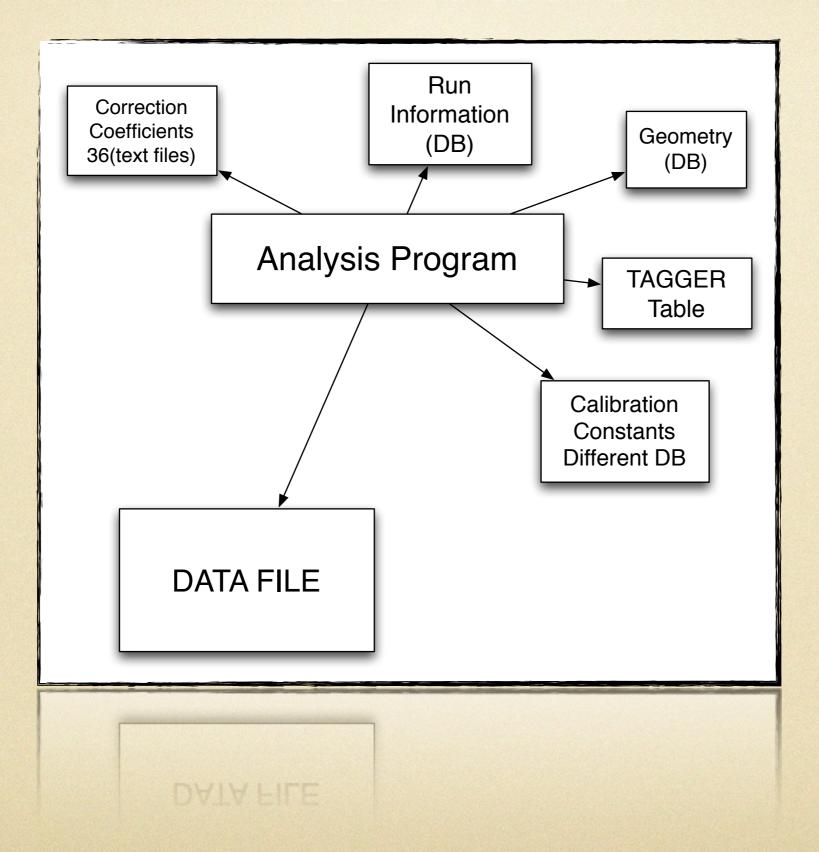
# CLAS data format (HDF5)

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#### Motivation

- For higher level physics analysis more complicated
   DST structure is needed.
- Current DST structures do not provide tools for storing Physics Analysis Results.
- There are no universal structures defined for the CLAS data (correction codes, etc.).
- For data-mining project we need unified DST structure for all the run periods (acceptances,run information, flux, etc.).

# Motivation



# The good, the bad, the ugly BOS

- if DDL file is modified by someone, the existing programs will get affected if new DST is written.
- if DDL file is changed the C++ structures have to be recompiled (bankdefs, clasbanks).
- If new Bank is added to DST one has to get the DDL file to use it.

#### CLASTOOL (ROOT)

- bank class is modified the CLASTOOL has to be recompiled to use the new version of DST.
- breaks compatibility with older DSTs.
- can not be used without compiled class dictionary.

# The good, the bad, the ugly

#### **EVIO**

- database (mysql) driven bank structure can not be used on the plane (though Airtran has internet)
- changes in the database of the bank structure will render older DSTs useless (unless version history is kept).
- no custom class or dataset can be added to the existing file (in principle it can be done but again, it is structure dependent).

# Why another format?

- Do we really need another data format?
- Existing formats used at CLAS.

