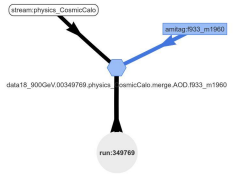
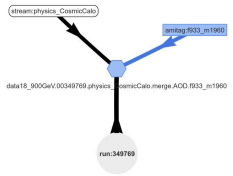


Status of EI Core & UI

- Status
- MC Dataset Overlaps
- New Aux Accessors
- Graph DB
  - Database
  - Web Service
  - Migration plans

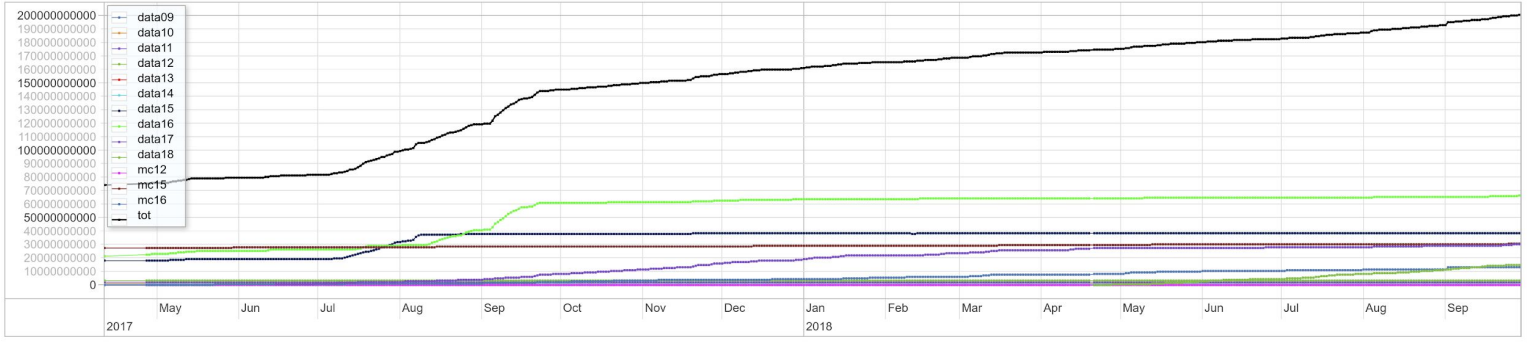
Julius Hrivnac, LAL
EI WS, 1 Oct 2018, CERN



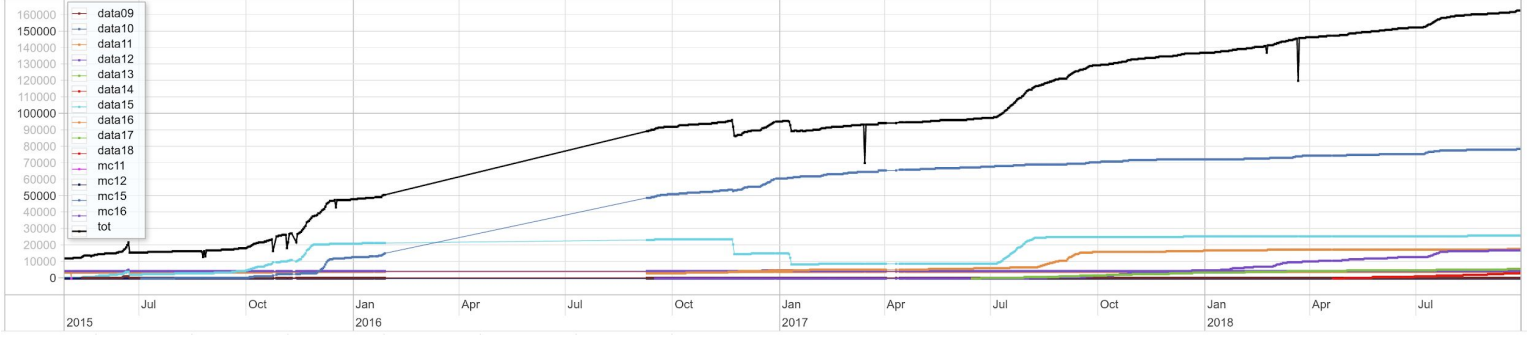
Status - Import

More than 200 000 000 000 events available !

