

OSCAR Tutorial

2025年2月

本次培训日程

| 2月22日 上午 | | |
|--|-----|----------------|
| Oscar general introduction | 李腾 | 8:30 - 9:10 |
| Oscar physics analysis example I: psi' -> pi pi J/psi | 周杭 | 9:10 - 9:50 |
| 茶歇 | | 9:50 - 10:20 |
| Oscar physics analysis example II: J/psi->rho pi | 秦小帅 | 10:20- 11:00 |
| Oscar physics analysis example III: J/psi -> lambda lambdabar | 于明玉 | 11:00 - 11:40 |
| Oscar fast simulation example | 秦小帅 | 11: 40 - 12:00 |
| 2月22日 下午 | | |
| Oscar development guide | 李腾 | 14:00 - 15:00 |
| Oscar hands-on session I | | 15:00- 15:30 |
| 茶歇 | | 15:30 - 16:00 |
| Oscar hands-on session II | | 16:00 - 17:30 |

| 2月23日 上午 | | |
|---|-----|---------------|
| Oscar hands-on session III | | 8:30 - 10:00 |
| 茶歇 | | 10:00- 10:30 |
| Oscar hands-on session IV | | 10:30- 12:00 |
| 2月23日 下午 | | |
| Oscar geometry building example with MUD | 刘昱林 | 14:00 - 14:40 |
| Oscar simulation example with DTOF | 齐斌斌 | 14:40 - 15:20 |
| 茶歇 | | 15:20- 15:50 |
| Oscar digi + reco example with ECAL | 王博 | 15:50 - 17:00 |

大纲

❖ 基本介绍

- OSCAR系统介绍
- Gitlab基本使用指南
- OSCAR下载、编译和安装
- 运行探测器模拟和重建软件
- 数据分析

❖ 开发者指南

- 创建和编译软件包
- 算法开发
- 数据模型和事例数据的管理
- 服务调用

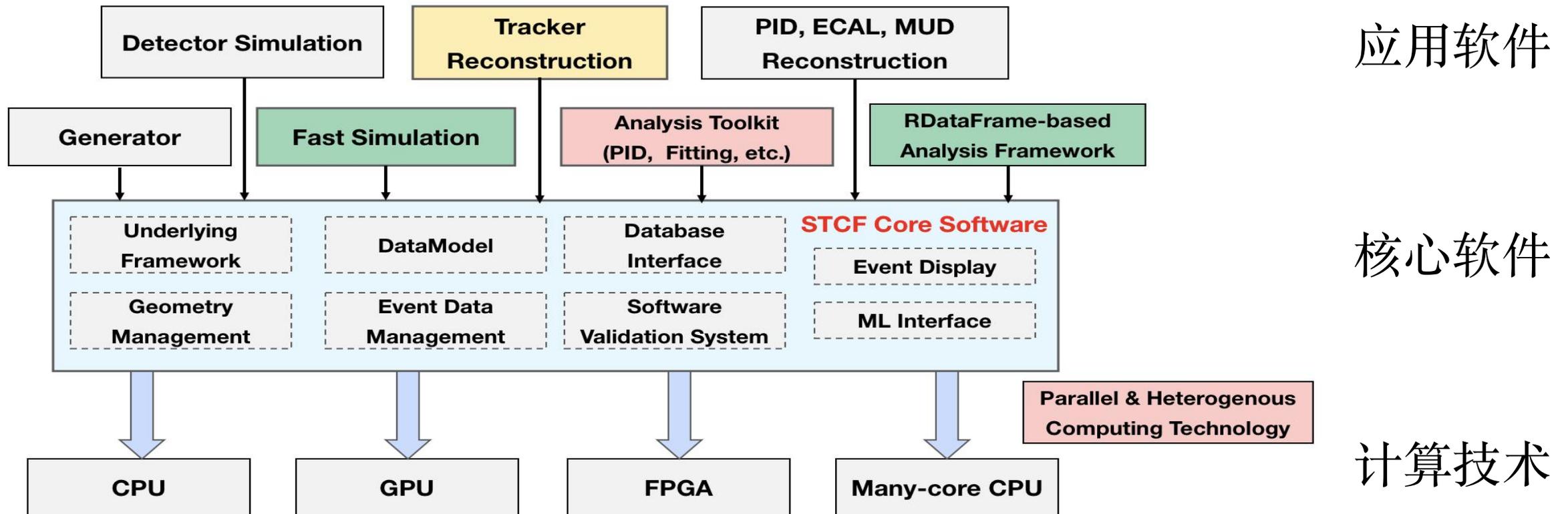
❖ 开发规范：Gitlab使用、代码规范、测试和文档等

第一部分 基本介绍

基本介绍

❖ OSCAR (The Offline Software of Super Tau-Charm Facility)

- 主要用于离线数据处理 (物理产生子、探测器模拟、数字化、刻度、重建和数据分析)
- 对标BESIII-BOSS软件, 但采取了更新的软件和计算技术



基本介绍

- 编写语言: C++, Python (and fortran)
 - C++ : 主要代码
 - Python : 作业配置
 - Fortran: 部分产生子代码
- 编译、软件包管理: CMake
- 操作系统: SL7/CentOS7 (AlmaLinux9测试中)
 - G++ > 8.5.0 (11.2测试中) (C++17)
- 版本控制: GitLab
- 文档
 - Sphinx

基本介绍

❖ OSCAR是一个正在快速开发中的项目

- 最新稳定版本：2.6.0
- 目前已经支持全离线链条，已具备进行数据分析的条件

OSCAR

Event generation

Generator
Background Mixing
(Physics signal
+beam background +
physics background)

Detector Simulation

Detector Geometry
Physics List,
User Actions,
M.C. Truth

Digitization

Ionization,
Light propa.,
Elec.response
, Waveform
processing

Reconstruction

Tracking (tracks,
dE/dx, T0)
PID (RICH+DTOF)
EMC
MUD

Analysis

PID
Vertex fitting
Kinem. Fitting
RDataFrame

第一步：设置Gitlab

OSCAR组和仓库

❖ OSCAR软件和文档源码通过Gitlab管理

❖ <https://git.ustc.edu.cn/oscar1>

OSCAR

OSCAR

New subgroup New project

Subgroups and projects Shared projects Inactive

Search (3 character minimum)

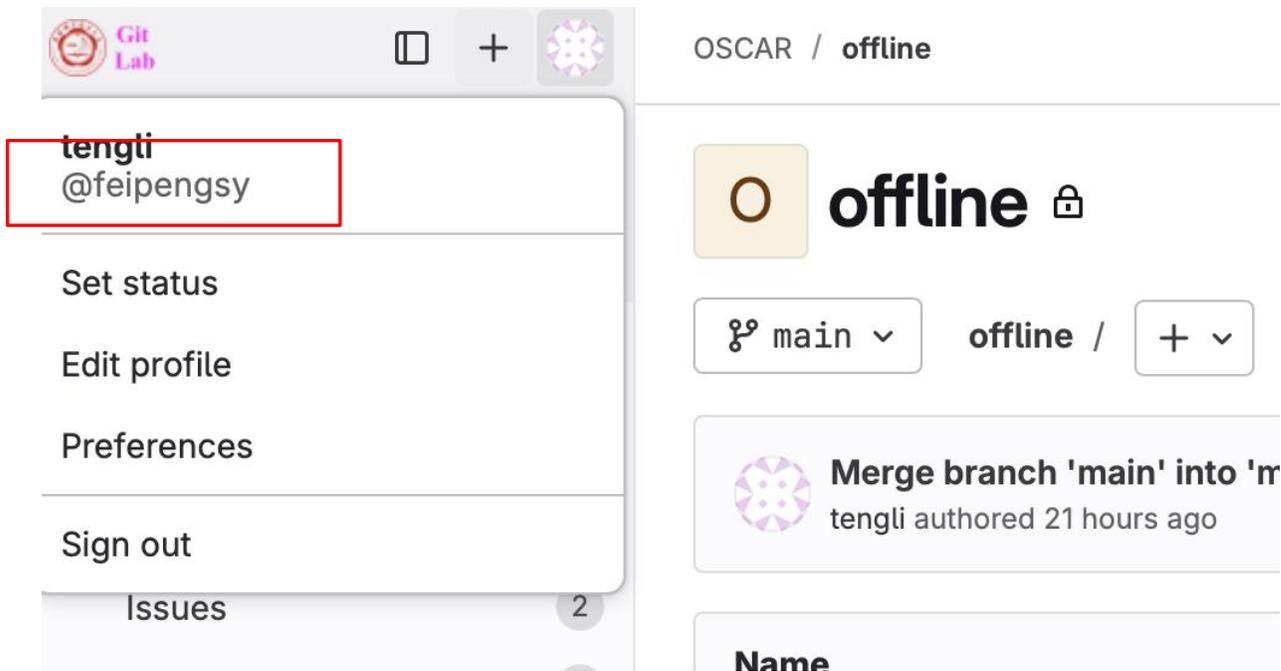
| | | | |
|---|------------|-----|--------------|
| EventDisplay | 事例显示软件 | ★ 0 | just now |
| installation | 安装系统 | ★ 0 | 2 months ago |
| offline The Offline Software of Super Tau-Charm Facility | OSCAR软件主仓库 | ★ 1 | 18 hours ago |

- 通过邮箱账号登录Gitlab（科大可直接注册，非科大单位需额外授权，请联系胡启鹏或李腾，后者联系科大Gitlab管理员授权注册）
- OSCAR是private group，只有授权过的用户才能访问
- 如果你没有访问权限，请通过网页申请加入，或联系组管理员加入群组
 - 李腾(tengli@sdu.edu.cn)

