CERN

ROOT
Data Analysis Framework

Status and Future of Analysis The ROOT Perspective (covering Python and C++)

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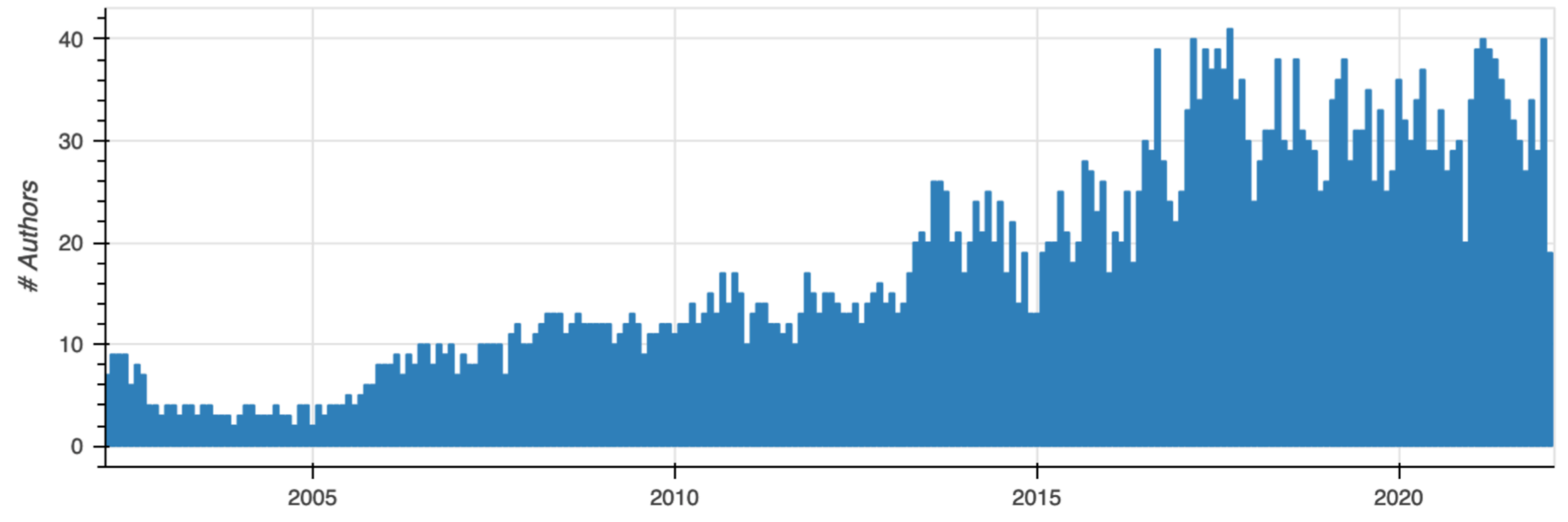
FUTURE TRENDS IN
NUCLEAR PHYSICS COMPUTING

28/9/2022

Introduction

- ROOT is an open source, community-driven project
  - C++ under the hood, but looks like a Python module
- ROOT is used by all HEP experiments
  - more than 1EB of data stored in ROOT I/O format.
- Serving both analysis and experiments software
  - excellent interactions with users (~1000 Root Forum post/month
- Despite existing for many years ROOT is still very active
  - high number of contributors/month
- Ongoing massive innovation
  - I/O, analysis interfaces, python, RooFit, ML, web-graphics, etc..



ROOT Core Components

- I/O : reading and writing data efficiently
- Analysis interfaces: histograms and RDataFrame
- Interactivity: C++ interpreter and Python bindings
- Math libraries: PRNG, numerical algorithms (e.g. Minuit)
- Statistics and modeling: fitting
- Graphics: scientific visualization
- Machine learning: TMVA, model evaluations and interoperability

Major recent developments in some of these components and the future plans

Outline

- Analysis landscape:
  - I/O developments
    - RNtuple
  - Python interfaces:
    - PyROOT
  - data exploration, declarative analysis
    - RDataFrame
  - machine learning, interoperability and analysis integration
    - TMVA/SOFIE
  - statistical analysis and modelling
    - RooFit
- What we have in ROOT now and the planned future developments

With lots of material presented coming from R. Giraud's ICHEP'22 talk

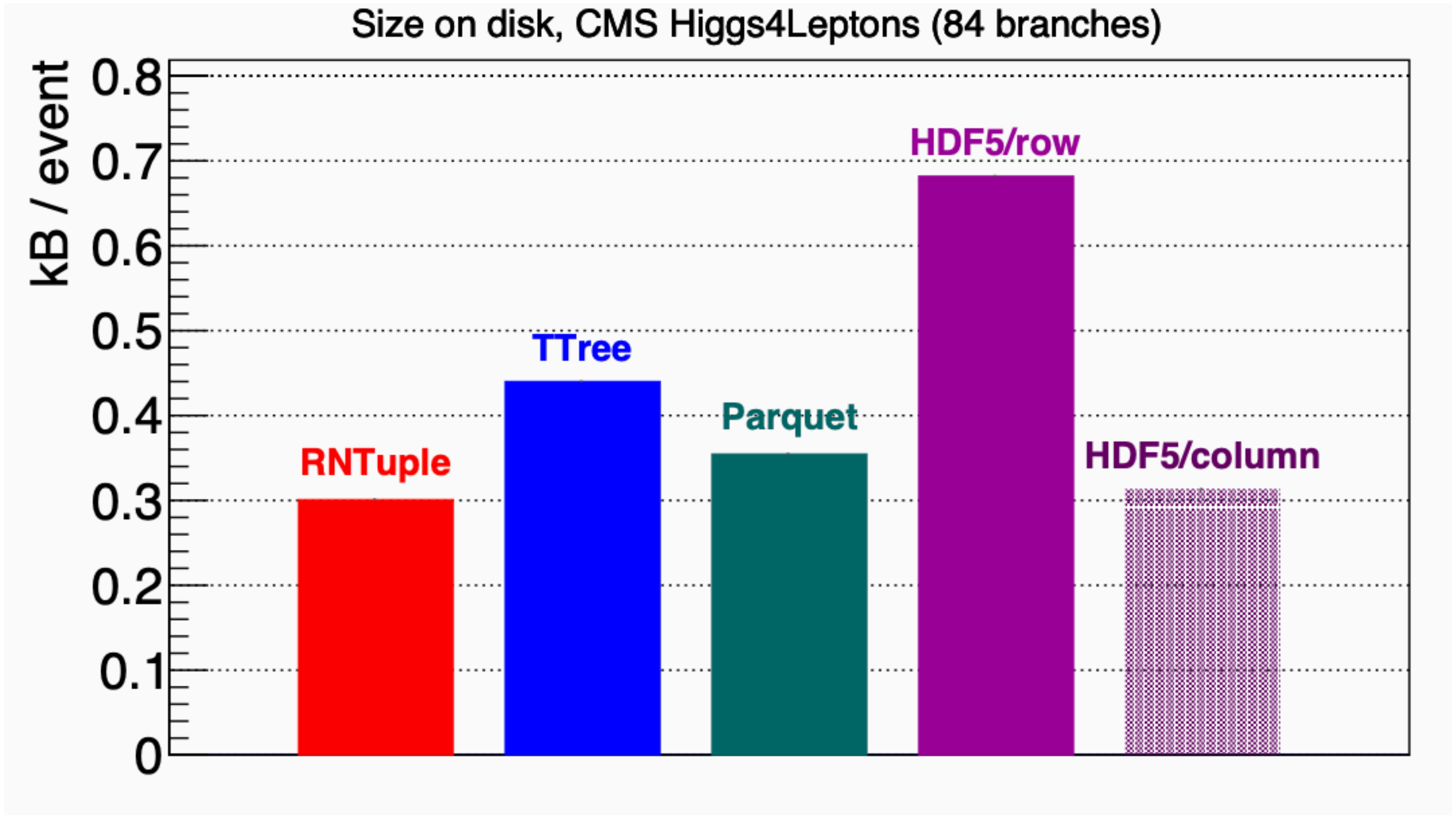
Future Analysis Landscape

- Expect a higher number of events and more complex problems
  - larger data sets
  - higher dimensional problems requiring more CPU (or GPU)
- ROOT is well suited for this
  - ROOT columnar data (TTree and new RNTuple) designed for analysis on large data sets
  - New versatile analysis interfaces (RDataFrame)
  - Language and tool interoperability (e.g. with ML libraries)
  - Statistical analysis of complex problems (RooFit)

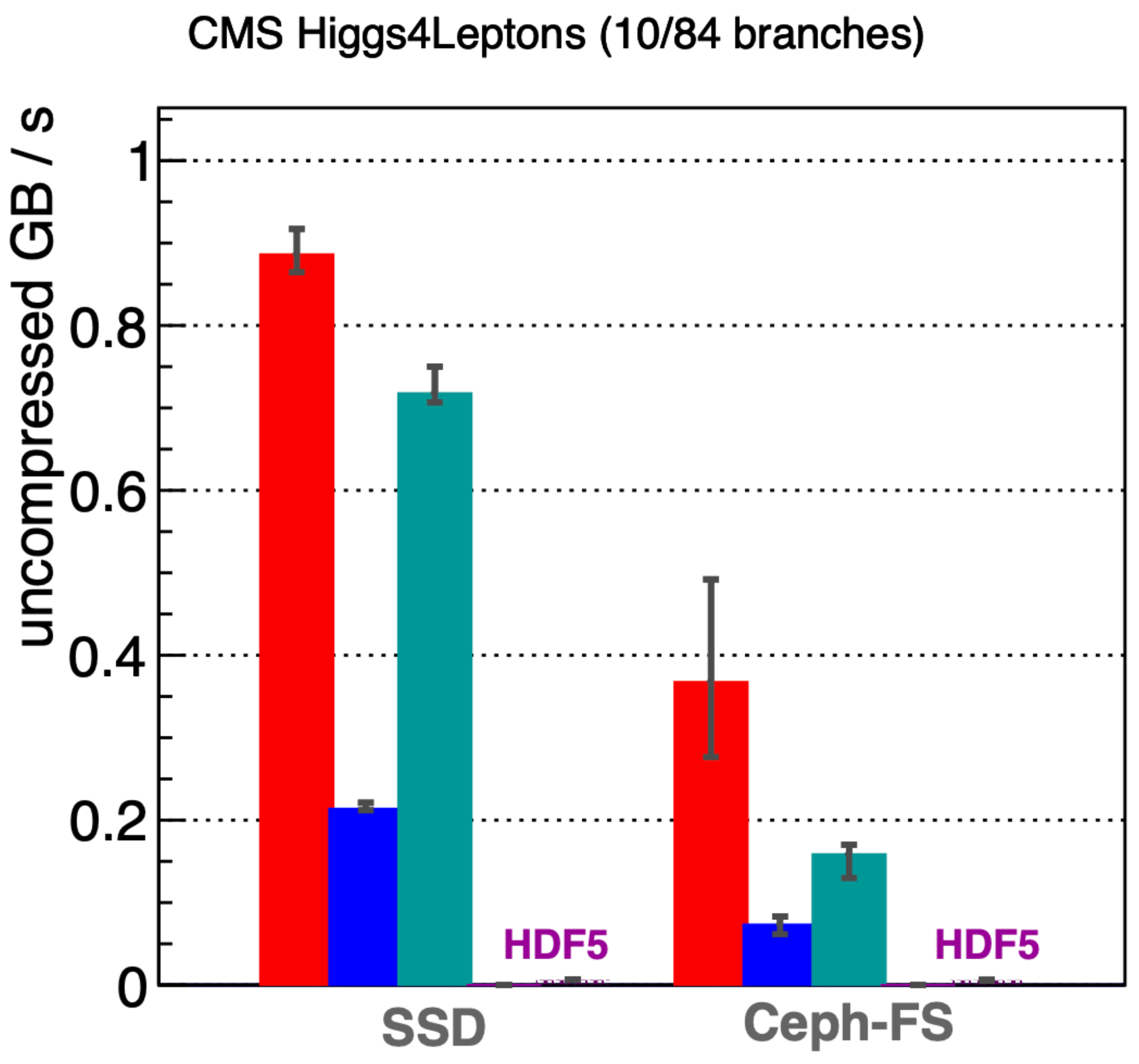
RNTuple

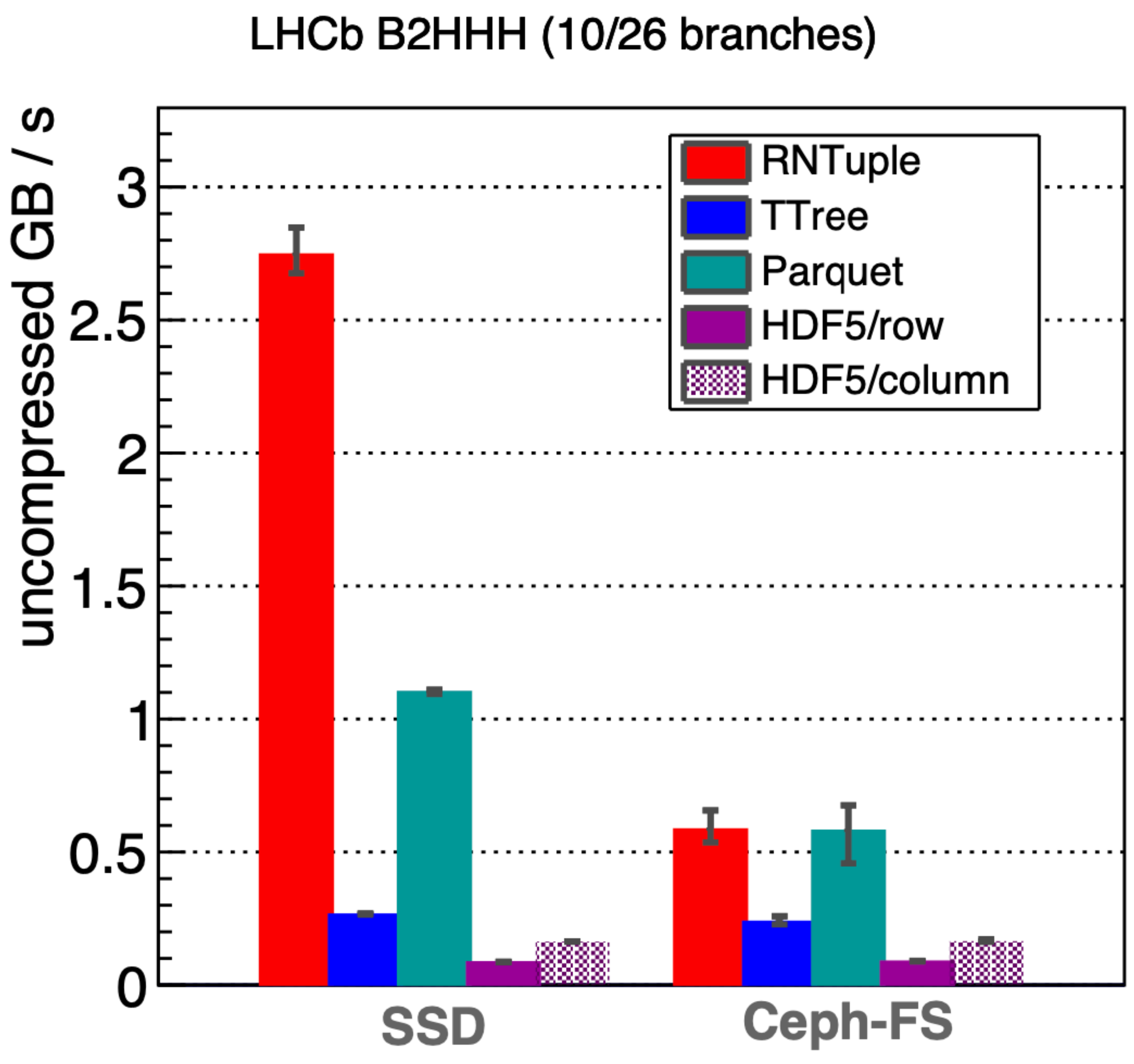
- Successor of TTree
  - columnar storage of event data optimised for selective reads
- Integration with LHC experiments is ongoing, to be production ready for HL-LHC
- Based on 25+ years of TTree experience,
- Redesigned I/O subsystem providing:
  - Less disk and CPU usage for the same data content
  - 15% smaller files, × 2–5 better single-core performance
  - 10 GB/s per box and 1 GB/s per core sustained end-to-end throughput
- And also:
  - Systematic use of exceptions to prevent silent I/O errors
  - Efficient support of modern hardware (built for multi-threading and async I/O)
  - Native support for object stores

