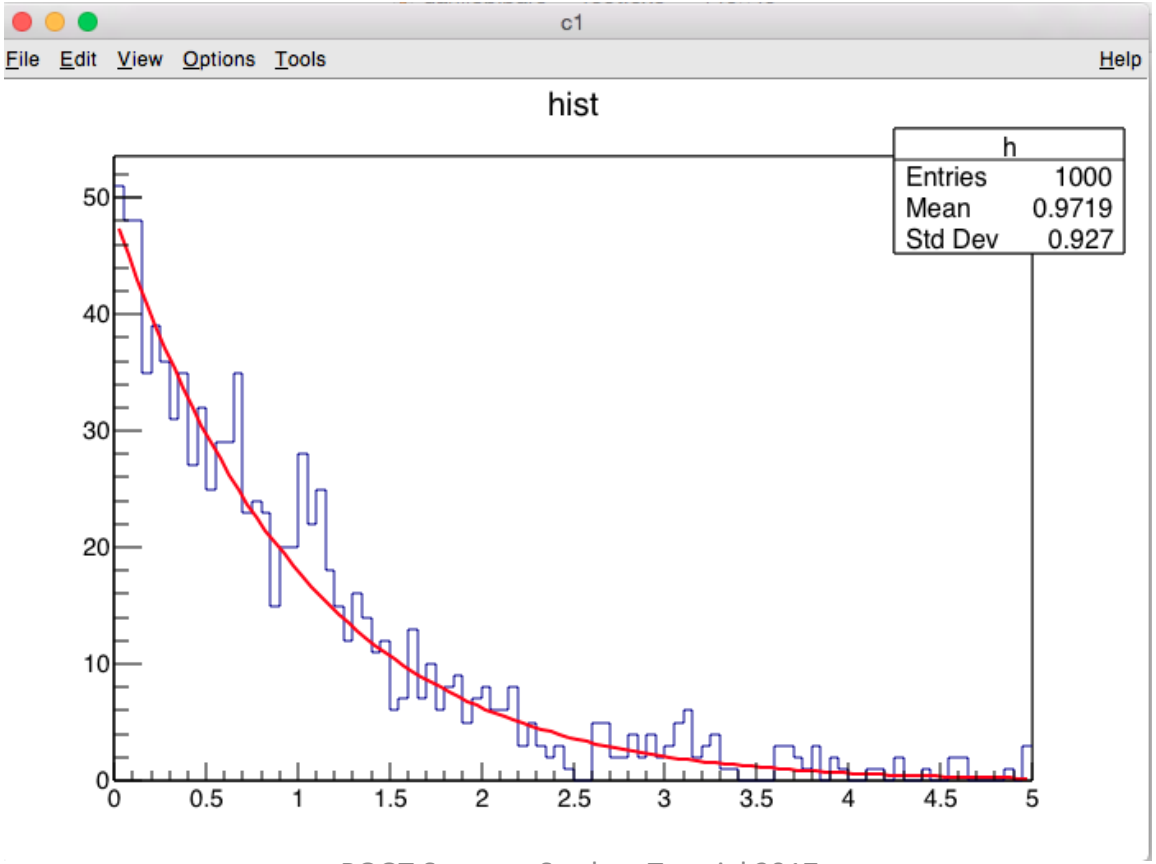


Click on the histogram “line”

Exercise: Fitpanel



Exercise: Fitpanel

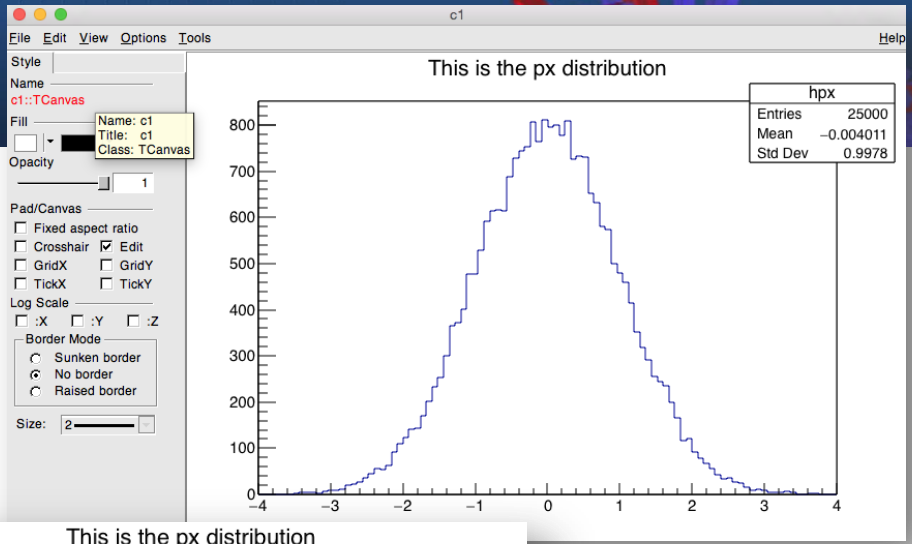


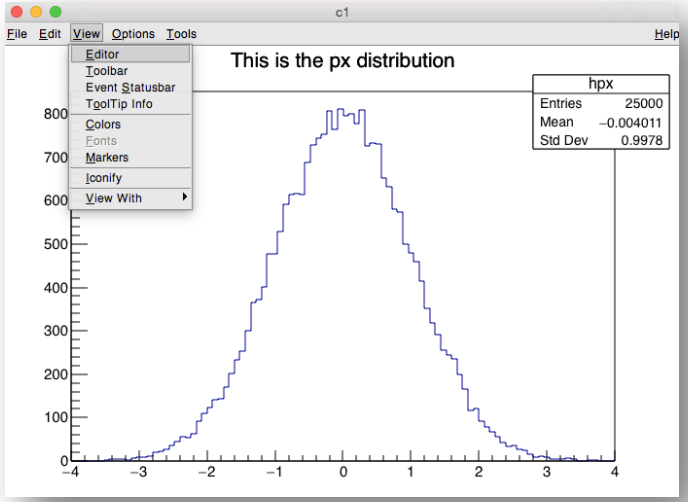
Interactive ROOT

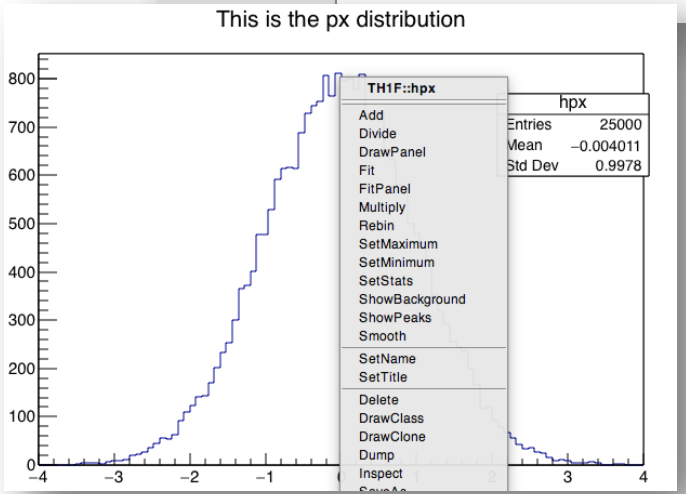
Look at one of your plots again and move the mouse across.