OSCAR组和仓库

❖ 通过用户名和密码下载OSCAR代码：

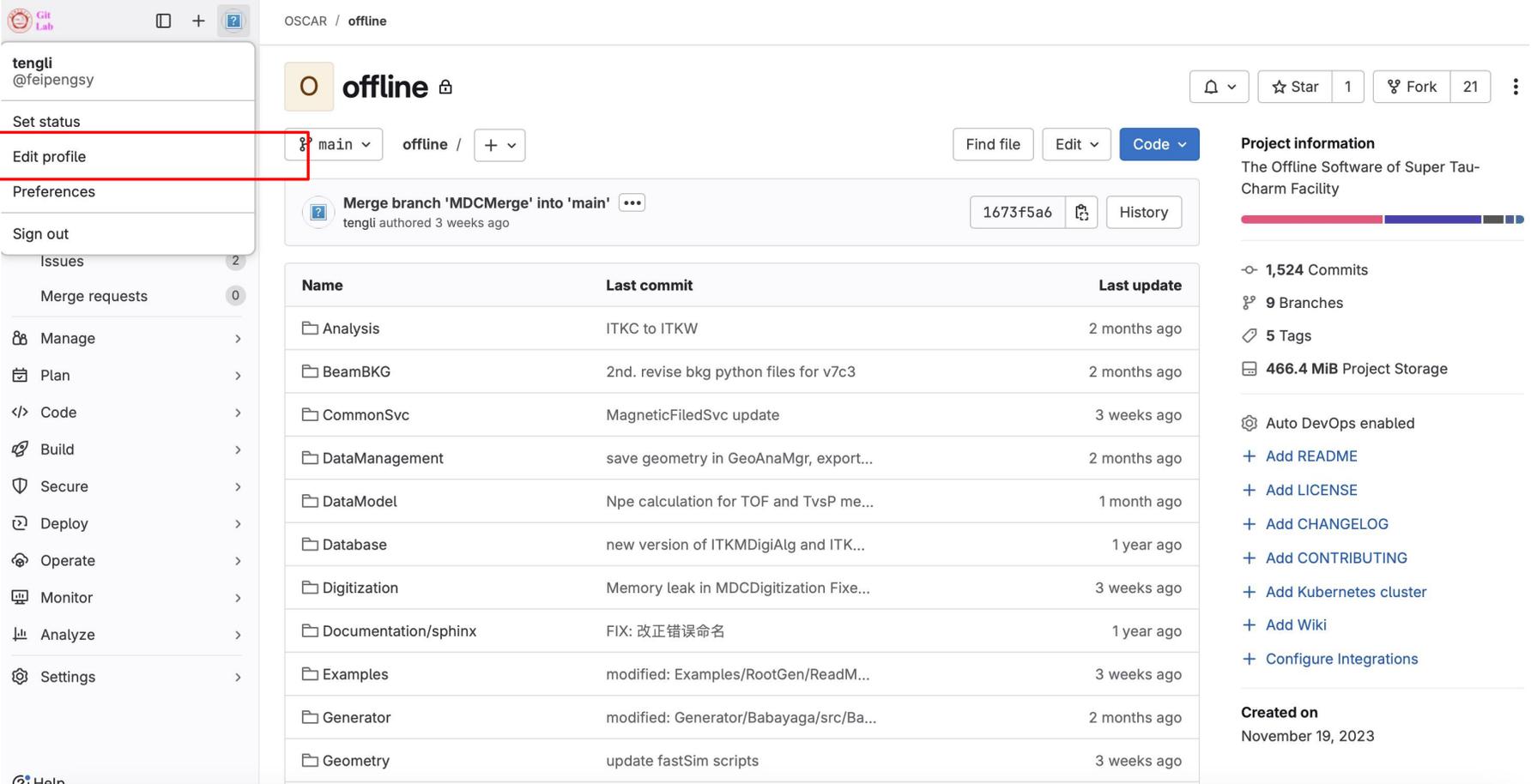
- git clone <https://git.ustc.edu.cn/oscar1/offline.git>
- Username & Password （登录网页时所用的密码）



The screenshot displays the GitLab web interface. On the left, a user profile dropdown menu is open, showing the user 'tengli' with the email '@feipengsy'. The menu options include 'Set status', 'Edit profile', 'Preferences', 'Sign out', and 'Issues' (with a notification badge for 2). The main content area shows the repository 'offline' with a lock icon. Below the repository name, there are buttons for 'main' and '+'. A merge notification is visible: 'Merge branch 'main' into 'r' by tengli, authored 21 hours ago. At the bottom, a table header with the title 'Name' is partially visible.

设置你的密钥

- ❖ Gitlab仓库的操作（clone、pull、push、fetch等）也可可使用ssh密钥进行认证
- ❖ 通过Gitlab网页设置你的密钥

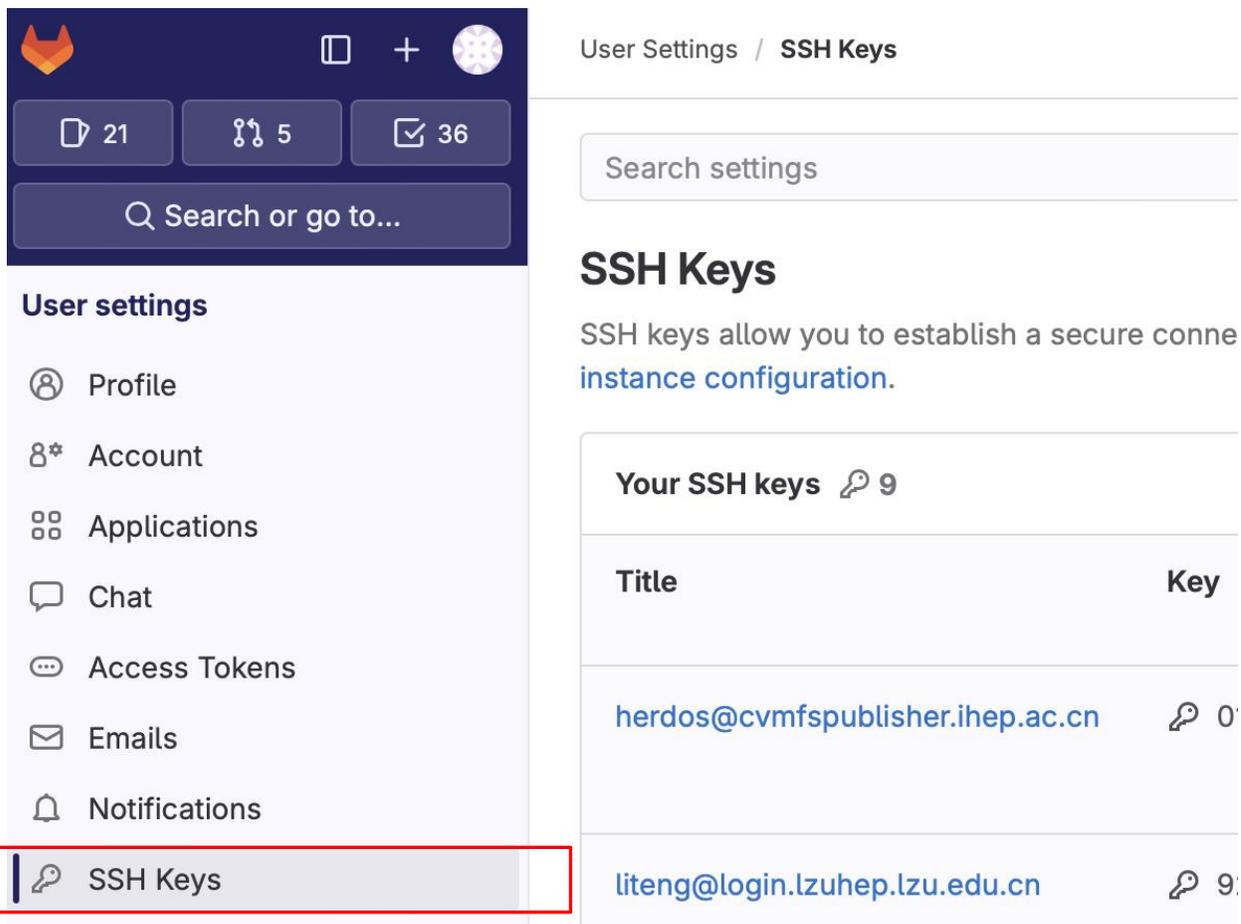


The screenshot shows the GitLab web interface for a repository named 'offline'. The user 'tengli' is logged in, and the 'Edit profile' option in the user menu is highlighted with a red box. The main content area displays a list of files and folders with their last commit information.

| Name | Last commit | Last update |
|----------------------|--|--------------|
| Analysis | ITKC to ITKW | 2 months ago |
| BeamBKG | 2nd. revise bkg python files for v7c3 | 2 months ago |
| CommonSvc | MagneticFiledSvc update | 3 weeks ago |
| DataManagement | save geometry in GeoAnaMgr, export... | 2 months ago |
| DataModel | Npe calculation for TOF and TvsP me... | 1 month ago |
| Database | new version of ITKMDigiAlg and ITK... | 1 year ago |
| Digitization | Memory leak in MDCDigitization Fixe... | 3 weeks ago |
| Documentation/sphinx | FIX: 改正错误命名 | 1 year ago |
| Examples | modified: Examples/RootGen/ReadM... | 3 weeks ago |
| Generator | modified: Generator/Babayaga/src/Ba... | 2 months ago |
| Geometry | update fastSim scripts | 3 weeks ago |

设置你的密钥

- ❖ Gitlab仓库的操作（clone、pull、push、fetch等操作）使用ssh密钥进行认证
- ❖ 通过Gitlab网页设置你的密钥



The screenshot shows the GitLab user interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: Profile, Account, Applications, Chat, Access Tokens, Emails, Notifications, and SSH Keys (highlighted with a red box). The main content area is titled 'User Settings / SSH Keys' and includes a search bar. Below the search bar is the 'SSH Keys' section, which explains that SSH keys allow for secure connections. A table titled 'Your SSH keys' shows two existing keys:

| Title | Key |
|----------------------------------|---|
| herdos@cvmfspublisher.ihep.ac.cn |  0 |
| liteng@login.lzuhep.lzu.edu.cn |  9 |

to the correct host. Check the [current](#)

设置你的密钥

❖ `cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`

❖ 如果你还没有ssh密钥，通过命令行创建

```
[tengli@lxlogin001 ~]$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/afs/ihep.ac.cn/users/t/tengli/.ssh/id_rsa): /afs/ihep.ac.cn/users/t/tengli/.ssh/id_rsa_new
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /afs/ihep.ac.cn/users/t/tengli/.ssh/id_rsa_new
Your public key has been saved in /afs/ihep.ac.cn/users/t/tengli/.ssh/id_rsa_new.pub
The key fingerprint is:
```

