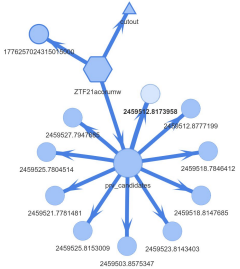
Fink in Graph Database



- Graph Database
- User Interface

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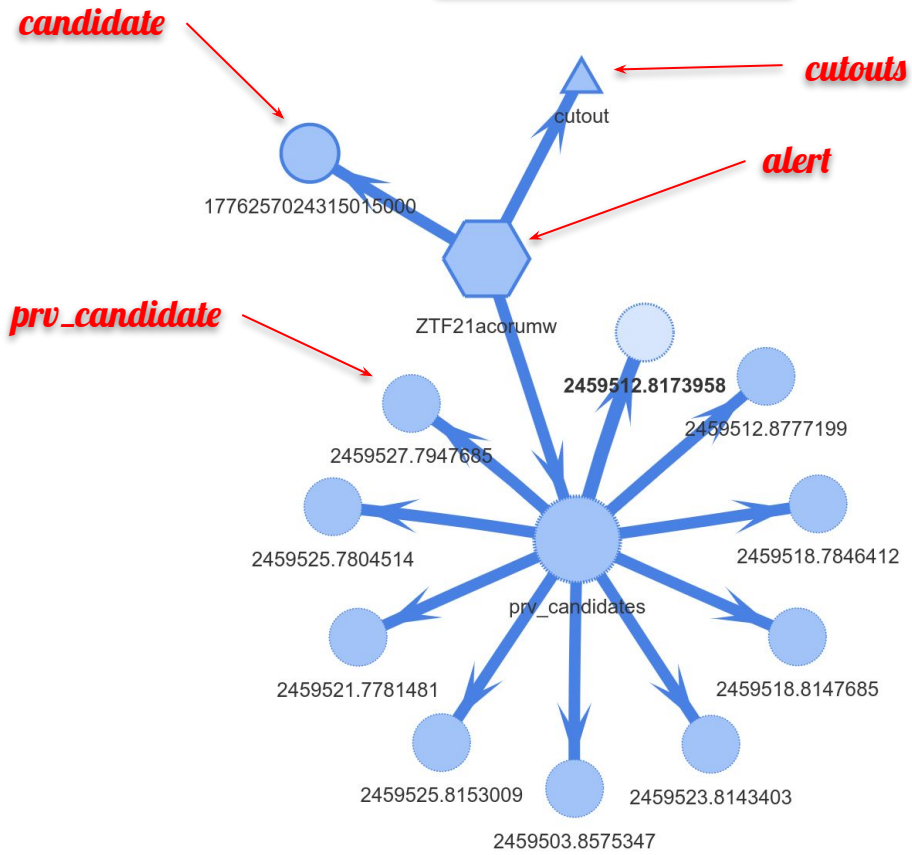
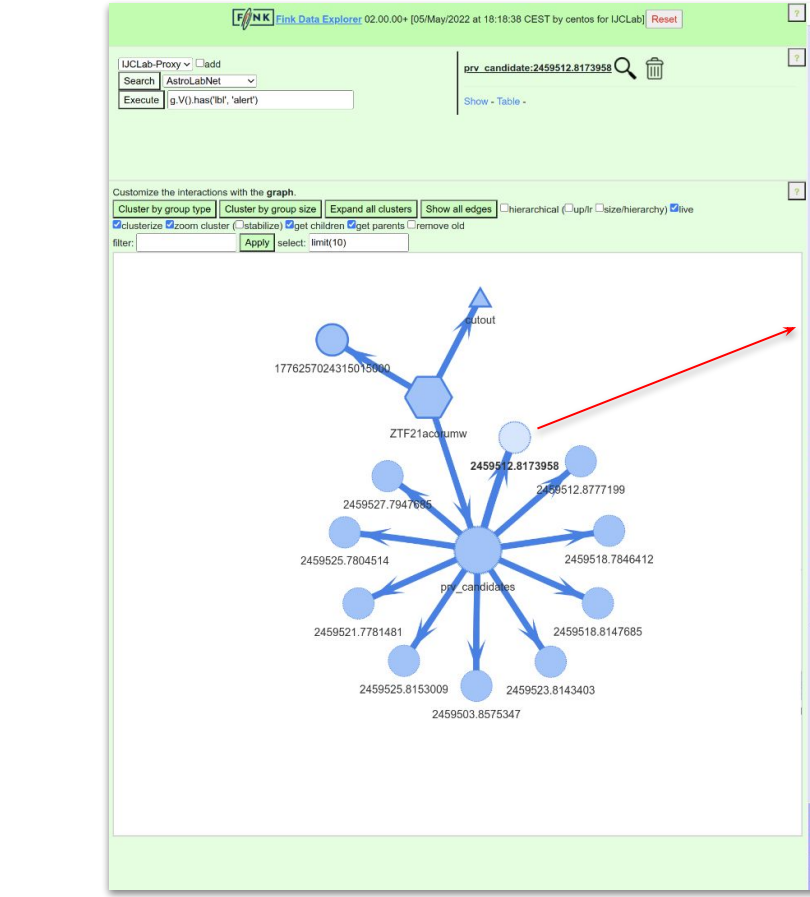
Fink Data Storage

