

ROOT

An Object-Oriented
Data Analysis Framework



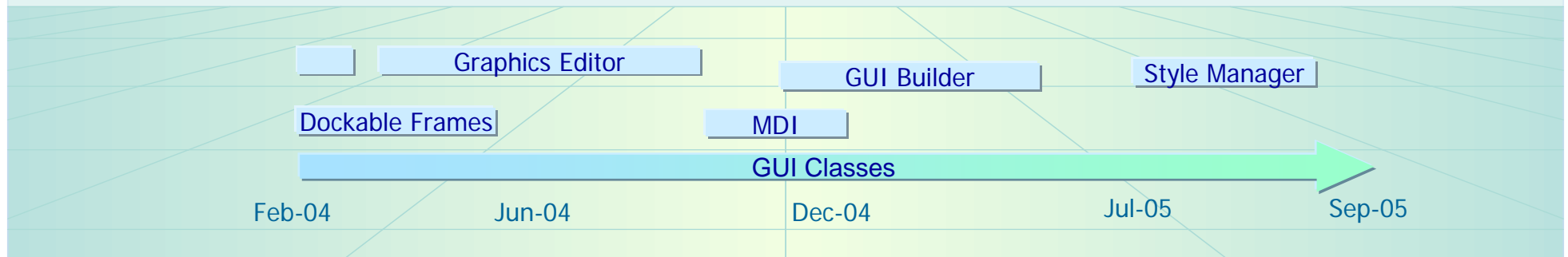
GUI Status and Development

Ilka Antcheva

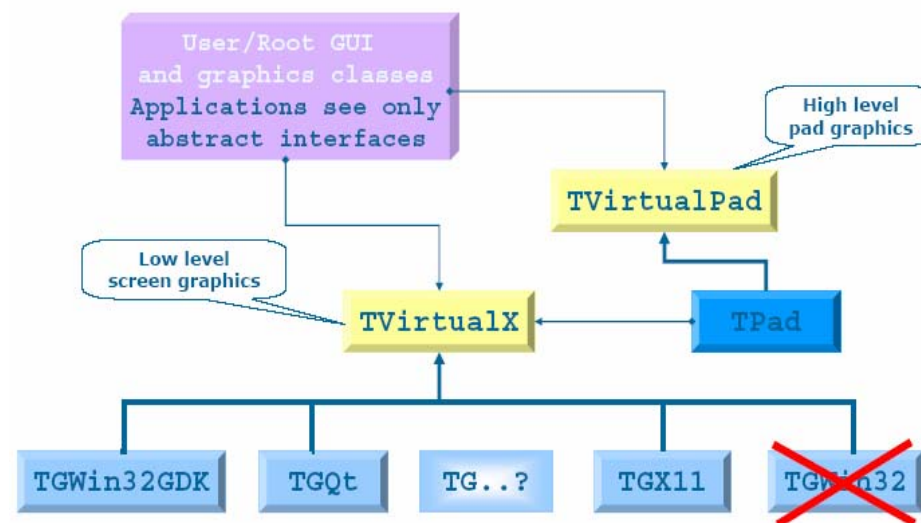




- Status
- GUI Classes
- Graphics Editor
- Style Manager
- GUI Builder
- Next Steps



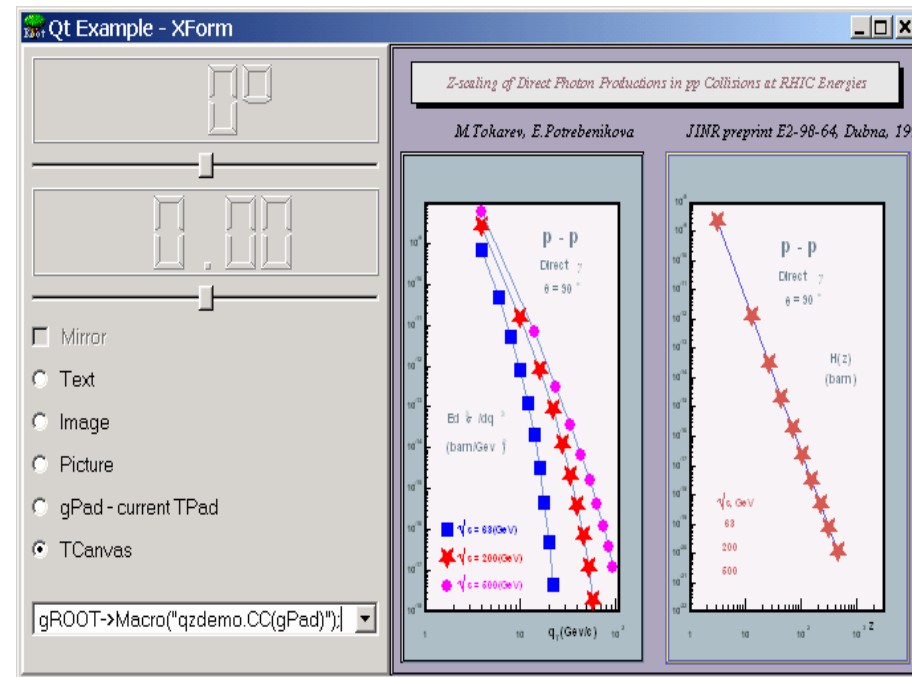
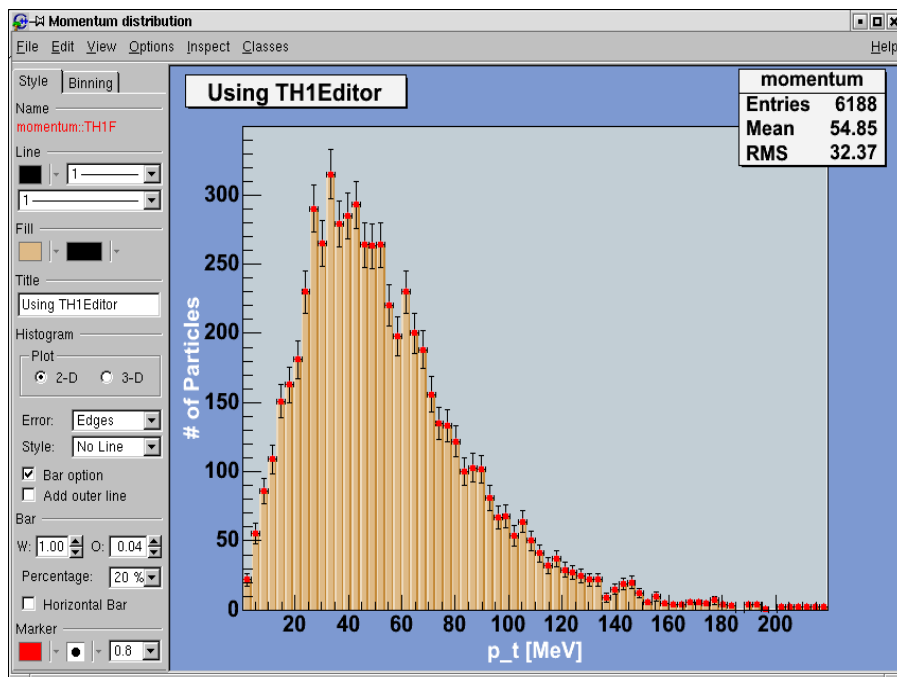
- Cross-platform GUIs – consistent look everywhere
- All machine dependent low graphics calls abstracted via TVirtualX
 - X11
 - Win32GDK - solved problems with not thread safe gdk environment
 - Qt layer - standard ROOT “plug-in” shared library, allows to be turned on/off at run time with no changes of the user’s code



- The benefit of applications running on different platforms is obvious - it increases the program’s robustness, makes their maintenance easier and improves the reusability of the code. No need to implement specific code for each platform.

