



HippoDraw Application and Library

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Brief overview of HippoDraw

Use from Python

Use of library for custom applications

Two Versions

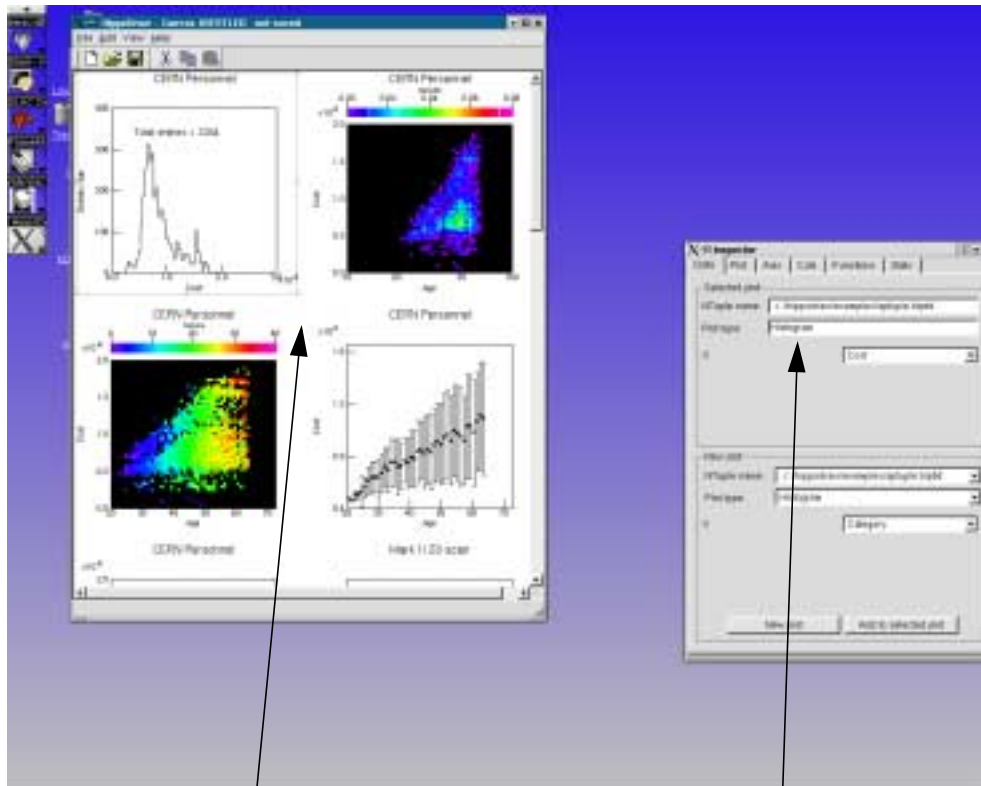
- Pure C++ version uses Qt
- Java/C++ version uses swing

Demonstration on 850 MhZ P3, 256 MB memory



What is HippoDraw

An analysis package...



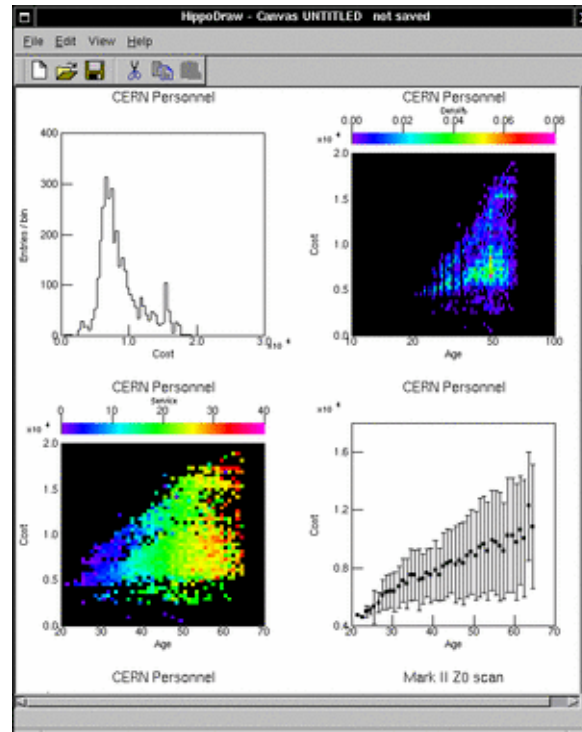
Canvas

Inspector

- Canvas contains the displays
- Inspector allows you to view properties and change them.
- The only windows except for modal dialogs



