

CxAODFramework tutorial

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Outline

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- Introduction to the framework
- ⇒ Session 1: setting up the code, run a test job
- Details on CxAODMaker
- ⇒ Session 2: adding a variable, read the output
- Details on CxAODReader
- ⇒ Session 3: adding histograms, making plots
- How to implement a new analysis
- ⇒ Session 4: adding packages and classes

Links and mailing list

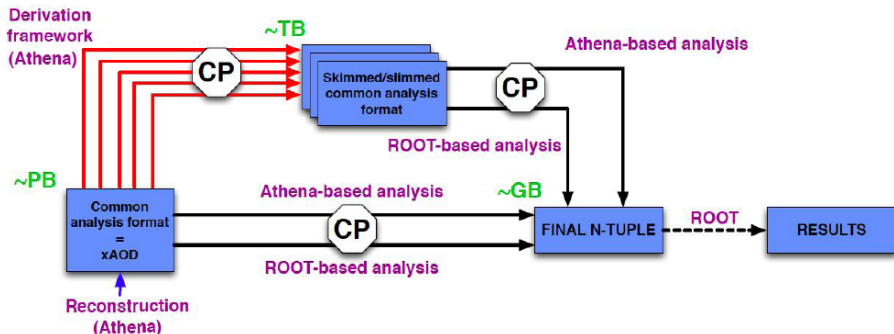
- This tutorial builds up on the xAOD tutorial
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasComputing/SoftwareTutorialxAODAnalysisInROOT>
- Framework TWiki
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasProtected/CxAODFramework>
- Framework repository
<https://svnweb.cern.ch/trac/atlasphys/browser/Physics/Higgs/HSG5/software/VHAnalysis/LHCRun2/CxAODFramework>
- HSG5 Framework mailing list: [atlas-phys-higgs-hsg5Framework](#)

Thanks Kristian for providing slides!

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/373130/session/1/contribution/9/material/slides/0.pdf>

Introduction to the framework

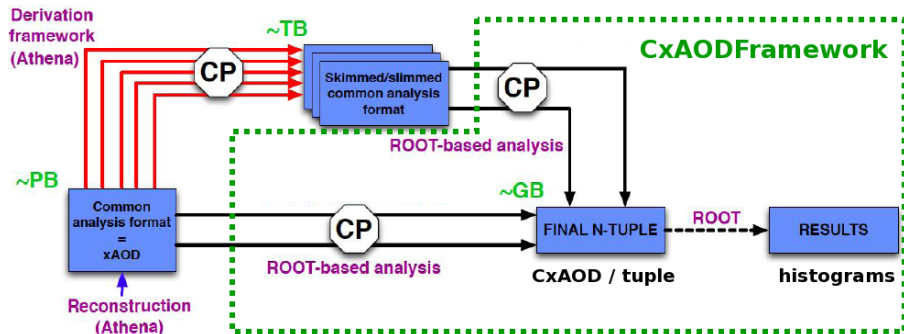
Run 2 workflow



Run 2 workflow

- adapt the new analysis scheme given by the ASG

Run 2 workflow



Run 2 workflow

- adapt the new analysis scheme given by the ASG
- the CxAODFramework can process xAODs and DxAODs
- produce a small CxAOD ("C" for calibrated) or a Ntuple
- further tools for reading the CxAOD, filling histograms and plotting are in place

This framework is developed within the VHbb analysis group (HSG5).
“Out of the box” compile/runtime configurations follow the VHbb analysis!

Usage

- For running the VHbb analysis, the code is simply checked out and run.
- For optimisation studies of the VHbb analysis, the code is checked out and modified. Optimisations are then merged into the repository.
- For **other analysis**, the code is checked out and used as the base for new derived analysis classes. More on this later...

Out of the box-contents

- The recommended calibrations are applied (CP tools).
- Overlap removal is performed (using official ASG tool).
- MET is rebuild.
- Object and event selections are applied.
- Systematic variations are run, i.e. the above steps are rerun for each variation.
- The output xAOD file contains the superset of objects among sys. variations, along with event level information.

Framework layout

Framework layout

- Based on RootCore (a C++ compilation framework which depends on ROOT).
- Uses EventLoop (EL) and SampleHandler.
- Currently there are 7 RootCore packages:

CxAODMaker

Main code for processing the input xAOD files, applying the calibration tools (CP tools), and writing the output CxAOD.

CxAODTools

Contains tools that are shared outside of the main CxAOD-Maker work-flow, such as object and event selection.

FrameworkExe

Contains the code for the executables for running CxAOD-Maker jobs, along with any associated configuration files.

FrameworkSub

Contains files relating to defining datasets and related information for tracking processing.