You will notice that this is much more than a static picture.

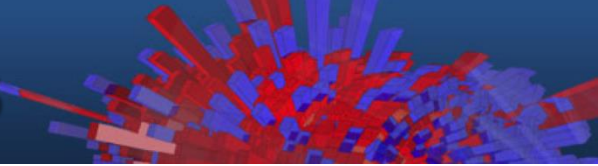
Try to interact with objects and manipulate them.







Summary of Visual Effects

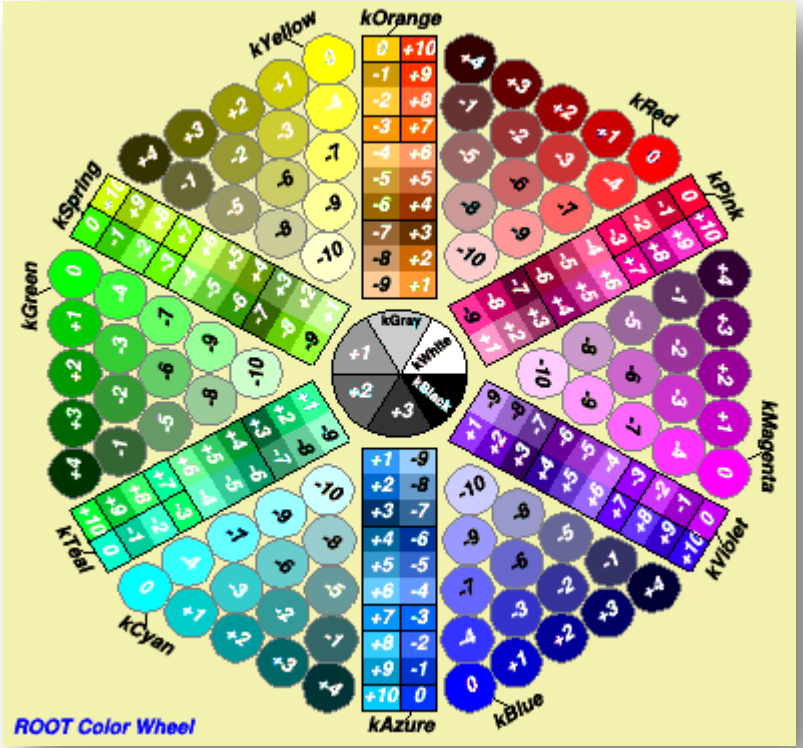


- **Colours and Graph Markers:** To specify a colour, some identifiers like kWhite, kRed or kBlue can be used for markers, lines, arrows etc. The complete summary of colours is represented by the ROOT “colour wheel”. ROOT provides several graphics markers like triangles, crosses or stars.

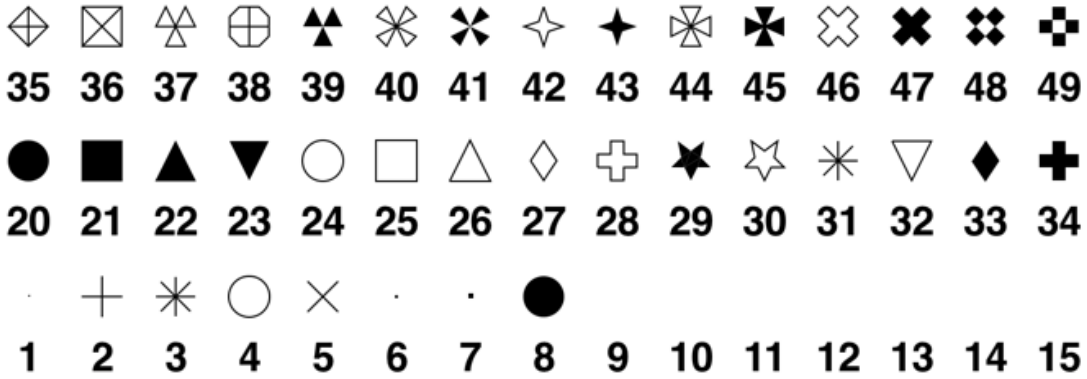
- **Arrows and Lines:** The class representing arrows is TArrow, which inherits from TLine. The constructors of lines and arrows always contain the coordinates of the endpoints.

- **Text:** A possibility to add text in plots is provided by the TLatex class. Latex mathematical symbols are automatically interpreted, you just need to replace the “\” by a “#”.

TColorWheel



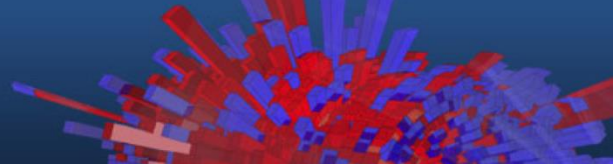
The Family of Markers



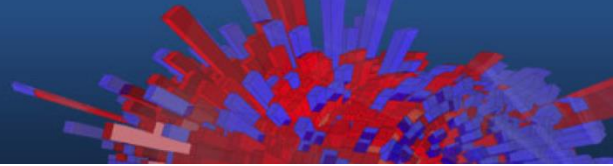
kDot=1, kPlus, kStar, kCircle=4, kMultiply=5,
kFullDotSmall=6, kFullDotMedium=7, kFullDotLarge=8,
kFullCircle=20, kFullSquare=21, kFullTriangleUp=22,
kFullTriangleDown=23, kOpenCircle=24, kOpenSquare=25,
kOpenTriangleUp=26, kOpenDiamond=27, kOpenCross=28,
kFullStar=29, kOpenStar=30, kOpenTriangleDown=32,
kFullDiamond=33, kFullCross=34 etc…

Also available through more friendly names ☺

Break



ROOT Macros



- General Remarks
- A more complete example
- Summary of Visual effects
- Interpretation and Compilation

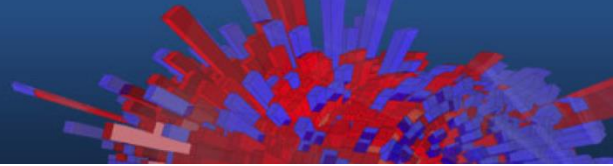
General Remarks

We have seen how to interactively type lines at the prompt.
The next step is to write “ROOT Macros” – lightweight programs
The general structure for a macro stored in file *MacroName.C* is:

Function, no main, same name as the file

```
void MacroName() {
        <          ...
          your lines of C++ code
                   ...              >
}
```