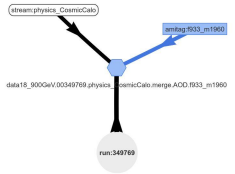
Events (200819704088 @ 2018-09-30)



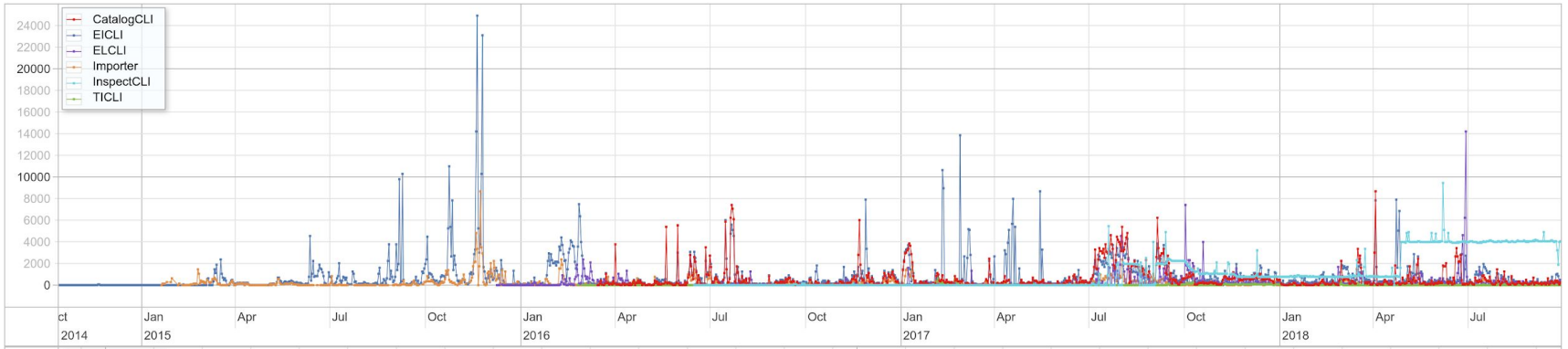
Datasets (163033 @ 2018-09-30)

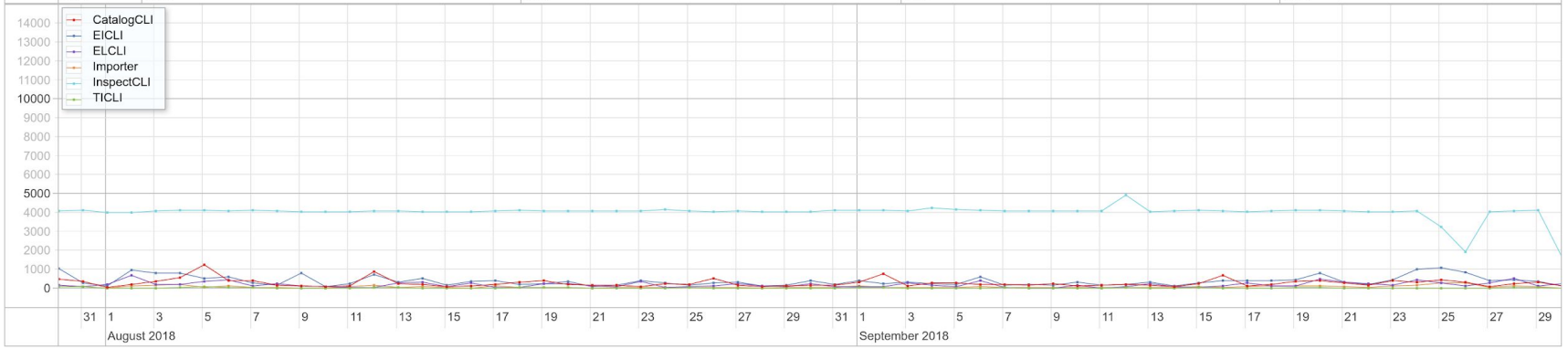


Status - Access

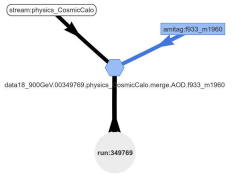


Daily Access statistics (3232909 @ 2018-09-30)