CxAODReader

Contains code to read CxAOD using the xAOD EDM (Event Data Model). Implements plotting style used in HSG5.

TupleMaker

Contains example code for producing a compact flat TTree based tuple that could be used for diagnostics or analysis.

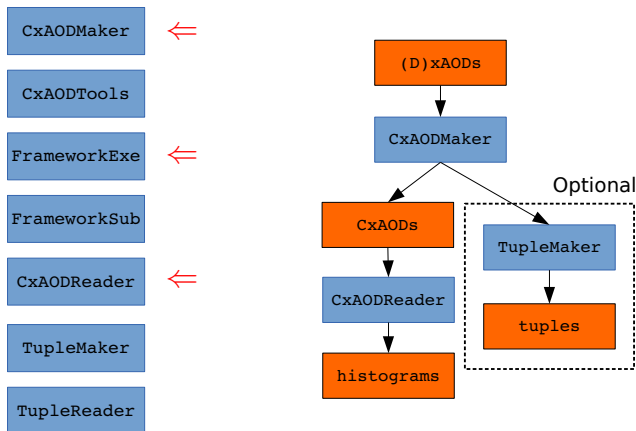
TupleReader

Contains the common TTree definition and example code to read a compact flat TTree.

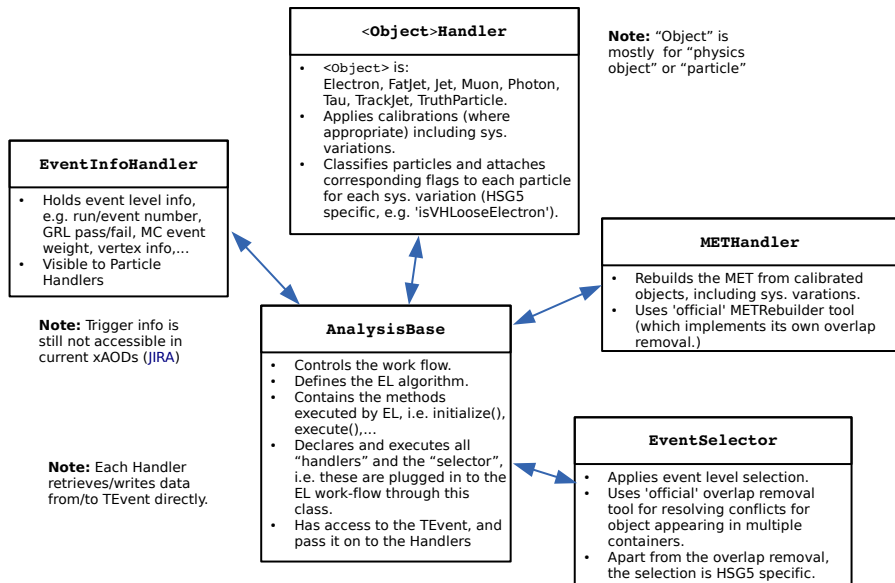
Framework layout

Framework layout

- Based on RootCore (a C++ compilation framework which depends on ROOT).
- Uses EventLoop (EL) and SampleHandler.
- Currently there are 7 RootCore packages:



CxAODMaker layout



List of calibration tools in framework

Jets

- JetCalibrationTool
- JetCleaningTool
- JERTool
- JERSmearingTool
- BTaggingEfficiencyTool

Taus

- TauSmearingTool
- TauSelectionTool
- TauEfficiencyCorrectionsTool

Photons

- EgammaCalibrationAndSmearingTool
- AsgPhotonIsEMSelector

Electrons

- EgammaCalibrationAndSmearingTool
- AsgElectronLikelihoodTool
- AsgElectronIsEMSelector

Muons

- MuonCalibrationAndSmearingTool
- MuonSelectionTool
- MuonEfficiencyScaleFactors

ASG analysis tools xAOD migration progress

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/AtlasProtected/ASGUserAnalysisToolsxAODMigration>

Contents of the output CxAOD

The main guideline is to store as little as possible, which implies a trade-off

- The output file is (fairly) well organised, without too many variables creating confusion.
- Occasionally, this will also result in variables missing, and thus re-running of the code.

For particle-type objects

- The 4-vector is always stored.
- Other chosen quantities are explicitly added by hand (with 'decorators') and stored. (E.g. object scale factors, or flags for some selection criteria).
- The index of each particle in the input is also stored

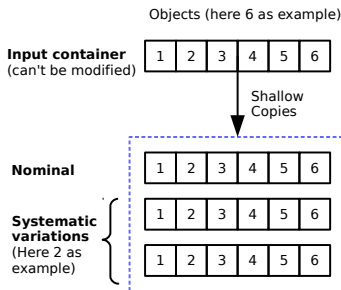
Event information

- Run number, event number, NVtx3Trks, MCEventWeight,
- Eventually, also trigger information.