Running a Macro



The macro is executed at the system prompt by typing:

```
> root MacroName.C
```

or executed at the ROOT prompt using .x:

```
> root
 root [0] .x MacroName.C
```

or it can be loaded into a ROOT session and then be executed by typing:

```
root [0].L MacroName.C
root [1] MacroName();
```

Interpretation and Compilation

We have seen how ROOT interprets and “just in time compiles” code. ROOT also allows to compile code “traditionally”. At the ROOT prompt:

```
root [1] .L macro1.C+
root [2] macro1()
```

Generate shared library and execute function

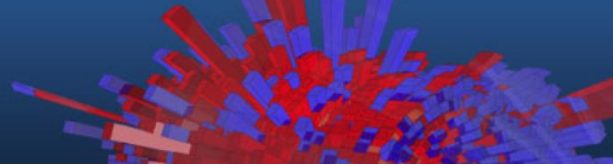
ROOT libraries can be also used to produce standalone, compiled applications:

ExampleMacro.C

```
int main() {
  ExampleMacro();
  return 0;
}
```

```
> g++ -o ExampleMacro ExampleMacro.C `root-config --cflags --libs`
> ./ExampleMacro
```

A More Complex Example



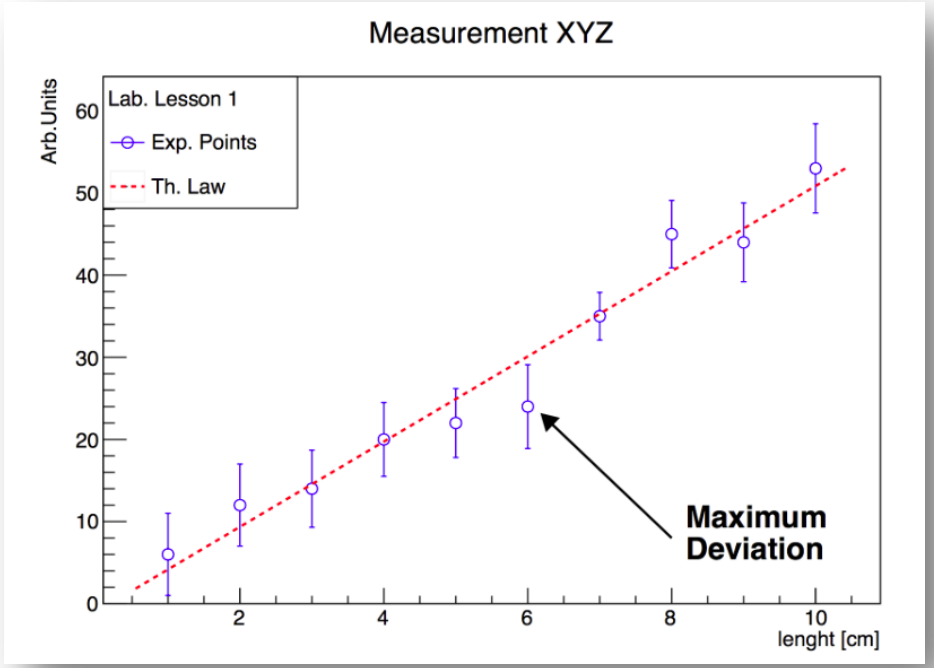
The example in section 3.2 of the ROOT primer, is a typical task in data analysis, a macro that constructs a graph with errors, fits a (linear) model to it and saves it as an image.

Let’s inspect it together.

A More Complex Example

And Run it!

```
> root macro1.C
```

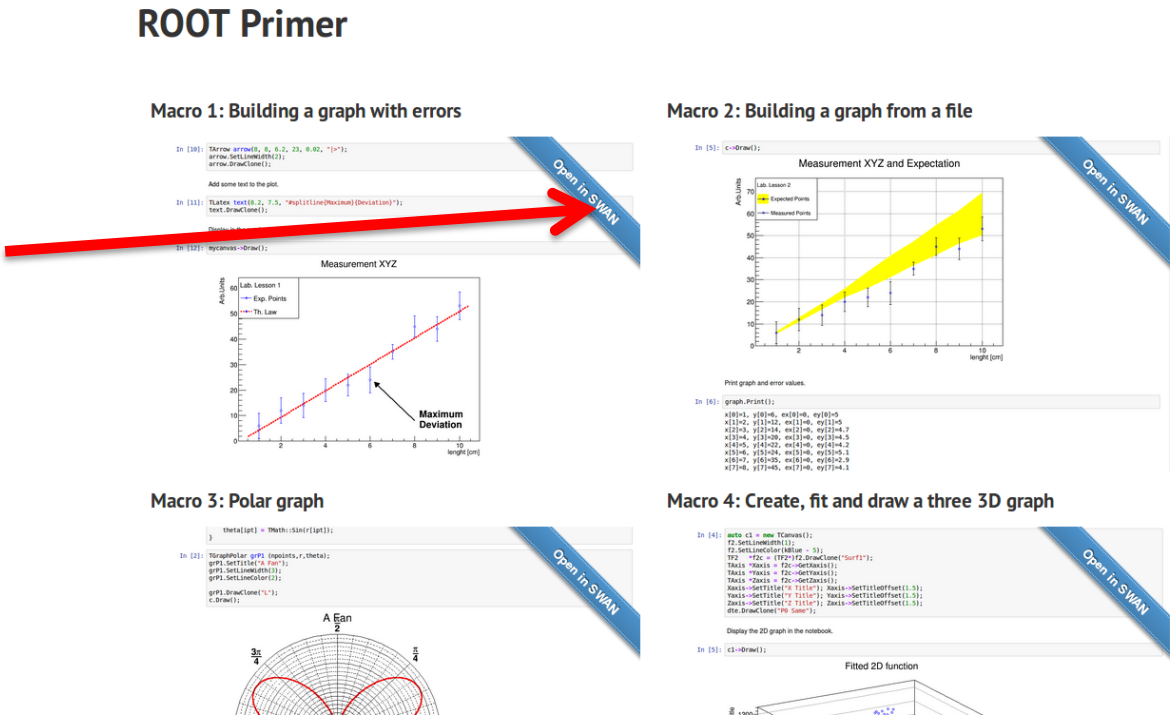


Macro1_cpp

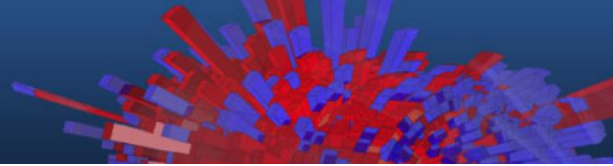
Now Try It in SWAN!