注意不要覆盖掉已有的!!!

```
[tengli@lxlogin001 ~]$ ls .ssh/
authorized_keys  config  id_rsa  id_rsa_new  id_rsa_new.pub  id_rsa.pub  known_hosts
```

私钥

公钥

不要给任何人
不要上传到任
何地方

拷贝里面的内容

设置你的密钥

```
[tengli@lxlogin001 ~]$ cat .ssh/id_rsa_new.pub  
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQGBgcqYvmfNGsBtjwdpPttHpJPo6BWOSAxPBYtCDbvg3uHmspPQ8aQVUFzbMV/cr/stIYyYwo77KwhYJbegVqmS4v9RxAQrkdwB/  
Kemo7PZhOZEamCTJKCzJAnAU6Q5jjKzCuga1QCER8YRIa039xcHfJgbVib99WRwRGcan3qtr3p8x4V/w4Ob3K4MYJLaCpZkhYoSb3oVgD1a0GZSQwdcFRhQ6wAL/a781Gqpuh  
xdg9jZ0roGY2zZqsJPYeZwK9hX52HGGPSlgobuUW+9N6bWpqrXuNkG5/H37/e5RGS0ayFZqpfb/tWkQAE nizHWZ6G+ryhq7Sn8tR8U6tVq79mygfvwfowVXwmZvGk6NfpTKXn  
uB7iT+Yj809Kn2Hx1/6nOp12dZGnxYQxII1M0v1nSu721+Z7HQnnjt1ox99nu0iFx20LawJPpW2SYdJXUYPHIwbEPS+9EaH3x4DsaiB4XPtw2osuY2FLJ/iDRw2dBs60rtIhd  
XZGdWqzpQZQB/yNbvI0= tengli@lxlogin001.ihep.ac.cn
```

SSH Keys

SSH keys allow you to establish a secure connection between your computer and GitLab. SSH fingerprints verify that the client is connecting to the correct host. Check the [current instance configuration](#).

Your SSH keys  9

Add an SSH key

Add an SSH key for secure access to GitLab. [Learn more](#).

Key

Starts with 'ssh-rsa', 'ssh-dss', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp256', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp384', 'ecdsa-sha2-nistp521', 'ssh-ed25519', 'sk-ecdsa-sha2-nistp256@openssh.com', or 'sk-ssh-ed25519@openssh.com'.

拷贝到这里，点Add key

设置你的密钥

- ❖ 建议使用默认密钥（~.ssh/id_rsa）
- ❖ 如果你不使用默认的密钥，需要在~/.ssh/config中设置

```
Host git.ustc.edu.cn
    Hostname git.ustc.edu.cn
    User git
    IdentifyFile ~/.ssh/id_rsa_new
```

测试你的密钥

❖ 设置git config

通过命令设置

```
git config --global user.name "tengli"  
git config --global user.email "tengli@sdu.edu.cn"  
  
git config --global pull.rebase true  
git config --global push.default simple
```

cat ~/.gitconfig

```
# This is Git's per-user configuration file.  
[user]  
# Please adapt and uncomment the following lines:  
    name = tengli  
    email = tengli@sdu.edu.cn  
  
[push]  
    default = simple  
  
[pull]  
    rebase = true
```

❖ 测试下载OSCAR代码（使用默认密钥（~/.ssh/id_rsa））

```
git clone git@git.ustc.edu.cn:oscar1/offline.git
```

第二步：下载和编译OSCAR源码

下载和编译OSCAR

- ❖ 使用集群上已安装的外部库环境编译OSCAR是最简单直接的方法
 - 兰大集群
 - /lzuufs/user/STCF/oscar
 - 科大集群
 - ...
- ❖ 也可以自行安装外部库软件，或使用容器部署环境
 - 本次教程不包括这些内容，请使用集群上已经配置好的环境编译OSCAR

下载和编译OSCAR

❖ 下载OSCAR代码

- `git clone git@git.ustc.edu.cn:oscar1/offline.git`
- `git checkout 2025-tutorial`

❖ 设置外部库环境（使用兰大环境）

- `/cvmfs/container.ihep.ac.cn/bin/hep_container shell CentOS7`
- `source /lzufs/user/STCF/oscar/centos7_amd64_gcc850/bashrc.sh`

❖ 编译OSCAR

- `cd offline`
- `./build.sh` (或运行`build_Debug.sh`, `build_RelWithDebInfo.sh`)

❖ 设置OSCAR运行环境

- `source install/setup.sh`

第二步：运行OSCAR产生数据
(模拟-重建)

运行探测器模拟

❖ 模拟粒子枪电子:

- python \$OSCAR_INSTALL/share/Tutorial/sim_particle_gun.py
- 可以自定义\$OSCAR_INSTALL/share/Tutorial/electron.mac修改粒子属性

```
/gps/source/clear

/gps/source/add 1 #idensity for particle source, you can add diffrent particles in one source
/gps/particle e- #common particles: e+, e-, mu+, mu-, pi+, pi-, kaon+, kaon-, proton, anti_proton, gamma, opticalphoton

/gps/pos/type Point
/gps/pos/centre 0. 0. 0. cm #vertex position

/gps/ang/type iso #iso for isotropic, cos for cosine-law
/gps/ang/mintheta 22 deg # min angle, reversed in simulation:180-theta
/gps/ang/maxtheta 90 deg # max angle to the beam (z azis)
/gps/ang/minphi 0 deg #min azimuthal angle
/gps/ang/maxphi 360 deg #max azimuthal angle

/gps/ene/type User #User for hist, other options: Mono, Lin, Pow, Exp, Gauss.....
/gps/ene/emspec false #false for momentum, true for kinetic energy
/gps/hist/type energy #define a hist for energy spectrum using points (energy in MeV, weight)
/gps/hist/point 1000 0. # cannot delete this line
/gps/hist/point 1000 1.

/tracking/verbose 0

/gps/source/list
```

运行探测器模拟

❖ 模拟 $e^+e^- \rightarrow j\psi \text{ pipi} \rightarrow j\psi \text{ pipi} \text{ mumu}$:

- python \$OSCAR_INSTALL/share/Tutorial/sim_generator.py
- 可以自定义\$OSCAR_INSTALL/share/Tutorial/decay.dec修改粒子衰变表

```
# More details seen in Generator/StcfEvtGen/share/DECAY.DEC
#####
# for e+e- -> pipiee or pipimumu
Decay psi(2S)
0.3504      J/psi  pi+ pi-          JPIPI;
Enddecay

Decay J/psi
#0.0594     e+     e-          PHOTOS  VLL;
0.0593     mu+    mu-          PHOTOS  VLL;
Enddecay
#####
```

运行重建

❖ `python $OSCAR_INSTALL/share/Tutorial/rec_Full.py`

第三步：查看/分析数据

分析用数据文件: /lzufs/home1/liteng/offline/Examples/Tutorial/simulation.root
/lzufs/home1/liteng/offline/Examples/Tutorial/reconstruction.root

或自行产生: `python $OSCAR_INSTALL/share/Tutorial/sim_particle_gun.py`
`python $OSCAR_INSTALL/share/Tutorial/rec_Full.py`

分析数据

❖ OSCAR的事例数据（Event Data Model, EDM）是基于podio开发的。所有的事例数据以collection的方式存在

- 文件中的collection内容，取决于运行的程序

| simulation | digization | reconstruction |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| MCParticleCol | MDCDigiCol | DEDXRecTrackCol |
| MDCHitCol | ITKDigiCol | CanTrackCol |
| ITKHitCol | ECALDigiCol | BTOFLikelihoodCol |
| ECALHit3Col | MUDDigiCol | GlobalWLPidCol |
| DTOFBarHitCol | DTOFDigiCol | MUDTrackCol |
| DTOFPDHitCol | RICHDigiCol | RecECALShowerCol |
| RICHHitCol | ... | ReconstructedParticleCol |
| ... | | ... |

```
244 MDCHit:
245   Description: "Data class for MDCHit"
246   Author: "SDU"
247   Members:
248     - int type //
249     - Vector3d dposition // Error of position [cm]
250     - int detectorID // Detector unique identifier
251     - Vector3d position // Position of hit [cm]
252
253     - Vector3d posIn // position when the particle enter the cell
254     - Vector3d momIn //
255     - Vector3d posOut // position when the particle leave the cell
256     - Vector3d momOut // test
257     - double pocaZ // z when the track is closest to the wire
258
259     - int pdgID // pdgID
260     - int parentID // mother ID
261     - int eventID // event ID
262     - int trackID // track ID
263     - int layerID // layer ID
264     - int cellID // cell ID
265     - int priElec // number of primary electrons produced by ionization
266     - int totElec // total number of electrons
267     - float charge // charge
268     - float mass // mass
269     - double time // time
270     - double Qmeasurement // measured Q(fC)
271     - double TrackLen // track length in cell for tem use
272     - double TrackLenAll // accumulate track length
273     - Vector3d initialMom // init momentum
274     - Vector3d initialPos // init position
275     - double driftDistance // drift distance
276     - double driftDistanceF // drift approx
```



❖ 模拟-数字化-重建作业产生的数据文件是ROOT格式（但以podio的方式组织，并非简单的TTree/TNtuple格式），分析这样的数据，需要一定的技巧

❖ 分析podio格式数据的几个方法：

- 原始ROOT脚本
- podio源码（ROOT脚本）
- OSCAR算法

方法一：使用标准ROOT脚本分析数据

- ❖ 最简单的方法，适用于快速简单的分析。不适用于复杂的分析（例如需要读取数据之间的关联关系，需要读取EDM中的vector member等内容）

```
1 /*Using TTreeReader to read EDM data file
2  * Get energy of reconstructed showers */
3 #include <iostream>
4 #include "TCanvas.h"
5 #include "TH1.h"
6 #include "TTree.h"
7 #include "TFile.h"
8 //TTreeReader related headers
9 #include <TTreeReader.h>
10 #include <TTreeReaderValue.h>
11 #include <TTreeReaderArray.h>
12
13 using namespace std;
14
15 void draw_shower(TString filename)
16 {
17     //Define branches to read.The branch names are in the form of collection.member
18     TTreeReader fReader; //the tree reader
19     auto* shower_e = new TTreeReaderArray<double>(fReader, "RecECALShowerCol.energy");
20
21     //Connect the reader with event tree
22     TFile* f = new TFile(filename, "read");
23     TTree* ReadTree = (TTree*)f->Get("events");
24     fReader.SetTree(ReadTree);
25
```

```
26 //total entries
27 int nentries = fReader.GetEntries(true);
28
29 TH1F* h = new TH1F("shower energy distribution", "shower energy distribution", 100, 0, 1.5);
30 for (int jentry=0; jentry<nentries; ++jentry)
31 {
32     //Read the entry
33     fReader.SetEntry(jentry);
34     double energy=0;
35     //Each element in shower_e is a reconstructed total energy deposition
36     for (int i=0; i<shower_e->GetSize(); ++i)
37     {
38         energy = (*shower_e)[i];
39         h->Fill(energy);
40     }
41 }
42 TCanvas* c = new TCanvas("c", "c", 800, 600);
43 h->Draw();
44 gPad->SetLogy();
45 c->SaveAs("eshower.png");
46 }
47
48 #if !defined(__CINT__) && !defined(__CLING__)
49 int main(int argv, char* argc[])
50 {
51     TString filename = argc[1];
52     UseTTreeReader(filename);
53 }
54 #endif
```