Systematic variations

- Stored with the original collection name plus the name of the variation after 3 “_”.
E.g “Muons___Nominal” and “Muons___someVariation”.
- The uncalibrated collections are stored as well as “___Original”

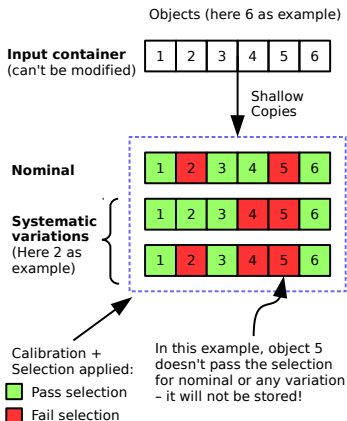
Details of the I/O structure



Summary:

- Shallow copies are made of the input (for nominal + systematic variations).

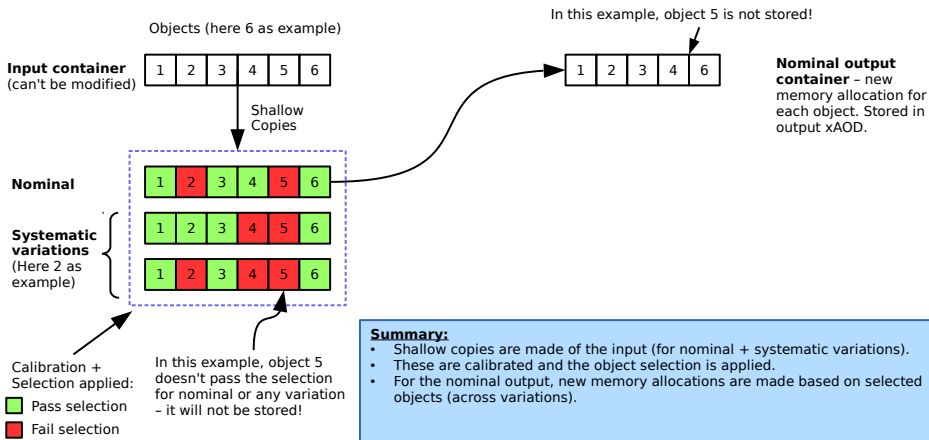
Details of the I/O structure



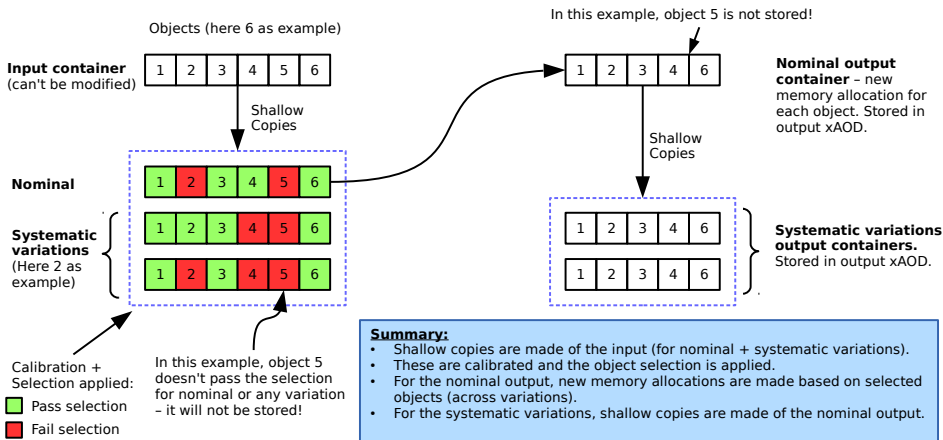
Summary:

- Shallow copies are made of the input (for nominal + systematic variations).
- These are calibrated and the object selection is applied.