RNTuple Performances: I/O Size



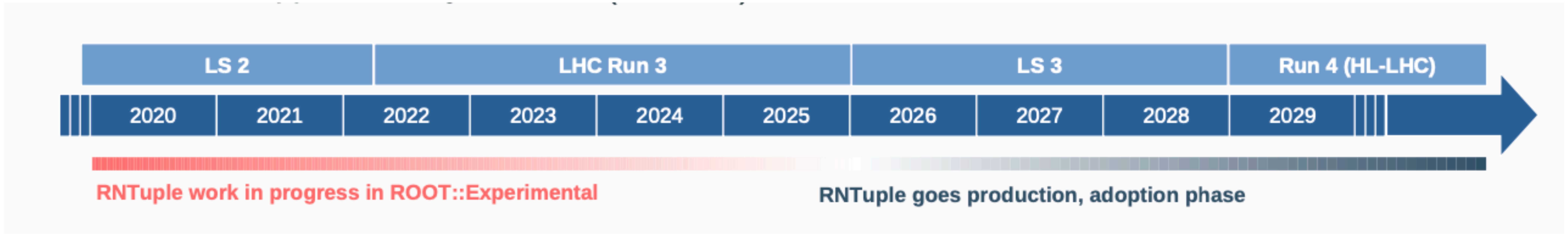
RNTuple Performances: I/O Speed





RNTuple Plans

- Smaller files and significantly faster reads compared to TTree
- Modern and robust API
- Capable of making efficient use of modern devices and storage systems (such as SSD, object stores, and many cores)
- More results and developments will be presented at the coming ACAT22
- RNTuple is work in progress in *ROOT::Experimental*
  - the on-disk format is still subject to small changes!
  - happy to get your feedback!


LS 2
LHC Run 3
LS 3
Run 4 (HL-LHC)
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
RNTuple work in progress in ROOT::Experimental
RNTuple goes production, adoption phase

PyROOT

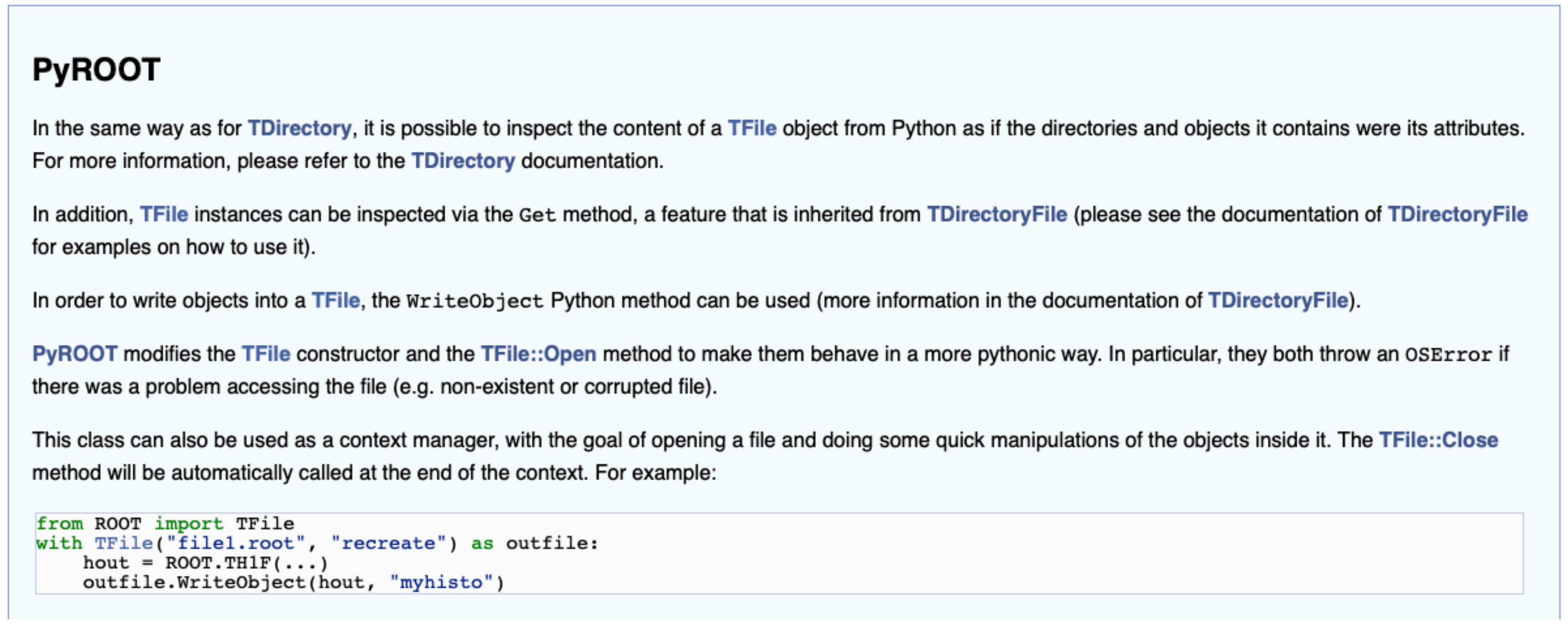
- **ROOT is not only C++**
- It can be used as a Python module thanks to Python-C++ bindings

```
> import ROOT
> h1 = ROOT.TH1D(“h1”,”my hist”,100,0.,10.)
```

- All C++ functionality is available in Python
  - can also access user-defined C++ code from Python
- ROOT-specific pythonizations added on top of C++ API
  - make ROOT classes more “pythonic” to use
- PyROOT is now built on top of Cppyy *(from W. Lavrijsen)*
  - based on Cling and ROOT type system
  - support modern C++

ROOT Pythonizations

- Make C++ classes easier to use in Python
- Available for some classes:
  - TFile, TTree
  - RDataFrame, RVec
  - Main RooFit classes
  - TMVA



PyROOT

In the same way as for TDirectory, it is possible to inspect the content of a TFile object from Python as if the directories and objects it contains were its attributes. For more information, please refer to the TDirectory documentation.

In addition, TFile instances can be inspected via the `Get` method, a feature that is inherited from TDirectoryFile (please see the documentation of TDirectoryFile for examples on how to use it).

In order to write objects into a TFile, the `WriteObject` Python method can be used (more information in the documentation of TDirectoryFile).

PyROOT modifies the TFile constructor and the TFile::Open method to make them behave in a more pythonic way. In particular, they both throw an `OSError` if there was a problem accessing the file (e.g. non-existent or corrupted file).

This class can also be used as a context manager, with the goal of opening a file and doing some quick manipulations of the objects inside it. The TFile::Close method will be automatically called at the end of the context. For example:

```python
from ROOT import TFile
with TFile("file1.root", "recreate") as outfile:
    hout = ROOT.TH1F(...)
    outfile.WriteObject(hout, "myhisto")
```

- Documented in reference guide (in class documentation)
- Working on pythonizations of Histograms and Graph classes
  - better inter-operability with Numpy
  - implementing <u>UHI indexing</u>: `hist[bin1:bin2]`

Examples of Pythonizations

- TTree and TFile

```
import ROOT

f = ROOT.TFile('myfile.root')

t = f.mytree
# vs f.GetObject('mytree')
```

TFile is a (dynamic) Python proxy of a C++ class

f is a (dynamic) Python proxy of a C++ object

Pythonization: access tree as an attribute

- Process with RDataFrame and convert to Numpy arrays

```
from ROOT import RDataFrame
df = RDataFrame('myTree', 'file.root')

# Apply cuts, define new columns
df = df.Filter('x > 0').Define('z', 'x*y')

cols = df.AsNumpy() # cols is a dict of NumPy arrays
```

Tutorial here

Analysis Landscape

Analysis life cycle

skimming, ntuple production	quick exploration, first implementation	systematics, scale out	statistical analysis

Platforms

laptop or PC	many-core machine	computing cluster + job submission

Analysis languages

⬇	~50%	C++
⬆	~50%	Python

Storage

local disk
fast-access network storage
EOS or other not-so-fast backend

from E. Guiraud: RDF@ICHEP 2022

RDataFrame

A Swiss army knife for data analysis

Analysis life cycle

skimming, ntuple production

quick exploration, first implementation

systematics, scale out

Platforms

laptop or PC

many-core machine

computing cluster + job submission

Analysis languages

⬇	~50%	C++
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Storage

local disk

fast-access network storage

EOS or other not-so-fast backend

ROOT.RDataFrame is a modern analysis interface that addresses all these use cases with **one high-level programming** model that performs well, scales well and enables **HEP-specific ergonomics**, in C++ and Python.

from E. Guiraud: RDF@ICHEP 2022

RDataFrame Code

Example of RDF code in Python

`df = ROOT.RDataFrame(dataset)`	on this (ROOT, CSV, ...) dataset	
`df = df.Filter("x > 0")`	only accept events for which x > 0	**event selection**
`.Define("r2", "x*x + y*y")`	define r2 = $x^2 + y^2$	**derived quantities, object selections**
`rHist = df.Histo1D("r2")`	plot r2 for events that pass the cut	
`df.Snapshot("newtree", "out.root")`	write the skimmed data and r2 to a new ROOT file	**data aggregations**

Users can inject **arbitrary code** at all steps,
which makes this relatively simple API extremely versatile.

Physicists describe analysis ingredients, ROOT handles technicalities

from E. Guiraud: RDF@ICHEP 2022

RDataFrame Code: MT

Switch to multi-thread execution (Python):

`ROOT.EnableImplicitMT()`	Run a multi-thread event loop
`df = ROOT.RDataFrame(dataset)`	on this (ROOT, CSV, ...) dataset
`df = df.Filter("x > 0")`	only accept events for which $x > 0$
`.Define("r2", "x*x + y*y")`	define $r2 = x^2 + y^2$
`rHist = df.Histo1D("r2")`	plot r2 for events that pass the cut
`df.Snapshot("newtree", "out.root")`	write the skimmed data and r2 to a new ROOT file

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RDataFrame Code: DistRDF

Switch to distributed execution (Python):

```
cluster = dask_jobqueue.HTCondorCluster(n_workers=64)
df = RDataFrame(dataset, daskclient=Client(cluster))
df = df.Filter("x > 0")
          .Define("r2", "x*x + y*y")
rHist = df.Histo1D("r2")
df.Snapshot("newtree", "out.root")
```

connect to HTCondor via Dask

other code stays the same

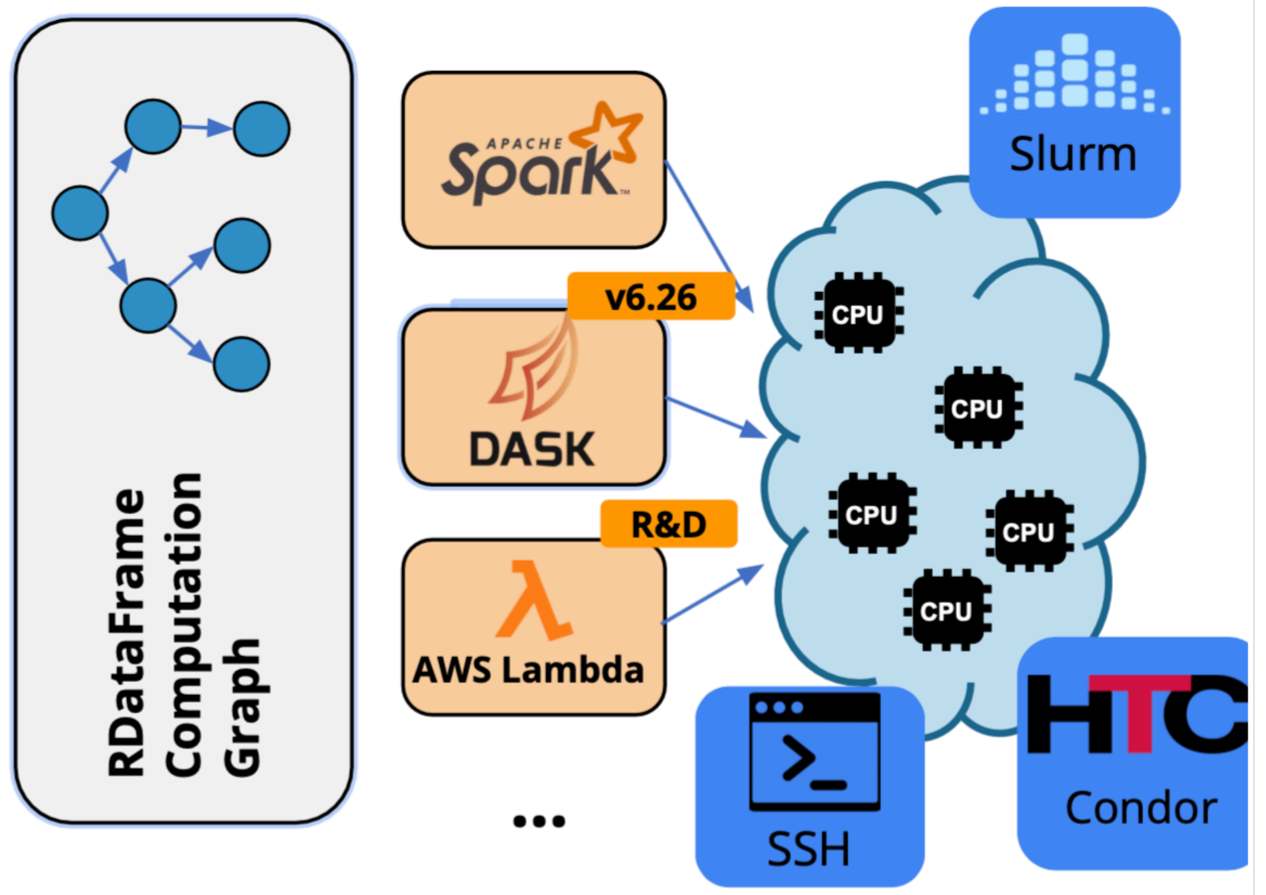
Available since v6.26 (experimental)