方法一：使用标准ROOT脚本分析数据

```
1  /*Using TTreeReader to read EDM data file
2   * Get energy of reconstructed showers */
3  #include <iostream>
4  #include "TCanvas.h"
5  #include "TH1.h"
6  #include "TTree.h"
7  #include "TFile.h"
8  //TTreeReader related headers
9  #include <TTreeReader.h>
10 #include <TTreeReaderValue.h>
11 #include <TTreeReaderArray.h>
12
13 using namespace std;
14
15 void draw_shower(TString filename)
16 {
17     //Define branches to read.The branch names are in the form of collection.member
18     TTreeReader fReader; //the tree reader
19     auto* shower_e = new TTreeReaderArray<double>(fReader, "RecECALShowerCol.energy");
20
21     //Connect the reader with event tree
22     TFile* f = new TFile(filename, "read");
23     TTree* ReadTree = (TTree*)f->Get("events");
24     fReader.SetTree(ReadTree);
25 }
```

相关头文件

定义要读取的Branch名字
(collection.member)

打开数据文件，读取TTree

方法一：使用标准ROOT脚本分析数据

```
26 //Total entries
27 int nentries = fReader.GetEntries(true);
28
29 TH1F* h = new TH1F("shower energy distribution","shower energy distribution",100,0,1.5);
30 for (int jentry=0;jentry<nentries;++jentry)
31 {
32     //Read the entry
33     fReader.SetEntry(jentry);
34     double energy=0;
35     //Each element in shower_e is a reconstructed total energy deposition
36     for (int i=0;i<shower_e->GetSize();++i)
37     {
38         energy = (*shower_e)[i];
39         h->Fill(energy);
40     }
41 }
42 TCanvas* c = new TCanvas("c","c",800,600);
43 h->Draw();
44 gPad->SetLogy();
45 c->SaveAs("eshower.png");
46 }
47
48 #if !defined(__CINT__) && !defined(__CLING__)
49 int main(int argv,char* argc[])
50 {
51     TString filename = argc[1];
52     UseTTreeReader(filename);
53 }
54 #endif
```

总entry数目

读取Entry
绘制直方图

用法：root draw_shower.C -- "reconstruction.root"

方法二：使用podio源码读取

```
1  /*Using podio to read EDM data file
2   * Get energy of reconstructed showers.*/
3
4  #include <iostream>
5  #include "TH1.h"
6  #include "TCanvas.h"
7  //podio related headers
8  #include <podio/EventStore.h>
9  #include <podio/ROOTReader.h>
10 //EDM related headers
11 #include <DataModel/RecECALShowerCollection.h>
12
13 using namespace std;
14
15 void UsePodio(TString filename)
16 {
17     //Open file in ROOTReader and then connect to EventStore
18     podio::EventStore store;
19     podio::ROOTReader reader;
20     reader.openFile(string(filename));
21     store.setReader(&reader);
22
23
24     TH1F* h = new TH1F("shower energy distribution", "shower energy
25     //Findout the total number of entries
```

```
25     //Findout the total number of entries
26     for (int jentry=0;jentry<reader.getEntries();++jentry)
27     {
28         auto& showers = store.get<RecECALShowerCollection>("RecECALShowerCol");
29
30         for (int i=0;i<showers.size();++i)
31         {
32             //showers is the collection of all reconstructed showers
33             auto shower = showers.at(i);
34             float energy=shower.getEnergy();
35             h->Fill(energy);
36         }
37
38         //Prepare the next event.The next store.get() will then read from the n
39         reader.endOfEvent();
40         store.clear();
41     }
42     TCanvas* c = new TCanvas("c", "c", 800, 600);
43     h->Draw();
44     gPad->SetLogy();
45     c->SaveAs("energy.png");
46 }
47
48 #if !defined(__CINT__) && !defined(__CLING__)
49 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
50 {
51     TString filename = argv[1];
52     UsePodio(filename);
53 }
54 #endif
```

方法二：使用podio源码读取

- ❖ 该方法需要额外运行loader.C加载所需库

```
1  /*use this file to run UsePodio.C by root directly
2   * run the program by:
3   * root loader.C 'UsePodio.C("input.root")'
4   * */
5  {
6     gInterpreter->AddIncludePath(gSystem->ExpandPathName("$OSCAR_EXTLIB_podio_HOME/include"));
7     gSystem->Load("libpodio");
8     gSystem->Load("libpodioRootIO");
9     gSystem->Load("libDataModel");
10    gSystem->Load("libDataModelDict");
11 }
```

- ❖ 使用方法：

- 1) `root loader.C UsePodio.C -- "reconstruction.root"`
- 2) `root loader.C UsePodio.C' ("reconstruction.root")'`

<https://git.ustc.edu.cn/oscar1/offline/-/blob/2025-tutorial/Examples/Tutorial/Analysis/loader.C>
我们提供了makefile文件，也可以将其编译成可执行程序（只需要在目录里运行make）

方法二：使用podio源码读取

```
4 #include <iostream>
5 #include "TH1.h"
6 #include "TCanvas.h"
7 //podio related headers
8 #include <podio/EventStore.h>
9 #include <podio/ROOTReader.h>
10 //EDM related headers
11 #include <DataModel/RecECALShowerCollection.h>
12
```

podio 头文件

EDM 头文件

```
//Open file in ROOTReader and then connect to EventStore
podio::EventStore store;
podio::ROOTReader reader;
reader.openFile(string(filename));
store.setReader(&reader);
```

打开文件，创建EventStore和
ROOTReader（固定语法）

方法二：使用podio源码读取

```
24 TH1F* h = new TH1F("shower energy distribution","shower energy distributio
25 //Findout the total number of entries
26 for (int jentry=0;jentry<reader.getEntries();++jentry)
27 {
28     auto& showers = store.get<RecECALShowerCollection>("RecECALShowerCol");
29
30     for (int i=0;i<showers.size();++i)
31     {
32         //showers is the collection of all reconstructed showers
33         auto shower = showers.at(i);
34         float energy=shower.getEnergy();
35         h->Fill(energy);
36     }
37
38     //Prepare the next event The next store get() will then read from the n
39     reader.endOfEvent();
40     store.clear();
41 }
42 TCanvas* c = new TCanvas("c","c",800,600);
43 h->Draw();
44 gPad->SetLogy();
45 c->SaveAs("energy.png");
```

获取需要的collection

遍历collection，获取每个shower的能量值

清理内存（固定语法）

提交作业

❖ 加载作业环境进入容器

- 可在个人bashrc中添加以下内容:

```
export PATH=/cvmfs/common.ihep.ac.cn/software/hepjob/bin/~/cvmfs/container.ihep.ac.cn/bin/:$PATH  
alias key="hep_container shell CentOS79 -g STCF"
```

- 另提交作业时需source oscar外部库环境和offline环境

❖ 作业提交

- **hep_sub** job.sh (默认提交CPU) -g STCF (指定组信息) (默认内存3G)

❖ 作业状态查询

- **hep_q** -u 查询用户所有作业 -hold (查询作业hold原因) -wt long (超过100小时, 指定长作业)

❖ 作业删除

- **hep_rm** JOBID (删除指定作业) -a (删除全部作业)

站点使用手册参见:

<http://afsapply.ihep.ac.cn/cchelp/zh/remote-sites/lzu/>

第一部分小结

- ❖ 一、设置Gitlab
- ❖ 二、下载和编译OSCAR
- ❖ 三、运行模拟和重建
- ❖ 四、两种分析数据的方法
- ❖ 五、提交作业

Hands-on Q&A

第二部分 算法开发

一、创建算法包

OSCAR目录结构

OSCAR以算法包的方式管理所有的源代码

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Analysis | ITKC to ITKW |
| BeamBKG | 2nd. revise bkg python files for v7c3 |
| CommonSvc | MagneticFiledSvc update |
| DataManagement | save geometry in GeoAnaMgr, exported from gGeoM... |
| DataModel | Npe calculation for TOF and TvsP method separately |
| Database | new version of ITKMDigiAlg and ITKM geometry |
| Digitization | Memory leak in MDCDigitization Fixed. Save MCPare... |
| Documentation/sphinx | FIX: 改正错误命名 |
| Examples | add Makefile |
| Generator | modified: Generator/Babayaga/src/Babayaga.cxx |
| Geometry | update fastSim scripts |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Performance | change the eg of Lamvertexfit |
| Reconstruction | import cnn model onnx file |
| Simulation | update fastSim scripts |
| Utilities | optimize some automated tests |
| Validation | add automated kinetic fit test |
| cmake | Dtofcnnonnx |
| .gitignore | delete *.py in .gitignore |
| CMakeLists.txt | remove CMAKE warning |
| build.sh | change xvangle from 45 to 15 deg, change name ITK... |
| build_Debug.sh | new version of ITKMDigiAlg and ITKM geometry |
| build_RelWithDebInfo.sh | new version of ITKMDigiAlg and ITKM geometry |
| build_Test.sh | add automated kinetic fit test |