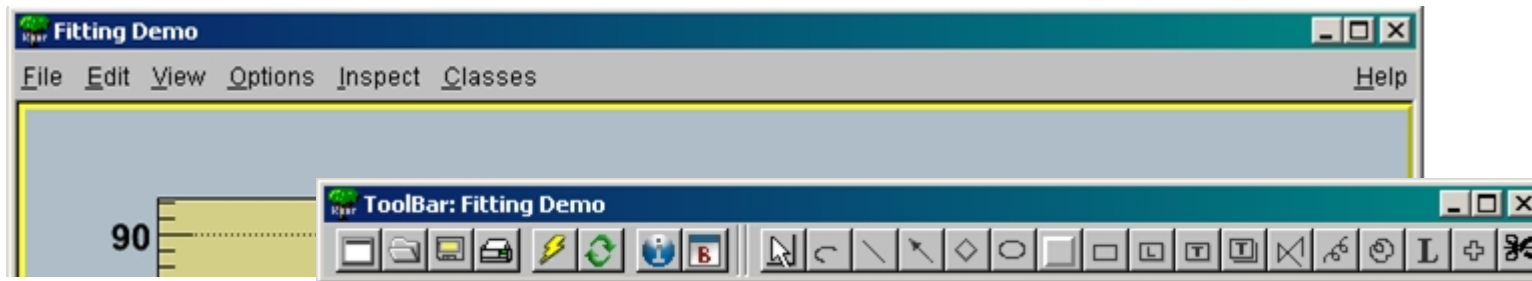
ROOT and Qt (see the talk about Qt & ROOT by Valeri Fine)

- ROOT controls the event loop via `TApplication::Run()`
- Transformed `QEvent` into `Event_t` structure allows event piping
- Qt controls the event loop via `QApplication::exec()`
- `TQWidget` class provides the embedded ROOT canvas

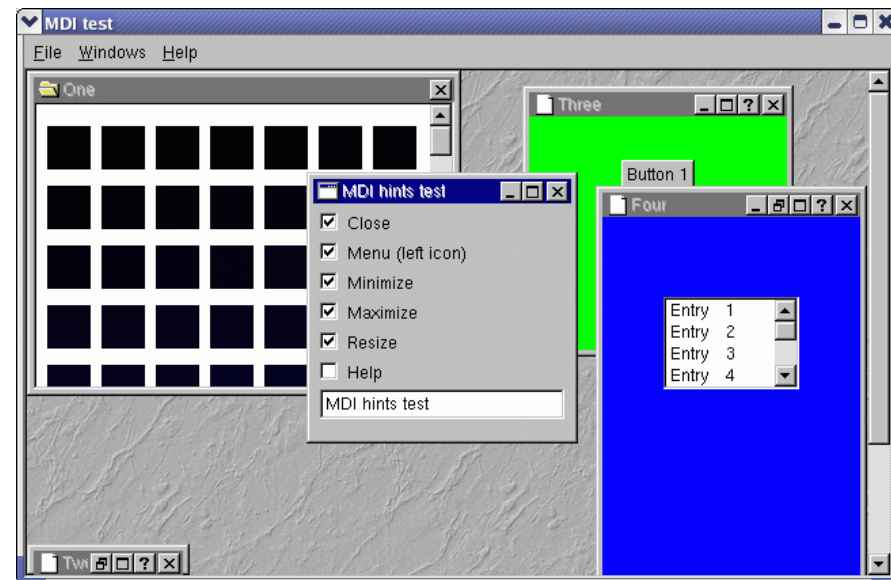




- TGDockableFrame widget - allows the undocking/docking of menus, tool or status bars, or the collapsing of these bars.



- MDI (Multiple Document Interface) widgets



- Cleanup methods

```
TGCompositeFrame *fr = new TGCompositeFrame(this, 80, 20, kHorizontalFrame);
fr->AddFrame(new TGLLabel(fr, "Size: ",
                        new TGLayoutHints(kLHintsLeft | kLHintsCenterY, 3, 0, 1, 1));
// all objects (frames and layout hints) must be unique
...
fr->Cleanup();
```

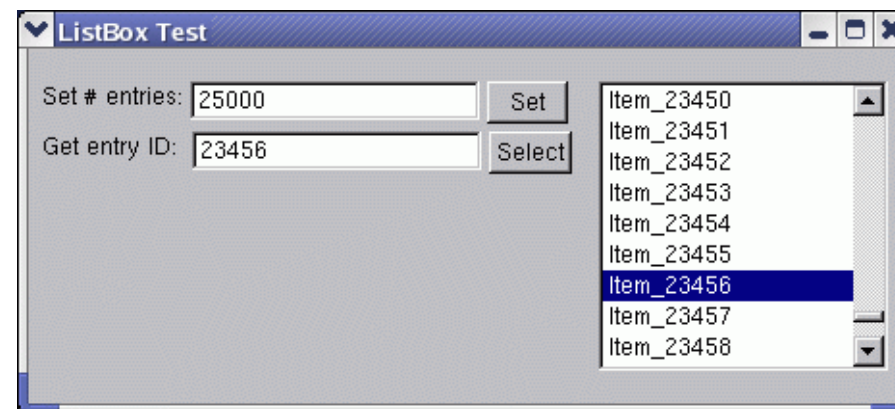
- 'Pseudo-windows' concept allows to draw & scroll > 10 000 items