http://swan.web.cern.ch/content/root-primer

Click to open the Macro 1 notebook in SWAN



Graphs



- Read Graph Points from File
- 2D Graphs

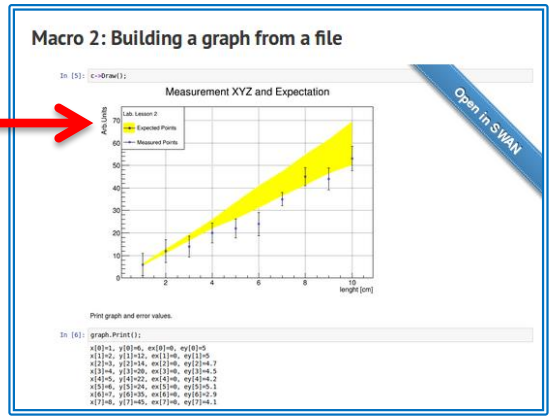
- Also in ROOT primer
  - Polar Graphs
  - Multiple graphs

From an ASCII File

To build a graph, experimental data can be read from an ASCII file (i.e. standard text) using this constructor:

```
TGraphErrors(const char *filename,
             const char *format="%lg %lg %lg %lg",
             Option_t *option="");
```

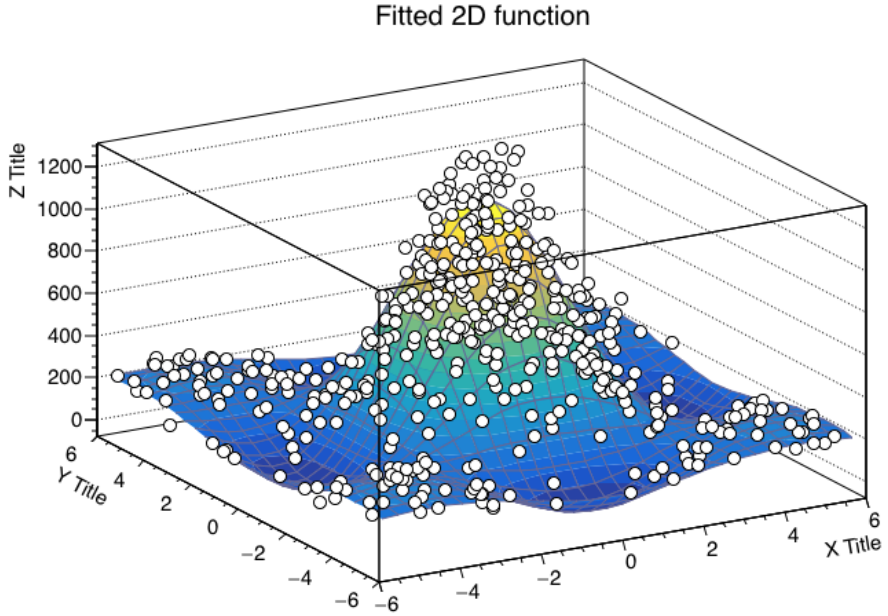
Let's have a look at macro2.C in a notebook (also in section 4.1 of the Primer).

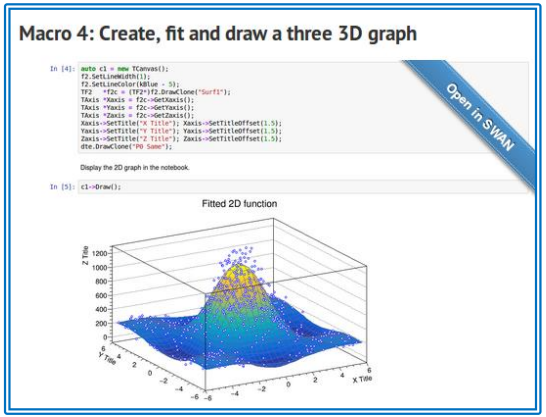


Macro2_cpp

2D Graphs

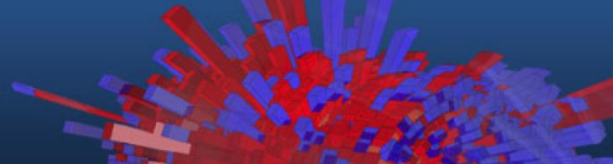
Bi-dimensional graphs can be created in ROOT with the *TGraph2DErrors* class. *macro4.C*, described in Primer's section 4.3, gives a nice example:





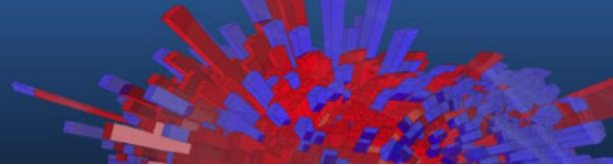
Macro4_cpp

Histograms



- Your First (in fact second) Histogram
- Add and Divide Histograms
- Two-dimensional Histograms
- Multiple Histograms

Exercise

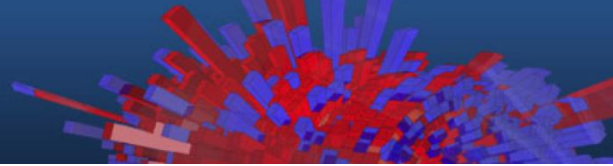


Write a macro to visualise a Poisson distribution in a histogram

- Create a 1D histogram the bins of which are double precision numbers
- The max number of counts collected is 15 (max value on the x axis)
- Use a random generator to generate 1000 Poissonian counts, mu=4
- Properly set the title and axes names, fill the histogram in blue
- Fit it, programmatically or with the fit panel (right click on the histogram)

The solution of this exercise is macro5.C shown in section 5.1 in the Primer

Exercise - Optional



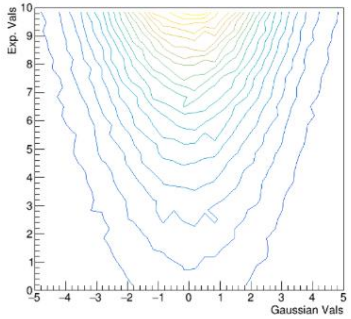
Create a macro that draws the sum, difference and ratio of two histograms

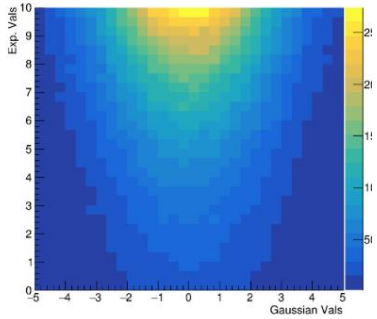
- Create three pairs of histograms, fill them randomly with normally distributed numbers (`TH1::FillRandom("gaus")`)
- Divide, sum and subtract them
  - Useful methods:
    `TH1::Divide(const TH1*)`,
    `TH1::Add(const TH1*, Double_t)` the second parameter is a weight
- Note: for every plot a different canvas has to be created and before drawing, one has to "cd" into it
  - `TCanvas c; c.cd();`