可放置多级目录

OSCAR目录结构

OSCAR以算法包的方式管理所有的源代码

build: 编译期间产生的临时文件

install: 编译后安装的头文件、库和运行脚本等

cmake: CMake源码，规定OSCAR编译、安装、外部库管理等策略

CommonSvc: 通用服务（如随机数服务等）

Database: 数据库接口服务

DataModel: 数据模型

DataManagement: 事例数据管理（TES、输入、输出等）

Documentation: 文档相关源码

Examples: 各种示例

Utilities: 通用工具

Generator, Simulation, Digitization, Calibration, Reconstruction: 产生子、模拟、数字化、刻度和重建算法

Analysis: 分析工具、分析示例等

Geometry: 探测器几何相关软件

Validation: 软件测试和性能验证

Performance: 物理性能测试

可放置多级目录，不允许将算法包直接放置在offline下

OSCAR目录结构

❖ OSCAR支持两种开发模式：

1. OSCAR代码树中直接开发算法包
 - 开发的算法包将作为OSCAR的一部分，整体编译
2. 独立于OSCAR代码树开发算法包
 - 开发的算法包独立于OSCAR存在
 - 本次教程不涉及这种开发模式

❖ 一般不允许开发者在顶级目录放置算法包

- 请选择合适的二级目录，创建你的算法包
- 本教程将在Example下面开发算法包

创建算法包

❖ 创建算法包

- cd Example
- addpackage ECALAna -d PodioDataSvc DataModel

算法包名

算法包依赖的其它包

(使用该命令需要先编译OSCAR并设置运行环境)

一些常见的依赖包:

PodioDataSvc: 读写数据

DataModel: 数据模型

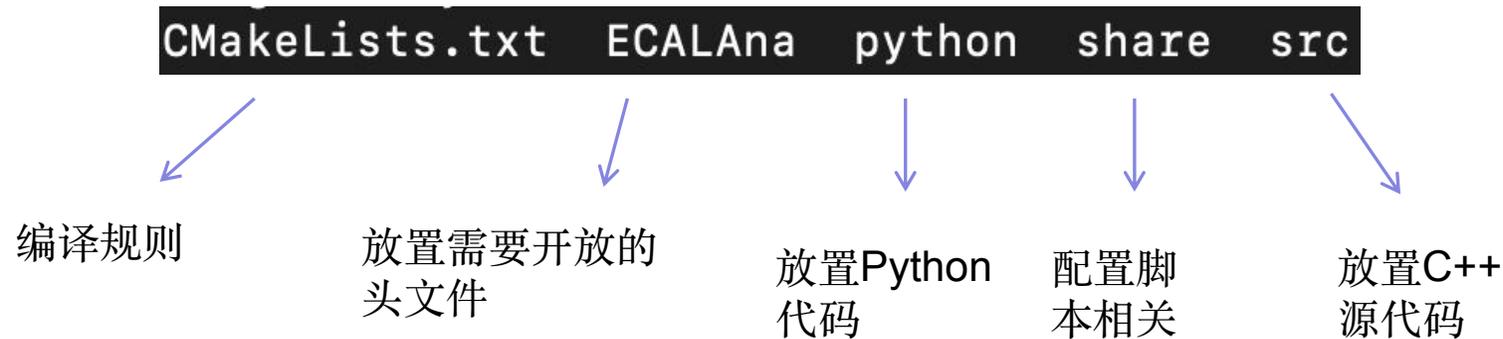
VertexFit: 运动学/顶点拟合

GlobalPID: PID (机器学习)

GlobalWLPID: PID (传统)

GeometrySvc: 几何

❖ 算法包目录结构



与算法包名对应

创建算法包

CMakelist.txt

```
oscar_add_pkg(ECALAna
              DEPENDS PodioDataSvc DataModel
              )
```

算法包依赖PodioDataSvc和DataModel两个包

如果你的算法中会调用其它包的函数，或使用其头文件，需要加入依赖关系，保证相关的库在编译期间被连接

python/ECALAna/__init__.py

```
import Sniper
Sniper.loadDll("libECALAna.so")
del Sniper
```

确保Sniper可以“看到”这个算法包编译的库文件
库文件名和ECALAna文件夹名与算法包名对应!

如果手动创建算法包，上面这两个文件这些是必不可少的

二、开发算法

开发算法

❖ src/ECALAnaAlg.h

一般来说算法的头文件无需开放给其它包，所以头文件也放置在/src里

```
#pragma once

#include <SniperKernel/AlgBase.h>

class ECALAnaAlg : public AlgBase
{
public :
    // Default constructor
    ECALAnaAlg(const std::string& name);
    // Default destructor
    virtual ~ECALAnaAlg();

    virtual bool initialize();
    virtual bool execute();
    virtual bool finalize();

private :
};
```

算法基类头文件

算法基类AlgBase

默认构造函数，接受字符串作为参数（对象名）

析构函数

initialize(): run开始时执行一次

execute(): 每个事例执行一次

finalize(): run结束时执行一次

这三个函数是算法的主体

开发算法

❖ src/ECALAnaAlg.cc

```
#include "ECALAnaAlg.h"
#include "SniperKernel/AlgFactory.h"

// Declaration of the algorithm, by the name of the class.
DECLARE_ALGORITHM(ECALAnaAlg);

ECALAnaAlg::ECALAnaAlg(const std::string& name) : AlgBase(name)
{ }

// Destructor
ECALAnaAlg::~ECALAnaAlg()
{ }

bool ECALAnaAlg::initialize()
{
    return true;
}

bool ECALAnaAlg::execute()
{
    return true;
}

bool ECALAnaAlg::finalize()
{
    return true;
}
```

头文件

声明算法宏，与算法类名对应。固定语法

构造函数参数传往基类

主体函数的实现，暂时留空

三、配置和运行算法

配置和运行算法

- ❖ 首先将你的软件包加入OSCAR编译
- ❖ 修改Examples/CMakelist.txt

```
set(dirlist DemoSim EDMtests HelloWorld MultiTask ECALAna)
foreach(dir ${dirlist})
  add_subdirectory(${dir})
endforeach()
```

回到offline目录
重新运行build.sh完成编译

配置和运行算法

❖ scripts/run.py Sniper作业通过Python配置

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import Sniper

task = Sniper.Task("task")
task.setLogLevel(3)

import ECALAna
alg = task.createAlg("ECALAnaAlg/calg")

task.setEvtMax(100)
task.show()
task.run()
```

载入Sniper

创建Task (Sniper中的基本执行单元)

设置打印日志详细程度
0-5, 数字越小, 内容越详细

加载和创建刚刚开发的算法
import PackageName
createAlg(算法类名/算法实例名)
一个Task中可以有多多个算法

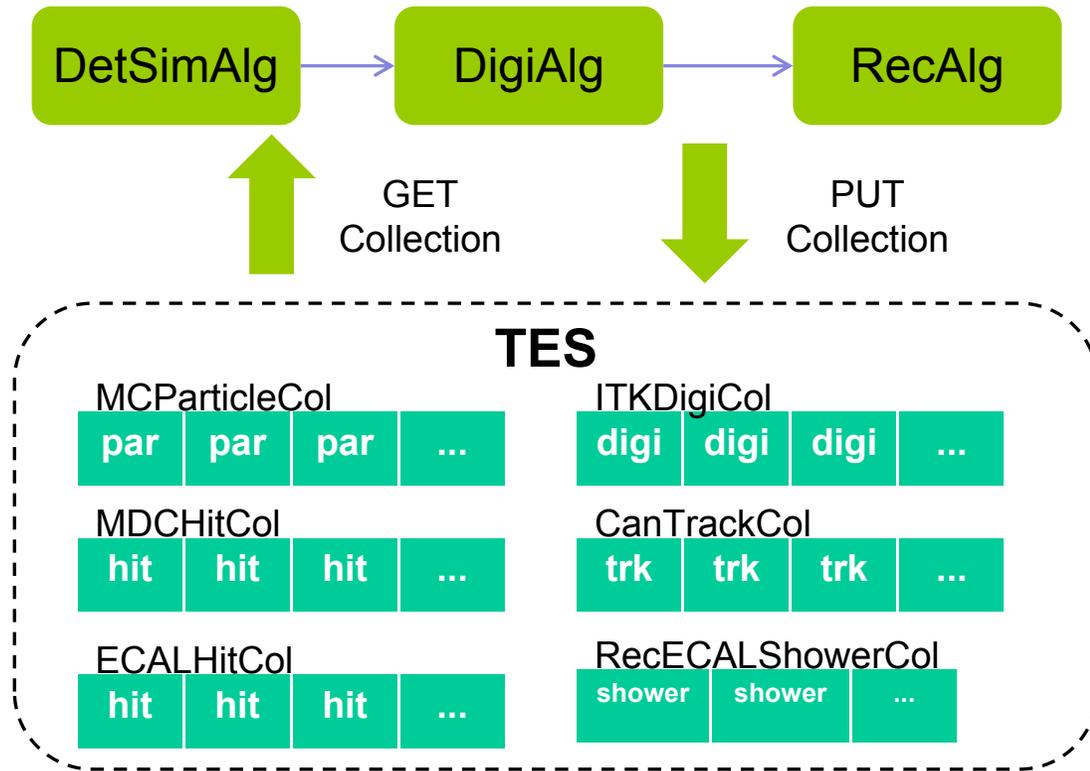
设置运行事例数目 (-1为无限, 耗尽输入事例位置)
打印task配置
运行task

python run.py 查看运行结果 (需要完成编译, 设置运行环境)

四、访问数据

在算法中访问数据

❖ 如何在算法中访问数据？



算法

数据访问接口

框架管理的内存区域

- 算法可以访问内存中的数据（collection）
- 内存中的数据可由算法创建（一个算法创建了，其它算法即可访问），也可自输入文件输入
- 内存中的数据可输出到输出文件

在算法中访问数据

❖ 在算法中读数据

```
#include "ECALAnaAlg.h"
#include "SniperKernel/AlgFactory.h"
#include "PodioDataSvc/DataHandle.h"
#include "DataModel/RecECALShowerCollection.h"

// Declaration of the algorithm, by the name of the class.
DECLARE_ALGORITHM(ECALAnaAlg);

ECALAnaAlg::ECALAnaAlg(const std::string& name) : AlgBase(name)
{ }
```

```
bool ECALAnaAlg::execute()
{
    auto showers = getROColl(RecECALShowerCollection, "RecECALShowerColl");
    if (showers) {
        for (size_t i=0; i<showers->size(); ++i)
        {
            auto shower = showers->at(i);
            double energy = shower.getEnergy();
            mHist->Fill(energy);
        }
    }
}
```

DataHandle.hh (接口头文件)
相关的EDM collection头文件

在offline/DataModel/DataModel/中寻找全部
列表

getROColl读取输入文件中的collection
两个参数: collection类型, collection名称
返回collection指针 (失败则返回空指针)

读取当前事例的全部shower能量

在算法中访问数据

❖ 在算法中写数据