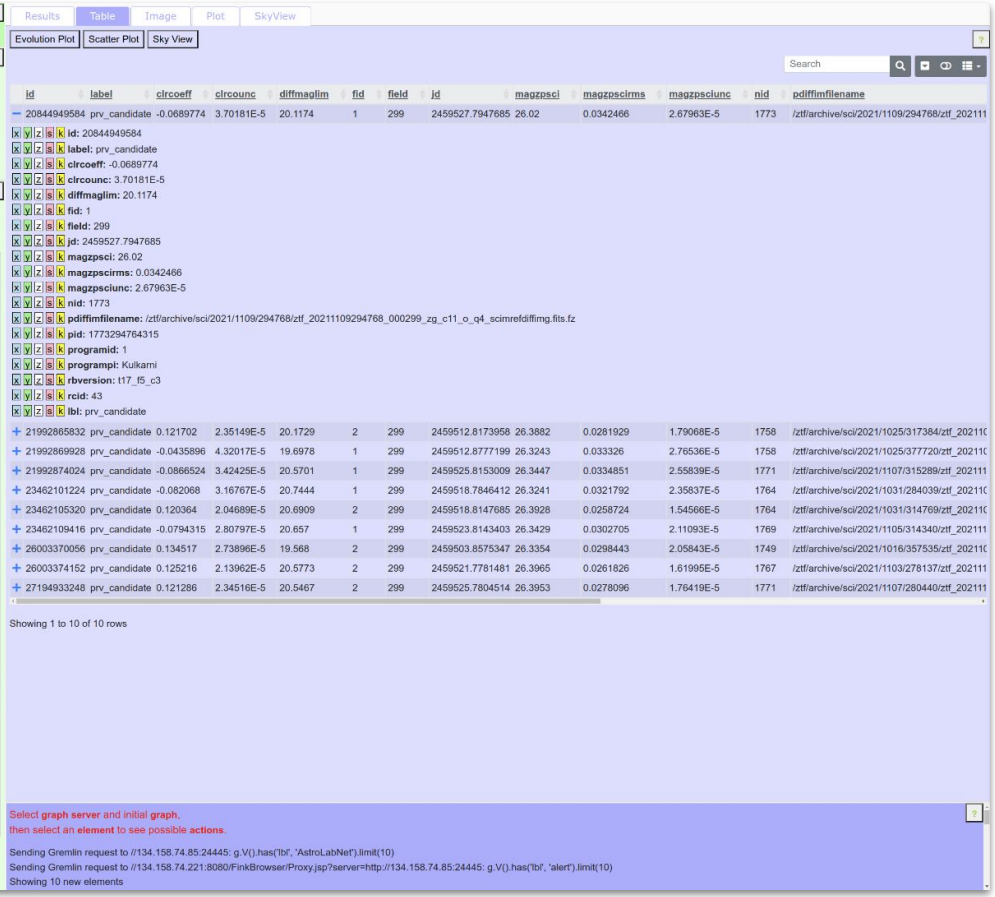
- The current implementation = one big HBase table + a set of small HBase index tables for fast search
- The new implementation = this table is converted into Graph
  - Rows become Vertices
  - Relations become Edges between Vertices
    - Which are now explicite, directly stored in the database
- Structure and relations are moved from the code to the storage
- Both Vertices and Edges have properties
  - Some are defined in a Schema, others can be freely added
  - Also new Vertices and Edges can be added and modified
- Indexes may be attached to any property for faster search
- Graph DB is slower on injection, similar on search, very fast on navigation, very slow on deletion