Document paradigm



- Canvas can be saved as multi-page document in XML format
- Documents can be opened at a later time
- Multiple opened documents are allowed
- One document serves as template for multiple data sets
- Eliminates one need for scripts



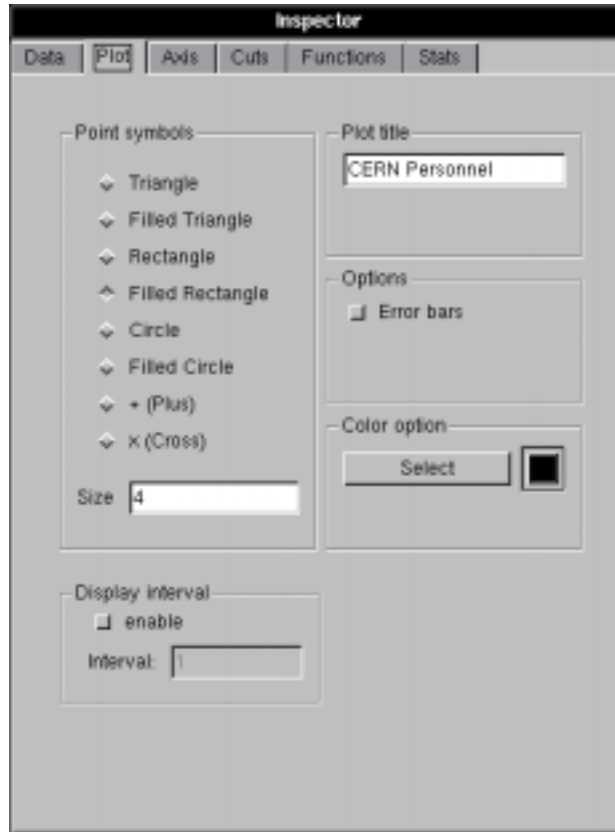
Data Inspector



- controls creation of displays
- controls data binding
- GUI enquires to C++ DataRepFactory allows for extensibility



Plot Inspector



- controls a few display options
- Display interval is used with real time systems



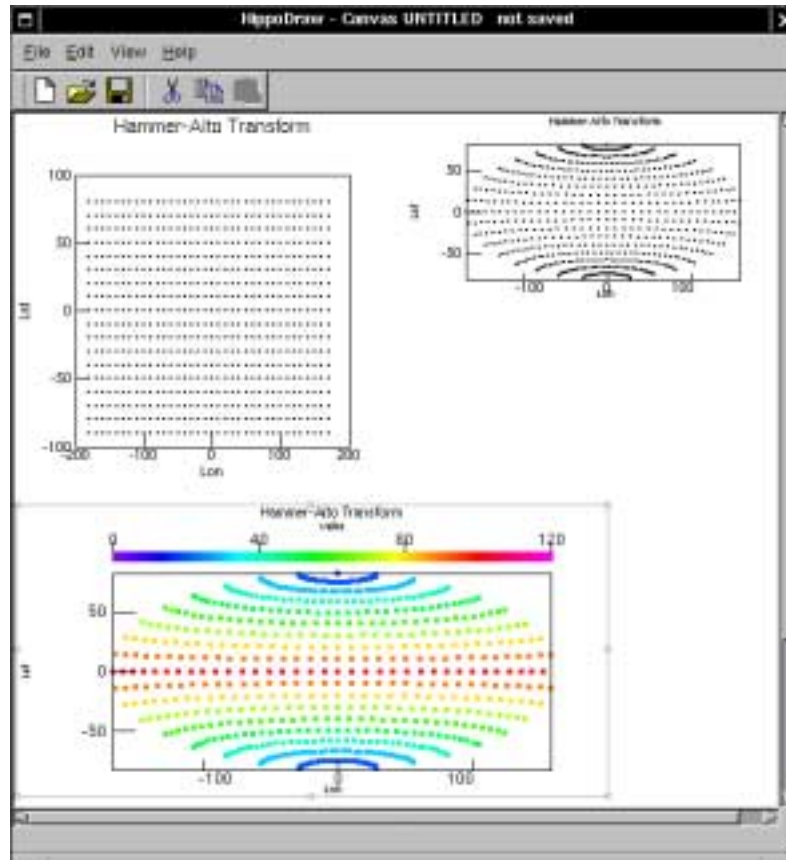
Axis options Inspector



- controls axis range
- controls bin width and offset if binned
- note use of sliders
- log on X axis has logarithmic sized bins



