

# TTree Example

## TTree Example

This example is taken from the SVN repository: `./Examples/TTree/Test.java`.

It creates a ROOT file (FromJava.root), and creates a TTree called "demoT", with branches:

- Floats: fX, fY, fZ.
- Ints: iX, iY, iZ.
- TVector3: vec1
- `std::vector<float>`: vecF.
- `std::vector<int>`: vecI.
- `std::vector<double>`: vecD.
- `std::vector<bool>`: vecB.
- `std::vector<TVector3>`: vec3.

Three points are added to each of the vectors of primitive types, and a random number of points in [1,16] is added to the vector<TVector3>.

The second TTree has branches:

- Doubles: dX, dY, dZ.
- Bool: bX, bY, bZ.
- TLorentzVector: lvec1.
- `std::vector<TLorentzVector>`: vecL.

```
import java.util.Random;
import hep.physics.vec.*;
import org.lcsim.thirdparty.javaROOT.*;

public class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        // Load the library
        try
        {
            System.loadLibrary( "javaROOT" );
        }
        catch( UnsatisfiedLinkError javaROOT_linkError )
        {
            System.err.println( "JavaROOT native library failed to load.\n" + javaROOT_linkError +
"\n" );
            System.exit( -1 );
        }

        // Create a RNG to fill our histograms with.
        Random r = new Random( 0 );

        // Create a file
        RootSessionField sess = new RootSessionField( "FromJava.root", "RECREATE", "Test", 1 );

        // Create a tree, populate it with branches and set it up for use.
        sess.newTTree( "demoT", "TestTree", 99 );

        // The branch names are initially cached. We cannot fill the tree with
        // data until we "setup" the TTree with RootSessionField::setupTTree,
        // when the branches are actually created in the ROOT file.
        // At this point, no further branches can be created, but we can fill
        // tree with data.

        // Branches of type float, called "fX", "fY" and "fZ" respectively.
        sess.branchTTreeFloat( "demoT", "fX" );
        sess.branchTTreeFloat( "demoT", "fY" );
        sess.branchTTreeFloat( "demoT", "fZ" );
        // Branches of type int, called "iX", etc.
        sess.branchTTreeInt( "demoT", "iX" );
        sess.branchTTreeInt( "demoT", "iY" );
        sess.branchTTreeInt( "demoT", "iZ" );
        // Branch of type TVector3.
```

```

sess.branchTTreeVector3( "demoT", "vec1" );
// Branch of type std::vector<float>.
sess.branchTTreeVectorFloat( "demoT", "vecF" );
// Branch of type std::vector<int>.
sess.branchTTreeVectorInt( "demoT", "vecI" );
// Branch of type std::vector<double>.
sess.branchTTreeVectorDouble( "demoT", "vecD" );
// Branch of type std::vector<bool>.
sess.branchTTreeVectorBool( "demoT", "vecB" );
// Branch of type std::vector<TVector3>.
sess.branchTTreeVectorVector3( "demoT", "vec3" );

// Setup the tree to fill with data.
sess.setupTTree( "demoT" );

// Create another tree
sess.newTTree( "demoU", "AnotherTestTree", 99 );
// Branches of type double.
sess.branchTTreeDouble( "demoU", "dX" );
sess.branchTTreeDouble( "demoU", "dY" );
sess.branchTTreeDouble( "demoU", "dZ" );
// Branches of type bool.
sess.branchTTreeBool( "demoU", "bX" );
sess.branchTTreeBool( "demoU", "bY" );
sess.branchTTreeBool( "demoU", "bZ" );
// Branch of type TLorentzVector.
sess.branchTTreeLorentzVector( "demoU", "lvec1" );
// Branch of type std::vector<TLorentzVector>.
sess.branchTTreeVectorLorentzVector( "demoU", "vecL" );

// Setup the tree to fill with data.
sess.setupTTree( "demoU" );

// Currently, you must use these write-only collection classes to
// pass vectors to javaROOT. These are included in
// org.lcsim.thirdparty.javaROOT.
vectorFloat fVals;
vectorInt iVals;
vectorDouble dVals;
vectorBool bVals;
vectorVector3 vecVals;
vectorLorentzVector lorVals;

for( int i = 0; i < 4096; i++ )
{
    // (Re-)create the collections, clearing them.
    fVals = new vectorFloat();
    iVals = new vectorInt();
    dVals = new vectorDouble();
    bVals = new vectorBool();
    vecVals = new vectorVector3();
    lorVals = new vectorLorentzVector();

    sess.fillBranchFloat( "demoT", "fZ", (float) r.nextGaussian() );
    sess.fillBranchFloat( "demoT", "fX", (float) r.nextGaussian() );
    sess.fillBranchFloat( "demoT", "fY", (float) r.nextGaussian() );

    sess.fillBranchInt( "demoT", "iZ", (int) ( r.nextGaussian() * 1024 ) );
    sess.fillBranchInt( "demoT", "iY", (int) ( r.nextGaussian() * 1024 ) );
    sess.fillBranchInt( "demoT", "iX", (int) ( r.nextGaussian() * 1024 ) );

    // For convenience, we pass hep.physics.vec.Hep3Vectors to fillBranchVector3,
    // which is automatically stored as a ROOT TVector3 in the ROOT file.
    BasicHep3Vector t = new BasicHep3Vector( r.nextGaussian(), r.nextGaussian(), r.
nextGaussian() );

    sess.fillBranchVector3( "demoT", "vec1", t );

    // Generate some data, and add them to the collections.
    fVals.add( (float) r.nextGaussian() );
    fVals.add( (float) r.nextGaussian() );
    fVals.add( (float) r.nextGaussian() );