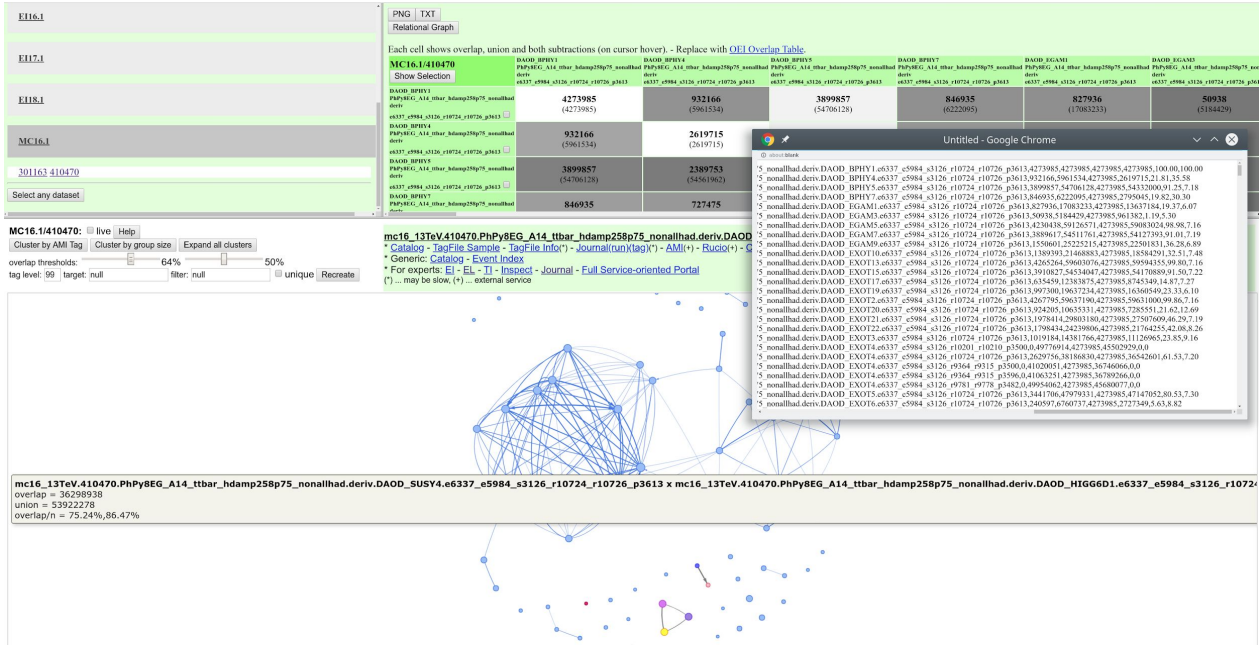




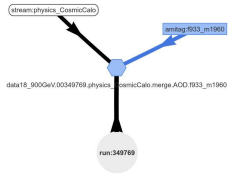
MC Dataset Overlaps



- Implemented on request for run MC16.1/410470
  - Different handling of RunNumbers
- Triggered some improvements to general interface
- New possibility: TXT export from WS



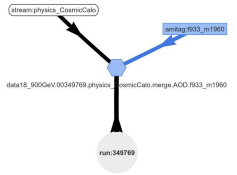
New Aux Accessors



- `net.hep.atlas.Database.EIHadoop.Accessor.Aux.`**`Filler`**
  - Fill TagFile with missing columns from another TagFile
  - For example: fill trigger info from AOD to DAOD
- `net.hep.atlas.Database.EIHadoop.Accessor.Aux.`**`Unique`**
  - Extract only unique events from a set of TagFiles

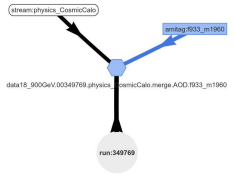
```
$ ei -query ... -mr ... -aux ...
```

Graph Databases



- Traditional data structures in HEP:
  - tuples (tables)
  - trees
  - nested tuples (trees of tuples)
  - relational (SQL-like)
- Schemafull or schemaless
- **But many of our data are graph-like** & schemaless
  - **Entities with relations**
  - G = (V, E) # *graph = (vectors, edges)*
- Not well covered by relational (SQL) databases
  - We don’t need only a possibility to add new data with pre-defined relations
  - We need to add new relations
- Graph databases exist since a long time
  - Matured only recently thanks to Big Data & AI
  - Very good implementations & (de-facto) standards available