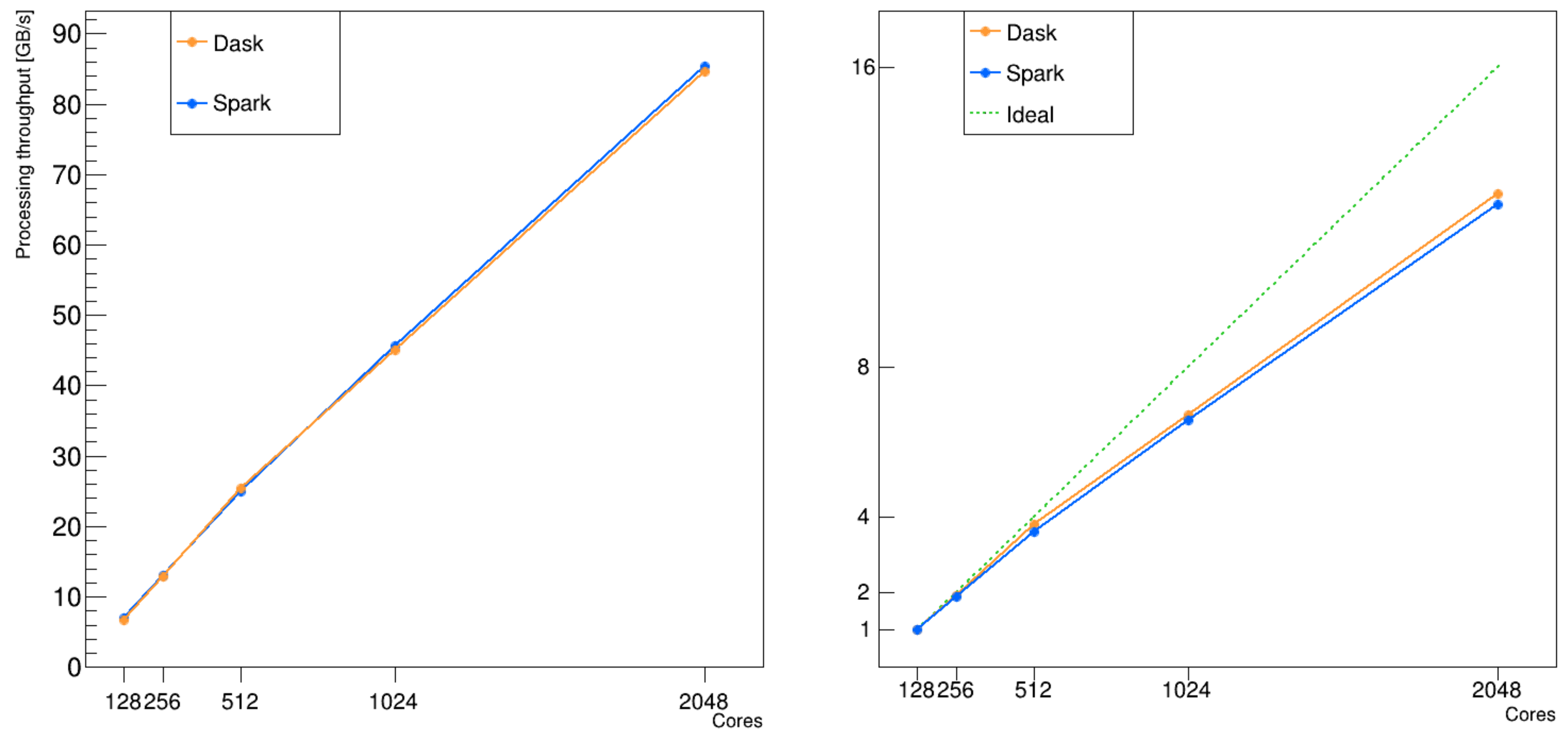
Also see this tutorial, the docs, the recent ATTF talk

from E. Guiraud: RDF@ICHEP 2022

Distributed RDF

- Enables **interactive large-scale distributed** data analysis
- Uses Python RDF API (C++ event loop)
- High throughput with native ROOT I/O
- **Spark/Dask/HTCondor/Slurm/ SSH**…. take care of scheduling and resource management
- Transparently merges results coming from different computing nodes



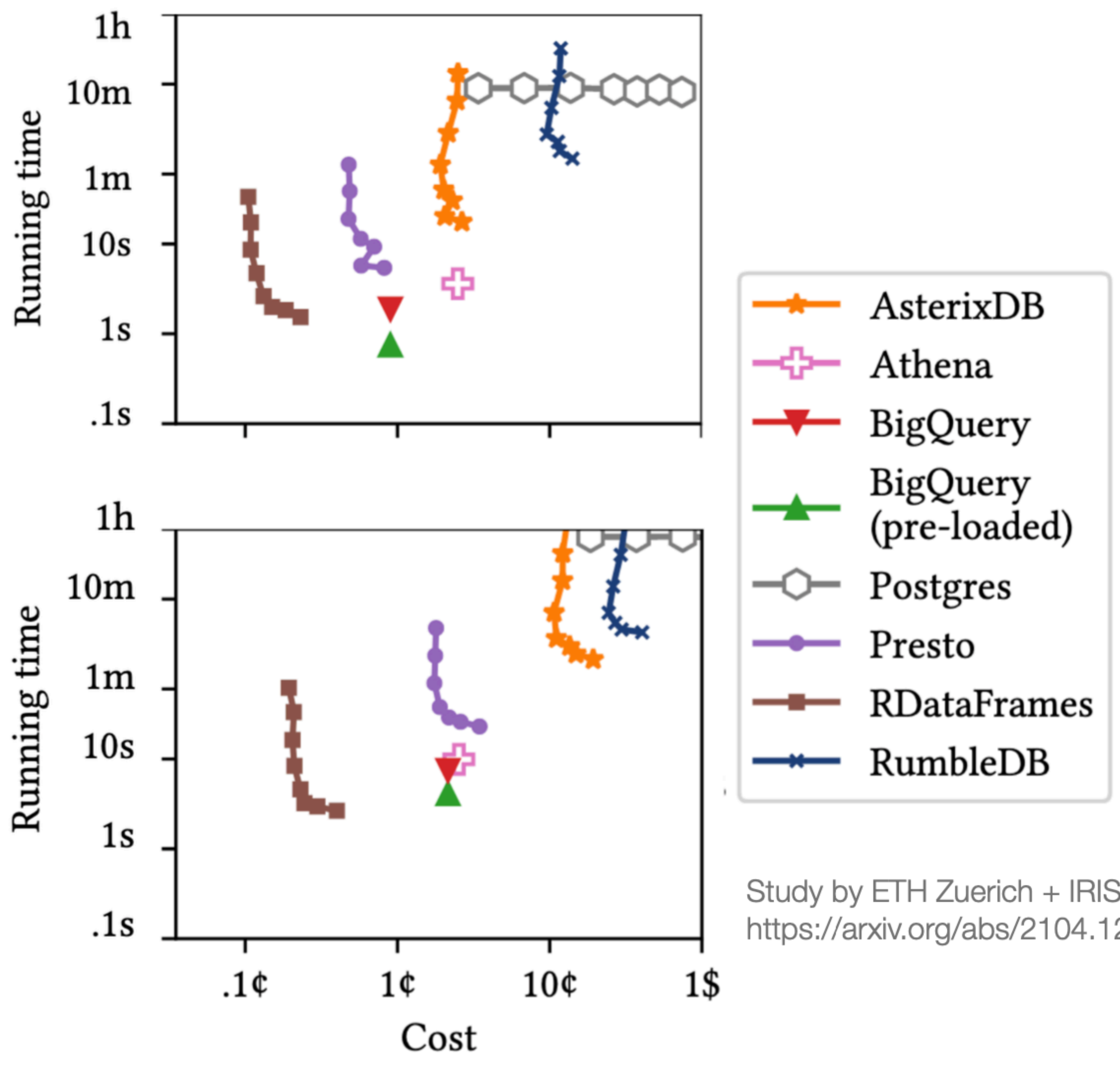


Distributed RDF benchmark (dimuon, 4000x data)
See this talk

from E. Guiraud: RDF@ICHEP 2022

RDF Performances

- **RDF enables fast turnaround** for complex analysis use cases
- **scales well** to many cores, many nodes, many histograms
- Independent study shows RDF analysis to be significantly **faster**
- Performance is always ongoing work:
  - we are constantly looking for feedback/use cases



Study by ETH Zuerich + IRIS-HEP
https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.12615

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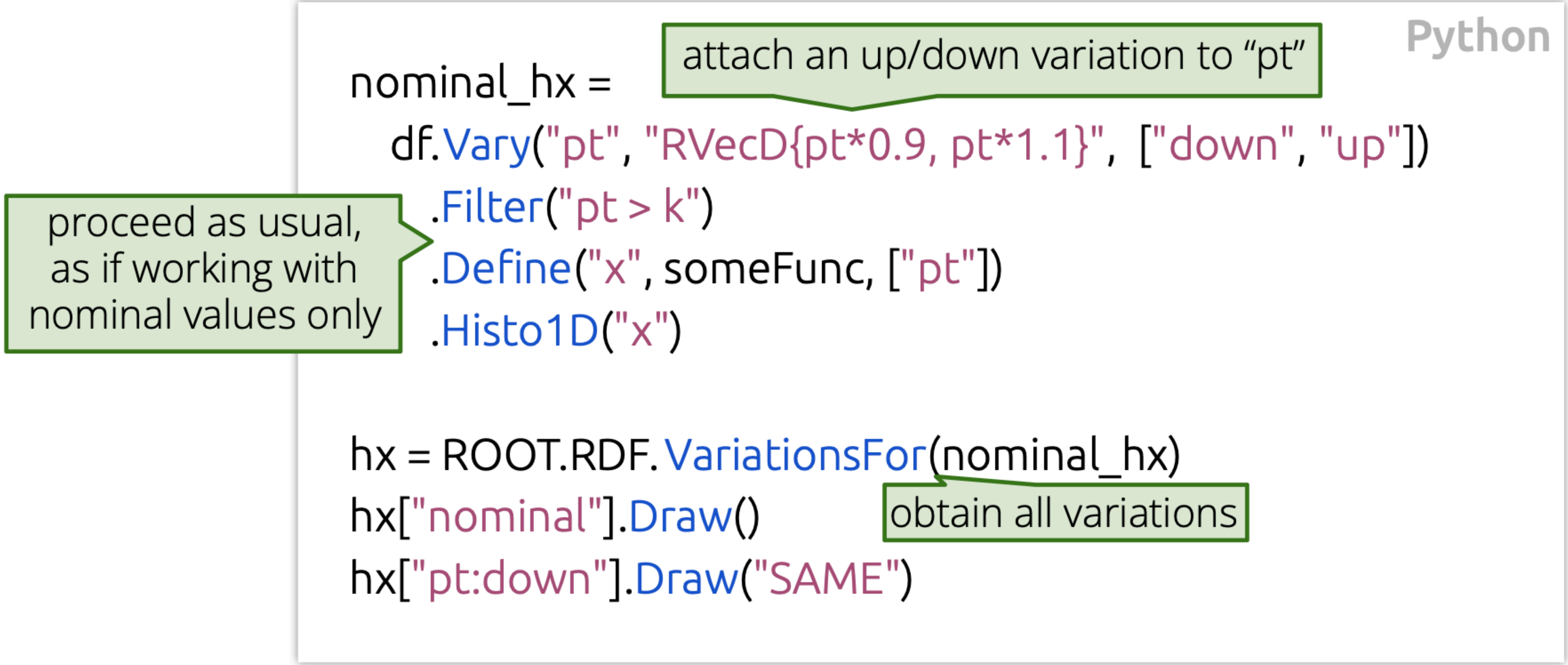
Systematic Variations



Python

attach an up/down variation to "pt"

proceed as usual, as if working with nominal values only

obtain all variations

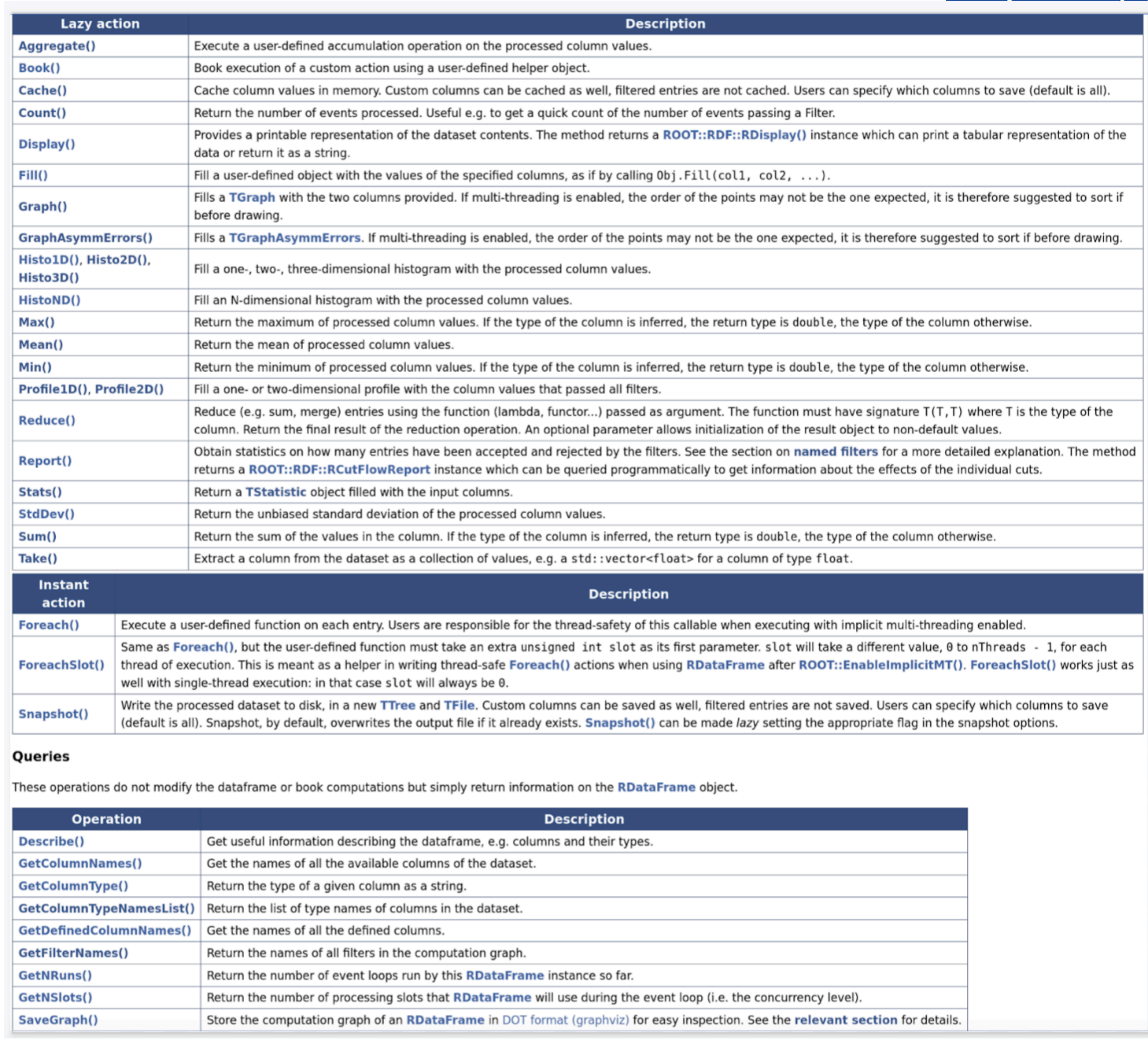
```python
nominal_hx =
  df.Vary("pt", "RVecD{pt*0.9, pt*1.1}",  ["down", "up"])
    .Filter("pt > k")
    .Define("x", someFunc, ["pt"])
    .Histo1D("x")

hx = ROOT.RDF.VariationsFor(nominal_hx)
hx["nominal"].Draw()
hx["pt:down"].Draw("SAME")
```