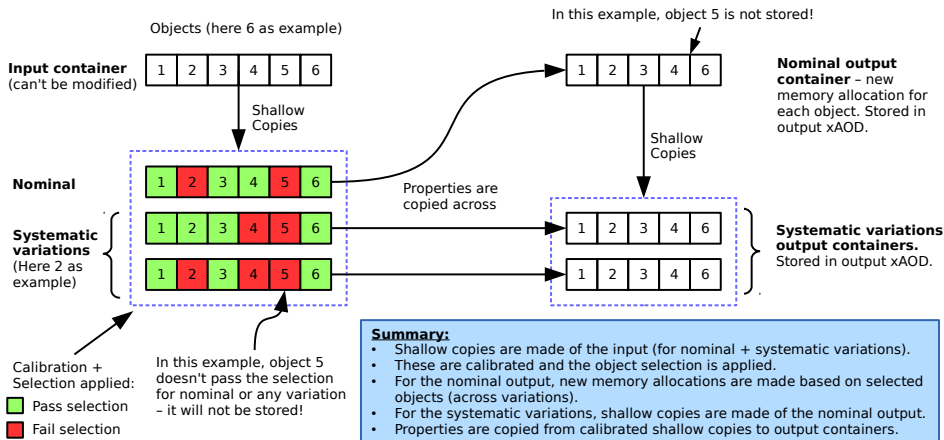
Details of the I/O structure



Details of the I/O structure



Details of the I/O structure



CxAODMaker configuration

- The configuration file is located here: FrameworkExe/data/CxAODMaker-job.cfg

```
1 # This is a ConfigStore file, please see ConfigStore.cxx for info.
2
3 bool debug                = false
4
5 bool printObjectCounts    = false
6 bool printKnownVariations = false
7
8 bool applyObjectSelection = true
9 bool applyOverlapRemoval  = true
10
11 bool applyEventSelection  = true
12 string selectionName      = "1lep"
13 bool autoDetermineSelection = false
14
15 # note: container names can be commented out to disable their processing
16
17 string muonContainer      = Muons
18 string electronContainer  = ElectronCollection
19 # no taus in HIGGS derivations
20 string tauContainer       = TauRecContainer
21 string photonContainer    = PhotonCollection
22 string jetContainer       = AntiKt4LCTopoJets
23 string jetAlgoName       = AntiKt4LCTopo
24 # JetUncertaintiesTool does not like AntiKt4TopoEM
25 string jetSpectatorContainer = AntiKt4EMTopoJets
26 string jetSpectatorAlgoName = AntiKt4TopoEM
27 string fatJetContainer    = CamKt12LCTopoJets
28 string trackJetContainer  = AntiKt4ZTrackJets
29 string METContainer       = MET_ReFinal
30 string truthParticleContainer = TruthParticle
31 string truthVertexContainer = TruthVertex
32 string grl = $ROOTCOREBIN/data/CxAODMaker/data12_8TeV.periodAllYear_DetStatus-v61-pro14-02_D0Defects-00-01-00_PHYS_StandardGRL_All_Good.xml
33
34 # Nominal is always written
35 vector<string> variations = EG_SCALE ALL MUONS SCALE MUONS ID MUONS MS
36 vector<string> weightVariations = MUONSFsys
37 vector<string> variationsSymm = JetEresol
38 bool storeOriginal      = true
```

Note: By default the VHbb
"1 lepton" selection is applied

Names of collections

List of sys. variations

TupleMaker

TupleMaker: produces flat ntuples

- int, float and arrays
- An EventLoop algorithm, like AnalysisBase in CxAODMaker.
- Configured independent of CxAODMaker: FrameworkExe/data/TupleMaker-job.cfg

```
Line
1 # This is a ConfigStore file, please see ConfigStore.cxx for info.
2
3 string TupleMaker.PhotonsIn = PhotonCollection
4 string TupleMaker.MuonsIn = Muons
5 string TupleMaker.ElectronsIn = ElectronCollection
6 string TupleMaker.JetsIn = AntiKt4LCTopoJets
7 string TupleMaker.FatJetsIn = CamKt12LCTopoJets
8 string TupleMaker.MetIn = MET_RefFinal
9 string TupleMaker.Label = tuple
10
11 vector<string> TupleMaker.Variations = Original Nominal
12 string TupleMaker.VariationMode = block
13 bool TupleMaker.UseEventInfo = true
```

Names of collections (sys. variations are appended automatically)

List of sys. variations

Run with: hsg5frameworkTuple

- will run CxAODMaker followed by TupleMaker in one job
- the output collections from CxAODMaker are passed through TEvent to TupleMaker
- both, CxAOD and tuple, are written out

The systematic variations can be written out in 3 different ways

- “file”: A separate file with one TTree for each variation
- “tree”: One file with one TTree for each variation
- “block”: One file with one tree, variables have the variation appended to their name