TGListView

TGListBox

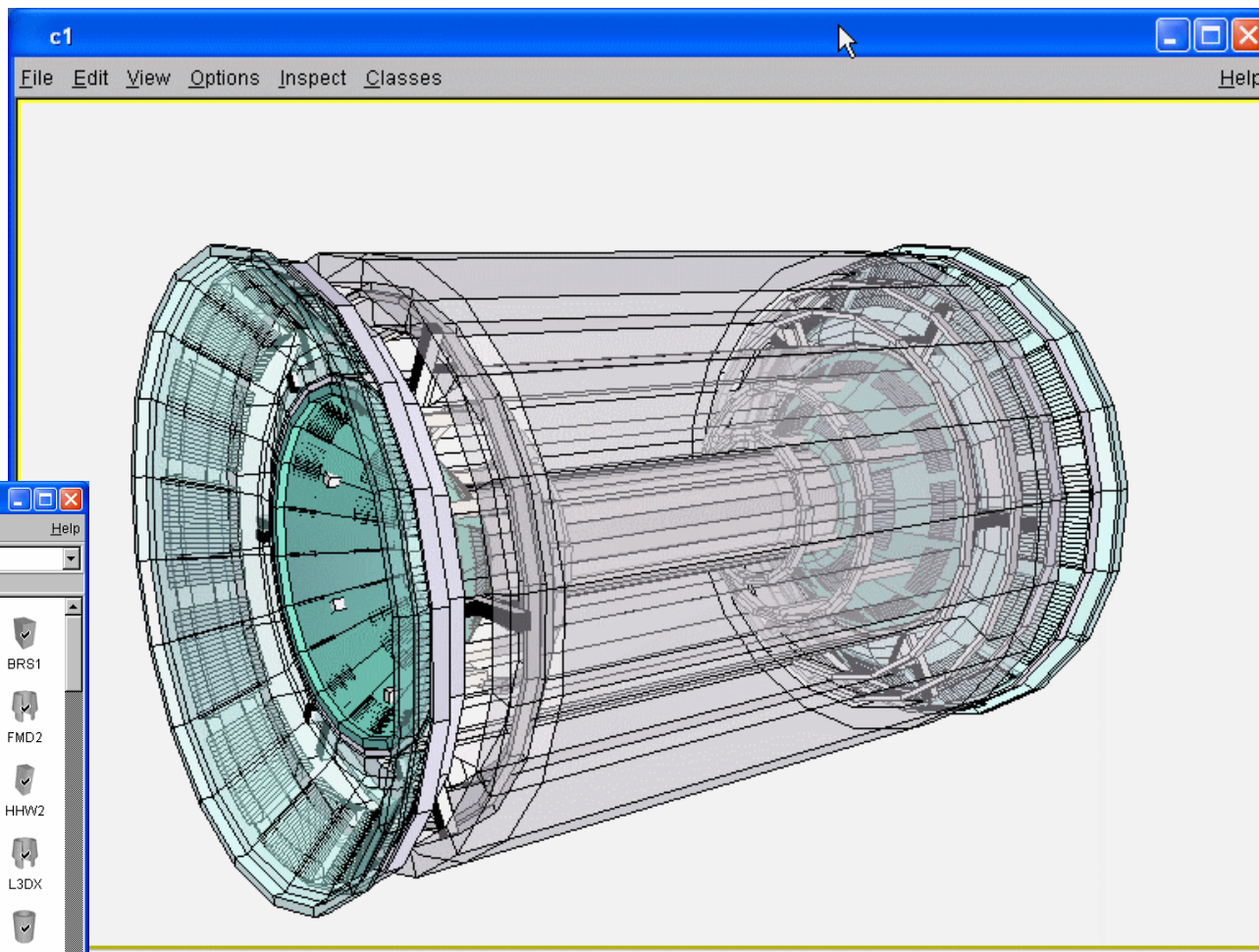
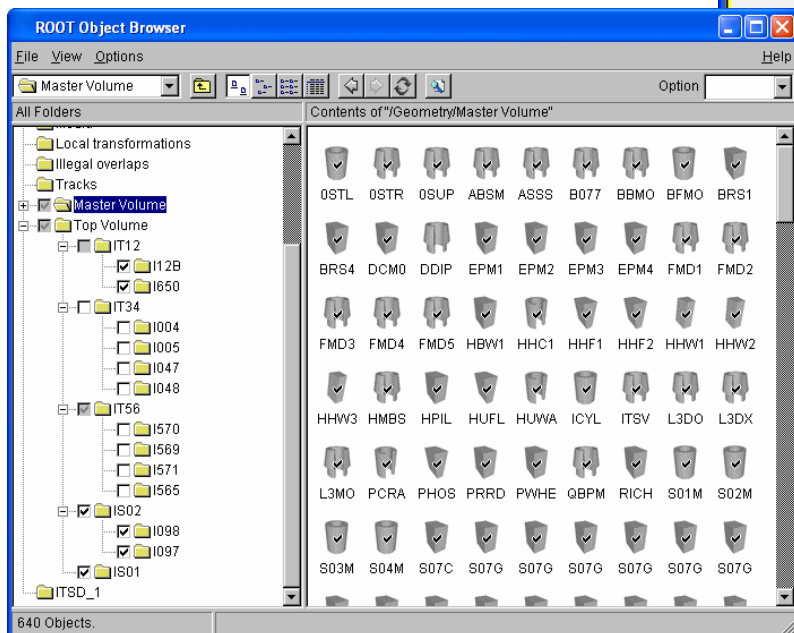
TGListTree