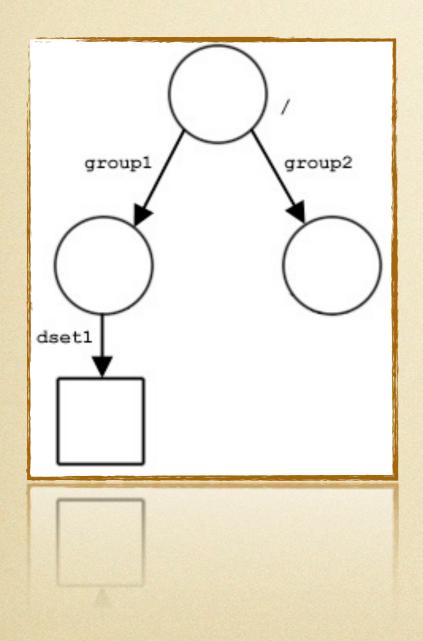
FORMAT	Browser	NS Read	Custom Obj	Versatile
EVIO	NO	N/A	NO	NO
BOS	NO	NO	NO	NO
CLASTOOL	YES	YES	NO	NO
ROOTBEER	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HDF5	YES	YES	YES	YES

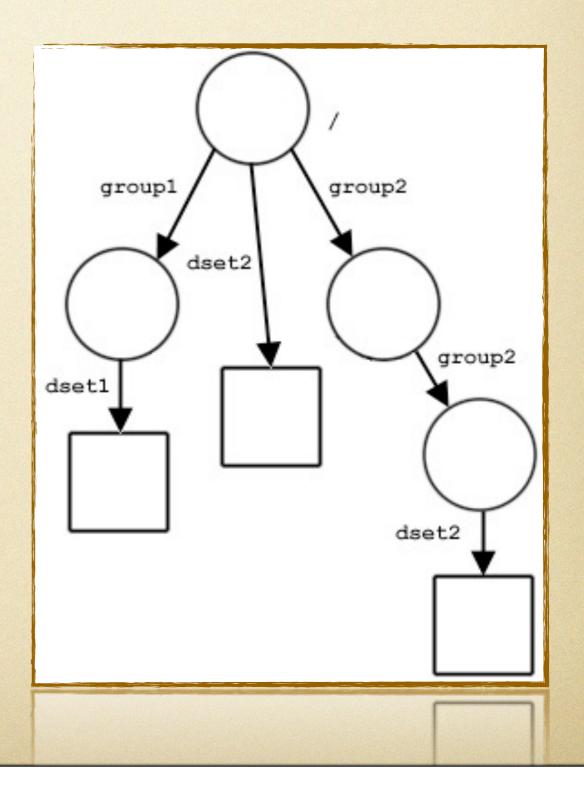
# Why HDF5?

- A versatile data model that can represent complex data and objects.
- A completely portable file format with no limit on the number or size of data objects in the collection.
- A software library that runs on a range of computational platforms, from laptops to massively parallel systems, and implements a high-level API with C, C++, Fortran 90, and Java interfaces.