Note that some information might be lost from CxAOD to tuple

FrameworkExe

- Contains the files that defines the “main()” methods which are compiled into executables
 - hsg5framework (runs CxAODMaker)
 - hsg5frameworkTuple (runs CxAODMaker and TupleMaker in sequence)
 - hsg5frameworkReader (runs CxAODMakerReader, which processes CxAODs)
- Configured in FrameworkExe/data/framework-run.cfg

```
1 # This is a ConfigStore file, please see ConfigStore.cxx for info.
2
3 int maxEvents          = -1
4 string CxAODConfig      = data/FrameworkExe/CxAODMaker-job.cfg
5 string TupleConfig      = data/FrameworkExe/TupleMaker-job.cfg
6 string LUMEnergy        = 13TeV
7
8 #####
9 # for grid only -> it is not affecting interactiv run
10 #####
11 # tag version
12 string vtag              = pl_141216
13 # test job
14 bool submit             = false
15 # exclude site
16 string excludedSite     = none
17 #string excludedSite    = ANALY_ARNES, ANALY_LUNARC, ANALY_S1GNET, ANALY_RAL_SL6, ANALY_BNL_SHORT, ANALY_DCSC, ANALY_NSC, ANALY_UIDO
18 # lot of files per job
19 double nGBPerJob        = 8
20 double nFilesPerJob     = -1
21 # 1 file only per job
22 #double nGBPerJob       = -1
23 #double nFilesPerJob    = 1
24
```

Reads in the config files for CxAODMaker and TupleMaker from the previous 2 slides by default.

Final note on runtime configuration

- The steering file is distributed to all the Handlers in CxAODMaker
- ⇒ modifying/adding configuration variables to a Handler is easy.

Session 1

- Check out and compile the code
- Run CxAODMaker and look at the output

Details on CxAODMaker

```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm
```

```
histInitialize()    1/job
```

AnalysisBase

- AnalysisBase is an EventLoop algorithm
- ⇒ has pre-defined methods that are called in the job
- histInitialize() books 1 histogram: "MetaData_EventCount":
holding event counts and sum of weights from the job and from DxAOD meta data
- no other histograms (and no cut-flow counter) currently

```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm
```

```
histInitialize()      1/job
```

```
fileExecute()       1/file
```

AnalysisBase

- fileExecute() loads meta data from DxAOD and prints some basic info
 - note that event loop seems to call the first fileExecute() before histInitialize()
- ⇒ we have a hack in place to ensure the desired order (histInitialize() first)

AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm

histInitialize()	1/job
fileExecute()	1/file
initialize()	1/job

AnalysisBase

- **initialize()** is the main method for initializing the analysis
- it is split into several sub-methods to factorize the code (and easier derivation)...


```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm
```

```
histInitialize()    1/job  
fileExecute()      1/fi  
initialize()        1/jc  
                    initializeEvent()
```



AnalysisBase

- initializeEvent() reads the configuration, prints sample info and books the output file

```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm
```

```
histInitialize()    1/job
```

```
fileExecute()      1/file
```

```
initialize()        1/job
```

```
initializeEvent()
```

```
initializeVariations()
```

AnalysisBase

- initializeEvent() reads the configuration, prints sample info and books the output file
- initializeVariations() reads the desired systematic variations from the config file

```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm
```

```
histInitialize()    1/job
```

```
fileExecute()      1/file
```

```
initialize()        1/job
```

```
initializeEvent()
```

```
initializeVariations()
```

```
initializeHandlers()
```

AnalysisBase

- initializeEvent() reads the configuration, prints sample info and books the output file
- initializeVariations() reads the desired systematic variations from the config file
- initializeHandler() creates the object handlers: one for each collection of el, mu, jet...

```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm
```

```
histInitialize()    1/job
```

```
fileExecute()      1/file
```

```
initialize()        1/job
```

```
initializeEvent()
```

```
initializeVariations()
```

```
initializeHandlers()
```

```
initializeSelector()
```



AnalysisBase

- initializeEvent() reads the configuration, prints sample info and books the output file
- initializeVariations() reads the desired systematic variations from the config file
- initializeHandler() creates the object handlers: one for each collection of el, mu, jet...
- initializeSelector() books the "EventSelector", taking care of event selection and OR

```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm
```

```
histInitialize()    1/job
```

```
fileExecute()      1/file
```

```
initialize()        1/job
```


```
initializeEvent()
```

```
initializeVariations()
```

```
initializeHandlers()
```

```
initializeSelector()
```

```
initializeTools()
```



AnalysisBase

- initializeEvent() reads the configuration, prints sample info and books the output file
- initializeVariations() reads the desired systematic variations from the config file
- initializeHandler() creates the object handlers: one for each collection of el, mu, jet...
- initializeSelector() books the "EventSelector", taking care of event selection and OR
- initializeTools() asks the object handlers to initialize their CP tools

```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm
```

```
histInitialize() 1/job
```

```
fileExecute() 1/file
```

```
initialize() 1/job
```

```
initializeEvent()
```

```
initializeVariations()
```

```
initializeHandlers()
```

```
initializeSelector()
```

```
initializeTools()
```

```
initializeSelection()
```