```

```

sess.fillBranchVectorFloat( "demoT", "vecF", fVals );

iVals.add( (int) ( r.nextGaussian() * 1024 ) );
iVals.add( (int) ( r.nextGaussian() * 1024 ) );
iVals.add( (int) ( r.nextGaussian() * 1024 ) );
sess.fillBranchVectorInt( "demoT", "vecI", iVals );

dVals.add( r.nextGaussian() );
dVals.add( 2 * r.nextGaussian() );
dVals.add( 3 * r.nextGaussian() + 2 );
sess.fillBranchVectorDouble( "demoT", "vecD", dVals );

bVals.add( ( r.nextGaussian() > 0 ) ? true : false );
bVals.add( ( r.nextGaussian() > 0 ) ? true : false );
bVals.add( ( r.nextGaussian() > 0 ) ? true : false );
sess.fillBranchVectorBool( "demoT", "vecB", bVals );

for( int j = 0; j < r.nextInt( 15 ) + 1; j++ )
{
    vecVals.add( new BasicHep3Vector( (float) r.nextGaussian(), (float) r.
nextGaussian(), (float)
        r.nextGaussian() ) );
}
sess.fillBranchVectorVector3( "demoT", "vec3", vecVals );

// "Commit" these data to the first tree.
sess.fillTTree( "demoT" );

// Fill the second tree with data.
sess.fillBranchDouble( "demoU", "dY", r.nextGaussian() );
sess.fillBranchDouble( "demoU", "dZ", 2 * r.nextGaussian() );
sess.fillBranchDouble( "demoU", "dX", 3 * r.nextGaussian() + 2 );

sess.fillBranchBool( "demoU", "bY", ( r.nextGaussian() > 0 ) ? true : false );
sess.fillBranchBool( "demoU", "bX", ( r.nextGaussian() > 0 ) ? true : false );
sess.fillBranchBool( "demoU", "bZ", ( r.nextGaussian() > 0 ) ? true : false );

// For convenience, we pass hep.physics.vec.HepLorentzVectors to
fillBranchLorentzVector,
// which is automatically stored as a ROOT TLorentzVector in the ROOT file.
BasicHepLorentzVector t2 = new BasicHepLorentzVector( r.nextGaussian(), r.
nextGaussian(), r.nextGaussian(), r.nextGaussian() );
sess.fillBranchLorentzVector( "demoU", "lvec1", t2 );

for( int j = 0; j < r.nextInt( 15 ) + 1; j++ )
{
    lorVals.add( new BasicHepLorentzVector( (float) r.nextGaussian(), (float) r.
nextGaussian(), (float) r.nextGaussian(), (float)
        r.nextGaussian() ) );
}
sess.fillBranchVectorLorentzVector( "demoU", "vecL", lorVals );

// Commit the data to the second tree.
sess.fillTTree( "demoU" );
}

// Essential to ensure all values are properly committed to the file.
sess.delete();
}
}

```