More on User Interface

Igor Semeniouk
LLR, CNRS - Ecole Polytechnique

Slides from
Laurent GARNIER, IRISA / INS2I / CNRS
Ivana Hrivnacova, IPN / IN2P3 / CNRS

Based on Makoto Asai (SLAC) slides

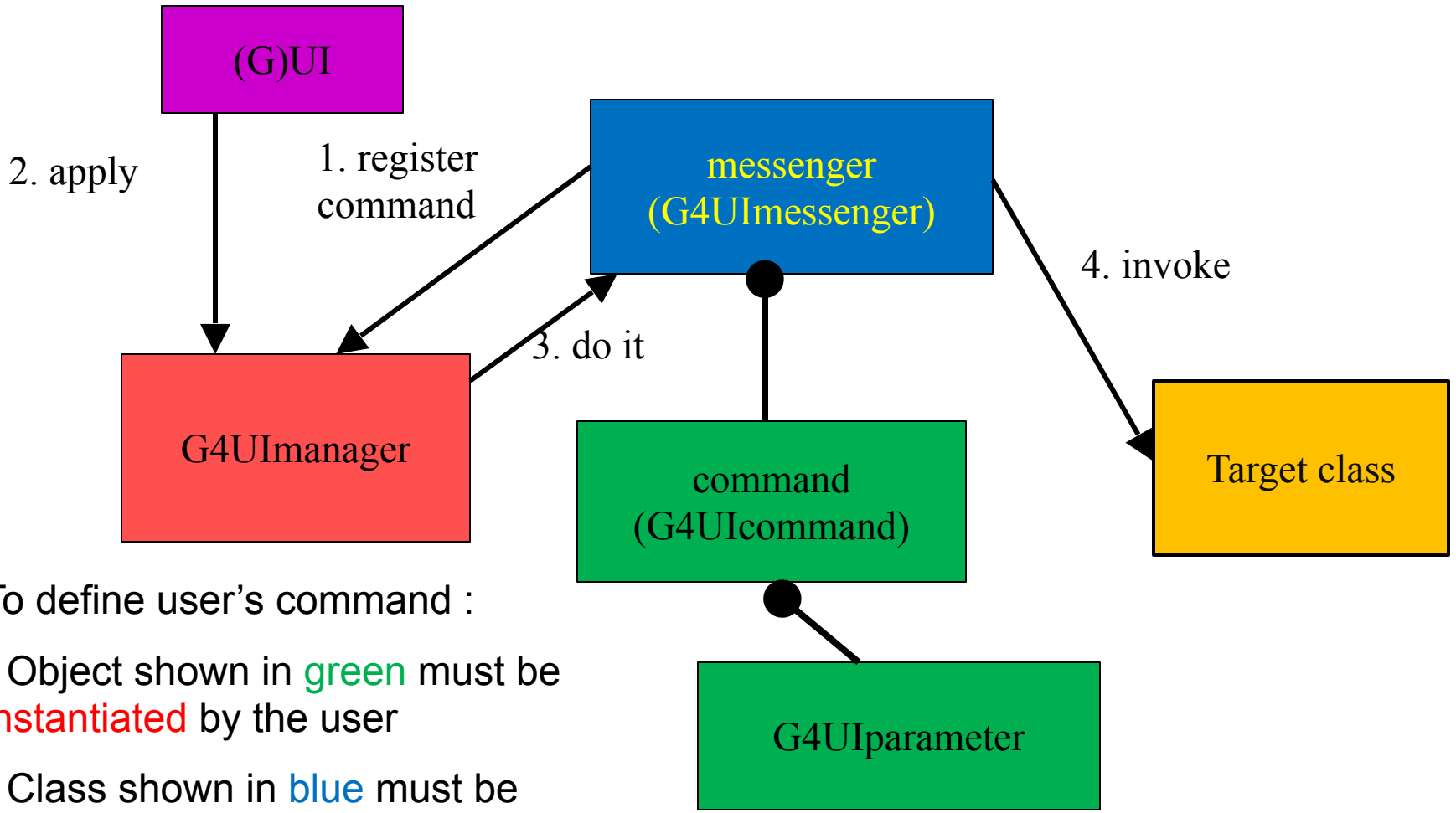
GEANT4
A SIMULATION TOOLKIT

Contents

- Mechanism of UI command
- Defining basic UI command
- Defining complex UI command
- Using *G4GenericMessenger*