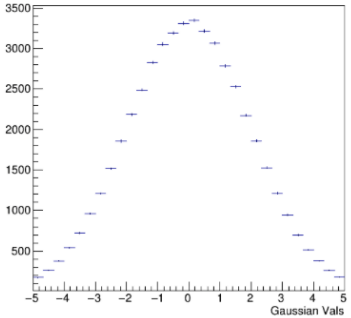
The solution of this exercise is macro6.C shown in section 5.2 in the Primer

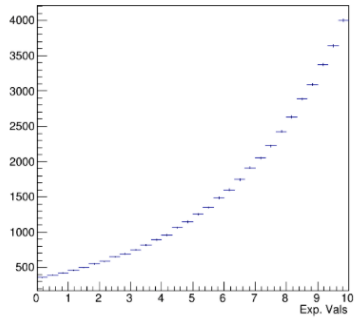
Two Dimensional Histograms

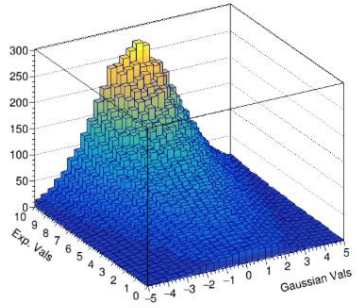
Two-dimensional histograms are a very useful tool, for example to inspect correlations between variables, as in the example in section 5.3 of the Primer (macro7.C):

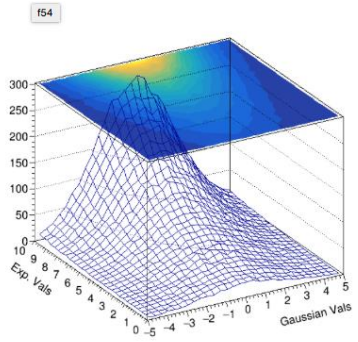


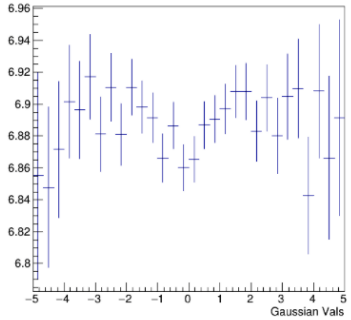


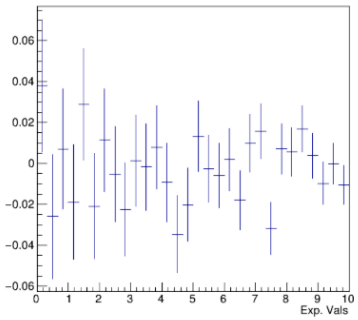








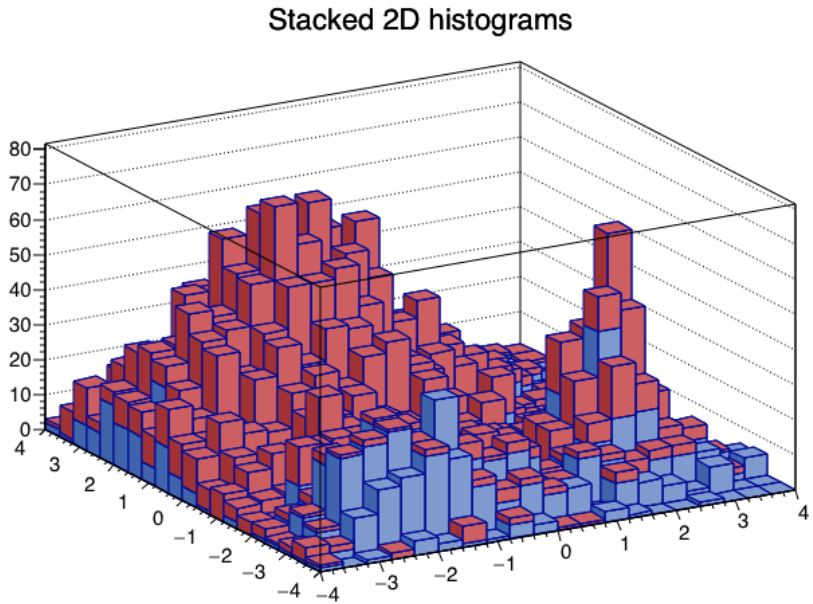


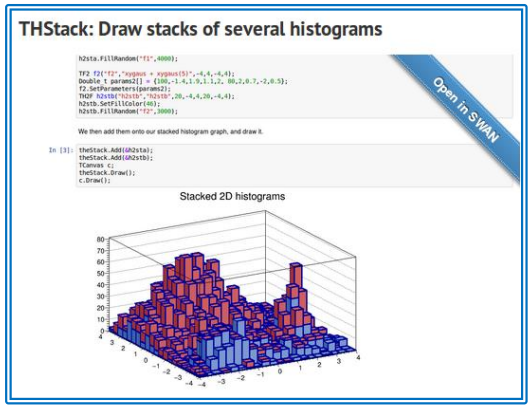


Multiple Histograms

- The example in section 5.4 (hstack.C) shows how to group histograms in a single entity call a “stack”
- Useful when plotting several backgrounds and a signal