One Alert


candidate
cutouts
cutout
alert
1776257024315015000
ZTF21acorumw
prv_candidate
2459512.8173958
2459512.8777199
2459527.7947685
2459525.7804514
2459518.7846412
prv_candidates
2459521.7781481
2459518.8147685
2459525.8153009
2459523.8143403
2459503.8575347

Inside Alert

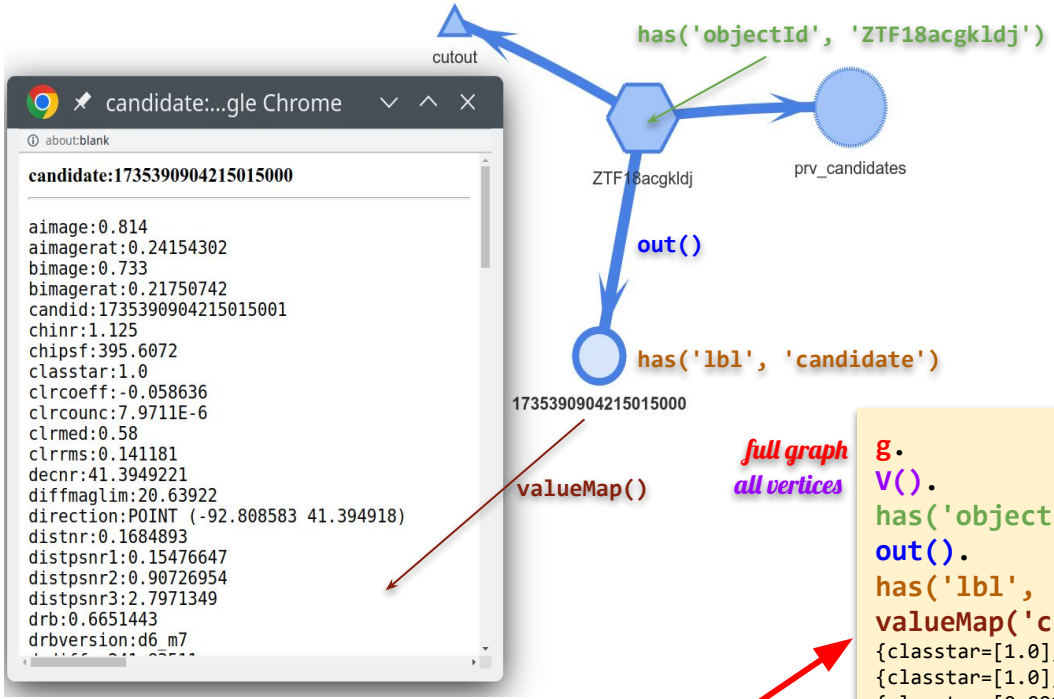




Gremlin Query Language

- Data can be accessed via **Gremlin query language**
  - Based on Groovy language
  - Functional-style syntax, where function = relation and function execution = relation navigation
  - Available for almost all major programming languages
    - But best suited for languages, which are already naturally functional
  - Simple searches are very intuitive, but sophisticated operation are possible
  - Allows complex graph navigation, mathematical and statistical operations and full functional processing of graphs

Gremlin Search



full graph
all vertices

```
g.
V().
has('objectId', 'ZTF18acgkldj').
out().
has('lbl', 'candidate').
valueMap('classtar', 'jd', 'direction')
{classtar=[1.0],   direction=[POINT (-92.808682 41.394857)], jd=[2459484.926331] }
{classtar=[1.0],   direction=[POINT (-92.808593 41.394903)], jd=[2459496.9461458]}
{classtar=[0.991], direction=[POINT (-92.808662 41.394983)], jd=[2459530.9093403]}
...
```

```
g.V().has('objectId', 'ZTF18acgkldj').out().has('lbl', 'candidate').valueMap('classtar', 'jd', 'direction')
```