Variations automatically propagate to selections, derived quantities and results.
Multi-thread and **distributed** execution **just works.**
Only needed quantities are re-computed, all in **one event loop.**

from E. Guiraud: RDF@ICHEP 2022

RDF: Status and Plans

- and many more features, e.g.
  - transparent support for RNTuple
  - machine learning inference:
    - SOFIE, RBDT
  - interoperability with Numpy
- and **coming soon**:
  - bulk (batch) processing of data
    - improved performance
    - batch generator for ML tools
- RDF keeps evolving
  - cooperation with user community
- Critical to focus on the right features
  - **need your feedback and help !**



Lazy action	Description
Aggregate()	Execute a user-defined accumulation operation on the processed column values.
Book()	Book execution of a custom action using a user-defined helper object.
Cache()	Cache column values in memory. Custom columns can be cached as well, filtered entries are not cached. Users can specify which columns to save (default is all).
Count()	Return the number of events processed. Useful e.g. to get a quick count of the number of events passing a Filter.
Display()	Provides a printable representation of the dataset contents. The method returns a ROOT::RDF::RDisplay() instance which can print a tabular representation of the data or return it as a string.
Fill()	Fill a user-defined object with the values of the specified columns, as if by calling `Obj.Fill(col1, col2, ...)`.
Graph()	Fills a TGraph with the two columns provided. If multi-threading is enabled, the order of the points may not be the one expected, it is therefore suggested to sort if before drawing.
GraphAsymmErrors()	Fills a TGraphAsymmErrors. If multi-threading is enabled, the order of the points may not be the one expected, it is therefore suggested to sort if before drawing.
Histo1D(), Histo2D(), Histo3D()	Fill a one-, two-, three-dimensional histogram with the processed column values.
HistoND()	Fill an N-dimensional histogram with the processed column values.
Max()	Return the maximum of processed column values. If the type of the column is inferred, the return type is `double`, the type of the column otherwise.
Mean()	Return the mean of processed column values.
Min()	Return the minimum of processed column values. If the type of the column is inferred, the return type is `double`, the type of the column otherwise.
Profile1D(), Profile2D()	Fill a one- or two-dimensional profile with the column values that passed all filters.
Reduce()	Reduce (e.g. sum, merge) entries using the function (lambda, functor...) passed as argument. The function must have signature `T(T,T)` where `T` is the type of the column. Return the final result of the reduction operation. An optional parameter allows initialization of the result object to non-default values.
Report()	Obtain statistics on how many entries have been accepted and rejected by the filters. See the section on **named filters** for a more detailed explanation. The method returns a ROOT::RDF::RCutFlowReport instance which can be queried programmatically to get information about the effects of the individual cuts.
Stats()	Return a TStatistic object filled with the input columns.
StdDev()	Return the unbiased standard deviation of the processed column values.
Sum()	Return the sum of the values in the column. If the type of the column is inferred, the return type is `double`, the type of the column otherwise.
Take()	Extract a column from the dataset as a collection of values, e.g. a `std::vector<float>` for a column of type `float`.

Instant action	Description
Foreach()	Execute a user-defined function on each entry. Users are responsible for the thread-safety of this callable when executing with implicit multi-threading enabled.
ForeachSlot()	Same as Foreach(), but the user-defined function must take an extra `unsigned int slot` as its first parameter. `slot` will take a different value, `0` to `nThreads - 1`, for each thread of execution. This is meant as a helper in writing thread-safe Foreach() actions when using RDataFrame after ROOT::EnableImplicitMT(). ForeachSlot() works just as well with single-thread execution: in that case `slot` will always be `0`.
Snapshot()	Write the processed dataset to disk, in a new TTree and TFile. Custom columns can be saved as well, filtered entries are not saved. Users can specify which columns to save (default is all). Snapshot, by default, overwrites the output file if it already exists. Snapshot() can be made *lazy* setting the appropriate flag in the snapshot options.

Queries

These operations do not modify the dataframe or book computations but simply return information on the RDataFrame object.

Operation	Description
Describe()	Get useful information describing the dataframe, e.g. columns and their types.
GetColumnNames()	Get the names of all the available columns of the dataset.
GetColumnType()	Return the type of a given column as a string.
GetColumnTypeNamesList()	Return the list of type names of columns in the dataset.
GetDefinedColumnNames()	Get the names of all the defined columns.
GetFilterNames()	Return the names of all filters in the computation graph.
GetNRuns()	Return the number of event loops run by this RDataFrame instance so far.
GetNSlots()	Return the number of processing slots that RDataFrame will use during the event loop (i.e. the concurrency level).
SaveGraph()	Store the computation graph of an RDataFrame in DOT format (graphviz) for easy inspection. See the **relevant section** for details.

from E. Guiraud: RDF@ICHEP 2022

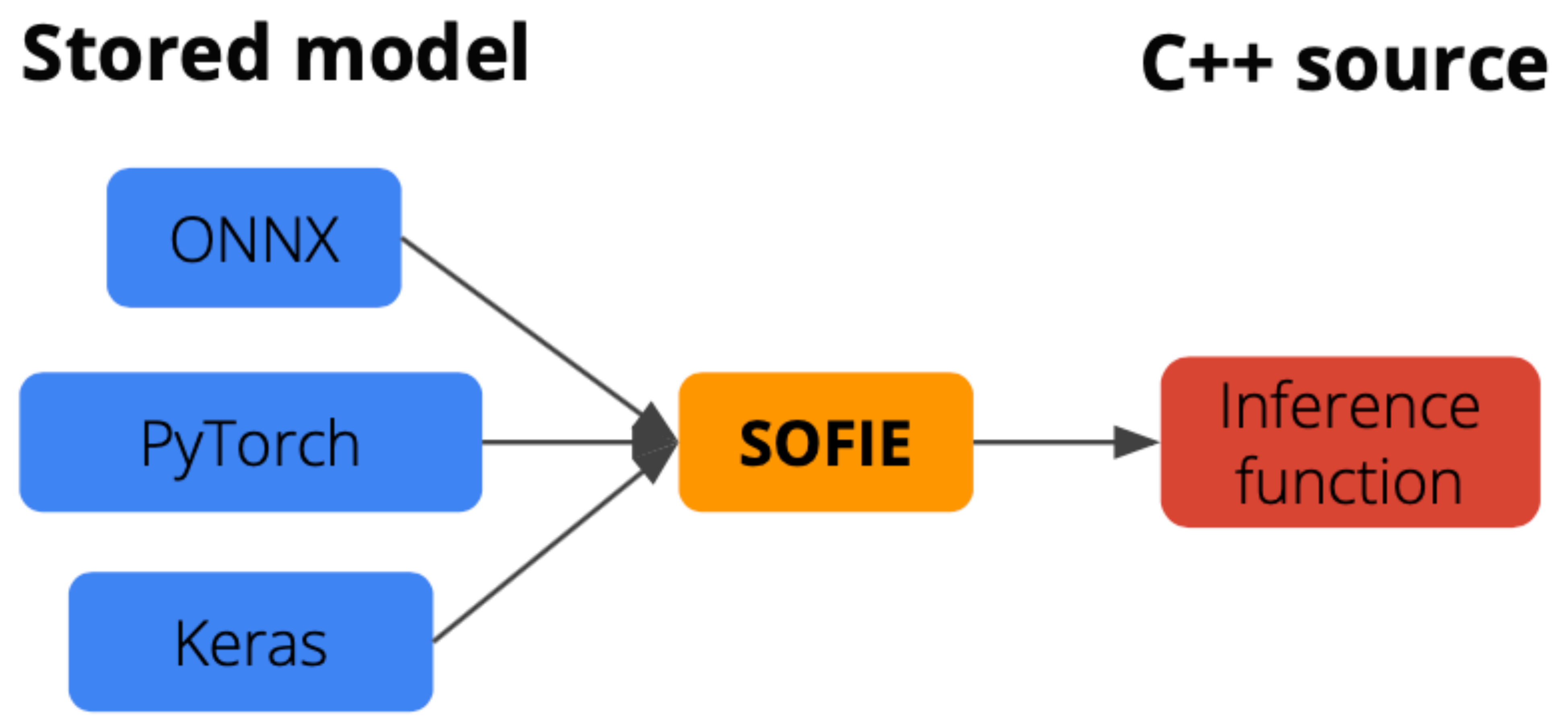
Machine Learning in ROOT

- TMVA: Toolkit for Multi-Variate Analysis
  - Provides a collection of several ML algorithms including Decision Trees, but also Deep Learning tools with GPU support
- Shifted Focus now on :
  - interoperability with Python ML libraries
    - developing glue between ROOT I/O and Python ML ecosystem
    - designing also new interfaces in TMVA for better interoperability
  - optimal model inference
    - enable physicists to deploy easily their ML models on large datasets
    - integration of model inference with analysis tools (RDF)

SOFIE: Fast ML Inference in ROOT

- New ROOT tool for inference code generation for DL models
  - input, a trained ML model:
    - ONNX (new standard for ML)
    - TF/Keras
    - PyTorch
  - Output:
    - C++ code
      - minimal dependency (BLAS)
      - can be compiled on the fly (e.g. with Cling)

ROOT 6.26 (experimental)



```
using namespace TMVA::Experimental::SOFIE;
RModelParser_ONNX parser;
RModel model = parser.Parse("Model.onnx");
```

```
// generate text code internally (with some options)
model.Generate();
// write output header file and data weight file
model.OutputGenerated();
```

ML inference with RDataFrame

- ML model evaluation can be integrated in RDF event loop
  - SofieFunctor: adapter for using SOFIE within RDF

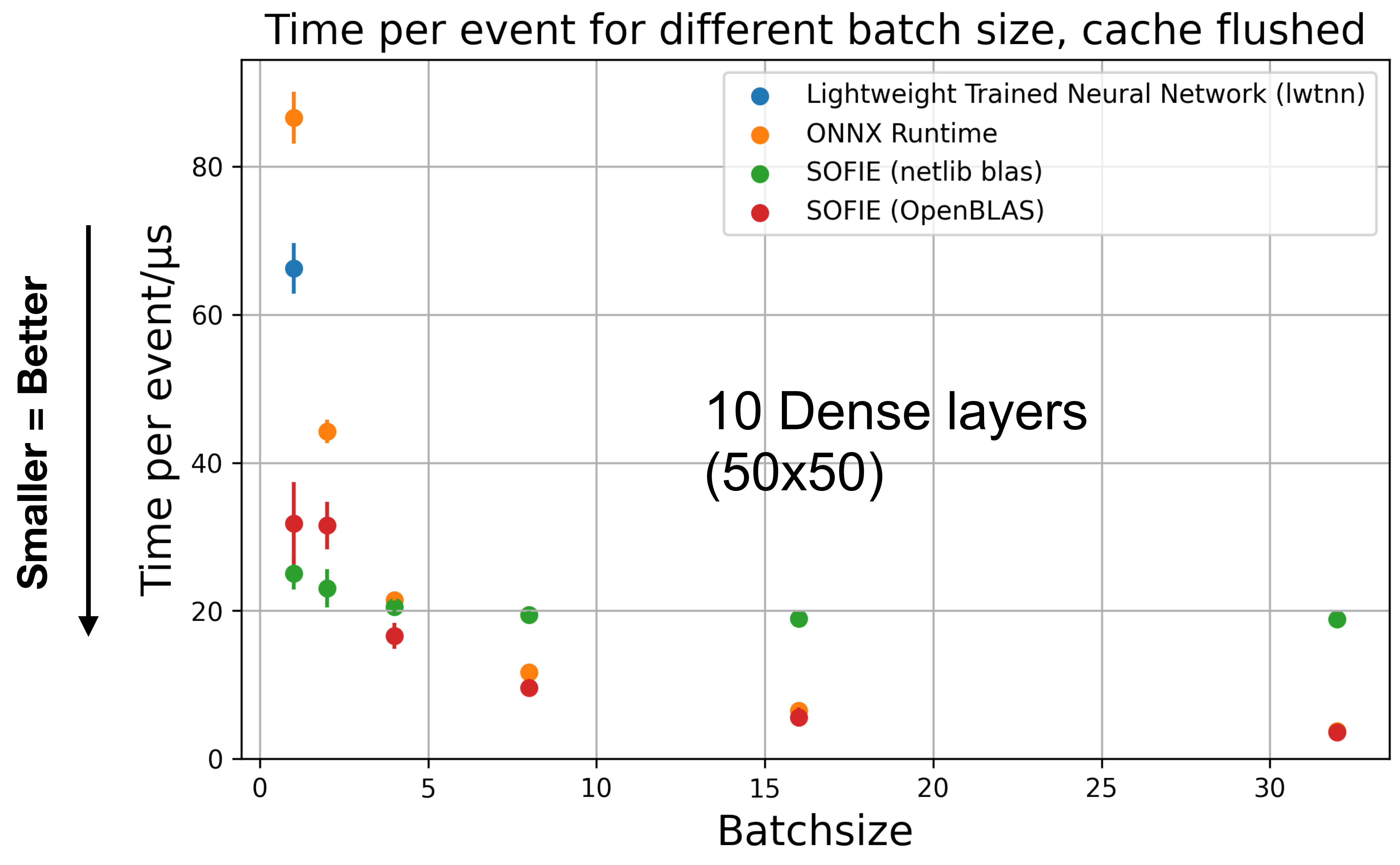
```
   auto h1 = df.DefineSlot("DNN_Value",
                SofieFunctor<7,TMVA_SOFIE_higgs_model_dense::Session>(nslots),
                {"m_jj", "m_jjj", “m_lv", “m_jlv","m_bb","m_wbb","m_wwbb"}).
                Histo1D("DNN_Value");
```

  - support for multi-threaded evaluation
  - see full Example tutorial code in C++ or Python