TGComboBox

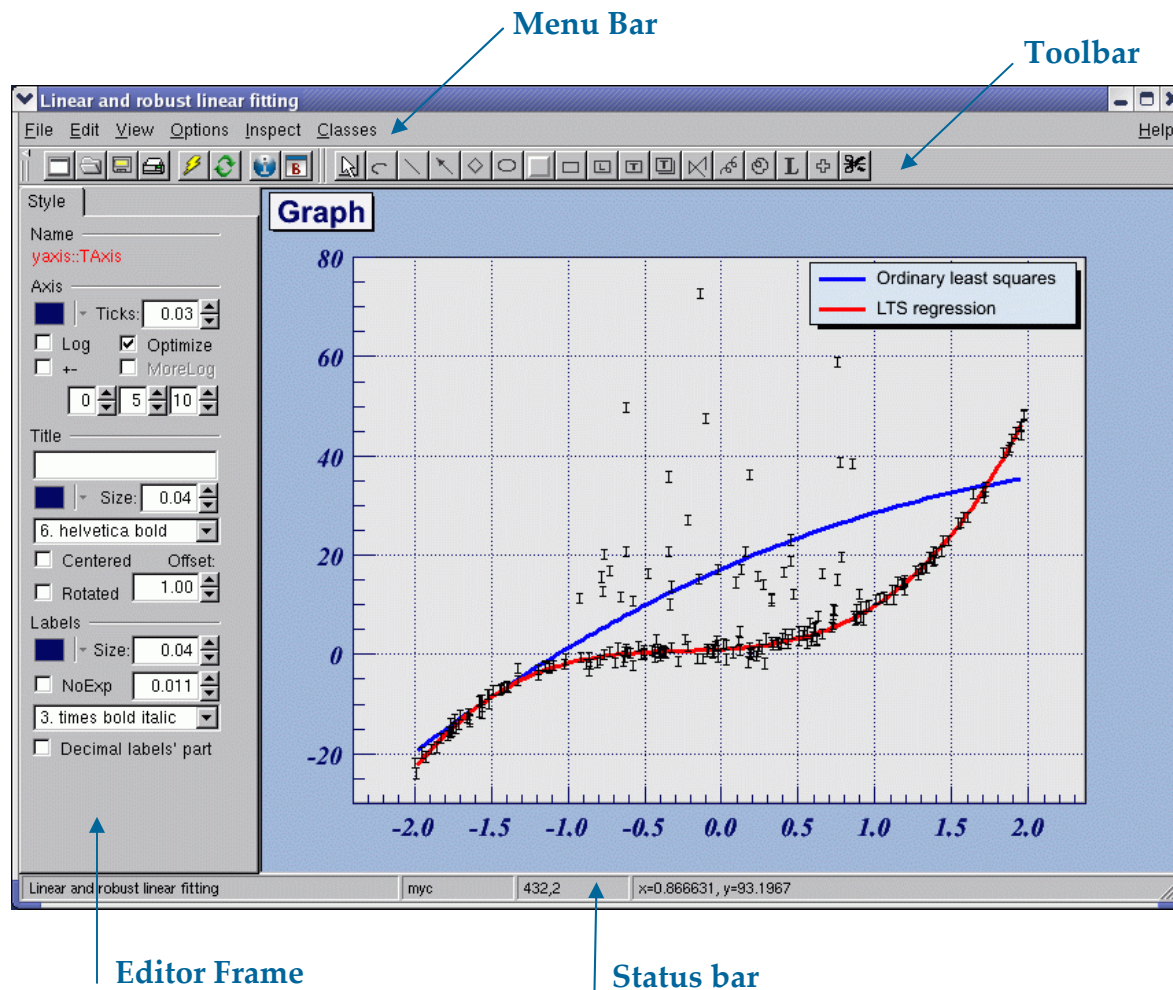


TGListTree

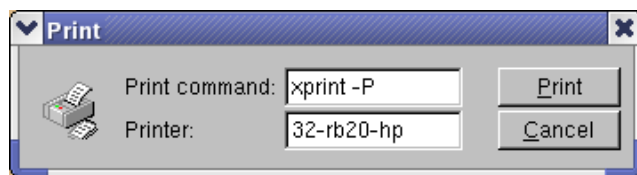
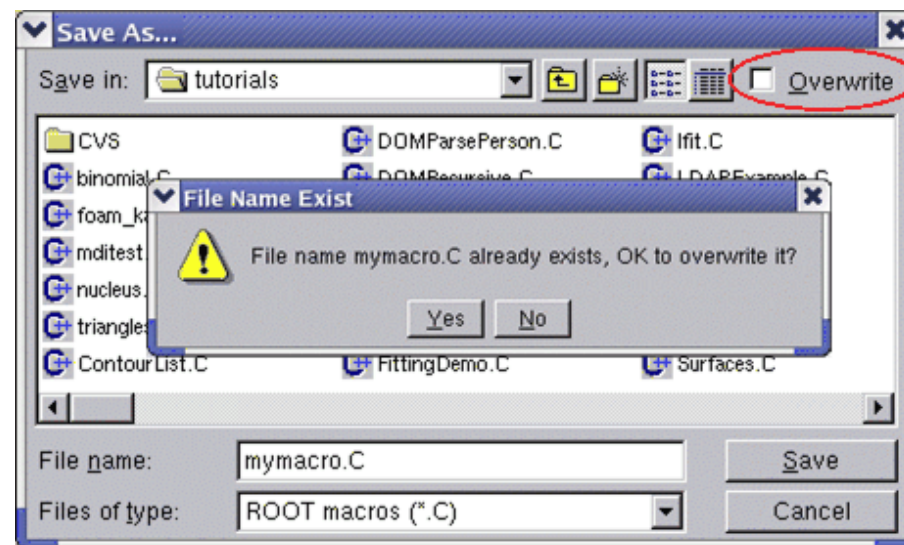
- checkboxes on the tree nodes turn on/off pieces of the tree hierarchy



- Canvas interface
 - Menus - restructured to better follow standard conventions; give access to new developed GUIs.
 - Tool bar is dockable and provides shortcuts for menu's and buttons for primitive drawing
 - Editor frame – provides GUIs for objects drawn in the canvas window



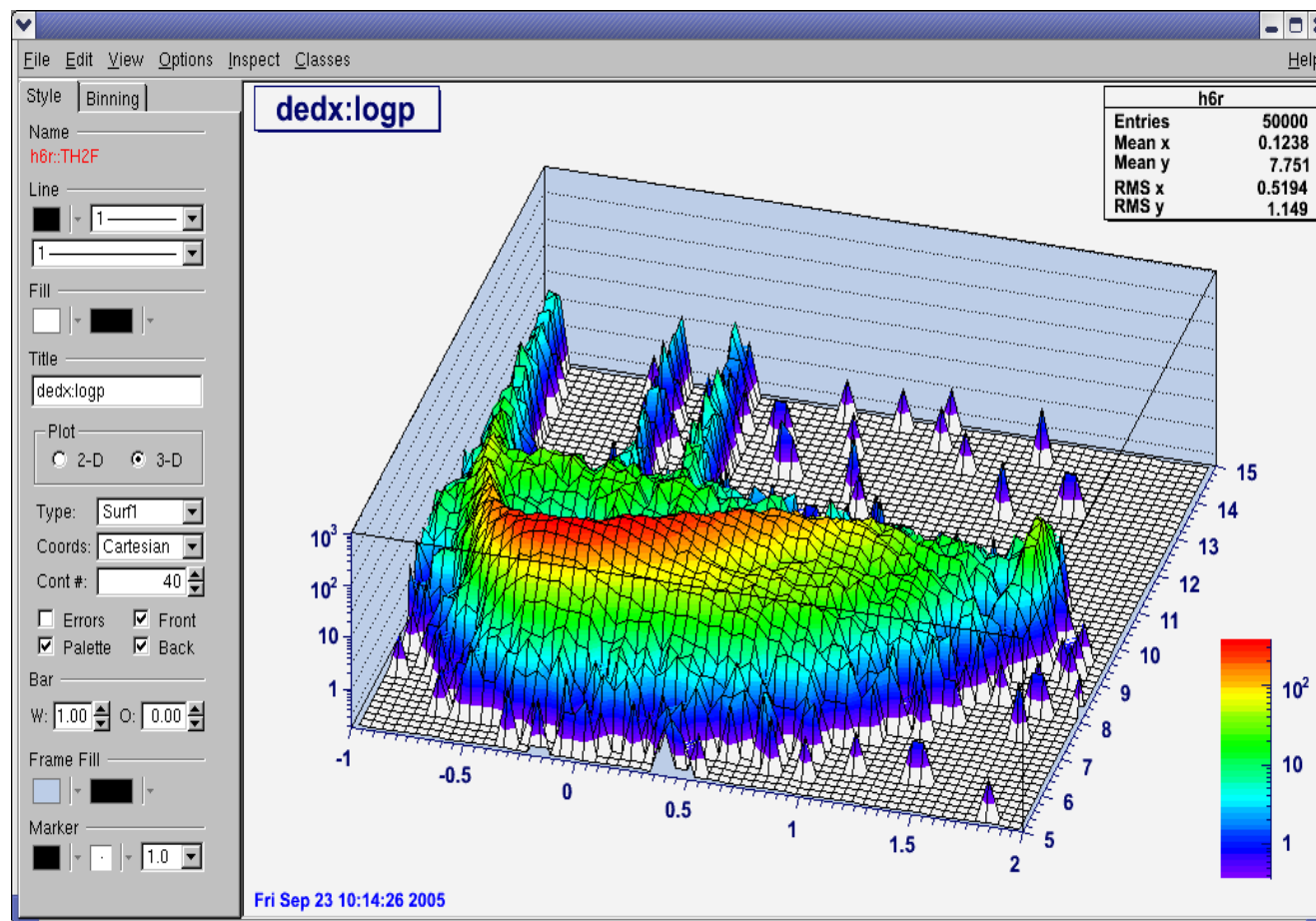
- SaveAs file dialog gives a choice for automatically overwriting existing files