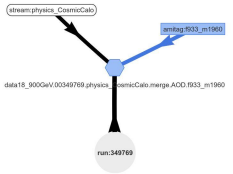
Graph Database for EI



- **Large parts of EI data are graph-like**
  - Catalog:
    - Various relations between dataset
    - Dataset overlaps
  - Events:
    - Versions of the same event in different places

Graph Databases

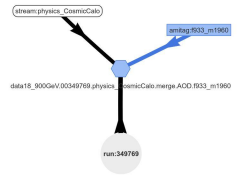
Standards & Choices

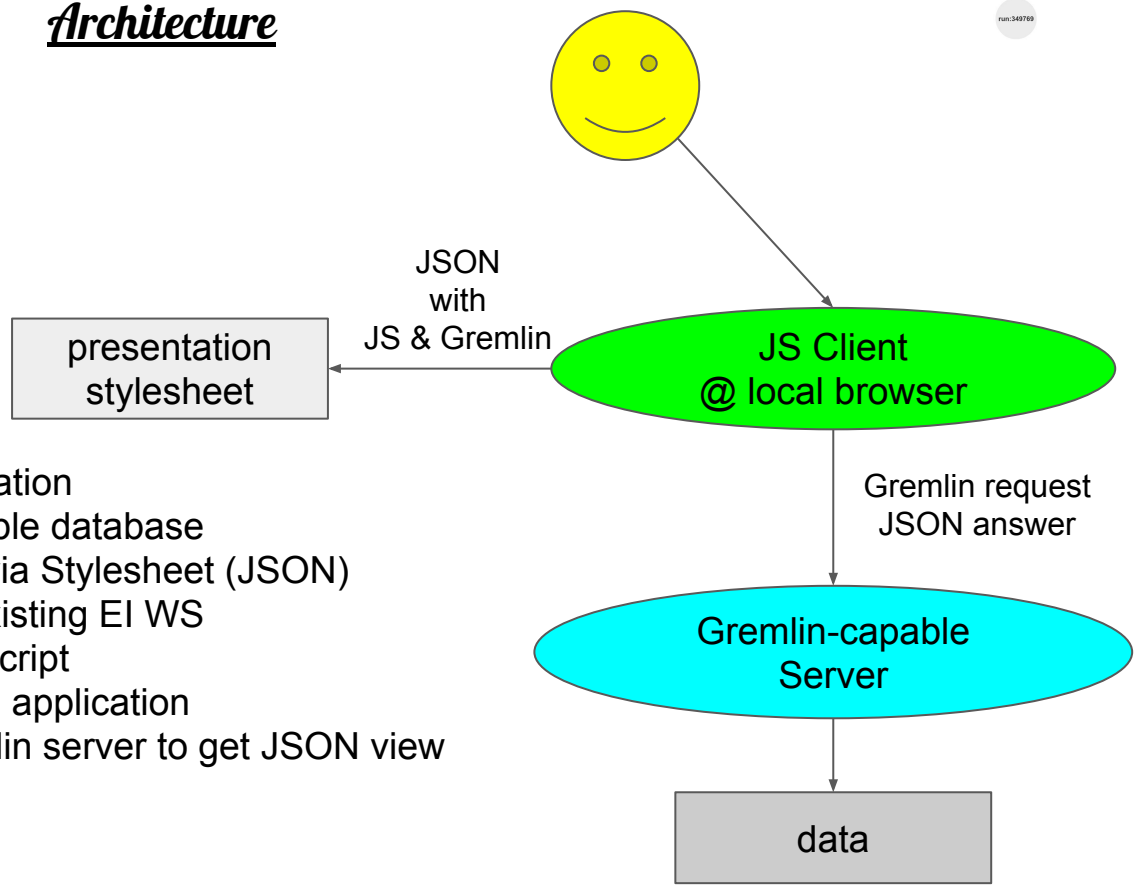


- De-facto standard language/api: **Gremlin**
  - Gremlin is a functional, data-flow language to traverse a property graph. Every Gremlin traversal is composed of a sequence of (potentially nested) steps. A step performs an atomic operation on the data stream. Every step is either a *map*-step (transforming the objects in the stream), a *filter*-step (removing objects from the stream), or a *sideEffect*-step (computing statistics about the stream).
  - Gremlin supports transactional & non-transactional processing in declarative or imperative manner.
  - Gremlin can be expressed in all languages supporting function composition & nesting.
  - Supported languages: Java, Groovy, Scala, Python, Ruby, Go, …
- Commonly used framework: **TinkerPop**
- Leading implementation: **JanusGraph**