AnalysisBase

- initializeEvent() reads the configuration, prints sample info and books the output file
- initializeVariations() reads the desired systematic variations from the config file
- initializeHandler() creates the object handlers: one for each collection of el, mu, jet...
- initializeSelector() books the "EventSelector", taking care of event selection and OR
- initializeTools() asks the object handlers to initialize their CP tools
- initializeSelection() determines which event selection should be run from the config file

AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm

histInitialize()	1/job
fileExecute()	1/file
initialize()	1/job
execute()	1/event

AnalysisBase

- `execute()` is the main method that is called for each event
 - in our design this method is quite compact
- ⇒ the heavy work is delegated to other classes...

```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm
```

```
histInitialize()    1/job
```

```
fileExecute()      1/cv
```

```
initialize()       1/
```

```
execute()          1/e
```

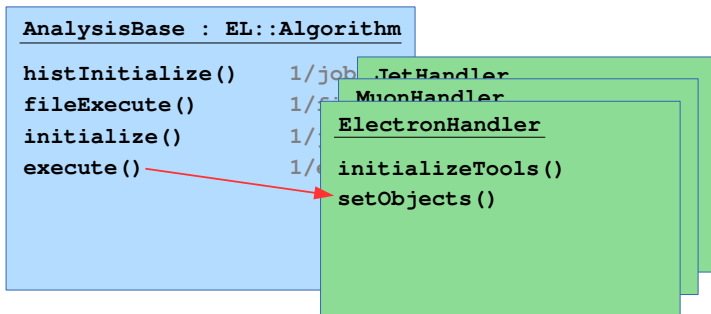
```
ElectronHandler
```

```
initializeTools()
```

```
setObjects()
```

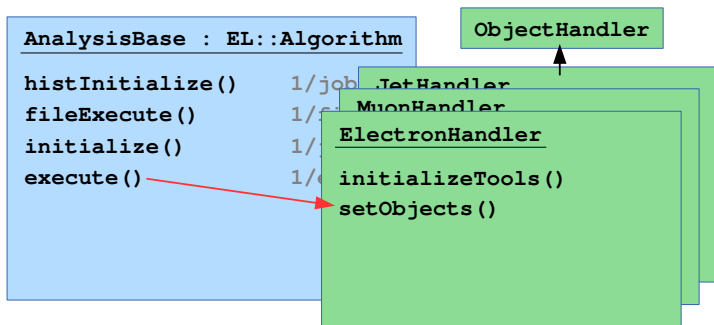
ObjectHandler

- all calibration happens inside the object handlers, e.g. ElectronHandler
- the CP tools are created in initializeTools()
- setObjects() creates shallow copies of the input container
- one for each variation affecting this object type (only electron systematics for electrons)



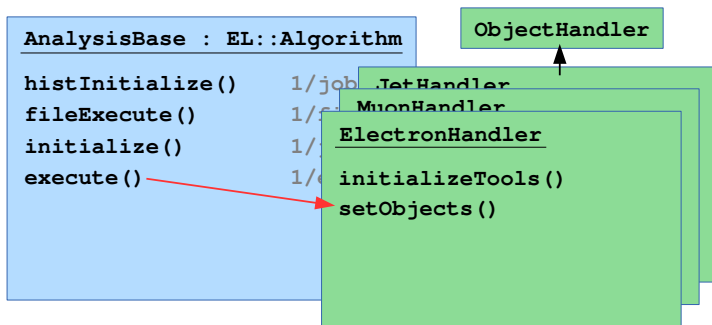
ObjectHandler

- all calibration happens inside the object handlers, e.g. ElectronHandler
- the CP tools are created in initializeTools()
- setObjects() creates shallow copies of the input container
- one for each variation affecting this object type (only electron systematics for electrons)
- AnalysisBase::execute() loops over all object handlers and calls their setObjects()



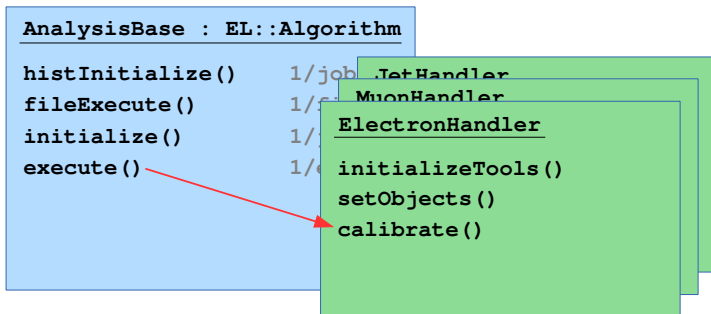
ObjectHandler

- note that you won't find a `setObjects()` method in the `ElectronHandler`
 - this method is the same for all object types, so it is defined in the `ObjectHandler` class
- ⇒ reduce duplication of code and avoid inconsistencies