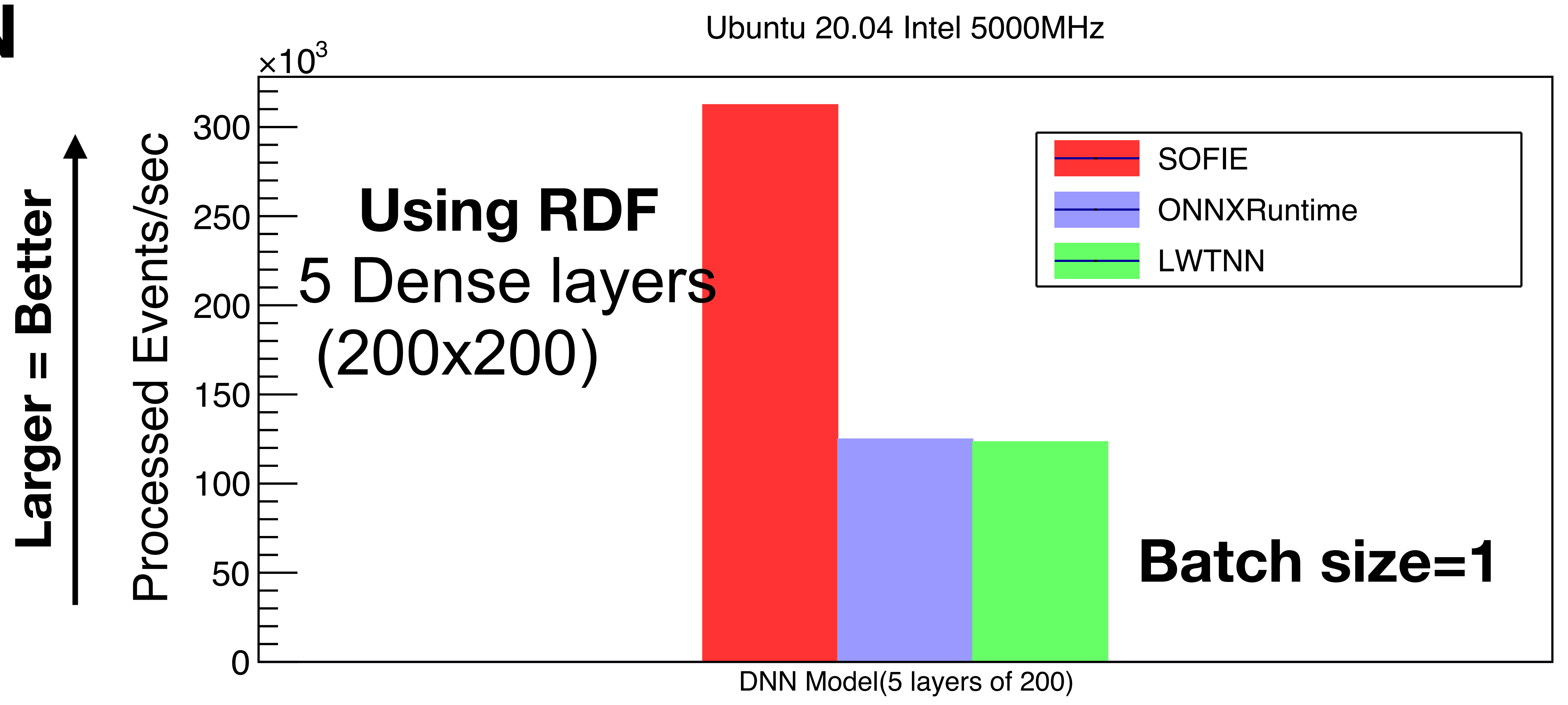
SOFIE Benchmarks

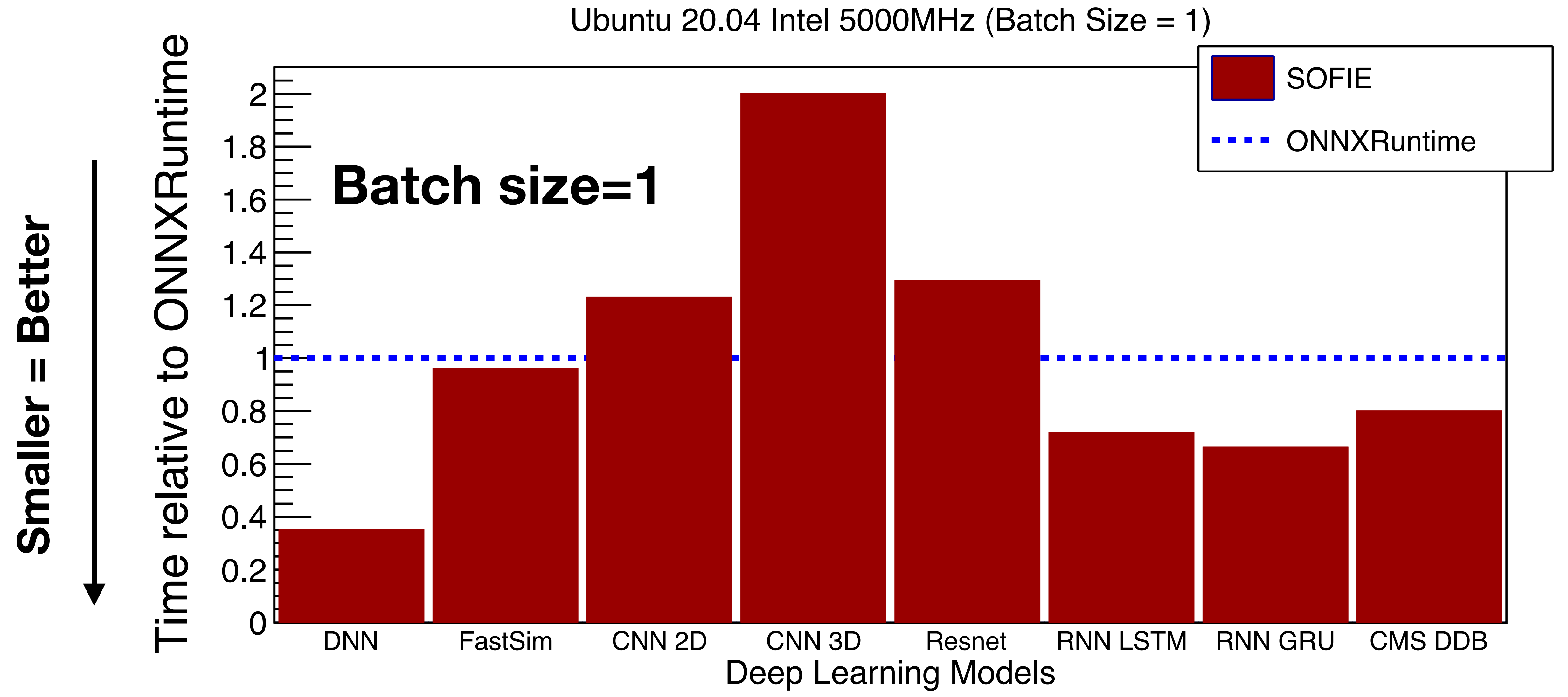
Comparison with ONNXRuntime and LWTNN

- 2-3 faster than ONNXRuntime for DNN with batch size=1
- 20% faster for RNN operators
- slower for CNN (20% for 2D, x2 for 3D)



varying batch size…





using different models (DNN, CNN, RNN)

Supported Operators in SOFIE

Perceptron: Gemm	Implemented and integrated (ROOT 6.26)
Activations: Relu, Seul, Sigmoid, Softmax, LeakyRelu	Implemented and integrated
Convolution (1D, 2D and 3D and ConvTranspose	Implemented and integrated
Recurrent: RNN, GRU, LSTM	Implemented and integrated
BatchNormalization	Implemented and integrated
Pooling: MaxPool, AveragePool, GlobalAverage	Implemented and integrated
Layer operations: Add, Sum, Mul, Div, Reshape, Flatten, Transpose, Squeeze, Unsqueeze, Slice, Concat, Identity	Implemented and integrated
User-defined operator	Implemented and integrated
Gather (for embedding) and more depending on user needs	Planned for next release
Direct GNN support (NEW)	Planned for next release

Fast Decision Tree Inference

- Inference engine taking model parameters from externally trained models
- Features:
  - Simple to use from Python and C++
  - Thread-safe
  - Zero-copy
  - Fast for single event and batch inference

- External training and model conversion

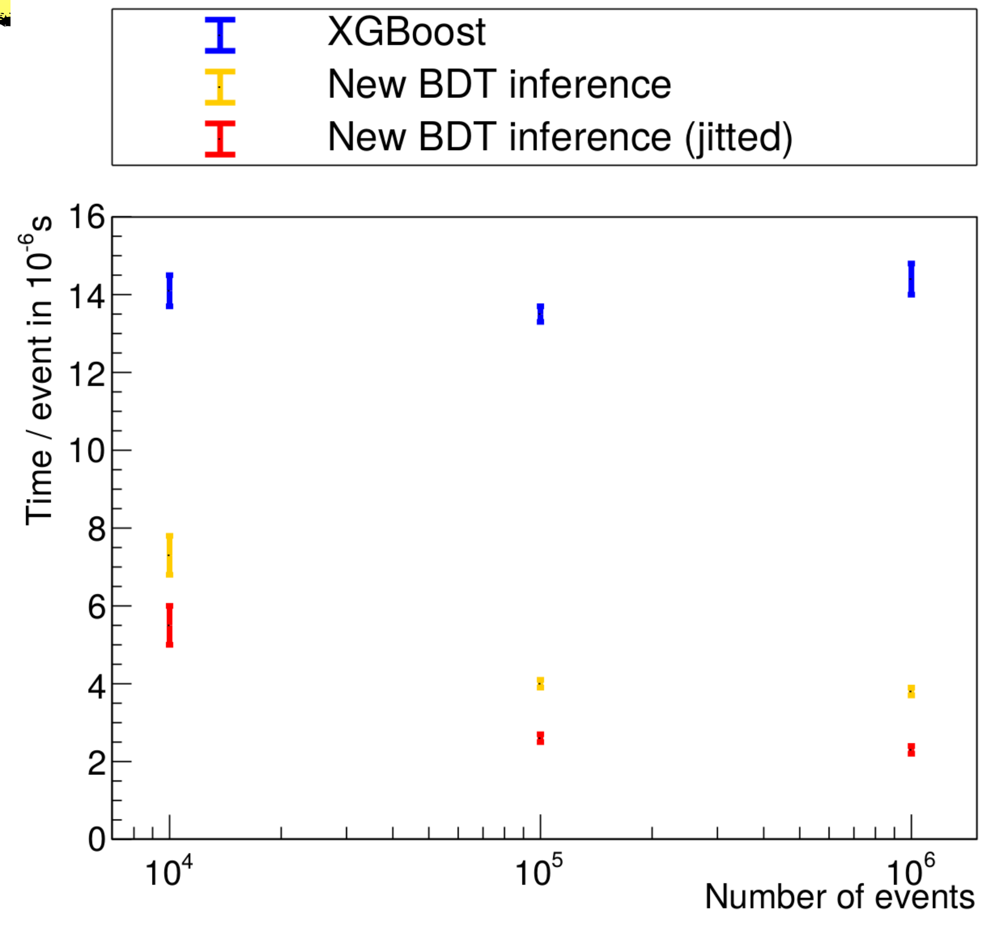
```
xgb = xgboost.BDTClassifier(options)
xgb.fit(x, y)

ROOT.TMVA.SaveXGBoost(xgb, "myBDT", "model.root")
```

- Python application

```
xgb = xgboost.BDTClassifier(options)
xgb.fit(x, y)

ROOT.TMVA.SaveXGBoost(xgb, "myBDT", "model.root")
```

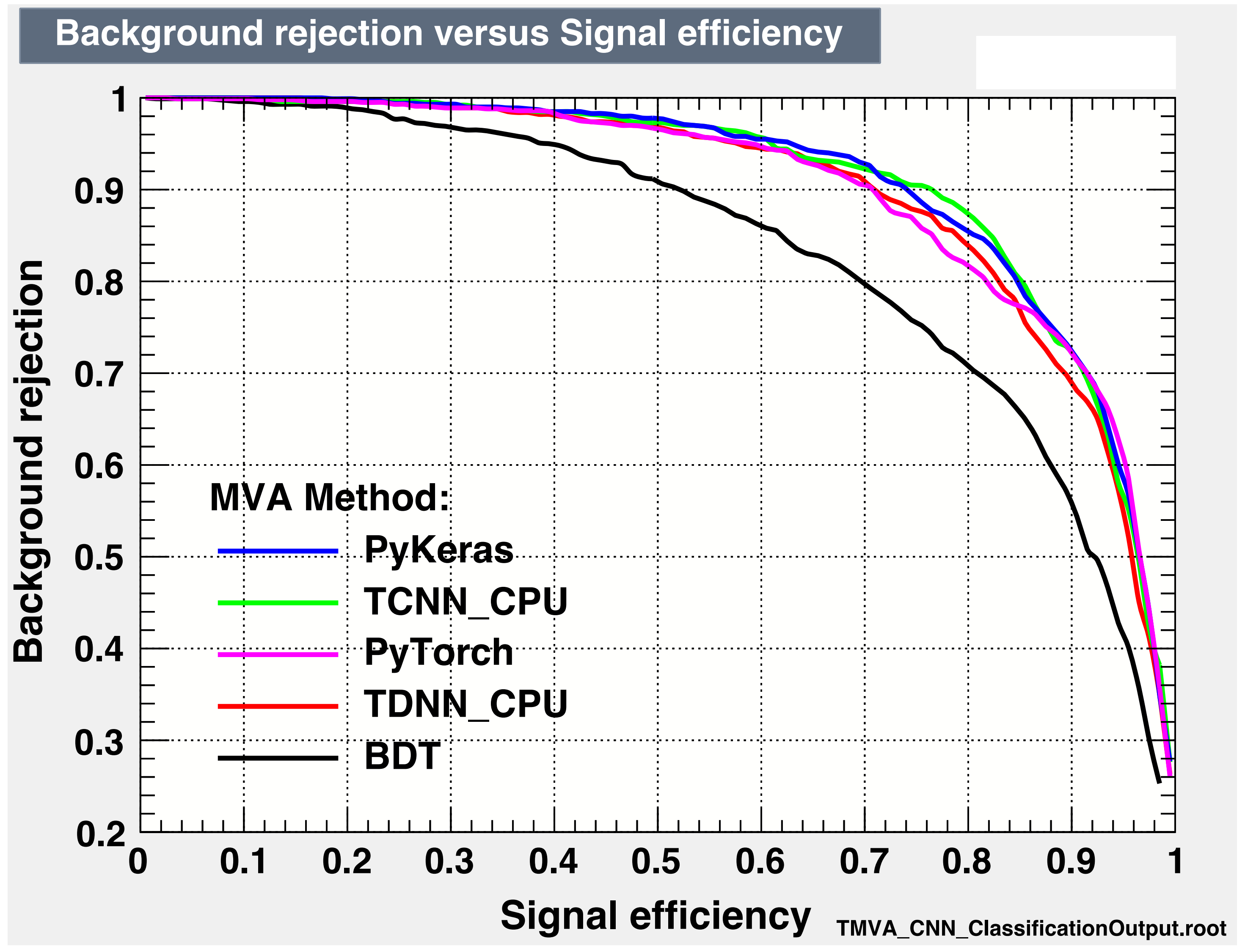
- C++ application

```
TMVA::RBDT bdt("myBDT", "model.root");
auto y1 = bdt.Compute({1.0, ...});

auto x = TMVA::RTensor<float>(data, shape);
auto y2 = bdt.Compute(x);
```