  - Supported storage backends: Cassandra, HBase, Google Cloud, Oracle BerkeleyDB
  - Supported graph data analytics: Spark, Giraph, Hadoop
  - Supported searches: Elastic Search, Solr, Lucene
- Chosen visualisation: **visj.org**

Graph Database for EI

Architecture

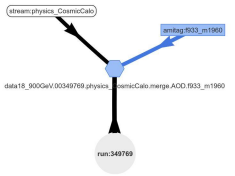




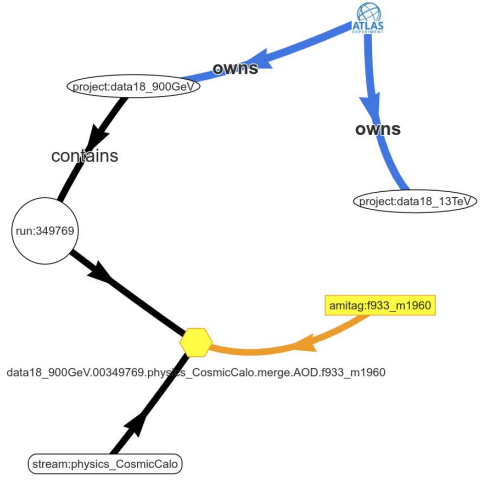
- Using standard Graph DB
  - Importing data from EI
- Generic Web Service graphical visualisation
  - Can display any Gremlin-compatible database
  - Visualisation can be customised via Stylesheet (JSON)
    - To give the same L&F as existing EI WS
  - Implemented completely in JavaScript
    - So doesn't need server-side application
    - Connects to standard Gremlin server to get JSON view of data

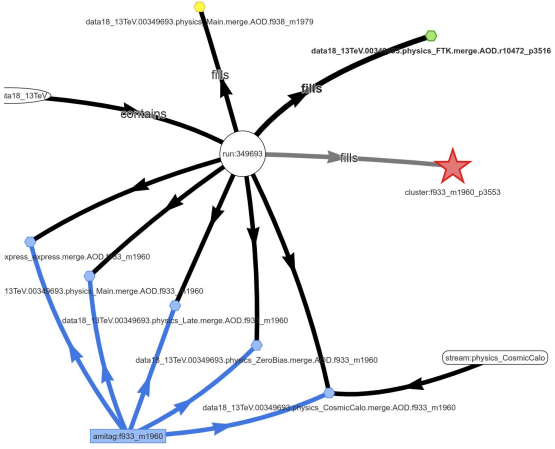
Graph Database for EI

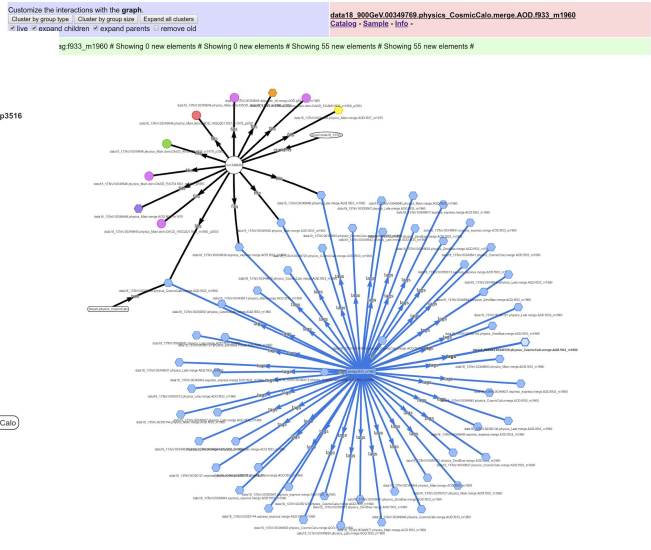
Status



- Currently using standard installation (with Oracle BerkeleyDB backend)
  - Will migrate to HBase backend
- Snapshot of EI18 Catalog with a subset of overlap tables imported
  - All Catalog & all overlap tables can be easily imported
- Most of the graphical part implemented
  - By standalone JS implementation