```
bool ECALAnaAlg::execute()
{
    auto showers = getROColl(RecECALShowerCollection, "RecECALShowerCol");
    if (showers) {
        for (size_t i=0; i<showers->size(); ++i)
        {
            auto shower = showers->at(i);
            double energy = shower.getEnergy();
            mHist->Fill(energy);
        }
    }

    auto showers1 = getRWColl(RecECALShowerCollection, "RecECALShowerCol1");
    auto sh = showers1->create();
    sh.setEnergy(1.0);

    auto sh1 = MutableRecECALShower();
    sh1.setEnergy(2.0);
    showers1->push_back(sh1);

    return true;
}
```

DataHandle.h (接口头文件)
相关的EDM collection头文件

在offline/DataModel中寻找全部列表

getRWColl读取输入文件中的collection
两个参数: collection类型, collection名称
返回collection指针

创建EDM对象, 放入collection

在算法中访问数据

❖ getROColl和getRWColl的区别

- getROColl首先尝试在内存中寻找collection，如果找不到，**则访问输入文件尝试读入**，如果输入文件中也没有，则返回NULL。getROColl返回的collection**只读**。
- getRWColl首先尝试在内存中寻找collection，如果找不到，**则创建一个空的collection**。getRWColl返回的collection**可读写**。

getROColl多用来读文件中的collection

getRWColl多用来创建新的collection

如果getROColl和getRWColl都能满足你的需求，优先使用getROColl

getROColl和getRWColl要在execute()中使用，不能在initialize()中使用

在算法中访问数据

❖ Python配置文件

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import Sniper

task = Sniper.Task("task")
task.setLogLevel(3)

import ECALAna
alg = task.createAlg("ECALAnaAlg/calg")

import PodioDataSvc
pSvc = task.createSvc("PodioDataSvc")

import PodioSvc
Isvc = task.createSvc("PodioInputSvc/InputSvc")
Isvc.property("InputFile").set("reconstruction.root")

Osvc = task.createSvc("PodioOutputSvc/OutputSvc")
Osvc.property("OutputFile").set("output.root")
Osvc.property("OutputCollections").set( [ "RecECALShowerCol1" ] )

task.setEvtMax(100)
task.show()
task.run()
```

输入输出和内存服务由三个服务实现

- PodioDataSvc
- PodioInputSvc
- PodioOutputSvc

如果需要访问数据，PodioDataSvc是必须的

如果需要输入文件，配置PodioInputSvc和输入文件

如果需要输出，配置PodioOutputSvc和输出文件、输出的collection

五、向算法中传递参数

向算法中传递参数

- ❖ 在开发算法过程中，经常需要定义一些参数。将参数的值写死在C++代码中（硬编码），每次修改都要重新编译代码，是不合适的。
- ❖ 在OSCAR中，通常的做法是在Python脚本中配置这些参数，然后传递给算法。如果需要修改参数值，只需修改python脚本，或通过命令行（argparse）传入参数的值，无需重新编译软件。
- ❖ Sniper提供了这样的机制，可以自python向算法中传递变量：
 - Scalar type变量：整数、浮点数、布尔变量、字符串
 - 数组(vector)： scalar type变量的vector
 - 键值对(map)： scalar type变量的map

```
import PodioSvc
Isvc = task.createSvc("PodioInputSvc/InputSvc")
Isvc.property("InputFile").set("reconstruction.root")

Osvc = task.createSvc("PodioOutputSvc/OutputSvc")
Osvc.property("OutputFile").set("output.root")
Osvc.property("OutputCollections").set( [ "RecECALShowerColl1" ] )
```

向算法中传递参数

在算法类中声明成员变量

```
#pragma once

#include <SniperKernel/AlgBase.h>
#include <vector>
#include <TH1.h>

class ECALAnaAlg : public AlgBase
{
public :
    // Default constructor
    ECALAnaAlg(const std::string& name);
    // Default destructor
    virtual ~ECALAnaAlg();

    virtual bool initialize();
    virtual bool execute();
    virtual bool finalize();

private :
    float mFloatValue;
    std::vector<float> mFloatVector;
    TH1F* mHist;
};
```

在算法类构造函数中声明Property

```
// Declaration of the algorithm, by the name of the class.
DECLARE_ALGORITHM(ECALAnaAlg);

ECALAnaAlg::ECALAnaAlg(const std::string& name) : AlgBase(name)
{
    declProp("SomeValue", mFloatValue=42.0);
    declProp("SomeVector", mFloatVector);
}

// Destructor
ECALAnaAlg::~~ECALAnaAlg()
{ }

bool ECALAnaAlg::initialize()
{
    LogInfo << "mFloatValue: " << mFloatValue << std::endl;
    mHist = new TH1F("h", "h", 100, 0, 1.5);
    return true;
}
```

向算法中传递参数

Python配置

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import Sniper

task = Sniper.Task("task")
task.setLogLevel(3)

import ECALAna
alg = task.createAlg("ECALAnaAlg/calg")
alg.property("SomeValue").set(23.0)
alg.property("SomeVector").set([1.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 5.0, 8.0])

import PodioDataSvc
pSvc = task.createSvc("PodioDataSvc")

import PodioSvc
Isvc = task.createSvc("PodioInputSvc/InputSvc")
Isvc.property("InputFile").set("reconstruction.root")

Osvc = task.createSvc("PodioOutputSvc/OutputSvc")
Osvc.property("OutputFile").set("output.root")
Osvc.property("OutputCollections").set([ "RecECALShowerColl1" ])

task.setEvtMax(100)
task.show()
task.run()
```

运行结果

```
}
},
{
  "identifier": "PodioOutputSvc/OutputSvc",
  "properties": {
    "OutputCollections": [ "RecECALShowerColl1" ],
    "OutputFile": "output.root",
    "TransferAllBut": [],
    "TransferAllCollections": false,
    "TransferCollections": []
  }
}
],
"algorithms": [
  {
    "identifier": "ECALAnaAlg/calg",
    "properties": {
      "SomeValue": 23,
      "SomeVector": [ 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 ]
    }
  }
]
}
```

六、访问服务

在算法中访问服务

- ❖ OSCAR中有一些公共服务，可以用来实现数据处理和分析中的各种功能
- ❖ 如何在算法中调用这些服务？
- ❖ 例一：调用ROOTWriter写出直方图

```
#include <RootWriter/RootWriter.h>
#include <SniperKernel/SniperPtr.h>
```

```
#pragma once

#include <SniperKernel/AlgBase.h>
#include <vector>
#include <TH1.h>

class ECALAnaAlg : public AlgBase
{
public :
    // Default constructor
    ECALAnaAlg(const std::string& name);
    // Default destructor
    virtual ~ECALAnaAlg();

    virtual bool initialize();
    virtual bool execute();
    virtual bool finalize();

private :
    float mFloatValue;
    std::vector<float> mFloatVector;
    TH1F* mHist;
};
```

```
bool ECALAnaAlg::initialize()
{
    LogInfo << "mFloatValue: " << mFloatValue << std::endl;
    mHist = new TH1F("h", "h", 100, 0, 1.5);

    SniperPtr<RootWriter> ws(getParent(), "RootWriter");
    if (ws.valid())
    {
        ws->attach("Fkey/histDir", mHist);
    }

    return true;
}
```

```
bool ECALAnaAlg::execute()
{
    auto showers = getROColl(RecECALShowerCollection, "RecECALShowerCol");
    if (showers) {
        for (size_t i=0; i<showers->size(); ++i)
        {
            auto shower = showers->at(i);
            double energy = shower.getEnergy();
            mHist->Fill(energy);
        }
    }
}
```

在算法中访问服务

❖ 例一：调用ROOTWriter写出直方图

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import Sniper

task = Sniper.Task("task")
task.setLogLevel(3)

import ECALAna
alg = task.createAlg("ECALAnaAlg/calg")
alg.property("SomeValue").set(23.0)
alg.property("SomeVector").set([1.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 5.0, 8.0])

import RootWriter
svc = task.createSvc("RootWriter")
svc.property("Output").set({"Fkey" : "Hist.root"})

import PodioDataSvc
pSvc = task.createSvc("PodioDataSvc")

import PodioSvc
Isvc = task.createSvc("PodioInputSvc/InputSvc")
Isvc.property("InputFile").set("reconstruction.root")

Osvc = task.createSvc("PodioOutputSvc/OutputSvc")
Osvc.property("OutputFile").set("output.root")
Osvc.property("OutputCollections").set( [ "RecECALShowerColl" ])

task.setEvtMax(100)
task.show()
task.run()
```

性能分析

❖ 使用jMonitor工具分析内存消耗、磁盘I/O、CPU占用等信息

- jMonitor -h
- jMonitor --gen-log -n sim_gen_dtof --enable-monitor --enable-io-profile "python run.py"

❖ 使用SniperProfiler统计算法耗时

```
import SniperProfiling
```

```
profiling = task.createSvc("SniperProfiling")
```