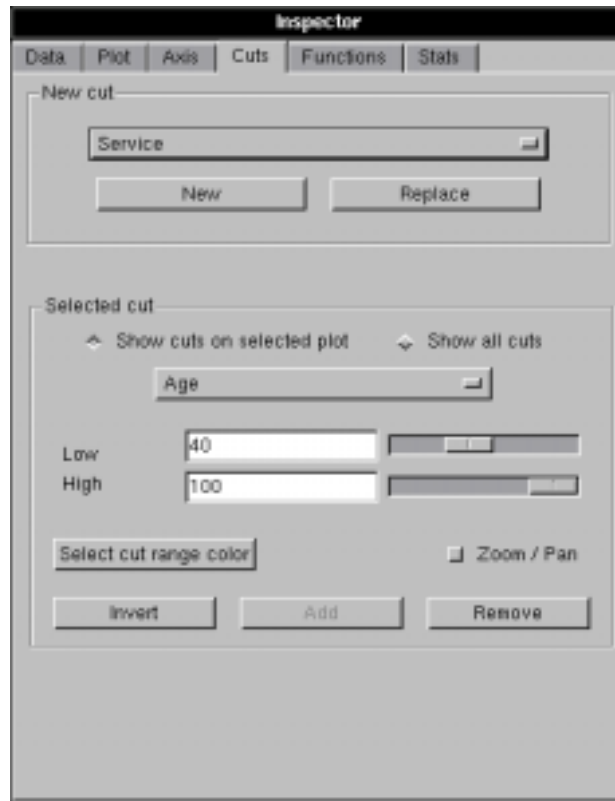
Transforms



- Any display can be transformed
- lin-lin, lin-log, log-lin, log-log all supported
- The above is Hammer-Aitoff which must preserve aspect ratio
- work in progress, not supported by GUI



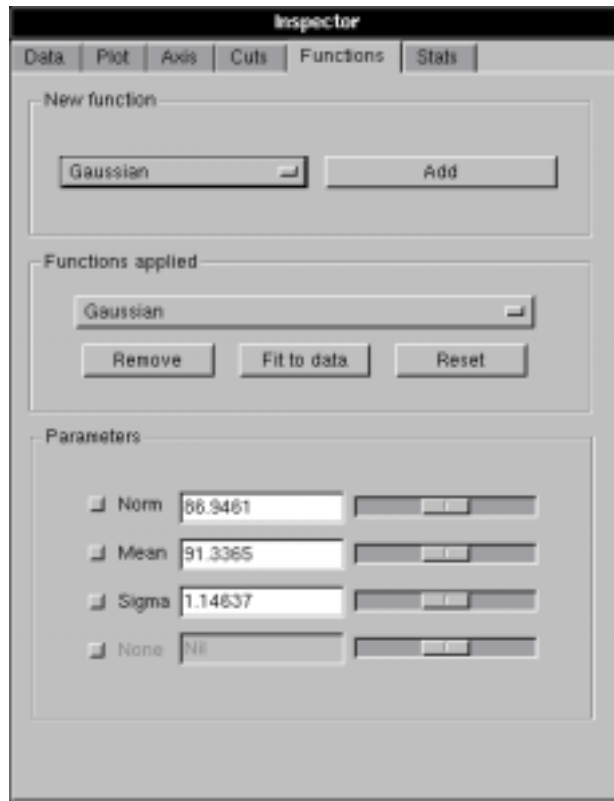
Cut Inspector



- controls creation and application of cuts
- cut range changed with sliders
- a cut can have multiple targets
- can use zoom/pan feature



Function Inspector



- controls creation and application of functions
- controls fitter
- GUI makes enquires to C++ FunctionFactory
- function parameter names from enquiry to C++ function objects



Summary Inspector



- controls adding of textual representations
- the reps are “live”



Commands and scripts

HippoDraw can be used without commands or scripts

- ease of use is very good
- learning period is short
- to quote one CERN user: *“HippoDraw is so easy to use, even a 50 year old CERN physicist can use it”*

However, one needs a script to...