- Print command is enabled and pops-up a simple print dialog. Both parameters can be set via the new *Print.Command* and *Print.Printer* resources:

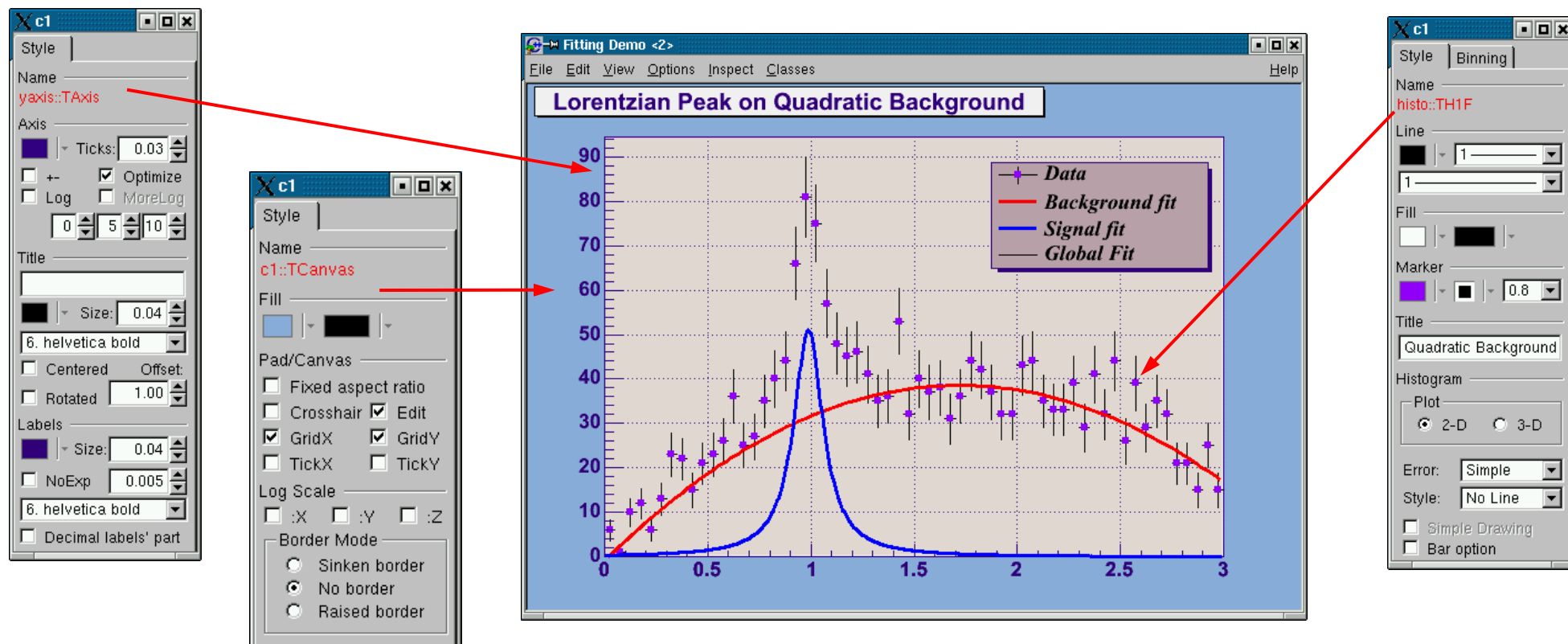
<i>WinNT.*.Print.Command:</i>	<i>AcroRd32.exe</i>
<i>Unix.*.Print.Command:</i>	<i>xprint -P%p %f</i>
<i>Print.Printer:</i>	<i>32-rb205-hp</i>
<i>Print.Directory:</i>	<i>.</i>

- Object orientation of editor design
- Manage GUI complexity by **object editors**
- Presents the right GUI at the right time according to the selected object in the canvas
- Easy-to-use
- Capacity for growth



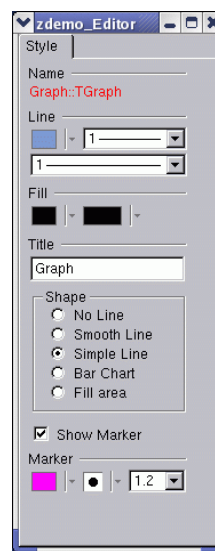
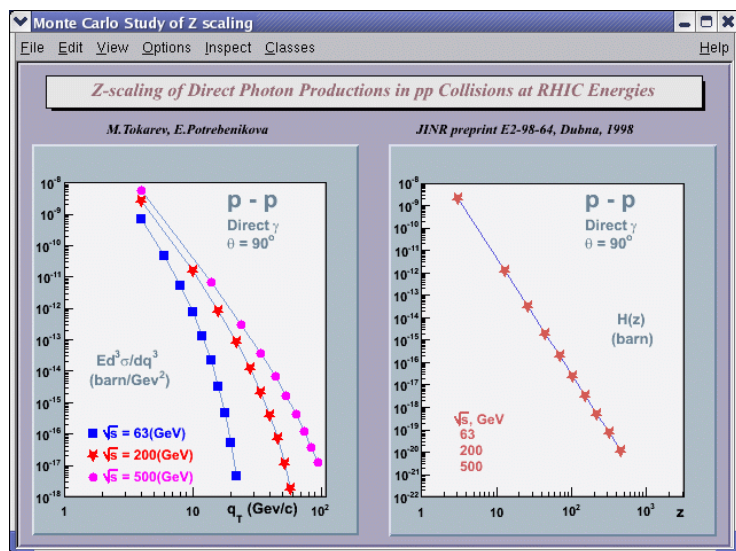
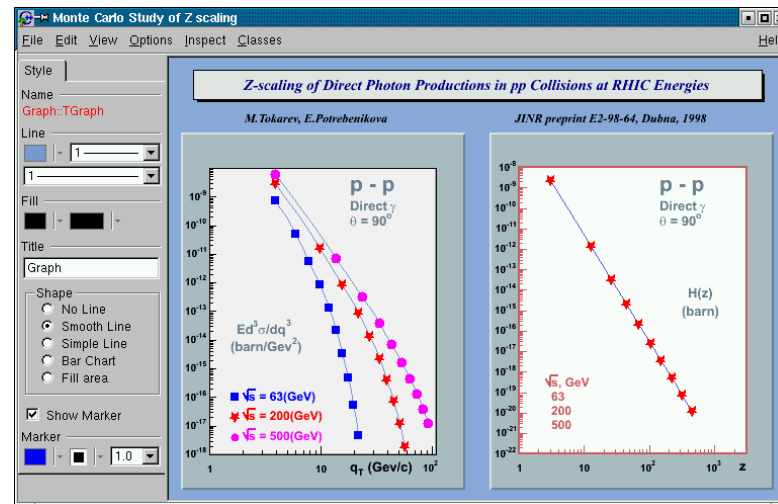
Signals/Slots communication mechanism handles GUI actions:

- Canvas sends a signal identifying which object is selected
- Corresponding object editor is activated and ready for use



ROOT graphics editor can be:

- Embedded – connected only with the canvas in the application window



- Global – has own application window and can be connected to any created canvas in a ROOT session.





- Modular – it loads the corresponding object editor **objEditor** according to the selected object **obj** in the canvas respecting the class inheritance.

TArrow	TAttMarker	TCurlyArc	TH1	TPad
TAttFill	TAttText	TCurlyLine	TH2	TPaveStats
TAttLine	TAxis	TFrame	TGraph	...

- Algorithm:
 - Search for a class name **objEditor** (correct naming is important).
 - Check that this class derives **TGedFrame** (the editor base class).
 - Make an instance of the object editor using **TROOT::ProcessLine** method.
 - Scan all base classes for corresponding object editors.





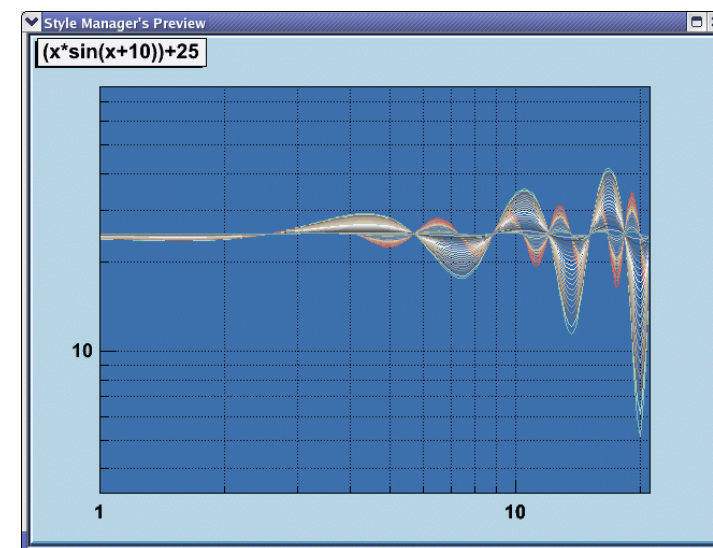
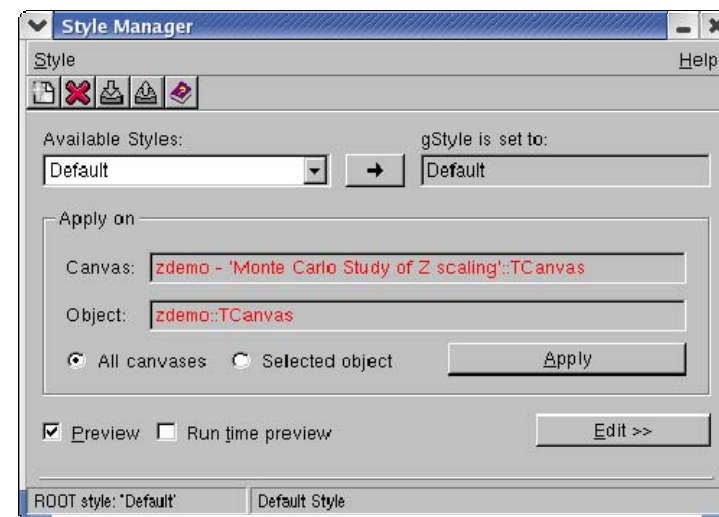
- Can be extended easily by any user-defined object editor - this makes GUI design easier and adaptive to the users' profiles.
- Rules to follow:
 - Derive** in the code from the base editor class `TGedFrame`.
 - Correct naming convention:** the name of the object editor should be the object class name + 'Editor'.
 - Register** the new object editor in the list `TClass::fClassEditors` at the end of its constructor.
 - Use signals/slots communication mechanism** for event processing.
 - Implement** `SetModel` method to set GUI widgets according to the object's attributes.
 - Implement** all necessary slots & connect them to appropriate widget signals.



Style Manager (1)



- Top level interface
 - Manage a collection of TStyle objects
 - Create a new style
 - Delete a selected style
 - Import from a canvas / a C++ macro
 - Export to a C++ macro
 - Apply on all canvases or a selected object
 - Activate the style editor
- Preview window
 - Show the predicted results
 - On line update or by request
 - Placed in front of the selected canvas
- Style Editor

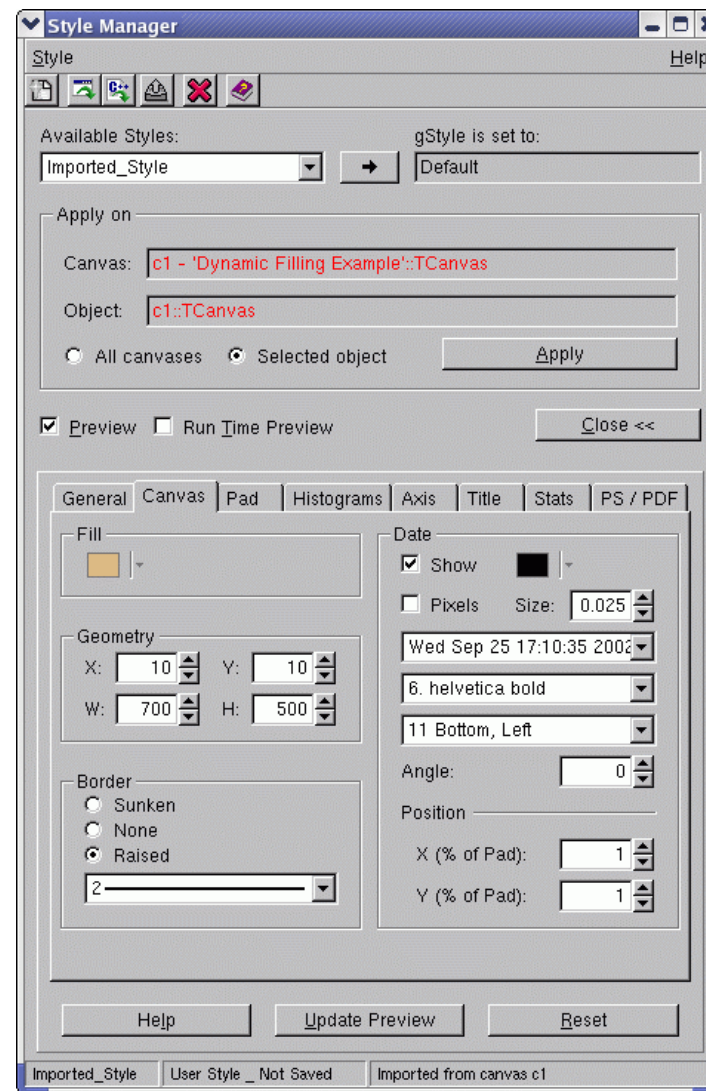




Style Manager (2)