Gremlin for Fink

- Frequently used and typical queries will be implemented as server-side function to be available to all clients
- Typical user request:
  - Server-side selection function
  - + Further refining selection
  - + Set of values to return
  - + Further math or graphics
- Any Gremlin code is possible
  - With some kind of user authentication and authorisation

```
g.V().has('objectId', 'ZTF18acgkldj').out().has('lbl', 'candidate').valueMap('classtar', 'jd', 'direction')
      candidates('ZTF18acgkldj').                                    valueMap('classtar', 'jd', 'direction')
```

server-side selection function

Gremlin on Server

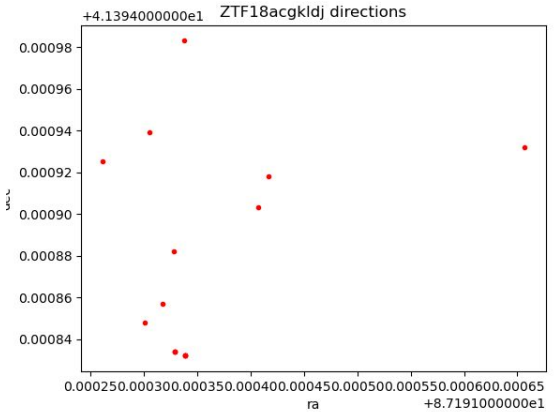
```
# gives 10 first vertices 0.1 degree around direction 57.5 x -1.97 between two jd times
# implemented as a server-side function
geosearch(57.5, -1.97, 0.1, 2359300.7629977, 2559317.7015982, 10).has('lbl', 'candidate').valueMap(...)
# internally contains (with protection against overuse and optimisation code):
g.V().has('direction', geoWithin(Geoshape.circle(dec, 180 - ra, dist))).has('jd', inside(jdmin, jdmax))
```

server-side selection function

API

Simple Python Example

```
import sys

import jpype
import jpype.imports
from jpype import JImplements, JOverride, JImplementationFor

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# ../dist/FinkBrowser.exe.jar
jpype.startJVM(jpype.getDefaultJVMPath(), "-ea", "-Djava.class.path=" + sys.argv[1], convertStrings=False)

from com.Lomikel.Januser                  import StringGremlinClient
from com.astrolabsoftware.FinkBrowser.Utils import Init

Init.init()

client = StringGremlinClient("graph-server", 24444);

results = client.interpret("candidates('ZTF18acgkldj').elementMap('direction')");

ra  = []
dec = []

for element in results:
  dec += [element.getObject().get("direction").getPoint().getLatitude()]
  ra  += [element.getObject().get("direction").getPoint().getLongitude() + 180]

plt.plot(ra, dec, 'r.')
plt.title('ZTF18acgkldj directions')
plt.xlabel('ra')
plt.ylabel('dec')
plt.show()
client.close()

jpype.shutdownJVM()
```



Direct|String API

```
# instead of
client = StringGremlinClient("graph-server", 24444);
results = client.interpret("candidates('ZTF18acgkldj').elementMap('direction')");

# we can do
client = DirectGremlinClient("graph-server", 24444);
g = client.g();
query = g.V().has('lbl', 'alert').limit(4).values(objectId);
results = client.submit(query);
# advantage: results is an actual object,
#            while above it was just a string with JSON content
# problem: cannot use server-side functions and objects,
#          which are unknown to client
```