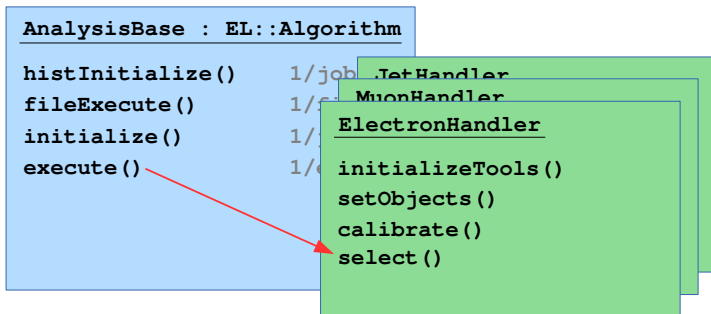
ObjectHandler

- note that you won't find a `setObjects()` method in the `ElectronHandler`
- this method is the same for all object types, so it is defined in the `ObjectHandler` class
- ⇒ reduce duplication of code and avoid inconsistencies
- `ObjectHandler` is a templated class: cannot be put into a vector (and is a bit hard to read)
- ⇒ there is another purely virtual `ObjectHandlerBase`, so we can fill a vector and do loops



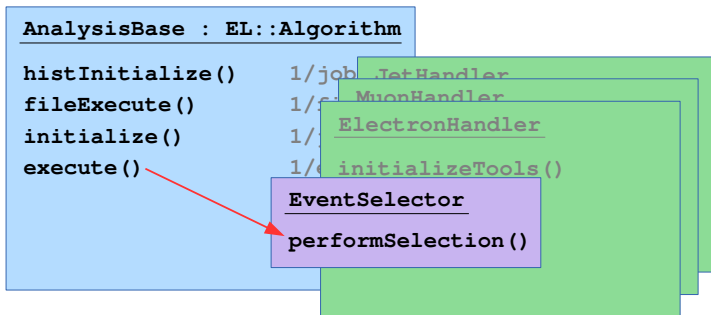
ObjectHandler

- `calibrate()` calls the CP tools and applies the calibration to the shallow copies
- this is done for each object and systematic variation
- some information is decorated to the objects, e.g. a `isVeryLooseLH` flag for electrons



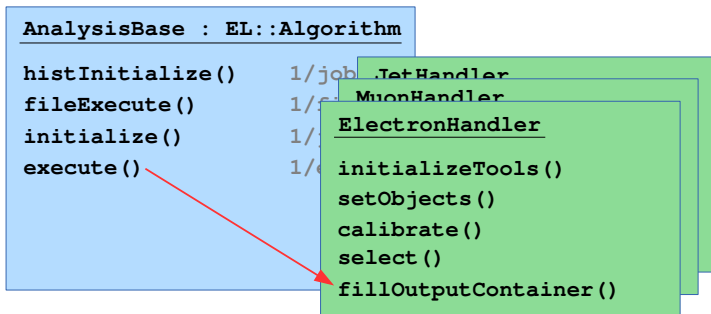
ObjectHandler

- select() calls a number of “pass” methods to select objects, e.g. passVHLooseElectron()
- properties of the objects are tested and the result is decorated, e.g. isVHLooseElectron
- special flag: passPreSel determines whether the object is used in the overlap removal



EventSelector

- the EventSelector is called after object selection (not to be confused with EventSelection)
- performSelection() implements a loop over all systematic variations:
 - 1) the overlap removal is done for each variation
 - 2) the event selection is called directly afterwards
- the event passes if at least one variation passes the selection
- the overlap removal writes a passORGlob to the objects:
it is true if the object passed the OR in at least on variation



ObjectHandler

- fillOutputContainer() is called only if the event passes the selection
- the output containers are created and input objects are copied over:
- only objects that passed the selection, determined by a checkPassSel() method, are written
- the information that is written for each object is determined in setVariables()

AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm

histInitialize()	1/job
fileExecute()	1/file
initialize()	1/job
execute()	1/event

AnalysisBase

- the METHHandler and EventInfoHandler are not derived from ObjectHandler
- ⇒ their structure is a bit different, calls from execute() are separated
- if the event did not pass the selection wk()->skipEvent() is called
- ⇒ prevents that any other EL algorithm (i.e. the TupleMaker) is called after AnalysisBase for this event


```
AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm  
  
histInitialize()      1/job  
fileExecute()        1/file  
initialize()         1/job  
execute()            1/event  
postExecute()        1/sel.evt
```