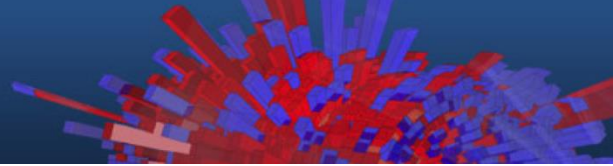
Class THStack





Hstack_cpp

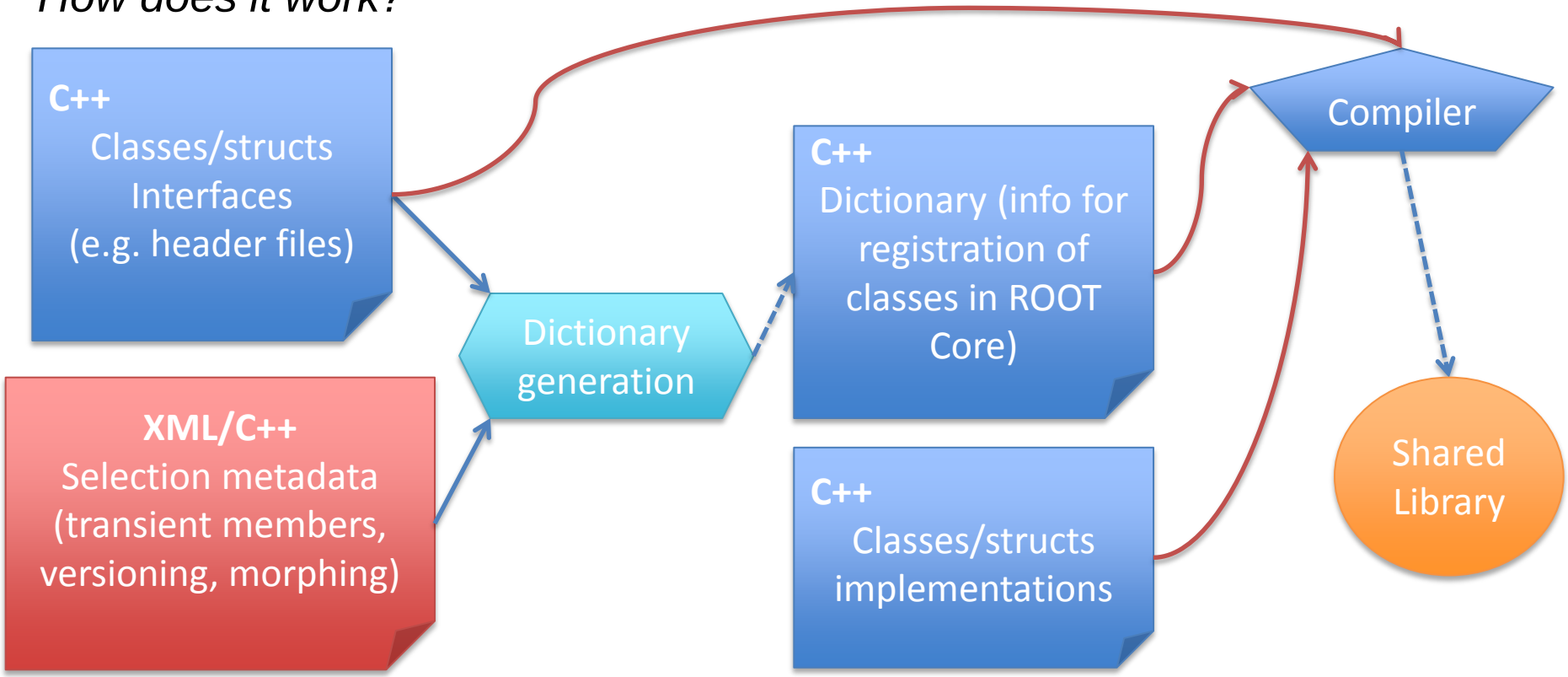
Input and Output



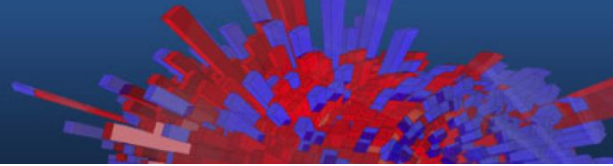
- Storing Objects
- TTrees and N-tuples

Persistency (I/O)

How does it work?

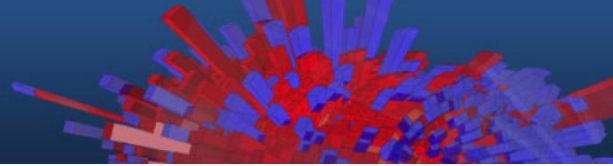


Storing Objects in a File



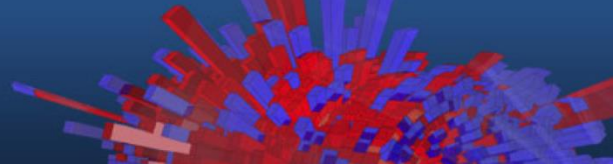
- ROOT allows to store C++ objects on disk (natively the language cannot)
- All ROOT objects (inheriting from TObject) can be written on disk via the Write method.
- Two ways of storing: row wise (single object dump) and column wise (N-tuple like storage).
- Feature widely used, e.g. by all LHC experiments

An Example



```
TFile out_file("my_rootfile.root","RECREATE"); // Open a Tfile
TH1F h("my_histogram","My Title;X;# of entries",100,-5,5);
h.FillRandom("gaus");
h.Write(); // Write the histogram in the file
out_file.Close(); // Close the file
```

Exercise



Inspect the content of a file with the TBrowser

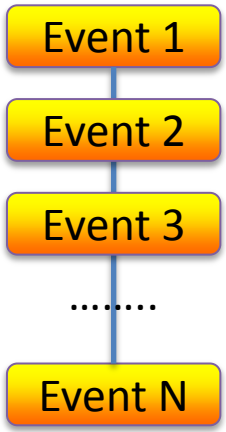
- Create a file copying the lines of the previous slide at the prompt
- Quit the command line interpreter
- Boot ROOT opening the file: *root my_rootfile.root*
- Type: *TBrowser myBrowser*
- Inspect the content of the file

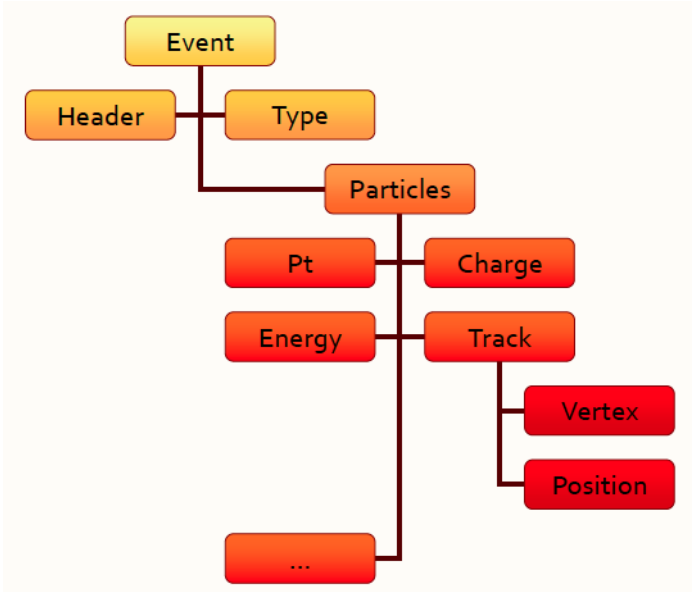
Trees

- The TTree is the data structure ROOT provides to store large quantities of same types objects
- Organised in branches, each one holding objects
- Organised in independent events, e.g. collision events
- Efficient disk space usage, optimised I/O runtime

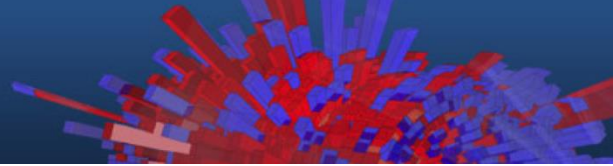
x	y	z
-1.10228	-1.79939	4.452822
1.867178	-0.59662	3.842313
-0.52418	1.868521	3.766139
-0.38061	0.969128	1.084074
0.552454	-0.21231	0.350281
-0.18495	1.187305	1.443902
0.205643	-0.77015	0.635417
1.079222	-0.32739	1.271904
-0.27492	-1.72143	3.038899
2.047779	-0.06268	4.197329
-0.45868	-1.44322	2.293266
0.304731	-0.88464	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
		3.562347