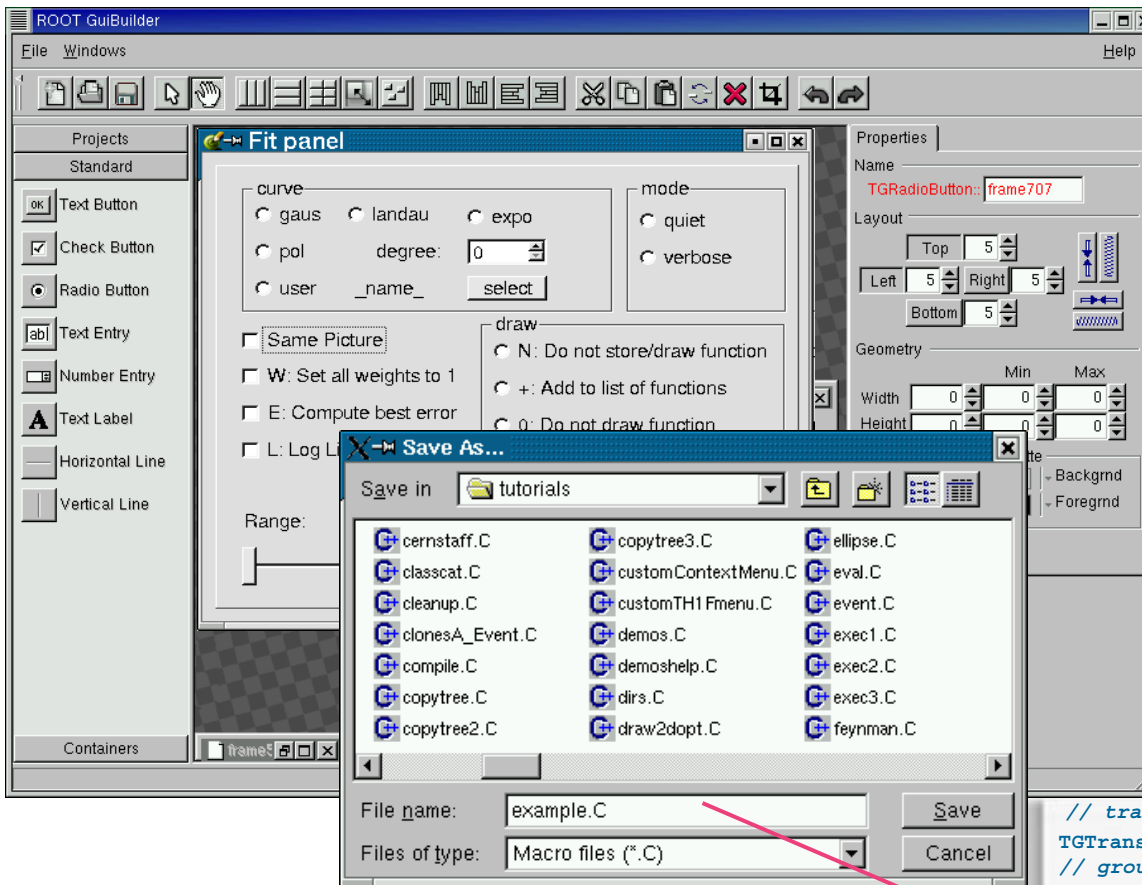


- To edit the selected TStyle object
 - Every data member can be edited
 - Protect users from errors— they can go back to a previous saved state easily
 - Update the Preview by request
 - Help
- Only information relative to the current task is presented; other GUI parts are hidden.
- Full and continuous feedback on the action result.
- GUI elements are grouped according to the task flow.





GUI Builder (1)



- GUI Builder simplifies the process of designing GUIs based on the ROOT widget classes.
- Using *Ctrl+S* or *SaveAs* dialog, users can generate C++ code in a macro that can be edited and executed via CINT interpreter:

`root [0] .x example.C`

```
// transient frame
TGTransientFrame *frame2 = new TGTransientFrame(gClient->GetRoot(), 760, 590);
// group frame
TGGroupFrame *frame3 = new TGGroupFrame(frame2, "curve");
TGRadioButton *frame4 = new TGRadioButton(frame3, "gaus", 10);
frame3->AddFrame(frame4);

frame2->SetWindowName("Fit Panel");
frame2->MapSubwindows();
frame2->Resize(frame2->GetDefaultSize());
frame2->MapWindow();
}
```



Current status

- Tests and validation of the current version
 - Layout a GUI quickly by dragging widgets, setting layout managers, changing options in the right-click context menus.
 - Final design can be saved as a C++ macro