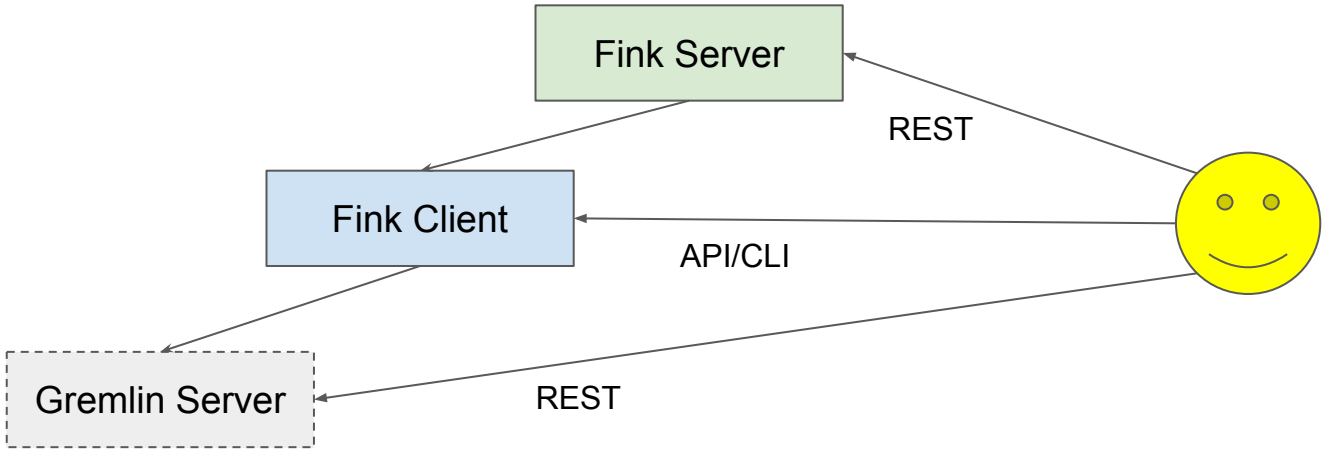
End User Access

- All queries can be issued using standard Gremlin clients (in all popular languages)
- Requests can be send directly to Gremlin server
- **A special client** also available in several incarnation, providing some pre/post-processing, overuse protection and connection handling
  - Java executable
  - Linux native executable
  - GUI (platform independent)
  - REST Web Service
  - Python, Java, Scala, Groovy,... API
  - Jupyter API
- The same answer in CLI and from REST WS

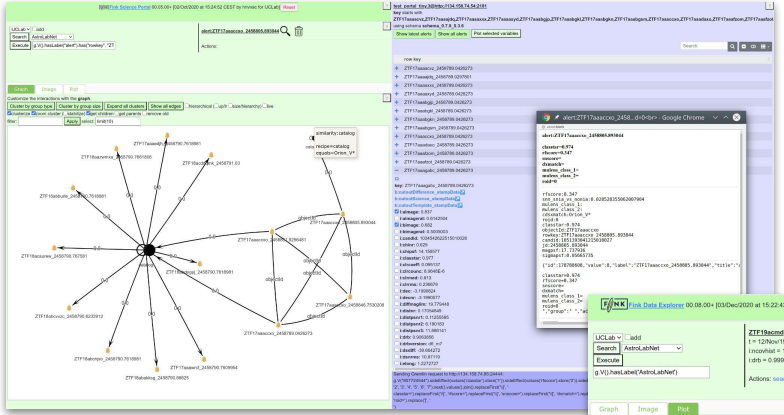
```
# Direct connection to Graph server (gives very verbose JSON answer, not all queries supported)
curl 'http://graph-server:24444/gremlin'
  -XPOST -d '{"gremlin":"candidates(\"ZTF18acgkldj\").valueMap(\"classtar\", \"jd\", \"direction\")"}'
# Connection to Fink server
curl 'http://fink-server:8080/FinkBrowser/Fremlin.jsp'
  -get --data-urlencode 'gremlin=candidates("ZTF18acgkldj").valueMap("classtar", "jd", "direction")'
# Java client
java -jar FinkBrowser.exe.jar --gremlin 'candidates("ZTF18acgkldj").valueMap("classtar", "jd", "direction")'
# Native Linux client
FinkBrowser.exe --gremlin 'candidates("ZTF18acgkldj").valueMap("classtar", "jd", "direction")'
```