Mechanism of UI command

Mechanism of UI command



To define user's command :

- Object shown in green must be instantiated by the user

- Class shown in blue must be implemented and instantiated by the user

Messenger class

- Each messenger class must be derived from G4UImessenger base class. A messenger class can handle more than one UI commands.
- A messenger class should be instantiated by the constructor of the target class to which commands should be delivered, and should be deleted by the destructor of the target class.
- Methods of messenger class
  - Constructor
    - Define (instantiate) commands / command directories
  - Destructor
    - Delete commands / command directories
  - void SetNewValue(G4UIcommand* command, G4String newValue)
    - Convert "newValue" parameter string to appropriate value(s) and invoke an appropriate method of the target class
    - This method is invoked when a command is issued.
  - G4String GetCurrentValue(G4UIcommand* command)
    - Access to an appropriate get-method of the target class and convert the current value(s) to a string
    - This method is invoked when the current value(s) of parameter(s) of a command is asked by (G)UI.

Defining basic UI command

Definition (instantiation) of a command

- To be implemented in the constructor of a messenger class.

```
A01DetectorConstMessenger::A01DetectorConstMessenger
(A01DetectorConstruction* tgt)
:target(tgt)
{
  fMydetDir = new G4UIdirectory("/mydet/");
  fMydetDir->SetGuidance("A01 detector setup commands.");

  fArmCmd = new G4UIcmdWithADoubleAndUnit("/mydet/armAngle",
     this);
  fArmCmd->SetGuidance("Rotation angle of the second arm.");
  fArmCmd->SetParameterName("angle",true);
  fArmCmd->SetRange("angle>=0. && angle<180.");
  fArmCmd->SetDefaultValue(30.);
  fArmCmd->SetDefaultUnit("deg");
}
```

- Guidance can (should) be more than one lines. The first line is utilized as a short description of the command.

G4UIcommand and its derivatives

- G4UIcommand is a class which represent a UI command. G4UIparameter represents a parameter.
- G4UIcommand can be directly used for a UI command. Geant4 provides its derivatives according to the types of associating parameters. These derivative command classes already have necessary parameter class object(s), thus you don't have to instantiate G4UIparameter object(s).
  - G4UIcmdWithoutParameter
  - G4UIcmdWithAString
  - G4UIcmdWithABool
  - G4UIcmdWithAnInteger
  - G4UIcmdWithADouble, G4UIcmdWithADoubleAndUnit
  - G4UIcmdWith3Vector, G4UIcmdWith3VectorAndUnit
  - G4UIdirectory
- A UI command with other type of parameters must be defined by G4UIcommand base class with G4UIparameter.

Parameter name(s)

- These methods are available for derivative command classes which take parameter(s).

```
void SetParameterName(
    const char*parName,
    G4bool omittable,
    G4bool currentAsDefault=false);
void SetParameterName(
    const char*namX, const char*namY, const char*namZ,
    G4bool omittable,
    G4bool currentAsDefault=false);
```

- Parameter names are used in help, and also in the definition of parameter range.
- If "omittable" is true, the command can be issued without this particular parameter, and the default value will be used.
- If "currentAsDefault" is true, current value of the parameter is used as a default value, otherwise default value must be defined with SetDefaultValue() method.

Range, unit and candidates

```
void SetRange(const char* rangeString)
```

- Available for a command with numeric-type parameters.
- Range of parameter(s) must be given in C++ syntax.

```
aCmd->SetRange("x>0. && y>z && z<(x+y)");
```

- Not only comparison with hard-coded number but also comparison between variables and simple calculation are available.
- Names of variables must be defined by SetParameterName() method.

```
void SetDefaultUnit(const char* defUnit)
void SetUnitCategory(const char* unitCategory)
```

- Available for a command which takes unit.
- Once the default unit is defined, no other unit of different dimension will be accepted.
- Alternatively, you can define a dimension (unit category) without setting a default unit.