LEP style flat n-tuples evolved in more efficient trees (fast access, read ahead)





Ntuples



- The TNtuple is a simplified version of the TTree: store floating point numbers
- As powerful for analysis

Example

Primer macro (section 7.2.1)
write_ntuple_to_file.C

write_ntuple_to_file_cpp

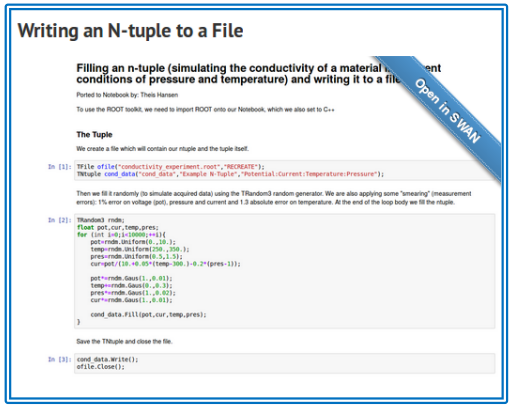
```
// Access a TTree called "MyTree" in the file:
TTreeReader reader("MyTree", file);
// Establish links with two of the branches
TTreeReaderValue<float> rvMissingET(reader, "missingET");
TTreeReaderValue<std::vector<Muon>> rvMuons(reader, "muons");


TFile ofile("conductivity_experiment.root","RECREATE");
TNtuple cond_data("cond_data",
                  "Example N-Tuple",
                  "Potential:Current:Temperature:Pressure");
TRandom3 rndm; // We'll fill random values
float pot,cur,temp,pres;
for (int i=0;i<10000;++i) {
   pot  = rndm.Uniform(0.,10.);     // get voltage
   temp = rndm.Uniform(250.,350.);  // get temperature
   pres = rndm.Uniform(0.5,1.5);    // get pressure
   cur  = pot/(10.+0.05*(temp-300.)-0.2*(pres-1.));// current
   // add some random smearing (measurement errors)
   pot* = rndm.Gaus(1.,0.01); temp+=rndm.Gaus(0.,0.3);
   pres*= rndm.Gaus(1.,0.02); cur*=rndm.Gaus(1.,0.01);
   // write to ntuple
   cond_data.Fill(pot,cur,temp,pres);
}
// Save the ntuple and close the file
cond_data.Write(); ofile.Close();
```

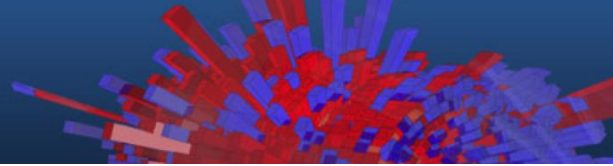
Exercise: Potential of the Tree

- Run the `write_ntuple_to_file.C` macro
- Open the file in the `TBrowser`
- Create plots clicking on the leaves

- Run the code in SWAN
  - Check your CERNBox for the result file!



Accessing Complex Trees



- TTreeReader class: tool to access complex trees in a type-safe manner
  - Not only floating point numbers as in TNtuple, but all objects!

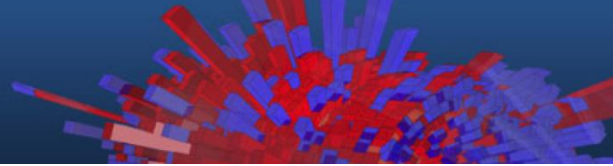
```
// Access a TTree called "MyTree" in the file:
TTreeReader reader("MyTree", file);
// Establish links with two of the branches
TTreeReaderValue<float> rvMissingET(reader, "missingET");
TTreeReaderValue<std::vector<Muon>> rvMuons(reader, "muons");
```

Accessing the Data

```
// Loop through all the TTree's entries
// It behaves behaves like an iterator…
while (reader.Next()) {
    float missingET = *rvMissingET;
    …
    for (auto&& mu: rvMuons) { hist->Fill(pT); }
}
```

TTreeReader_Example_cpp

TDataFrame



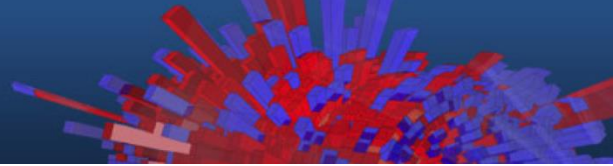
- Modern way to interact with columnar data (e.g. TTrees) with a **functional approach**: avoid all boilerplate code!
- Deal with transformations and actions, e.g. filters, creation of new columns and histograms, profiles
  - Inspired by tools such as Spark and Pandas
- Output data in a new file
- One line to enable **implicit parallelism**!

New in version 6.10!

TDataFrame documentation:
https://root.cern/doc/master/classROOT_1_1Experimental_1_1TDataFrame.html

TDataFrame tutorials:
https://root.cern/doc/master/group__tutorial__tdataframe.html

TDataFrame



```
TTreeReader data(tree);
TTreeReaderValue<A> x(data, "x");
TTreeReaderValue<B> x(data, "y");
TTreeReaderValue<C> x(data, "z");

while(data.Next()) {
   if (IsGoodEvent(*x,*y,*z)) {
      DoStuff(*x,*y,*z);
   }
}
```

```
TDataFrame(tree, {"x", "y", "z"});
data.Filter(IsGoodEvent)
    .Foreach(DoStuff);
```

- users have full control over the event-loop
- ✔ needs some boilerplate
- ✔ running the event-loop in parallel is not trivial
- ✔ users implement trivial operations again and again

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.260230

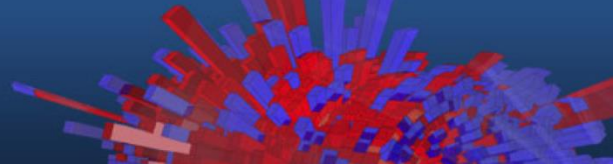
One Line to Go Parallel

```
ROOT::EnableImplicitMT();
TDataFrame(tree, {"x", "y", "z"});
data.Filter(IsGoodEvent)
    .Foreach(DoStuff);
```

ROOT will parallelise the operations which come afterwards automatically

The runtime ROOT presently leverages to achieve multithreading is TBB.