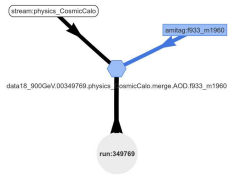


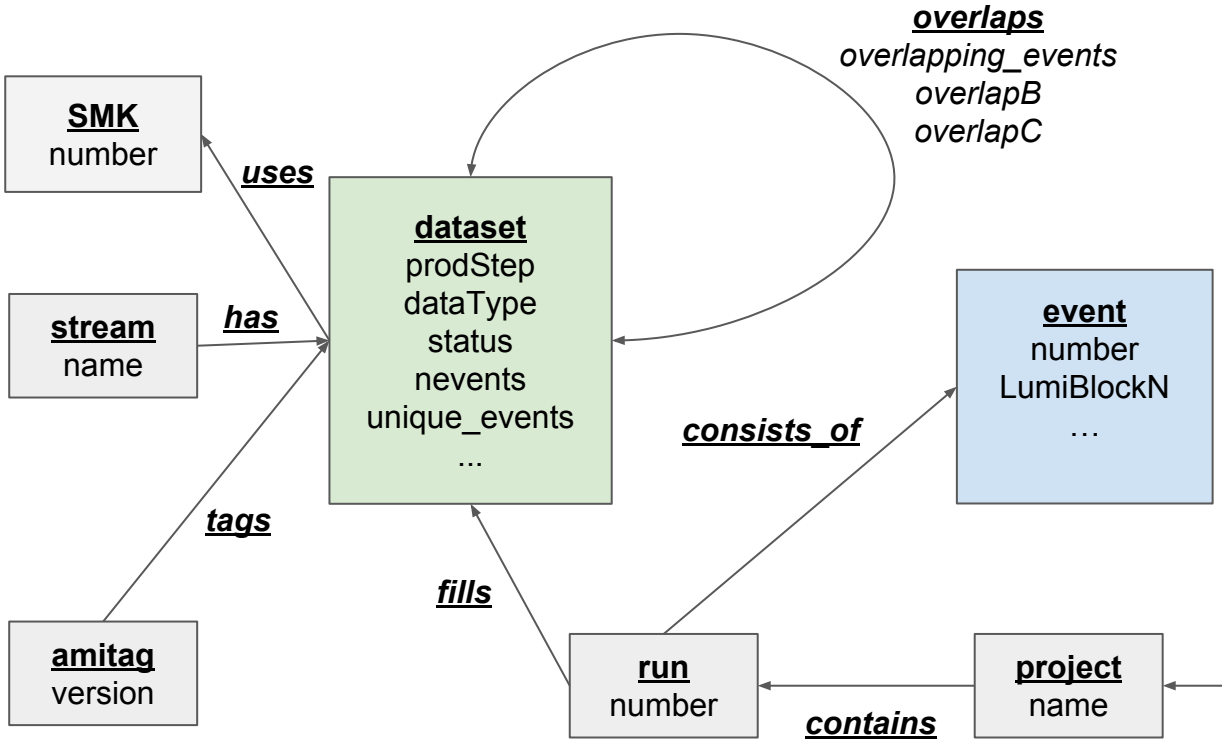




--- commands output ---

GraphDB Schema

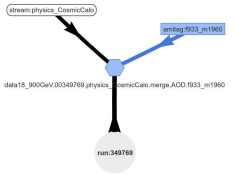




- Should decide what is a feature and what is a relation
- Arrows have only logical meaning, they can be navigated equally from both sides
- Relations and features have defined multiplicities (not shown here) and types (int, string, date,...)
- Defined entities (and combinations of them) can be indexed for fast search
- Other features and relations can be freely added to any entity (vertex or edge)