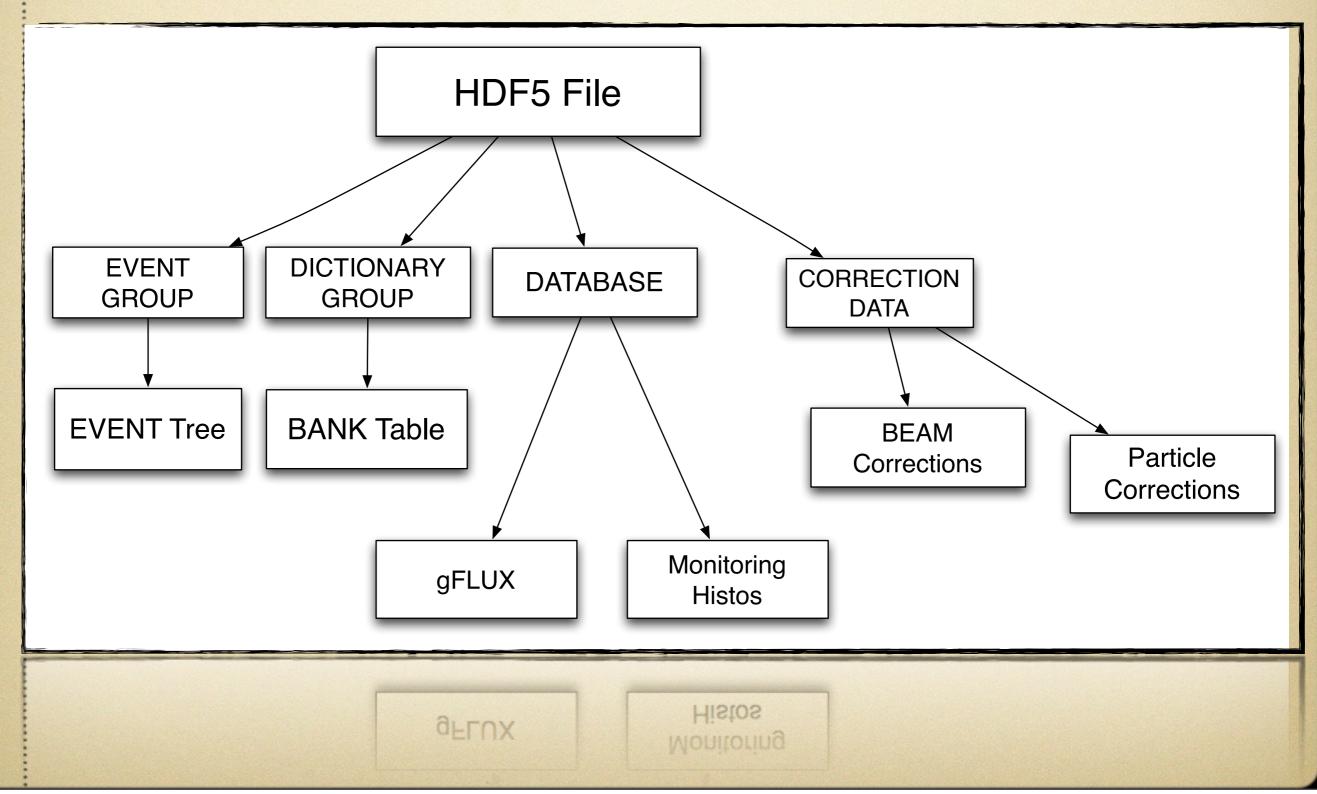
# Why HDF5?

• HDF - Hierarchical Data Format





## Data Structure



#### New Data Format

- Dictionary driven data storage (Tables in HDF)
- Random Access Read/Write.
- Data Compression with Zlib (3 times smaller than BOS).
- Allows Custom objects to be embedded in the file (ex. correction constants, flux constants).
- Highly extendable Bank structure.
- Cross-platform compatibility.

### Bank Dictionaries

Reading Particle information from both banks will be the same.

Entry	Туре	
charge	int	
pid	int	
px	float	
py	float	
pz	float	
VX	float	
vy	float	
VZ	float	

```
Vector mom;
mom.setX(bank.get("Px"));
mom.setX(bank.get("Pz"));
Vector vert;
vert.setX(bank.get("vx"));
vert.setX(bank.get("vy"));
vert.setX(bank.get("vy"));
```

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Entry	Туре	
VX	float	
px	float	
charge	int	
ру	float	
vy	float	
pid	int	
VZ	float	
pz	float	
quality	float	
flag	int	

## Performance

• Big issue of implementation was performance.

benchmarks are done on MacBook (800 MHz bus), 5400 Rpm Hard Drive

Action	Time (sec)
Write (1M events)	188
Read/Analyze (1M events)	41
Read (1M events)	8
Scan (1M events)	7

#### Bank Creation

- To create a bank one needs to specify the bank variables and types.
- Register with the package RUN-TIME (it will be stored in the file as a dictionary table).
- End user has to know of the existence of the bank, and entry name to use it (DST printout provides the information).
- If a program is already using the bank entry, and the bank is modified in the new release, the code does not get affected.
- Easy to pass around DST's generated by different run groups.

# The good, the bad, the ugly HDF5

- Bank structure stored with the DST provides backward compatibility (no re-compile, no ddl).
- Easy to share custom DST's between the groups.
- Fast file scanning (done) for DST viewer (work in progress).
- Custom embedded objects in the DST file (I like this one a lot).
- A physics analysis framework can be build around it.

## HDF5!

a caveman could use it.