- do repetitive actions, *e.g.* 50 histograms on different channels
- massaging data
- reading special data formats
- getting and putting data from/to other packages

Solution: make HippoDraw a Python module

- HippoDraw becomes the non-intrusive slave to Python
- HippoDraw still does not have script language of its own



Simple Script

```
from hippo import *

app = HDApp()
canvas = app.canvas()

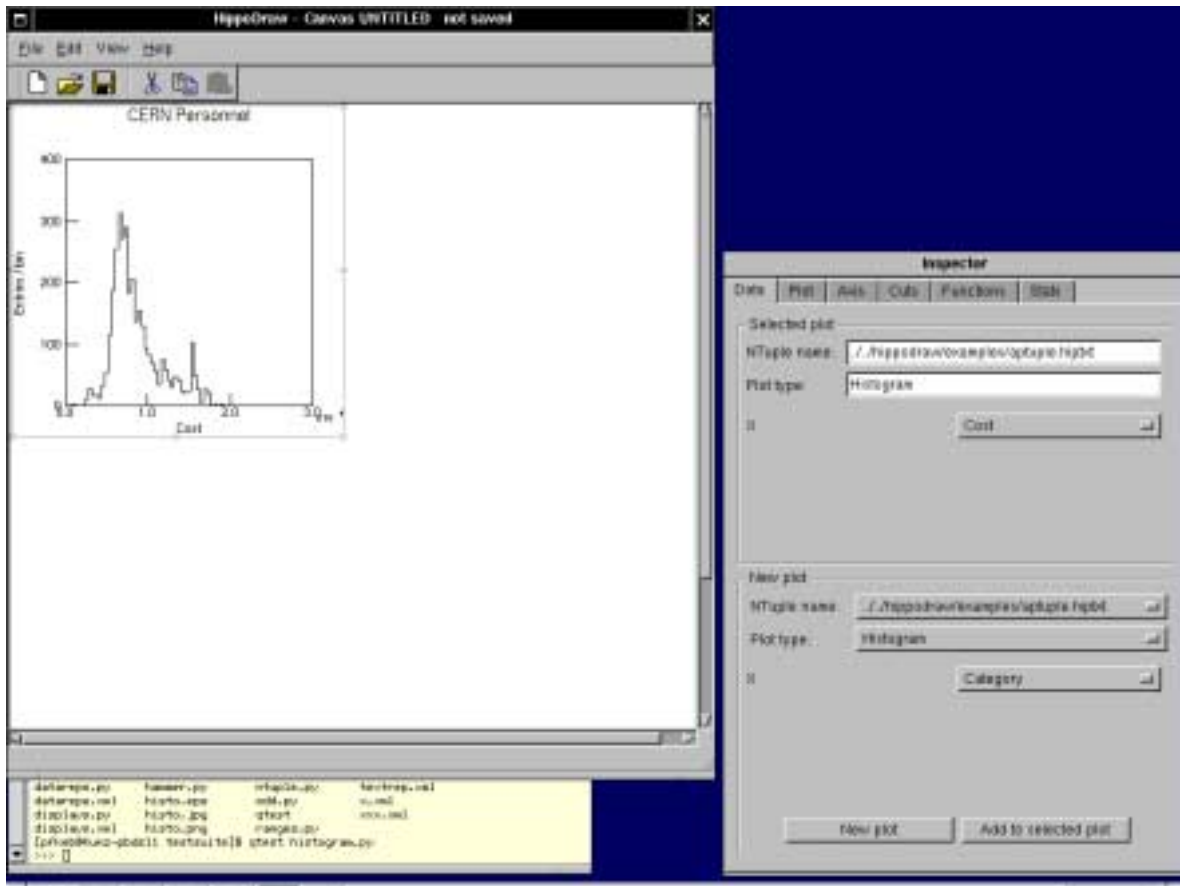
nt = NTuple ( 'examples/aptuple.hiptxt' )

hist = Display ("Histogram", nt, 'Cost' )
canvas.addDisplay ( hist )
hist.setRange ( 'x', 0., 30000. )
```