Interoperability of TMVA

- Pythonization of TMVA interfaces
  - from string API to python keyword args
- Training of Python ML tools within TMVA workflow
  - interfaces to scikit-learn, Keras and PyTorch



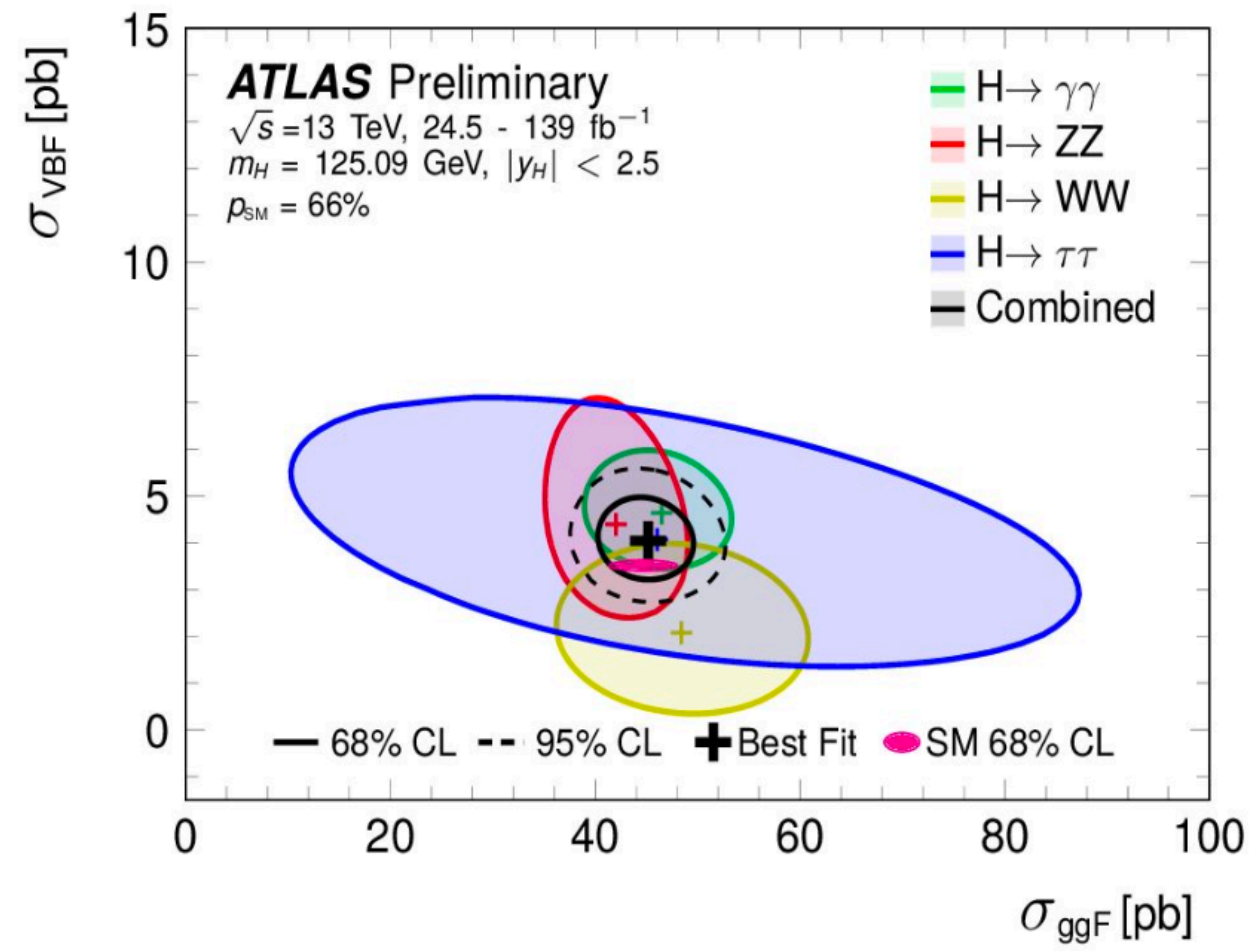
- Working on generic data-loader for ML workflows
  - Generator doing batching and shuffling from ROOT files on the fly
  - Allows for efficient training of datasets larger than RAM sizes
  - Direct feeding of data from disk to GPU

Example of a possible ML workflow loading batches

```
df = ROOT.RDataFrame("Events", "http://file.root")
generator = TMVA.BatchGenerator(df, cols, batchSize)
for step in gradientSteps:
    x = generator()
    model.fit(x)
```

Statistical Modeling

- Physics analyses continuously generate increasingly complex likelihood models to describe their data
  - Higgs combination fits, EFT interpretations
    - O(1000) parameters
    - O(100) likelihood components
    - O(100) datasets



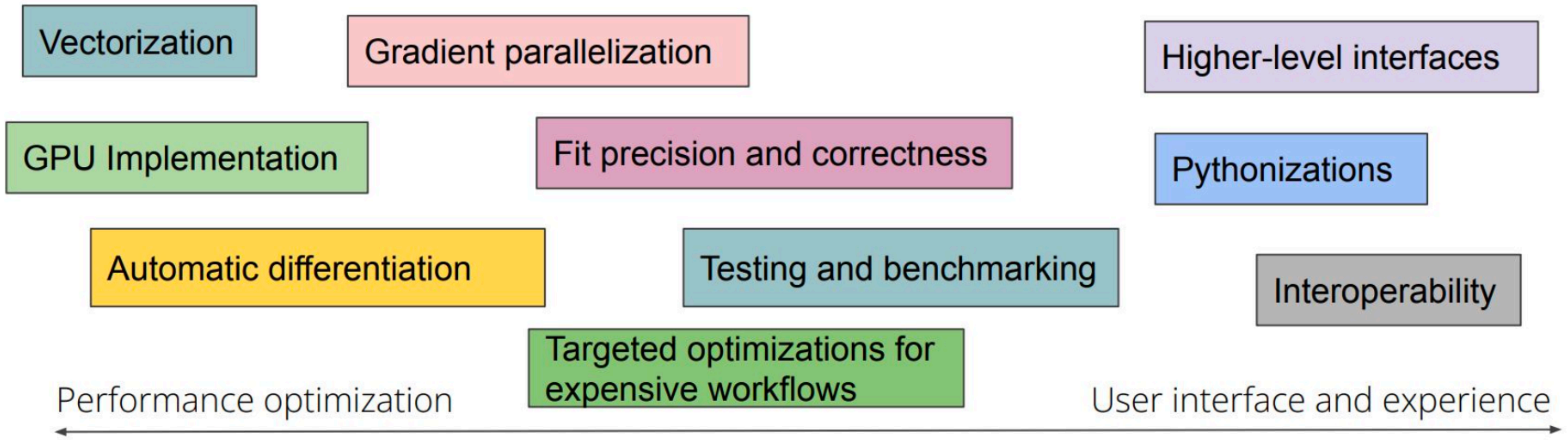
Recent ATLAS Higgs combination fit result [1]. This fit took about five hours to complete.

- Only one tool capable of handling such models: RooFit
- Recent development give possibility to bring down fitting time from hours to minutes
  - from a work day to a coffe break!

from Z. Wolffs: RooFit@ICHEP 2022

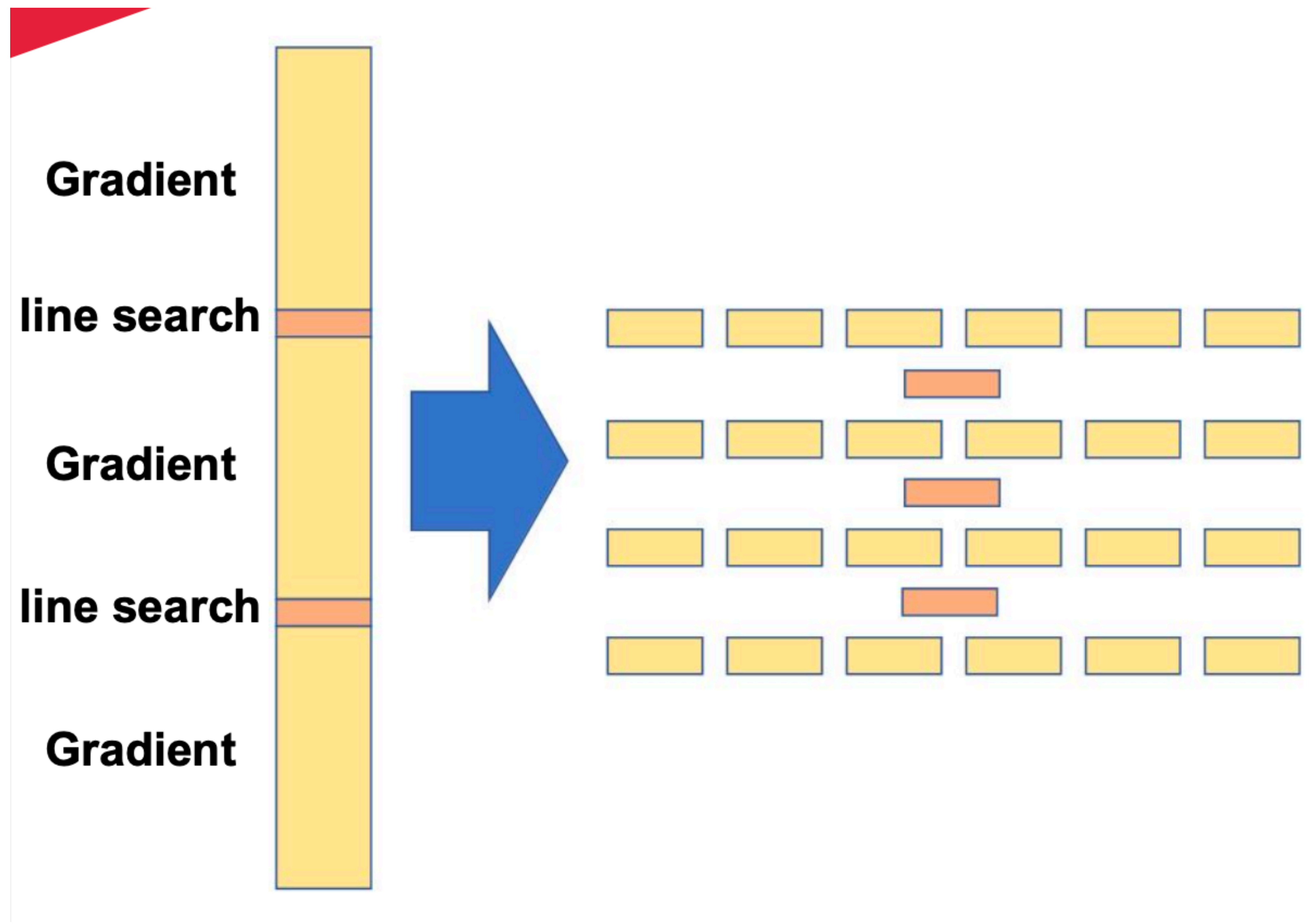
RooFit Evolution

RooFit is evolving on many different areas:

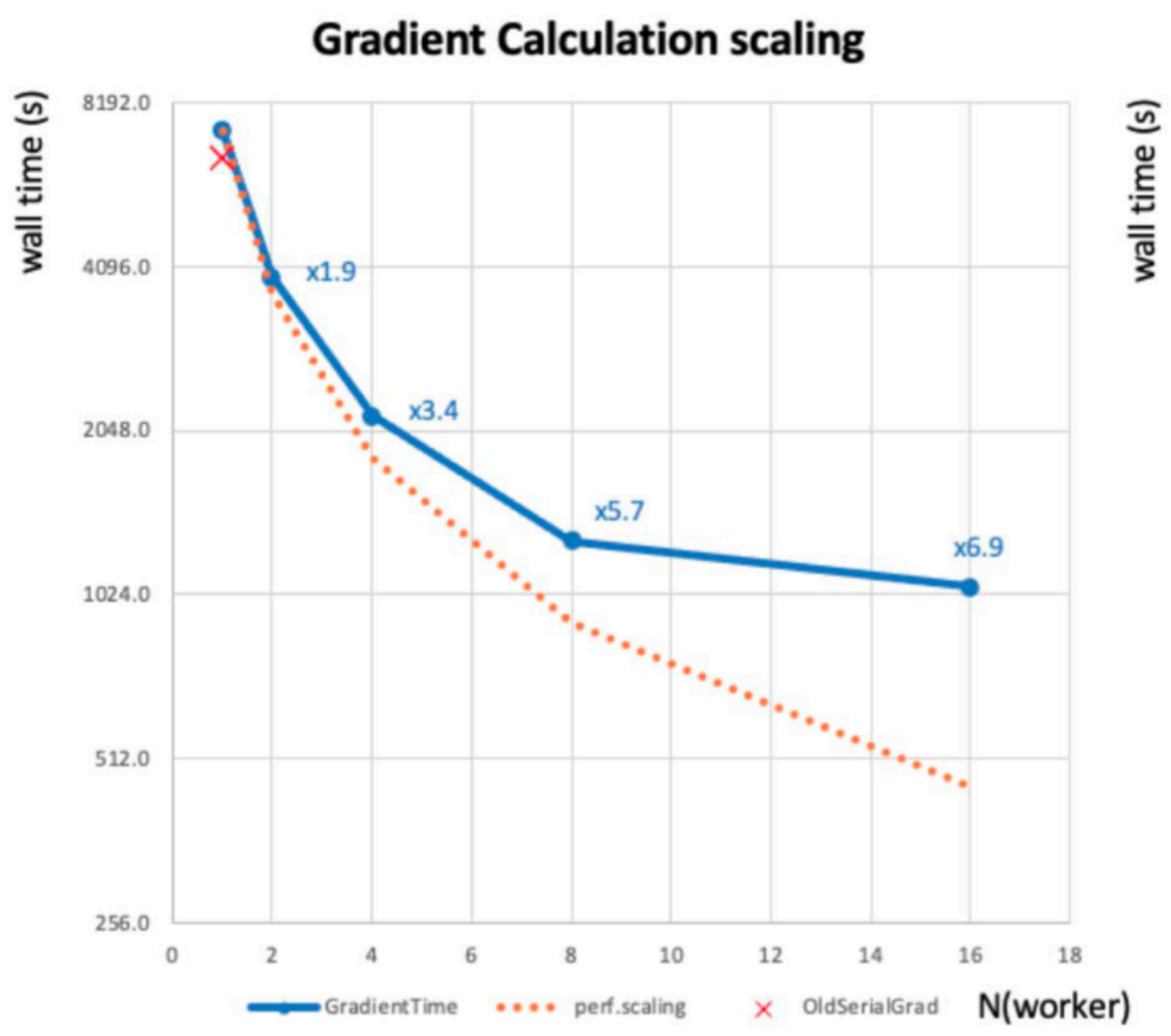


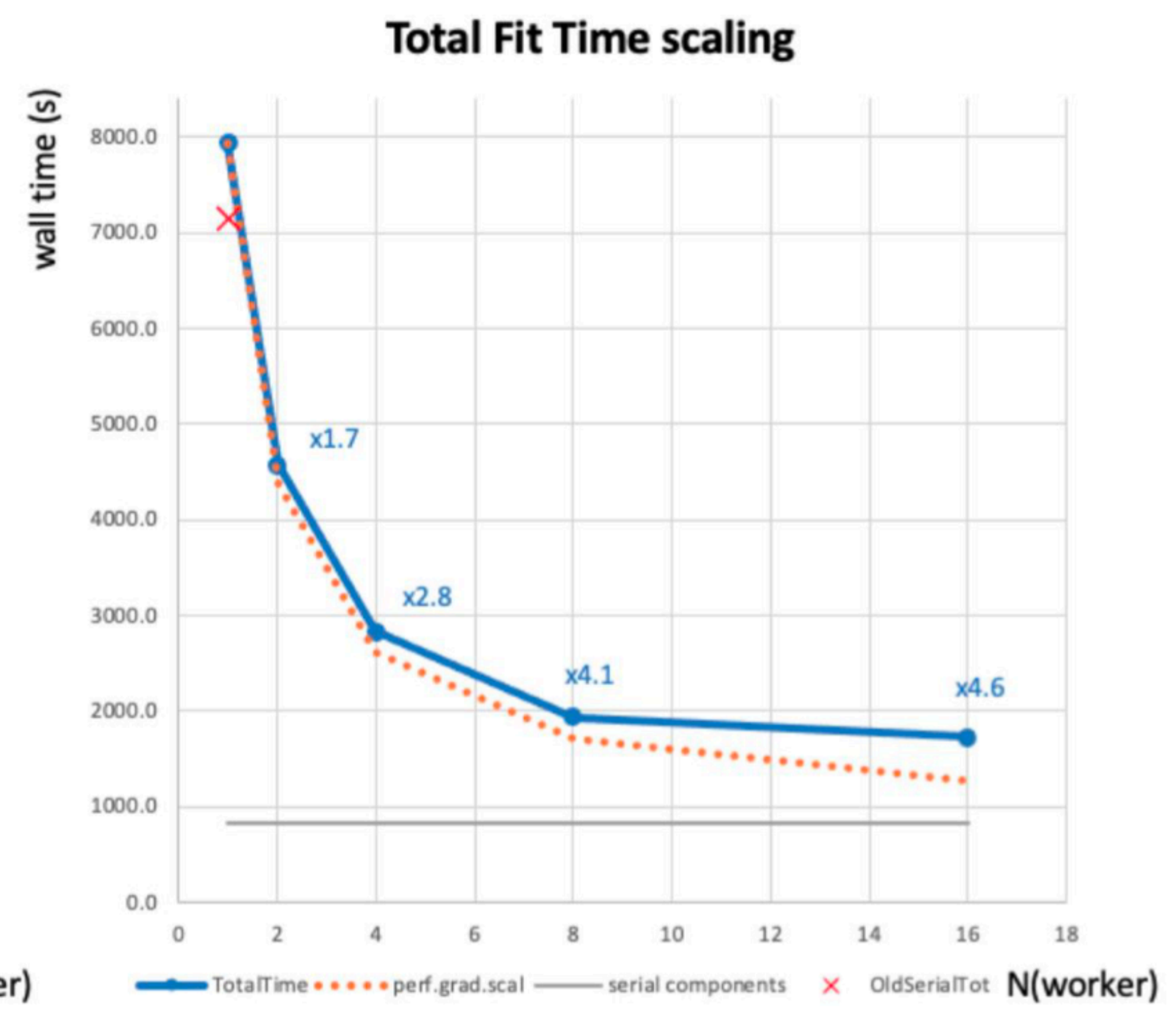
from Z. Wolffs: RooFit@ICHEP 2022

Gradient parallelization



- Parallelize at gradient calculation level
  - N parameters: ~O(2N) function evaluations for computing numerical derivatives
  - Line search: serial part ~O(3) function evaluation
- Dynamic load balancing over workers through random work stealing algorithm
  - complexity of derivative calculation varies
- Designed to have maximum speed impact of complex fits with many parameters



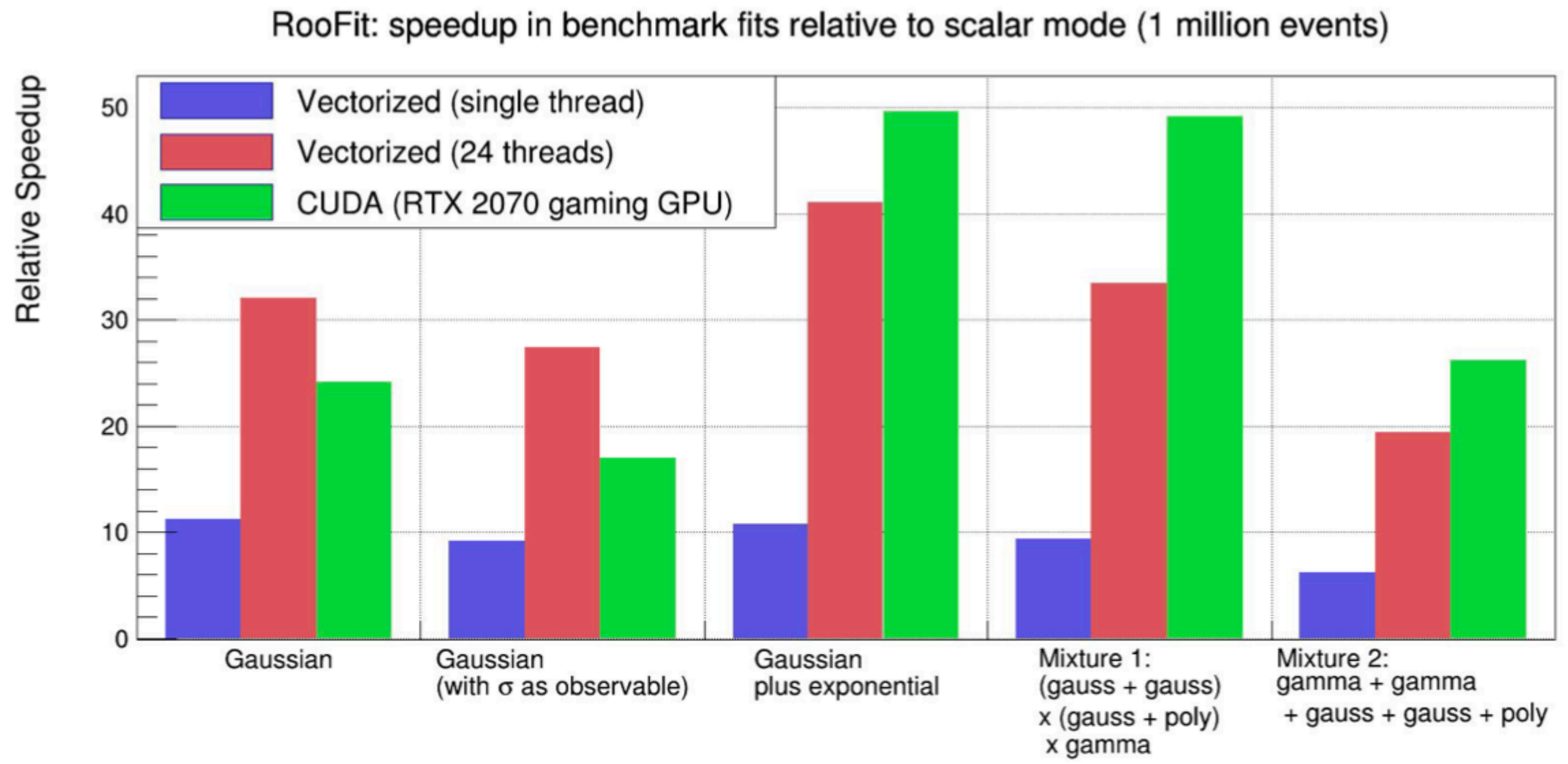


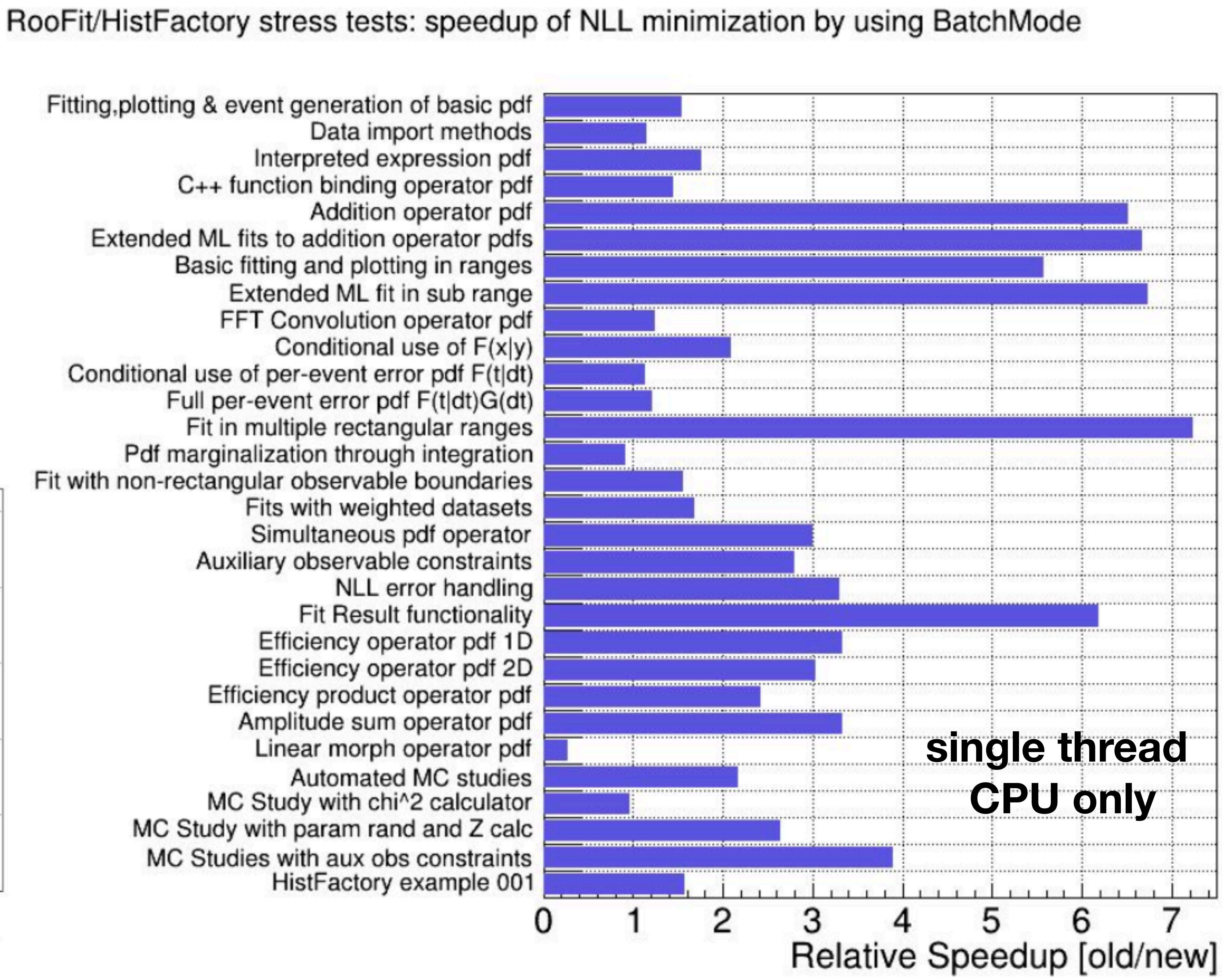
- Wall time decrease in Higgs combination fit:
  - from 2h12m26s → 28m52s (~4/5 times faster)
- Result validated: all parameters agreed with serial fit within 1% of their uncertainties !

from Z. Wolffs: RooFit@ICHEP 2022

Vectorisation and GPU Computation

- Batch evaluation of RooFit models:
  - allow code vectorisation
  - optionally allow multi-threading or GPU computation (with CUDA)
- possible due to a re-structure of RooFit computational graph.
  - from event-by event to batch node evaluation





➡ Additional speed-up obtained in Batch mode by better CPU caching and vectorisation !

from J. Rembser@PPP meeting

RooFit Pythonizations

- RooFit is more pythonic in latest ROOT (6.26):
  - use Python keyword arguments instead of RooFit command arguments
  - pass around Python sets or lists or dictionaries instead of RooFit collections
  - converters from/to Numpy/Pandas and RooFit data classes
- All Pythonizations are documented in the reference guide

Example code from a RooFit tutorial

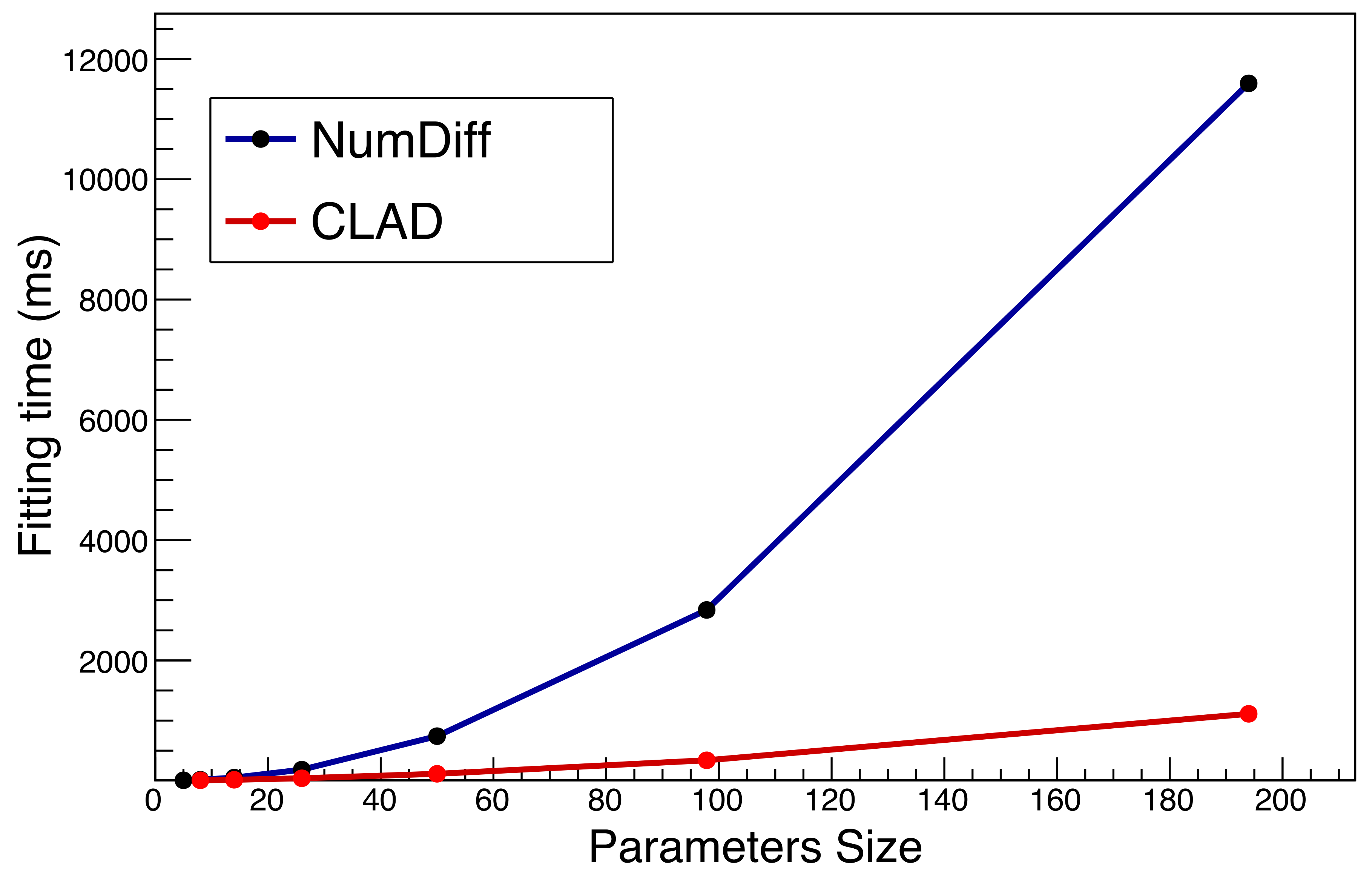
```
# Create background pdf poly(x)*poly(y)*poly(z)
px = ROOT.RooPolynomial("px", "px", x, [-0.1, 0.004])
py = ROOT.RooPolynomial("py", "py", y, [0.1, -0.004])
pz = ROOT.RooPolynomial("pz", "pz", z)
bkg = ROOT.RooProdPdf("bkg", "bkg", [px, py, pz])

# Create composite pdf sig+bkg
fsig = ROOT.RooRealVar("fsig", "signal fraction",
                       0.1, 0., 1.)
model = ROOT.RooAddPdf("model", "model",
                       [sig, bkg], [fsig])

data = model.generate((x, y, z), 20000)

# Make plain projection of data and pdf on x observable
frame = x.frame(Title="Projection on X", Bins=40)
data.plotOn(frame)
```