❖ 使用valgrind工具分析内存泄漏、野指针、悬垂指针等疑难问题

- valgrind -h

```
##### SniperProfiling #####
```

| Name | Num of calls | Total(ms) | Mean(ms) | RMS(ms) |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| EventSamplingAlg12000 | | 1307.31399 | 0.65366 | 6.44149 |
| ITKWDigiAlg 2000 | 2000 | 188257.38791 | 94.12869 | 184.83125 |
| MDCDigiAlg 2000 | 2000 | 72463.01697 | 36.23151 | 26.92424 |
| ECALDigiAlg 2000 | 2000 | 380141.55820 | 190.07078 | 182.28040 |
| DTOFDigiAlg 2000 | 2000 | 128.51900 | 0.06426 | 0.09076 |
| RICHDigiAlg 2000 | 2000 | 6501.41400 | 3.25071 | 0.72662 |
| MUDDigiAlg 2000 | 2000 | 26942.33102 | 13.47117 | 10.54209 |
| ITKWClusterRecAlg2000 | | 53.33800 | 0.02667 | 0.01226 |
| MDCHitRecAlg1 2000 | 2000 | 255.57100 | 0.12779 | 0.07784 |
| HoughFinderAlg12000 | | 38514.52100 | 19.25726 | 8.36381 |
| FitTrackAlg1 2000 | 2000 | 121359.68007 | 60.67984 | 10.51385 |
| DeDxRecAlg 2000 | 2000 | 1149.50400 | 0.57475 | 0.11380 |
| TrackExtAlg1 2000 | 2000 | 102161.25196 | 51.08063 | 8.21864 |
| ECALRecAlg 2000 | 2000 | 241.93300 | 0.12097 | 0.21304 |
| DTOFRecAlg 2000 | 2000 | 14715.03802 | 7.35752 | 21.11030 |
| RICHRecAlg 2000 | 2000 | 1264618.69365 | 632.30935 | 247.60813 |
| MUDRecIdentifyAlg2000 | | 2856.64799 | 1.42832 | 9.44662 |
| GlobalWLPID 2000 | 2000 | 63.75300 | 0.03188 | 0.01493 |
| EventAssembler 2000 | 2000 | 118.45600 | 0.05923 | 0.05952 |
| TrackSummaryWriter2000 | | 811.19100 | 0.40560 | 0.43217 |
| EMCSummaryWriter2000 | | 32.31200 | 0.01616 | 0.01421 |
| DTOFSummaryWriter2000 | | 477.84200 | 0.23892 | 0.50032 |
| RICHSummaryWriter2000 | | 200.44100 | 0.10022 | 0.25225 |
| MUDSummaryWriter2000 | | 1.30200 | 0.00065 | 0.00062 |
| event 2000 | 2000 | 2229988.24876 | 1114.99412 | 373.59251 |

```
#####
```

第二部分小结

- ❖ 一、创建算法包
- ❖ 二、开发算法
- ❖ 三、配置和运行算法
- ❖ 四、访问数据
- ❖ 五、向算法中传递参数
- ❖ 六、访问服务
- ❖ 七、性能分析
- ❖ 所有教程中的代码可以在offline/Example/ECALAna算法包中找到
 - 建议按顺序练习

练习

Q&A

一、基于Gitlab的标准开发流程

OSCAR开发规则

❖ 开发流程

1. 计划
2. 开发
3. 合并
4. 发布

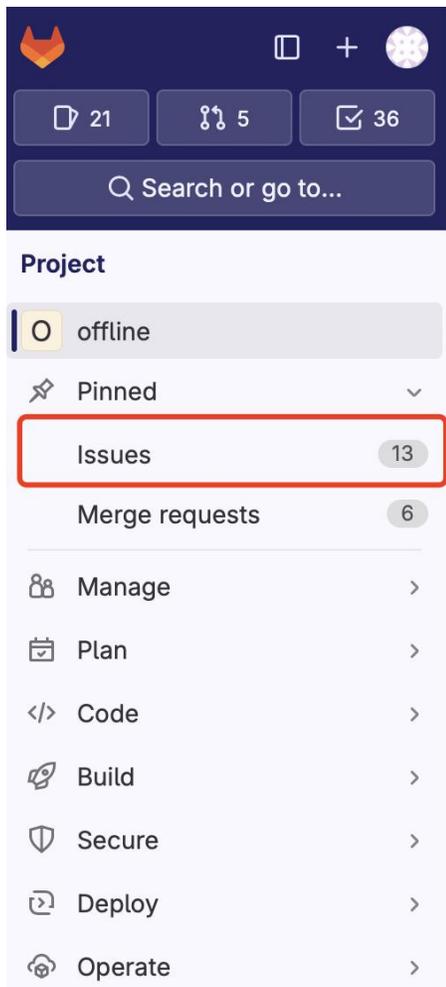
OSCAR开发规则

❖ 1. 计划

- 当开发者准备在OSCAR中开发，或建议新功能/算法/工具，或发现代码中的问题，请在gitlab系统中创建一个issue，并通知相关的子系统负责人（设置为assignee，gitlab系统会自动发邮件通知）。Issue中的文字描述要详细。如果汇报bug，请提供复现bug的环境和脚本。
- 相关子系统负责人视情况拆分issue，分配任务。
- 发起issue的人在issue中与开发者充分交流，并在开发结束后提供反馈。相关子系统负责人及时跟进开发进展，并决定什么时候可以关闭issue
- 相关的代码分支以issue的编号开头（例如：53-fix-geometry）

创建Issue

❖ 创建issue



HERDOS / offline

21 5 36

Search or go to...

Project

- offline
- Pinned
- Issues 13**
- Merge requests 6
- Manage >
- Plan >
- Code >
- Build >
- Secure >
- Deploy >
- Operate >

HERDOS / offline

offline

master offline / +

History

Find file

Edit

Code



Update the addpackage command and relavant packages

Li Teng authored 6 days ago



ddd5d569



| Name | Last commit | Last update |
|----------------------|--|--------------|
| CommonSvc | fixing compiling warnings | 8 months ago |
| DataManagement | Patch EventStore, and rename some ... | 1 month ago |
| DataModel | fixing compiling warnings | 8 months ago |
| Database | Manage to merge most of the current... | 9 months ago |
| Digitization | fixing compiling warnings | 8 months ago |
| Documentation/sphinx | Manage to merge most of the current... | 9 months ago |

New Issue

Title (required)

Type [?](#)

Description

Preview | **B** *I* |

Write a description or drag your files here...

Switch to rich text editing M+

Add [description templates](#) to help your contributors to communicate effectively!

This issue is confidential and should only be visible to team members with at least Reporter access.

Assignee

[Assign to me](#)

Due date

Milestone

Labels

-
-
- offline
- Pinned
- Issues**
- Merge r
- Manage
- Plan
- Code
- Build
- Secure

- ue
-
-
- 3
1 day ago
-
- 1
-
- 1
eeks ago
- 1
eeks ago

创建分支和MergeRequest

❖ 打开刚刚创建的issue

HERDOS / offline / Issues / #43

CI runner offline

Edit



Open

Issue created 1 week ago by Li Teng

CI runner is offline after the el9 update.



Drag your designs here or [click to upload](#).

Child items 0

No child items are currently assigned. Use child items to break down this issue into smaller parts

Linked items 0

Link issues together to show that they're related. [Learn more](#).

Related branches 1

Create merge request

✓ Create merge request and branch

Create branch

Branch name

43-ci-runner-offline-2

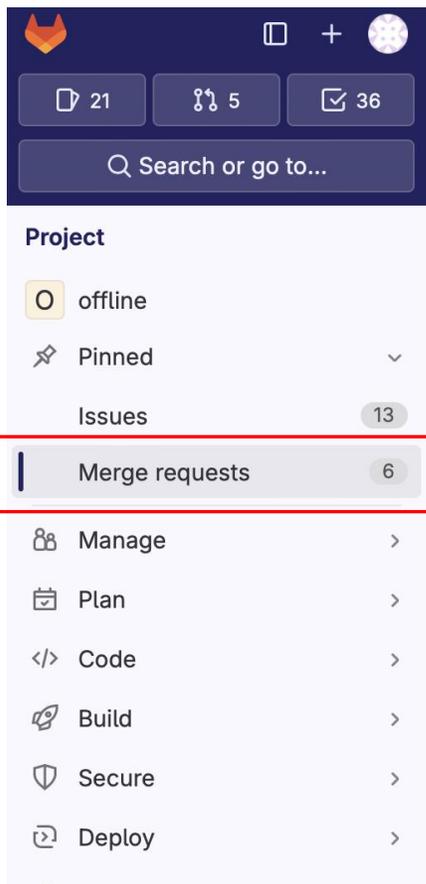
Branch name is available

Source (branch or tag)

master

Create merge request

创建MergeRequest



HERDOS sidebar navigation menu with the following items:

- 21
- 5
- 36
- Search or go to...
- Project
 - offline
 - Pinned
 - Issues (13)
 - Merge requests (6)**
 - Manage
 - Plan
 - Code
 - Build
 - Secure
 - Deploy

HERDOS / offline / Merge requests

✓ You pushed to [2024-tutorial](#) 16 minutes ago

Create merge request

Open 6 Merged 69 Closed 17 All 92

Bulk edit

New merge request

🕒 Search or filter results...

Created date ▾ ⌵

Draft: Resolve "adopt edm to support data of 2023 beam test"

!99 · created 2 weeks ago by 唐志成(TANG Zhicheng)

updated 2 weeks ago

Draft: Resolve "enrich examples"

!98 · created 2 weeks ago by 唐志成(TANG Zhicheng)

updated 1 week ago

Draft: Resolve "implementation of the payload trigger algorithms"

!97 · created 2 weeks ago by 徐明(Xu Ming)

updated 4 days ago

Draft: Resolve "implement the geometry of beam test 2023"

!93 · created 1 month ago by 唐志成(TANG Zhicheng)

updated 4 weeks ago

创建MergeRequest

New merge request

Source branch

herdos/offline



Select source branch



 Select a branch to compare

Compare branches and continue

Target branch

herdos/offline



master



Update the addpackage command and relavant packages

Li Teng authored Aug 01, 2024



ddd5d569



New merge request

From `2024-tutorial` into `master` [Change branches](#)

Title (required)

- Mark as draft
Drafts cannot be merged until marked ready.

Description

Preview | **B** *I* |

Describe the goal of the changes and what reviewers should be aware of.

Switch to rich text editing

Add [description templates](#) to help your contributors to communicate effectively!

Assignee

Unassigned [Assign to me](#)

Reviewer

Unassigned

Milestone

Select milestone

Labels

Select label

Merge options

- Delete source branch when merge request is accepted.
- Squash commits when merge request is accepted.