- hippo is name of the Python module
- HDApp, NTuple, and Display are classes implemented in C++
- app.canvas() returns current canvas.
- canvas.addDisplay() adds display in next available free space



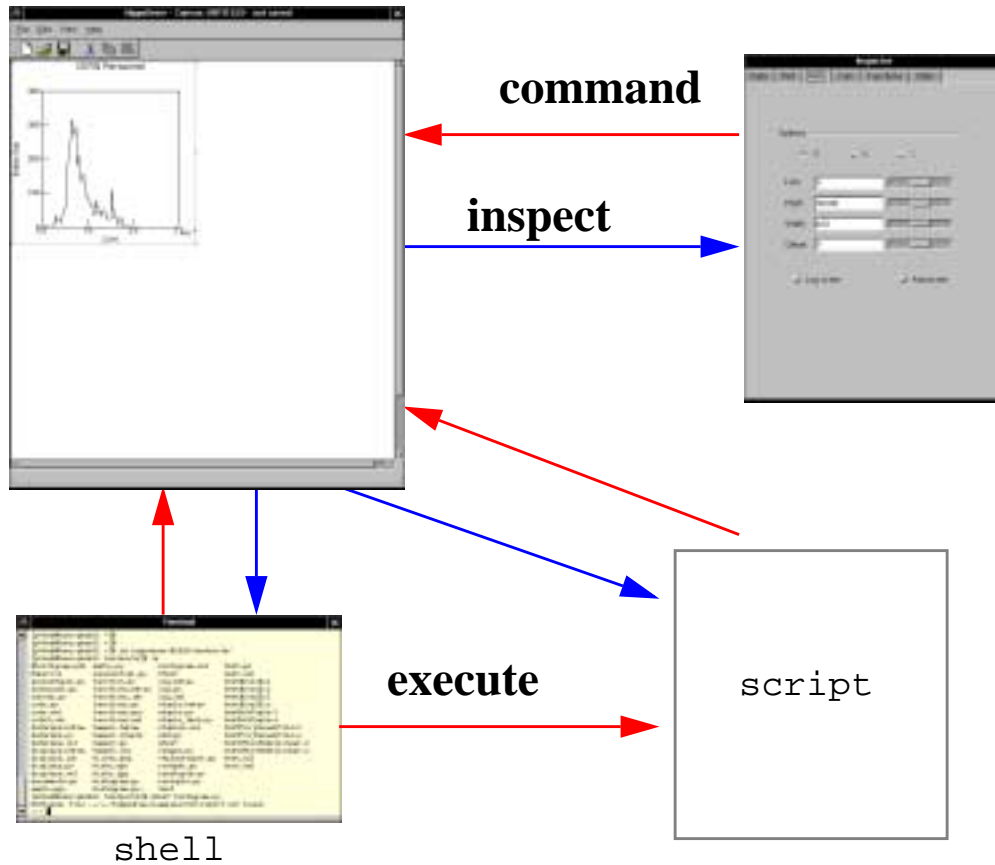
Result of script



- same as if one had used the GUI
- all GUI controls are active



Equal access



- Inspector can send commands and inspect canvas objects
- Python session or script can do the same
- they use the same member functions of the objects



Data access

In Python session or script

- create an empty ntuple (table of doubles)

```
nt = NTuple()
```

- add columns of equal length

```
nt.addColumn ( 'label', array )
```

- add rows of equal size

```
nt.addRow ( array )
```

- can also replace row or column
- if ntuple used by displays changes, the displays update themselves immediately. Good for real-time applications



Example of massaging data

What you might do in Python

- Read data file with 100 channels of some measurement
- For each channel do a histogram
- Fit the histogram to, say, a Gaussian
- Extract the fit parameters
- add row to another ntuple with id, fit parameters, chi-square, etc.
- create 3 XY Plots with id on x axis and a fit parameter on y axis
- apply cuts
- fit the XY plots to your model

You could do it interactively

- if you want to visually inspect each histogram and fit
- the XY plots will update with each addRow

You could write a script to do it “batch-like”



Data sources for Python

Python has many modules for reading data

Here are some...

- parse a file
- RPC library
- PyFITS (Astrophysics standard)
- RootPython (Pere Mato)
- Excel spreadsheet
- easy to roll your own (PAW?)

Other data sources...