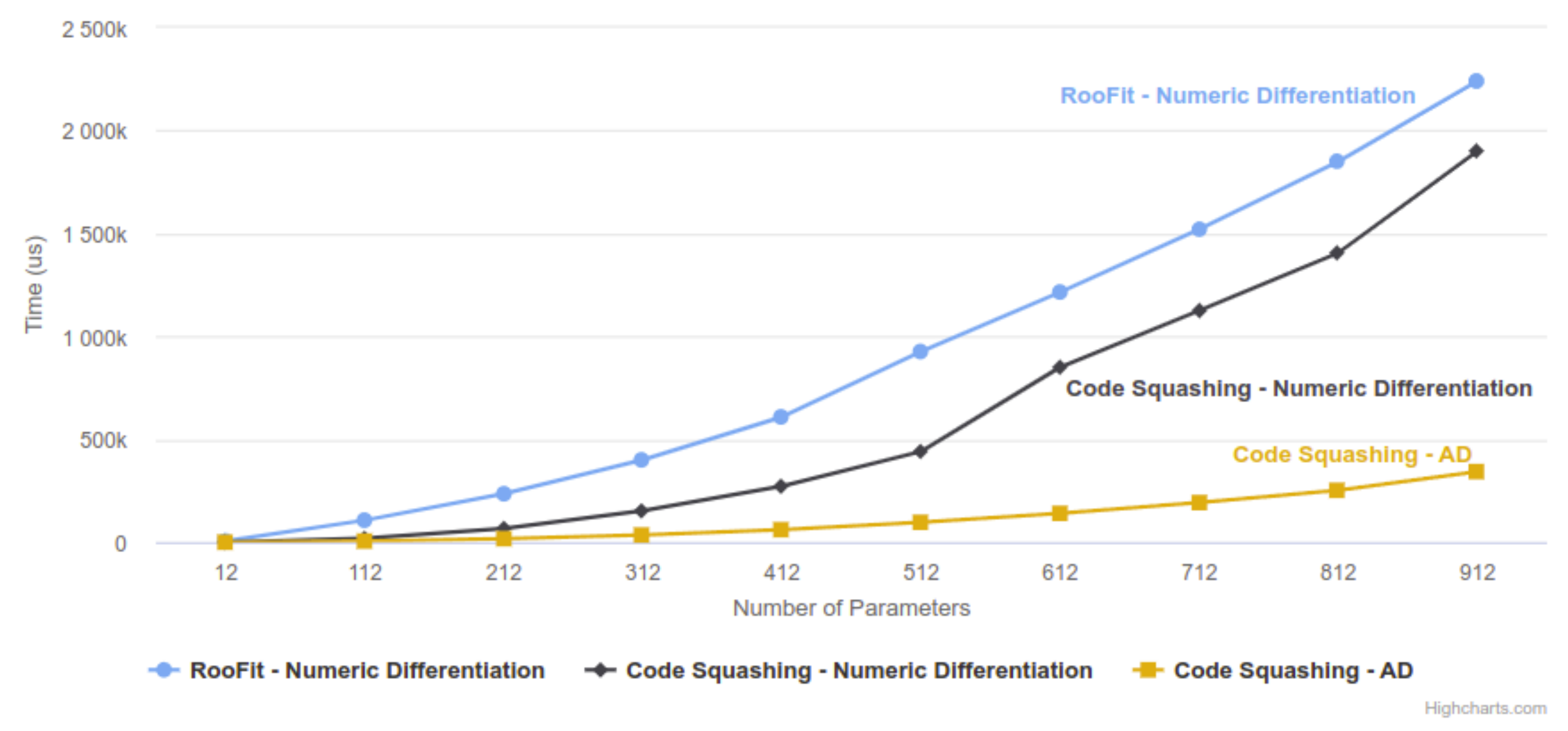
from J. Rembser@ACAT 2021

Auto-differentiation (AD)

- AD available in ROOT **TFormula** class for fitting
- Large speedup can be obtained with respect to using numerical differentiation in case of large number of parameters
  - ~ 10x speedup for 100 parameters fit
- Also AD for Hessian (covariance matrix)
  - working in adding support in Minuit

- Integrating AD in RooFit
  - started with HistFactory models (binned likelihood fits, many parameters, few integrals) : ~ 5x speedup



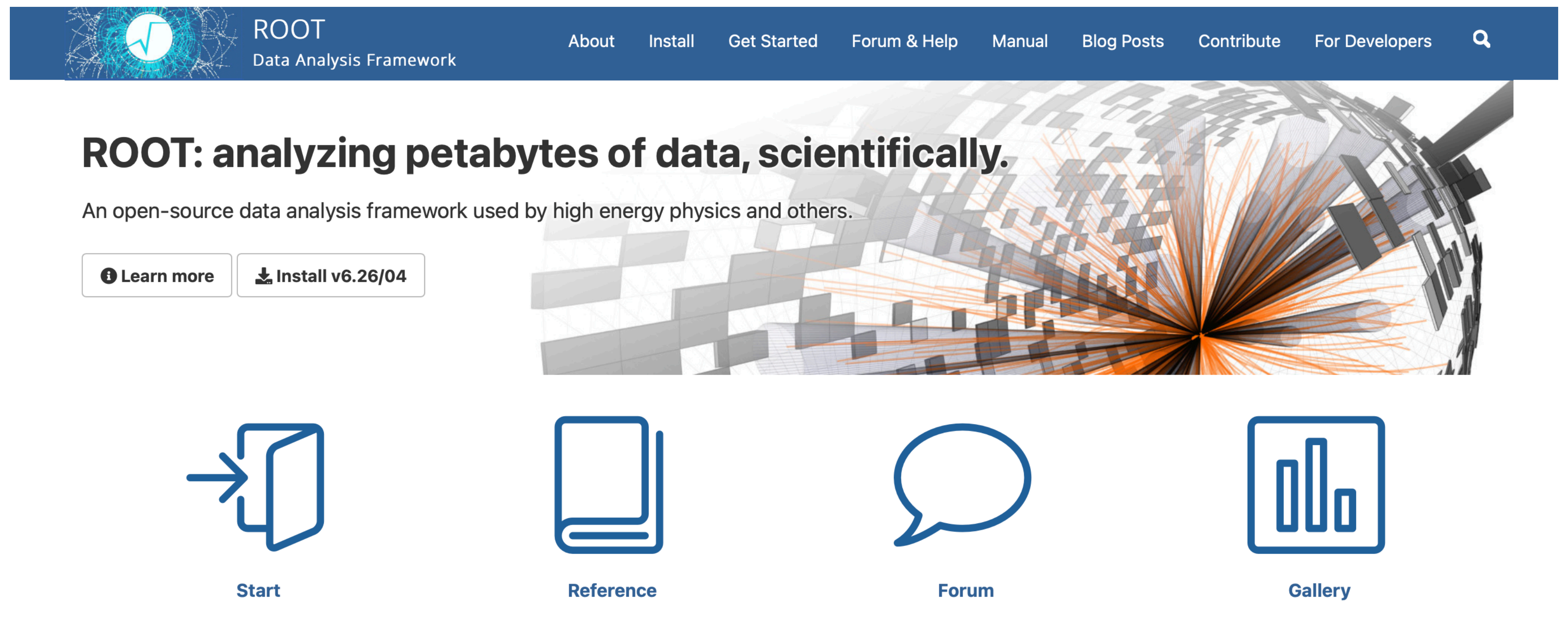


from G. Singh, AD in ROOT @2nd MODE Workshop, Sep 2022

Summary

- Future analyses in HEP and Nuclear Physics will use larger data sets and be more complex (e.g. larger parameter spaces)
- Analysis tools for physicists will need to be
  - efficient and performant
  - with simple interfaces
  - robust, reliable and supported
  - allow interoperability (e.g. with Python ecosystem)
- ROOT is rapidly evolving in all its components to fulfil these requirements
  - thanks to a large effort from all the team and user contributions
- Need your help for continuous feedback and support

References



ROOT: analyzing petabytes of data, scientifically.

An open-source data analysis framework used by high energy physics and others.

- root.cern
- https://cern.ch/forum
- https://github.com/root-project

- For more information of current developments see presentations at latest ROOT Users Workshop
- see also the ICHEP 22 presentations in the Computing session

Backup Slides

RDF Benchmarks

Fully compiled C++ RDataFrame

query,	1x data (s),	10x data (s)
Q1	0.37	1.50
Q2	0.46	3.70
Q3	0.73	6.23
Q4	0.65	5.92
Q5	0.84	7.45
Q6	3.08	27.99
Q7	2.56	22.27
Q8	1.17	10.22

Coffea 0.7.12 (using chunksize=2**19)

query,	1x data (s),	10x data (s)
Q1	1.40	4.24
Q2	1.51	5.76
Q3	1.81	7.96
Q4	1.65	6.58
Q5	2.41	12.43
Q6	13.89	124.59
Q7	4.19	29.12
Q8	3.27	17.70

- note that these benchmarks are not representative of large analysis workloads
- see also this ACAT talk by Nick Smith

Benchmark from github.com/nsmith-/coffea-benchmarks
Setup: AMD EPYC 7702P, using 48 physical cores, data read from filesystem cache

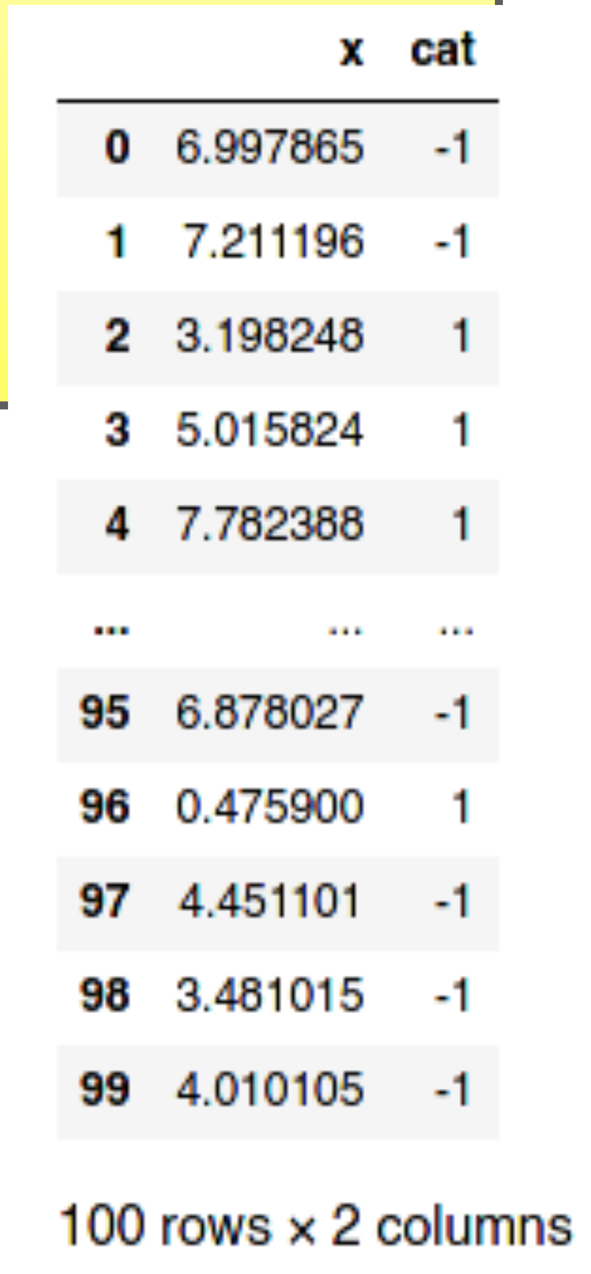
Coming Soon in RDF

- Performance improvements (e.g. bulk processing, ROOT PoW 2022)
- Collection aggregations (muon_{pt,eta,phi} → muons) being discussed
- Simpler Pythonic interfaces (less C++ strings in Python code), PoW 2022
- Allow default values for missing branches, PoW 2022, GitHub issue

RooFit Interoperability with NumPy

- New **converters** between **NumPy** arrays/ **Pandas** dataframes and **RooDataSet/ RooDataHist**:
  - `RooDataSet.from_numpy()`
  - `RooDataSet.to_numpy()`
  - `RooDataSet.from_pandas()`
  - `RooDataSet.to_pandas()`
  - `RooDataHist.from_numpy()`
  - `RooDataHist.to_numpy()`
- New **RooRealVar.bins()** function to get RooFit bin boundaries as NumPy array

```python
from ROOT import RooRealVar, RooCategory, RooGaussian

x = RooRealVar("x", "x", 0, 10)
cat = RooCategory("cat", "cat",
                  {"minus": -1, "plus": +1})
mean = RooRealVar("mean", "mean",
                  5, 0, 10)
sigma = RooRealVar("sigma", "sigma",
                   2, 0.1, 10)
gauss = RooGaussian("gauss", "gauss",
                    x, mean, sigma)


data = gauss.generate((x, cat), 100)
df = data.to_pandas()
```



```
           x  cat
 0  6.997865   -1
 1  7.211196   -1
 2  3.198248    1
 3  5.015824    1
 4  7.782388    1
...      ...  ...
95  6.878027   -1
96  0.475900    1
97  4.451101   -1
98  3.481015   -1
99  4.010105   -1

100 rows × 2 columns
```

from J. Rembser@ACAT 2021