Commits 1 **Pipelines** 1 **Changes** 9

Aug 07, 2024

prepare code for tutorial
Li Teng authored 18 minutes ago

dedf3c3c

OSCAR开发规则

❖ 2. 开发

- Master（主分支）不接受直接commit. 支持branch-mergeRequest和fork-branch-mergeRequest两种开发模式
- branch-mergeRequest指的是先从master创建分支，在分支上开发代码，开发完毕后合并。这是建议的开发模式。
- fork-branch-mergeRequest指的是先fork私人仓库，在私人仓库开发代码，开发完毕后合并到主仓库分支，检查审核完毕后再合并到master的开发模式。对整个OSCAR有较大影响的开发、大规模、长期的开发不要使用这种模式。
- commit信息、issue中的讨论、代码注释等一律使用英文。commit信息要简要、精确。
- 代码开发必须遵守代码规范
- 新开发的功能、算法、工具等需要提供测试
- 文档需要随代码一并更新、补充

创建fork仓库

HERDOS / offline

You pushed to [2024-tutorial](#) at [HERDOS / offline](#) 4 minutes ago

Create merge request

offline

master offline / +

History Find file Edit Code

Update the addpackage command and relavant packages
Li Teng authored 6 days ago

| Name | Last commit | Last update |
|----------------------|--|--------------|
| CommonSvc | fixing compiling warnings | 8 months ago |
| DataManagement | Patch EventStore, and rename some ... | 1 month ago |
| DataModel | fixing compiling warnings | 8 months ago |
| Database | Manage to merge most of the current... | 9 months ago |
| Digitization | fixing compiling warnings | 8 months ago |
| Documentation/sphinx | Manage to merge most of the current... | 9 months ago |

Project information
Herd Offline Software

237 Commits
29 Branches
7 Tags
35.7 MiB Project Storage
4 Releases

README
CI/CD configuration
Wiki
+ Add Kubernetes cluster
+ Configure Integrations

Fork 5

创建fork仓库

HERDOS / offline / Fork project

21 5 36

Project

- offline
- Pinned
- Issues 13
- Merge requests 6
- Manage
- Plan
- Code
- Build
- Secure
- Deploy
- Operate
- Monitor
- Analyze
- Settings

HERDOS / offline / Fork project



Fork project

A fork is a copy of a project. Forking a repository allows you to make changes without affecting the original project.

Project name

Must start with a lowercase or uppercase letter, digit, emoji, or underscore. Can also contain dots, pluses, dashes, or spaces.

Project URL

Project slug

Want to organize several dependent projects under the same namespace? [Create a group](#)

Project description (optional)

Branches to include

- All branches
- Only the default branch master

Visibility level

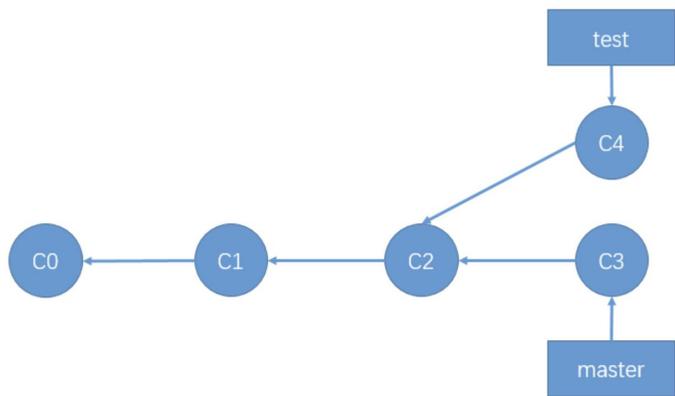
-  Private
Project access must be granted explicitly to each user. If this project is part of a group, access will be granted to members of the group.
-  Internal
The project can be accessed by any logged in user.
-  Public
The project can be accessed without any authentication.

OSCAR开发规则

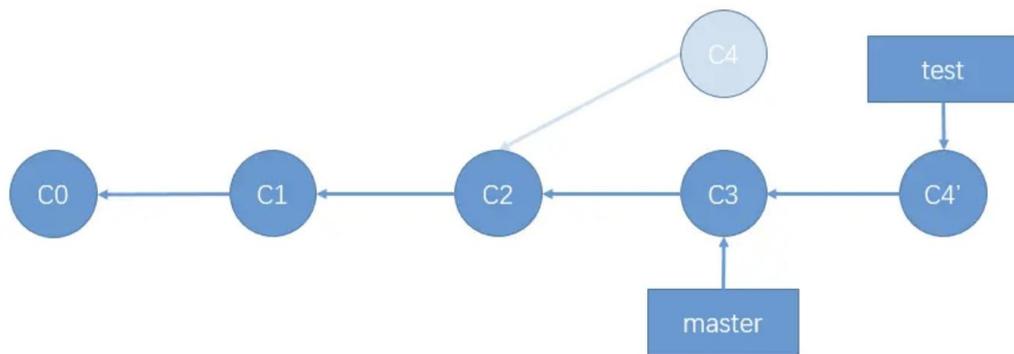
❖ 3. 合并

- 在代码合并到master前，请保证1) 所有的讨论thread已经结束；2) 所有的代码冲突已经解决；3) 所有的CI测试已经通过；4) 相关子系统负责人同意。
- 如果分支和master的代码已经互相偏离，并产生冲突，请使用变基（rebase）的方法解决冲突
- 为了保证主干的历史简洁，合并代码时请勾选squash-commits，并使用fastforward（默认）方法避免产生merge commit
- 分支之间的合并应尽量避免，除非确实需要
- 每个MergeRequest需要指定负责人和审核人，负责人一般是相关开发者，审核人一般是子系统负责人。原则上负责人和审核人不是一个人。

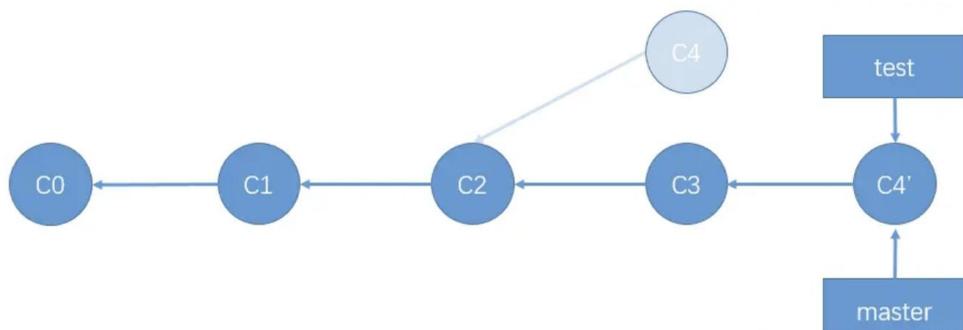
代码冲突和变基



变基前



变基后



合并后

代码冲突和变基

1. Open a terminal and change to your project.

2. Ensure you have the latest contents of the target branch. In this example, the target branch is `main`:

```
git fetch origin main
```

3. Check out your branch:

```
git checkout my-branch
```

4. Optional. Create a backup of your branch:

```
git branch my-branch-backup
```

Changes added to `my-branch` after this point are lost if you restore from the backup branch.

5. Rebase against the main branch:

```
git rebase origin/main
```

6. If merge conflicts exist:

a. Fix the conflicts in your editor.

b. Add the files:

```
git add .
```

c. Continue the rebase:

```
git rebase --continue
```

7. Force push your changes to the target branch, while protecting others' commits:

```
git push origin my-branch --force-with-lease
```

详细解释请见：

https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/topics/git/git_rebase.html

常用的Git命令

- ❖ git clone : 下载仓库
- ❖ git checkout: 切换分支
- ❖ git add: 将更改过的文件加入工作区
- ❖ git mv: 重命名、移动文件
- ❖ git rm: 删除文件
- ❖ git restore: 恢复
- ❖ git status: 查看工作区状态
- ❖ git commit: 提交更改
- ❖ git pull: 更新本地仓库
- ❖ git push: 推送本地代码到远程仓库

运行git -h 查看全部子命令
运行git 子命令 -h查看详细说明

一般的Git工作流程

- ❖ 第一步：创建issue和Branch
- ❖ 第二步：下载代码，选择分支
 - `git clone https://git.ustc.edu.cn/oscar1/offline.git`
 - `git checkout branch_name`
- ❖ 第三步：开发代码
- ❖ 第四步：Stage the changes
 - `git add`
 - `git rm`
 - `git mv`
- ❖ 第五步：提交代码
 - `git commit -m "I have changed xxxxxx"`
- ❖ 第六步：推送远程仓库
 - `git push`
- ❖ 第七步：提醒、等待审核者审核和反馈；修改代码或合并分支。

二、代码规范

代码规范

❖ <https://git.ustc.edu.cn/oscar1/offline/-/blob/main/Documentation/sphinx/source/appendix/appendix.md>

❖ 算法包规范

- 算法包命名使用Pascal Case命名方法。例如：DetectorSimulation, DetSim, ECALAna, CaloPCA
- 算法包目录结构：
 - CMakeList.txt: 编译规则
 - <PackageName>/: 需要开放给其它包的头文件: *.h
 - src/: 源文件: *.cc; 不需要开放的头文件。
 - python/: python代码
 - share/: 运行脚本、测试脚本
 - compact/: DD4hep定义的几何
 - g4macro/: GEANT4 macro文件 *.g4mac

代码规范

- ❖ Namespace: 小写的短字符串
- ❖ 类名: Pascal Case命名方法, 如ECALAnaAlg
- ❖ 变量名:
 - 按照public, protected和private的顺序排列
 - 普通类成员以m_开头, 如m_energy
 - 静态变量以s_开头, 如s_count
 - 常量以k开头, 如kGainRatio
 - 全局变量以g开头, 如gEnv
- ❖ 函数名:
 - 函数名: Camel Case: setEnergy()
 - 局部变量和函数参数: Camel Case : nbytes,recoEnergy

代码规范

❖ 其它:

- 一个header内通常只定义一个类，处类内部成员所需额外的类/结构体
- header需要防止重复编译：
 - #pragma once
 - 或者

```
#ifndef NAMESPACE_CLASSNAME_H
#define NAMESPACE_CLASSNAME_H
...
#endif//NAMESPACE_CLASSNAME_H
```
- inline函数定义在头文件中
- 缩进：建议使用四个空格，不要使用tab；花括号{ }单独占一行
- 成员变量需在构造函数赋初始值

代码规范

❖ 代码注释：

- 单行注释：//
- 多行注释：

```
/**  
*  
*  
*/
```

- 每个头文件顶部须注释类的描述（多行注释，包括简要功能介绍、作者和email）
- 每个成员函数和变量声明时须用单行注释简要描述
- 每个函数在定义时用注释简要描述其功能、返回值和参数。建议根据Doxygen规则书写注释，以自动产生reference documentation
 - <https://www.doxygen.nl/manual/index.html>