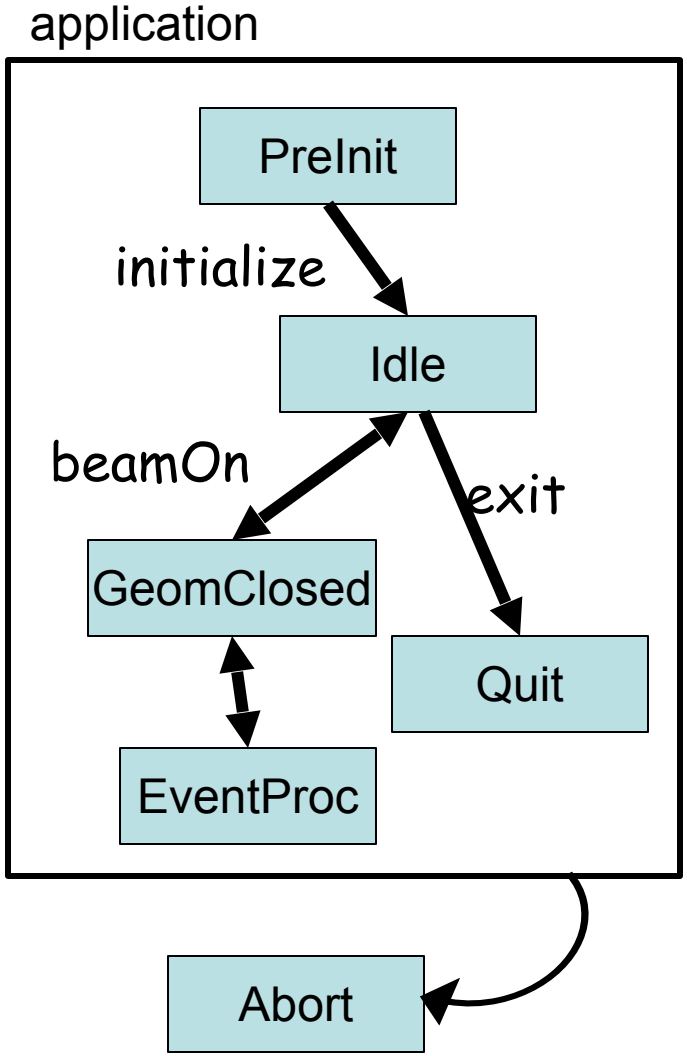
```
void SetCandidates(const char* candidateList)
```

- Available for a command with string type parameter
- Candidates must be delimited by a space.
- Candidates can be dynamically updated.

Available state

```
void AvailableForStates(G4ApplicationState s1,…)
```

- Define command's applicability for Geant4 states.
- Geant4 has six application states.
  - G4State_PreInit
  - G4State_Idle
  - G4State_GeomClosed
  - G4State_EventProc
  - (G4State_Quit, G4State_Abort)



Conversion between string and values

- Derivatives of G4UIcommand with numeric and boolean parameters have corresponding conversion methods.
- From a string to value

```
G4bool GetNewBoolValue(const char*)
G4int GetNewIntValue(const char*)
G4double GetNewDoubleValue(const char*)
G4ThreeVector GetNew3VectorValue(const char*)
```

  - To be used in SetNewValue() method in messenger.
  - Unit is taken into account automatically.
- From value to string

```
G4String ConvertToString(...)
G4String ConvertToString(...,const char* unit)
```

  - To be used in GetCurrentValue() method in messenger.

SetNewValue and GetCurrentValue

```
void A01DetectorConstMessenger
::SetNewValue(G4UIcommand* command,G4String newValue)
{
  if( command==fArmCmd )
  { target->SetArmAngle(fArmCmd->GetNewDoubleValue(newValue)); }
}

G4String A01DetectorConstMessenger
::GetCurrentValue(G4UIcommand* command)
{
  G4String cv;
  if( command==fArmCmd ) {
    cv = fArmCmd->ConvertToString(target->GetArmAngle(),"deg");
  }
  return cv;
}
```

Complex commands

Complex commands

- Complicated UI command means a UI command with parameters which is not included in the deliverable classes
- Eg. a command which requires two different parameters:

  /path/my_command parA parB

- Such a command can be defined by G4UIcommand class with G4UIparameter.

```
myCmd = new G4UIcommand("/path/my_command", this);
myCmd->SetGuidance("My command with two parameters");

G4UIparameter* parA = new G4UIparameter("parA", 'i', false);
myCmd->SetParameter(parA);
G4UIparameter* parB = new G4UIparameter("parB", 'd', false);
myCmd->SetParameter(parB);
```

G4GenericMessenger

G4GenericMessenger

- Since Geant4 9.6 release it is possible to define UI commands using G4GenericMessenger class without a need of implementing your own messenger classed
- The commands can be created in four ways
  - Using G4GenericMessenger::DeclareProperty() / G4GenericMessenger::DeclarePropertyWithUnit()
    - Which associates the command with a class data member (of G4int, G4double, G4String or G4ThreeVector type)
  - Using G4GenericMessenger::DeclareMethod() / G4GenericMessenger::DeclareMethodWithUnit()
    - Which associates the command with a class member function

Use of Generic Messenger (1/2)

To define a command associated with a class data member

MyRunAction.hh

```
class MyRunAction :
        G4UserRunAction
{
  public:
     MyEventAction();
     ~MyEventAction();

   private:
     G4GenericMessenger* fMessenger;
     G4bool  fSaveData;
};
```

MyRunAction.cc

```
MyUserAction::MyRunAction
  : G4UserRunAction(), fMessenger(0)
 {
   fMessenger
     = new G4GenericMessenger(
                  this, "/myRun/", "My run control");

   // Define /myRun/setSaveDatacommand
   G4GenericMessenger::Command& setSaveDataCmd
     = fMessenger
         ->DeclareProperty("setSaveData",
               fSaveData,
               "(In)Activate saving data");

    setSaveDataCmd. SetStates(G4State_Idle);
};
```

Use of Generic Messenger (2/2)

To define a command associated with a class member function

MyDetectorConstruction.hh

```
class MyDetectorConstruction :
        G4VUserDetectorConstruction
{
  public:
    MyUserAction();
    ~MyUserAction();

     void SetMagField();

   private:
    G4GenericMessenger* fMessenger;
};
```

MyDetectorConstruction.cc

```
MyDetectorConstruction::MyDetectorConstruction
 : G4VUserDetectorConstruction(), fMessenger(0)
{
  fMessenger
    = new G4GenericMessenger(
                this, "/myDet/", "My detector control");

  // Define /myDet/setMagField command
  G4GenericMessenger::Command& setMagFieldCmd
    = fMessenger
        ->DeclareMethod("setMagField",
              &B4DetectorConstruction::SetMagField,
              "Define magnetic field value (in X direction");

   setMagFieldCmd.SetUnitCategory("Magnetic flux");
};
```

G4GenericMessenger : Command properties (1/2)

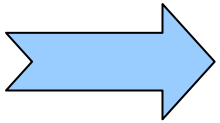
- The commands can be given their guidance, unit, unit category, range, candidates, applicable states via their set methods:
  - SetStates(G4ApplicationState s0);
  - SetRange(const G4String& range);
  - SetGuidance(const G4String& s) ;
  - SetUnit(const G4String&, unitSpec = UnitDefault);
  - SetUnitCategory(const G4String& u);
  - SetCandidates(const G4String&);
  - ...

G4GenericMessenger : Command properties (2/2)

- Setting properties can be chained
  - No interim local variable is then needed

```
// Define /myRun/setSize command
G4GenericMessenger::Command& setSizeCmd
  = fMessenger
      ->DeclareProperty("setSize",
            fSize,
            "Set size of something");

setSizeCmd. SetStates(G4State_PreInit);
setSizeCmd. SetUnitCategory("Length");
setSizeCmd. SetDefaultUnit("cm");
```



```
// Define /myRun/setSize command
fMessenger
  ->DeclareProperty("setSize",
        fSize,
        "Set size of something")
        .SetStates(G4State_PreInit)
        .SetUnitCategory("Length")
        .SetDefaultUnit("cm");
```