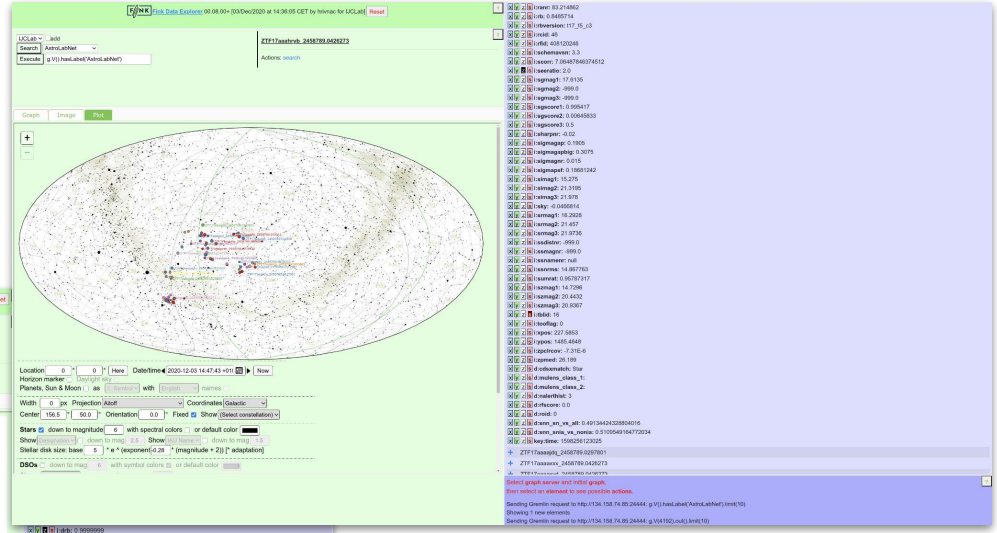
End User Access

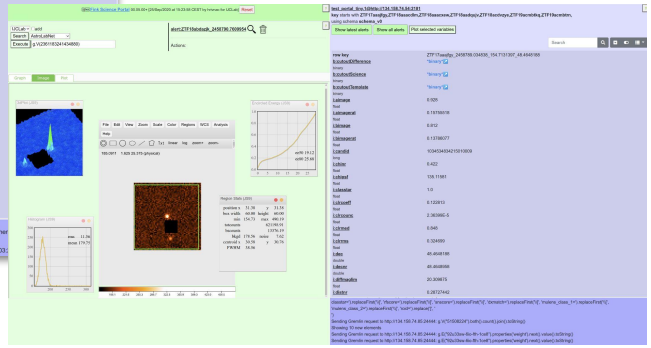
- Differences wrt current system:
  - The current system: many REST entry points with many options
  - The graph system: one REST entry point with commands and options expressed as Gremlin fragments
- Requests for the whole world (g.V(), g.E()) forbidden for ordinary users
  - All requests should start with a server-side selection function
  - And be further customised by simple Gremlin code



Graph Web Service Prototypes

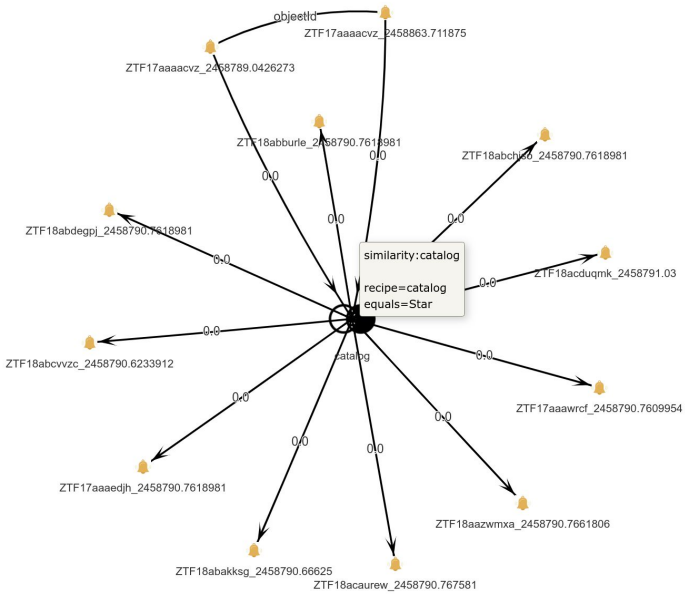






Other Elements

- An authorised user can add vertex/edge properties and new vertices and edges
- For example:
  - To connect related alerts
  - To create a virtual collection of alerts
  - To annotate alerts with additional information
  - To add elements with global information



GQL (Cypher)

- SQL-like (declarative) graph query languages developed by Neo4J
- GQL can be run on top of Gremlin
  - Not the other way around

Gremlin

```
g.V().has('objectId', 'ZTF18acgkldj').out().has('lbl', 'candidate').valueMap('classtar', 'jd', 'direction'
```

GQL

```
(a) - [:contains:] - (b:candidate)
WHERE a.objectId = 'ZTF18acgkldj'
RETURN b.classtar, b.jd, b.direction
```

Implementation

- Current implementation uses
  - JanusGraph database
  - HBase on Hadoop data storage
  - ElasticSearch indexing
- All those choices can change

Links

- Main ideas:
  - **Use Graph DB to provide flexibility**
  - **Expose directly Gremlin query language**
    - **In API, CLI, REST**
  - **Provide server-side functions with requested functionality**
  - **Use proxy-client to customise interface**
- Near future:
  - Re-implement existing functionality
  - Add additional features
  - Connect to the Fink Service
- More info about Graph databases:
  - Using Graph Databases
  - Gremlin Query language