AnalysisBase

- `postExecute()` is called only if the event has passed the selection, writes it to the output

AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm

histInitialize()	1/job
fileExecute()	1/file
initialize()	1/job
execute()	1/event
postExecute()	1/sel.evt
finalize()	1/job

AnalysisBase

- **postExecute()** is called only if the event has passed the selection, writes it to the output
- **finalize()** closes the output file and prints some info

AnalysisBase : EL::Algorithm

histInitialize()	1/job
fileExecute()	1/file
initialize()	1/job
execute()	1/event
postExecute()	1/sel.evt
finalize()	1/job
histFinalize()	1/job

AnalysisBase

- **postExecute()** is called only if the event has passed the selection, writes it to the output
- **finalize()** closes the output file and prints some info
- **histFinalize()** writes the “MetaData_EventCount” histogram

Possibilities for object decoration

1) Directly via auxdata / auxdeco

- Very easy, it's a one-liner
- However, this is very slow (due to string hashing), wouldn't recommend to use it

```
electron->auxdata< float >("ptcone20") = 0.1; // for non-const objects  
electron->auxdeco< float >("ptcone20") = 0.1; // for const objects
```

2) Using an Accessor or Decorator

- This is very fast (if the accessor/decorator is initialized only once)
- However, the declaration of the decorations can be distributed all over the code

```
static SG::AuxElement::Accessor< float > acce_ptcone20("ptcone20"); acce_ptcone20(*electron) = 0.1;  
static SG::AuxElement::Decorator< float > deco_ptcone20("ptcone20"); deco_ptcone20(*electron) = 0.1;
```

3) Using a build in method of the object

- This should be fast (depends in the implementation)
- Not clear how it behaves for const / non-const objects

```
electron->setIsolationValue(0.1, xADD::Iso::ptcone20);
```

4) Using our ObjectDecorator

- Uses Accessors / Decorators internally depending on const / non-const
- Is very fast and the definition of variables are gathered at one place

```
m_decorator.set(electron, ElecFloatProps::ptcone20, 0.1);
```

Would recommend to use method 3 if available and 4 otherwise!

Session 2

- Adding a new variable
- Grid running
- Run CxAODReader

Details on CxAODReader

CxAODReader

- the main class is AnalysisReader, an EventLoop algorithm (similar to AnalysisBase in CxAODMaker)
- however, the structure is much simpler
- histInitialize() books the desired histograms
- initialize() sets the event selection, read sum of weights and cross sections
- execute() loops over all systematic variations and calls “fill” methods

Implication of shallow copies

- CxAODMaker stores an event / object if any variation passed
- ⇒ one has to re-run overlap removal, object and event selection in the reader

Updates in the trunk

- the CxAODReader has undergone some structural changes
- ObjectReader takes care of discovering and reading all variations for a given container
- HistNameSvc organizes histograms by name, e.g.

`SysMUONS_SCALE__1up/Zcc_pretag3jet_vpt0_pTB2_SysMUONS_SCALE__1up`

- HistSvc makes booking and filling a histogram a one-liner:

```
m_histSvc -> BookFillHist("pTB2", 100, 0, 500, bdt_pTB2/1e3, m_weight);
```

Session 3

- Adding a new histogram
- Making plots

Implementing a new analysis

Strategy for new analyses

- The “base” code implements the VHbb analysis
- New functionality (e.g. a different object selection) is added by deriving new classes
- These classes can be put into new packages to separate the analysis

Example: modifying the muon selection

- Derive a new MuonHandler.Example from MuonHandler
- The new class inherits the functionality from the base class and can extend it, e.g. by a new “pass” method
- A new AnalysisBase.Example is needed to use the new handler
- Finally, a new executable is needed

Session 4

- Creating new packages
- Adding new classes
- Adding a new executable

Backup

Performance of CxAODMaker

Sample specifics

- HIGG2D4 DxAOD (2 lepton filter)
- 10000 ttbar events (2.3 Gb)
(mc14.8TeV.117050.PowhegPythia_P2011C_ttbar.merge.DAOD_HIGG2D4.e1727_s1933_s1911_r5591_r5625_p1784)

Reading/writing

- ElectronCollection
- Muons
- AntiKt4LCTopoJets
- CamKt12LCTopoJets
- AntiKt4ZTrackJets
- MET_RefFinal

Configuration

- 10 systematic variations
- VHbb “2 lepton” event selection

Processing time (CPU time)

- about 120 evt/sec

Disk space

- Output CxAOD file size 3.5 Mb (reduction factor: 650)