- other Python modules, e.g. GaudiPython, PyGeant4
- algorithms implemented in Python
- HippoDraw ntuples, e.g. get data, massage, add new column



Python C++ interface

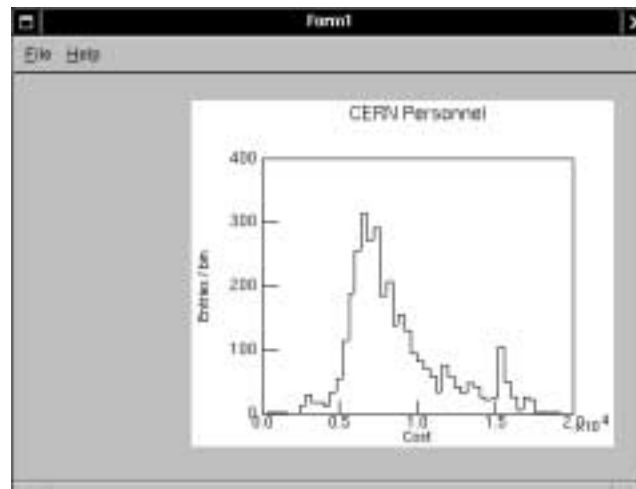
There are a number of them...

- boost.python and SIP
 - you write one line per constructor or member function.
 - capable of handling template classes like `vector<>` and `string`
 - HippoDraw has both boost.python and SIP
- boost.python is used for interactive mode as shown
 - friendly for script or interactive use
 - also used by GaudiPython, RootPython
- SIP is used for building applications with PyQt
 - programmer's interface
- The interface is different, on purpose.



Custom Applications

HippoDraw library has Qt Widget as well as the Qt Canvas items already shown



- The above was made in Qt Designer with HippoDraw's widget as a custom widget in Designer
- Can build custom applications with HippoDraw widgets, canvas items, or both in C++ or Python
- Or can add HippoDraw canvas window and inspector to your non-GUI C++ or Python analysis job



The library

Design principle

- identify the steps going from raw data to a display
- each step abstracted and represented by a base class in a class hierarchy
- different ways to take a step are implemented in different derived classes
- A display is formed by selecting appropriate classes from each hierarchy



Decomposition

The steps

- create the n-tuple data: *Ntuple* 2 classes
- access n-tuple column(s): *Projector* 13 classes
- bin the data (optional): *Bining* 7 classes
 - uses binner: *Binner* 3 classes
- create projected values: *Projected value* 3 classes
- present projected values to point representation: *Point representation* 16 classes
- transform coordinate: *Transform* 7 classes
- draw axis, labels, *etc.*: *Plotter* 6 classes
- draw to graphics system: *View* 4 classes
only dependence on Qt, Java, or OpenGL
- composite of Projector, Point rep, and optional binning: *Data representation* 13 classes



The library

The library consists of over 100 C++ classes

Java	Qt	OpenGL
application logic		
core		

- very modular
- easy to extend
- 35K lines of code, 2 MB binary (stripped), compiles in 3 minutes
- well documented (using Doxygen)
- the core is independent of the graphics system
- the core is independent of the application
- grounds up modern design

Such a library is open for

- experimentation on new data representations
- use in custom applications



Grubby details

Hippodraw compiles with...

- egcs 1.1.2 thru gcc 3.2.2 (including 2.96)
- VC++ 6.0 thru VC++ 7.0 (.NET)

Tested on...

- Solaris 5.8 (with gcc 3.1.1)
- Red Hat Linux 6.1, 7.x, 7.3.1, 8.0
- Mandrake 8.0 thru 9.0
- DESY SuSE 6.x
- Windows NT 4.0, 2000, and XP
- Mac OS X native and X11 (Python problems?)

On UNIX, Linux and Mac OS X-X11, uses free version of Qt to build

On Windows and Mac native, need Qt Enterprise license to build, but can distribute binaries royalty free

On Linux distributions with Qt 3.x, only external package is boost.python



Conclusions

HippoDraw as a stand-a-lone application offers the users great interactivity and document centric features.

HippoDraw as a module on the Python software bus effectively extends its usability to a much wider domain of applications

The HippoDraw library can be used in custom applications

The library is easily extendable for new kind of displays

Home page:

<http://www.slac.stanford.edu/grp/ek/hippodraw/index.html>