Cut and Fill Example



```
bool IsPos(double x) { return x > 0.; }
bool IsNeg(double x) { return x < 0.; }
TDataFrame d("tree", "file.root");
auto h1 = d.Filter(IsPos, {"theta"}).Histo1D("pt");
auto h2 = d.Filter(IsNeg, {"theta"}).Histo1D("pt");
h1->Draw();         // event loop is run once here
h2->Draw("SAME"); // no need to run loop again here
```

Create Columns and Write to Disk

```
// We read the tree from the file and create a TDataFrame
// The tree has one single branch, b1
ROOT::Experimental::TDataFrame d("mytree", "myfile.root");

// ## Select entries
// We now select some entries in the dataset
auto d_cut = d.Filter("b1 % 2 == 0");

// ## Enrich the dataset
// Build some temporary columns: we'll write them out
// Either a string or a function (or lambda or functor) can be used
auto d2 = d_cut.Define("b1_square", "b1 * b1")
.Define("b2_vector",
        [](float b2) {
           std::vector<float> v;
           for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) v.push_back(b2*i);
           return v;
        },
        {"b2"});
// ## Write it to disk in ROOT format
// We now write to disk a new dataset with one of the variables originally
// present in the tree and the new variables.
// The user can explicitly specify the types of the columns as template
// arguments of the Snapshot method, otherwise they will be automatically
// inferred.
d2.Snapshot(treeName, outFileName, {"b1", "b1_square", "b2_vector"});
```

You can Start from Scratch too!

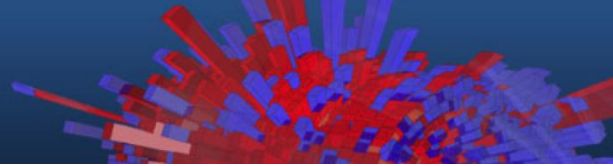
```
// We create an empty data frame of 100 entries
ROOT::Experimental::TDataFrame tdf(100);

// We now fill it with random numbers
TRandom3 rnd(1);
auto tdf_1 = tdf.Define("rnd", [&rnd](){return rnd.Gaus();});

// We plot these numbers
auto hgaus = tdf_1.Histo1D("rnd");

// And we write out the dataset on disk
tdf_1.Snapshot("randomNumbers", "tdf008_createDataSetFromScratch.root");
```

PyROOT



- ROOT offers the possibility to interface to Python via a set of bindings called PyROOT
- Mix the power of C++ (compiled libraries) and flexibility of Python
- Killer application: JIT of C++ code from within Python
  - Real mix of the two languages

See Primer's section 8 for more details and TDataFrame tutorials (both in C++ and Python!)

Entry point to use ROOT from within Python:

```
import ROOT
```

All classes you now know can be accessed like ROOT.TH1F, ROOT.TGraph, …

Universal Python Bindings

```
import ROOT
classCode = '''
int f(int i) {return i*i;}
class A{
public:
   A(){cout << "Hello Python!" << endl;}
};
'''
# We inject the code in the interpreter
ROOT.gInterpreter.Declare(classCode);

# We find all the C++ entities in Python!
a = ROOT.A()
# this prints Hello PyROOT!
ROOT.f(3)
# this returns 9
```

Exercise

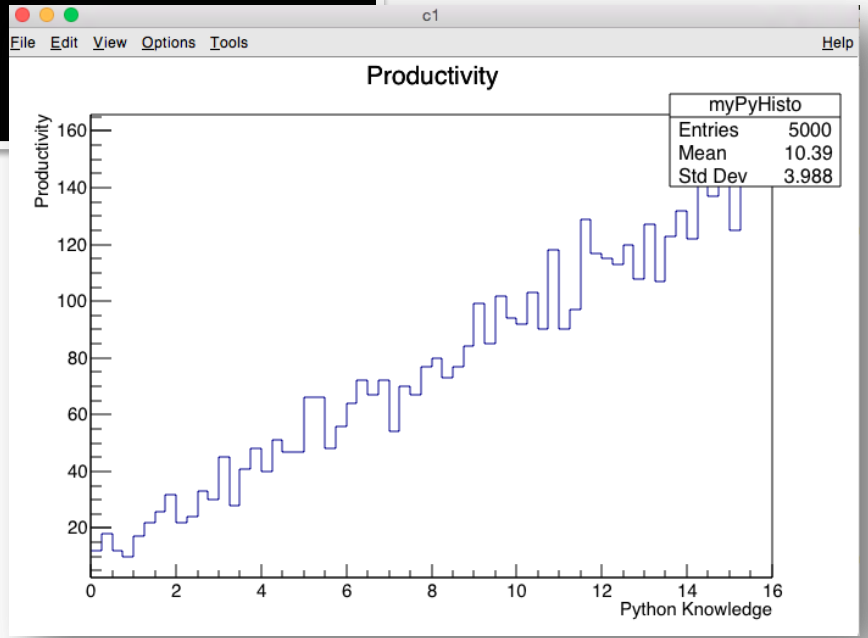
- Open the Python interpreter (type python)
- Import the ROOT module
- Create a histogram with 64 bins and a x axis ranging from 0 to 16
- Fill it with random numbers distributed according to a linear function (“pol1”)
- Change its line width with a thicker one
- Draw it!

...or try it in SWAN!

https://swan.cern.ch

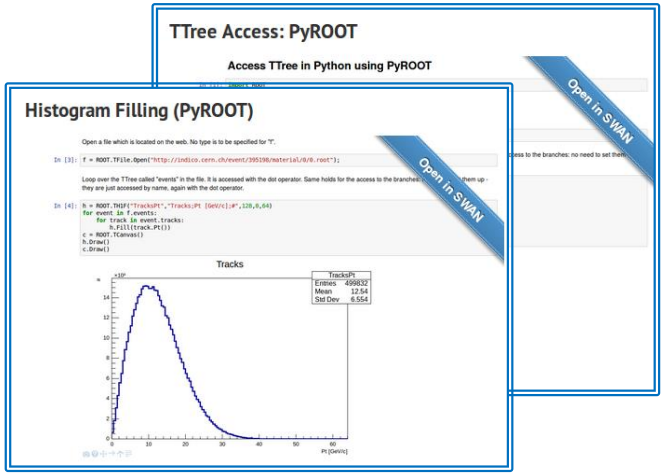
Exercise

```
~> python
>>> import ROOT
>>> h = ROOT.TH1F("myPyHisto","Productivity;Python
Knowledge;Productivity",64,0,16)
>>> h.FillRandom("pol1")
>>> h.Draw()
```



Exercise and examples

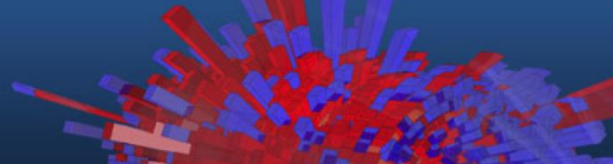
```
import ROOT
h = ROOT.TH1F("myPyHisto","Productivity;Python Knowledge;Productivity",64,0,16)
h.FillRandom("pol1")
c = ROOT.TCanvas()
h.Draw()
c.Draw()
```



FillHistogram_Example_py

TTreeAccess_Example_py

Review of the objectives



Objectives:

- Become familiar with the ROOT toolkit
- Be able to use the C++ prompt
- Plot and fit data
- Perform basic I/O operations
- Go parallel with ROOT