Graph Database for EI

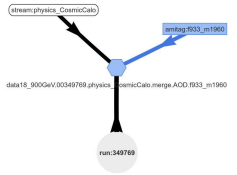
Plan - Datasets



- Install JanusGraph on Hadoop server (aiatlas016,54)
  - With data stored in HBase
  - [J.G. is already installed and functional on aiatlas016, using BerkeleyDB]
- Replicate all Catalog & Overlap data
  - Scripts exist, just to run them
- Migrate Catalog WS, CLI, API (the same API, new implementation)
  - `Catalog` & `SimpleCatalog` classes

Graph Database for EI

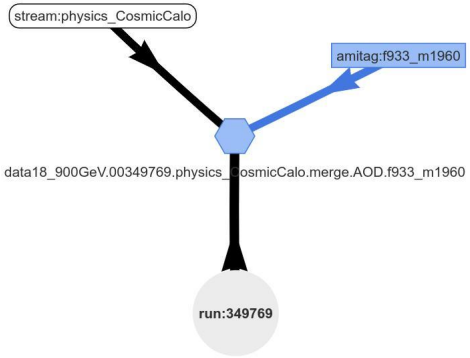
Plan - Events



- **Structure of HBase backend of JanusGraph is very similar to our EventLookup HBase table (designed by Rainer)**
  - **So we can expect similar performance (i.e excellent performance)**
  - **Much simpler API: standard Gremlin instead of Rainer' script & quite complex access code**
- Design & Create JanusGraph HBase for events
  - Including data, which are currently only in HDFS files
    - Also trigger
  - While GraphDB doesn't require schema, we should define a reasonable structure
    - And formal schema/constraints (for some entities) can speed up searching
- Replicate all data
  - Connected to Catalog (already in JanusGraph)
- Migrate WS, CLI, API (the same API, new implementation)
- Setup new workflow
- Switch to new implementation
  - With existing CLI, WS

Graph Database for EI

Gremlin examples (Groovy style)

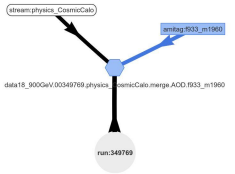



```
# add a vertex 'experiment' with the name 'ATLAS'
g.addV('experiment').property('name', 'ATLAS')
# add edges 'owns' from all vertices 'project' to vertex 'experiment' 'ATLAS
g.V().hasLabel('project').addE('owns').from(g.V().hasLabel('experiment').has('name', 'ATLAS'))
# a function deriving a dataset name (which is not stored as such)
# from existing dataset relations by traversing the graph
def datasetName(d) {
  return d.sideEffect(values("prodStep").store("4"))
          .sideEffect(values("dataType").store("5")).in()
          .sideEffect(hasLabel("run").values("name").store("2"))
          .sideEffect(hasLabel("amitag").values("version").store("6"))
          .sideEffect(hasLabel("stream").values("name").store("3"))
          .sideEffect(hasLabel("run").in().hasLabel("project").values("name").store("1"))
          .cap("1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6").next().values().join().toString()
  }
# in a similar way, one can navigate from an event to its dataset of certain dataType and amitag
```

There is also SQL API to Gremlin

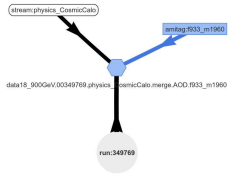
Graph Database for EI

Summary



- Existing implementation provides
  - Excellent performance
  - Flexible architecture - new requirements are implemented within hours
- Most data (Catalog + EL) are stored in HBase tables
  - Using de-facto graph structure (entities with relations)
- Will migrate storage to GraphDB on HBase
  - i.e. keep storage & migrate structure into standard implementation
- Will keep (and partially re-implement) API and UI (CLI+WS)
- Adiabatic change
  - All clients keep working with the same interface
  - Minimal perturbation
- Will lose possibility to (directly) use Hadoop M/R
  - Those tasks should be re-developped
- Generic browser for all GraphDB data
  - Atlas has many domains with graph-like data
  - Graph databases are often used in AI (machine learning)

Info



Service: https://atlas-event-index.cern.ch/EIHadoop
Home: https://atlas-event-index.cern.ch
FAQ: https://atlas-event-index.cern.ch/doc/faq
GIT: https://gitlab.cern.ch/atlas-event-index/Atlas-Event-Index-Core.git
GraphDB: https://gitlab.cern.ch/atlas-event-index/GraphDB.git
Questions & Comments: mailto:Julius.Hrivnac