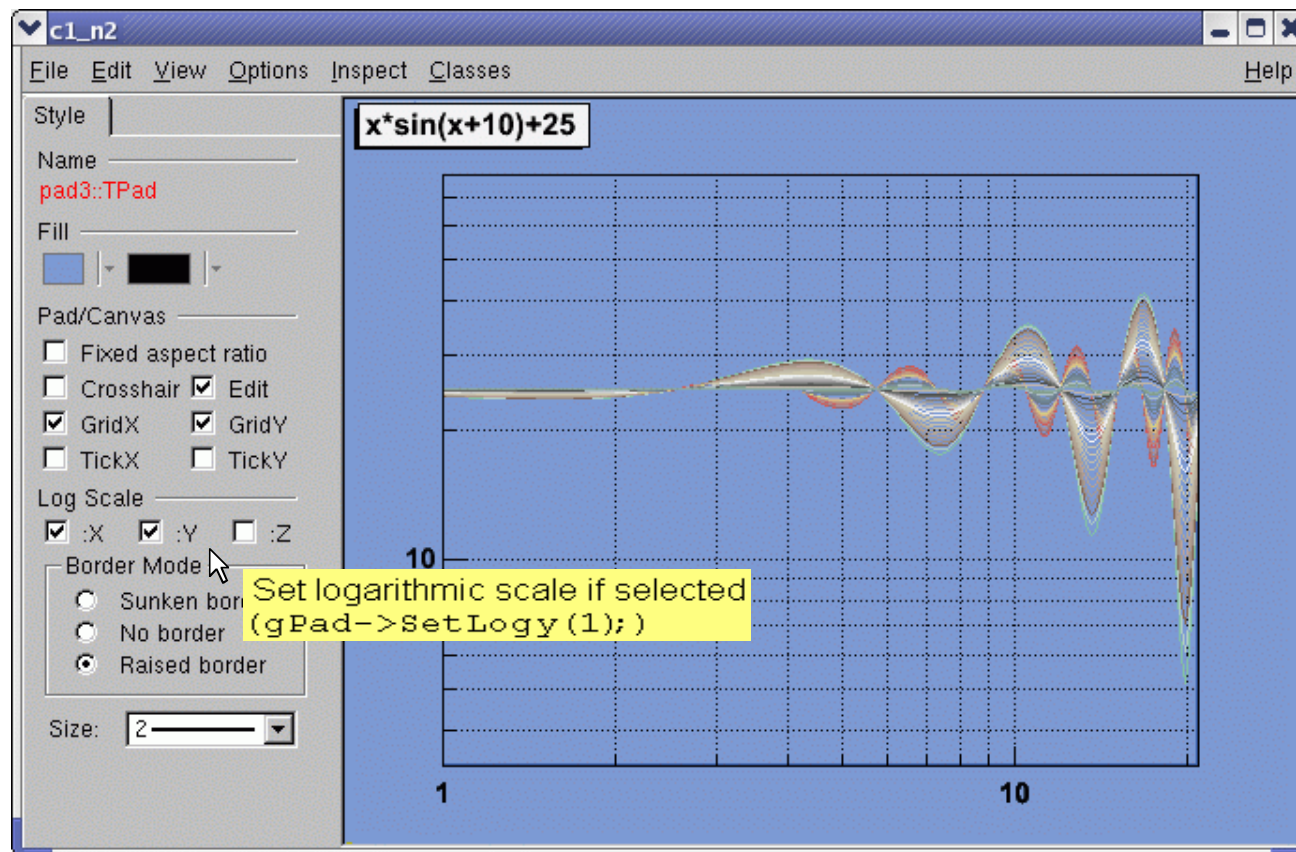
Next steps

- To complete the GUI widget palette with combo/list boxes, double sliders, list view, list tree, shutters, button group, etc.
- To develop tools for signals/slots communication mechanism.
- To provide examples for several basic types of GUIs (as tutorials)



- Allow users to recover from mistakes - very important part of GUI that will provide:
 - A stack of states/actions to go back
 - Confirmation of destructive actions: overwrite, delete, etc.
- Main idea: to create instances of so-called command objects for all editing actions.
- Tests and validation of already implemented classes:
 - TQCommand – each command knows how to undo its changes to bring the edited object back to its previous state.
 - TQCommandHistory
 - TQUndoManager – recorder of undo and redo operations; it is the command history list which can be traversed backwards and upwards performing undo/redo operations.

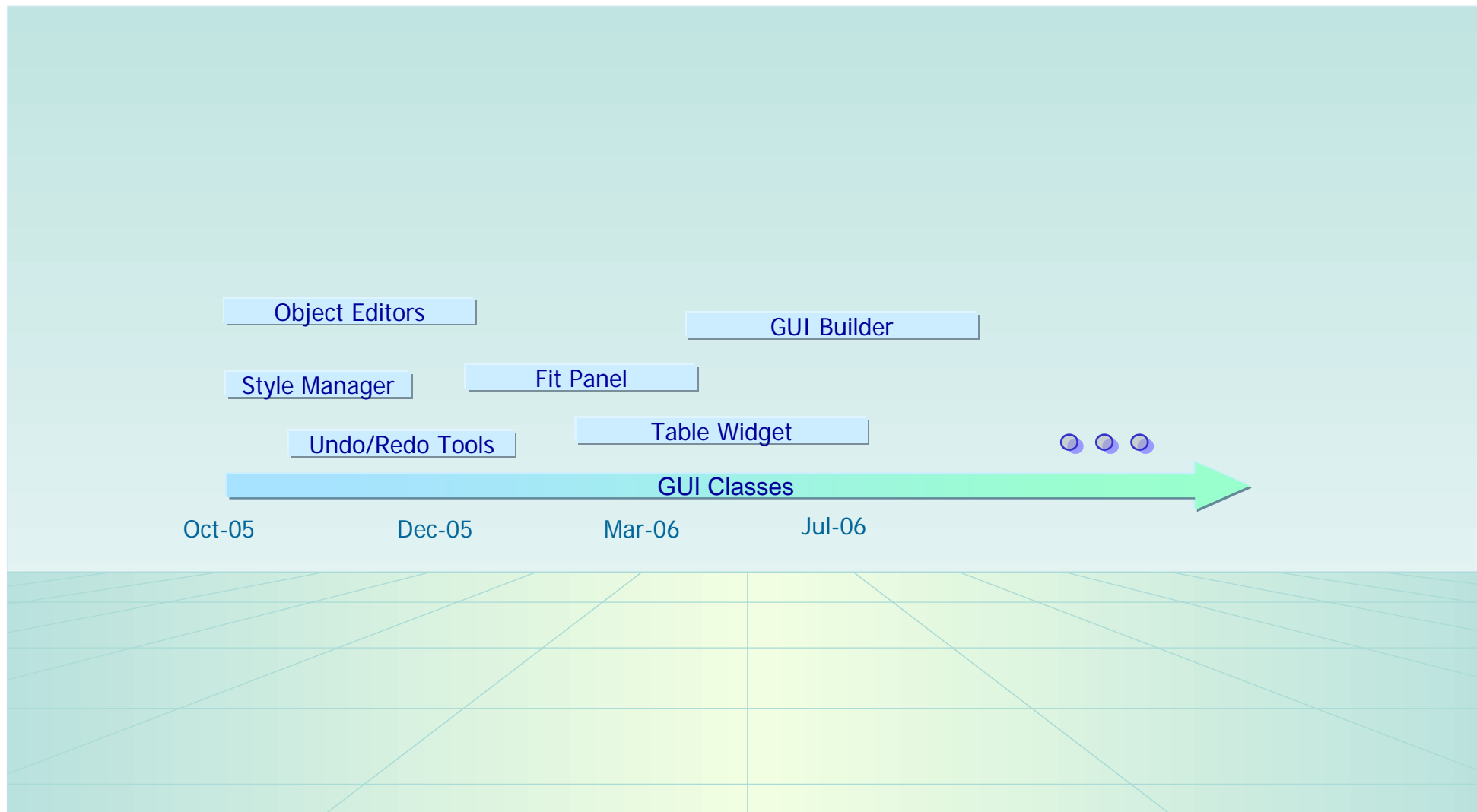
- New object editors
- Undo/Redo tools
- Fit Panel
- New GUI widgets
- GUI Builder
- ROOT commands in tool tips
- Help
- GUI Tutorials
- Documentation



```
root [9] gPad->SetLogy(1);
```



Next Steps (2)





Thank you!

