



A Fast Database for Large Observational or Simulation Datasets

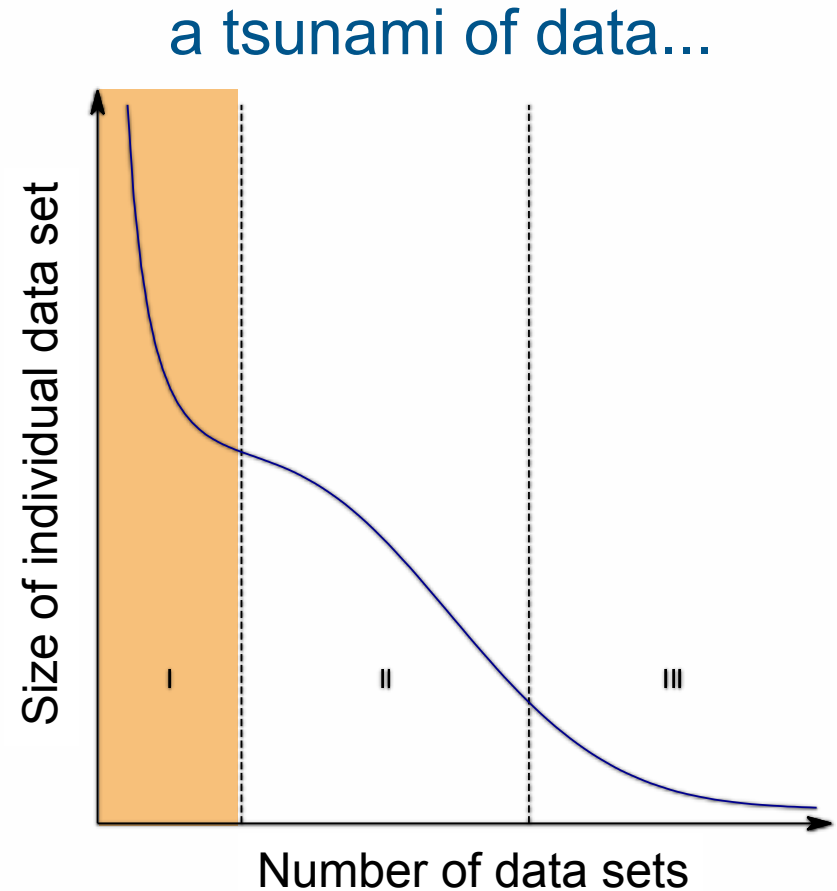
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Big Data in Astronomy and Astrophysics

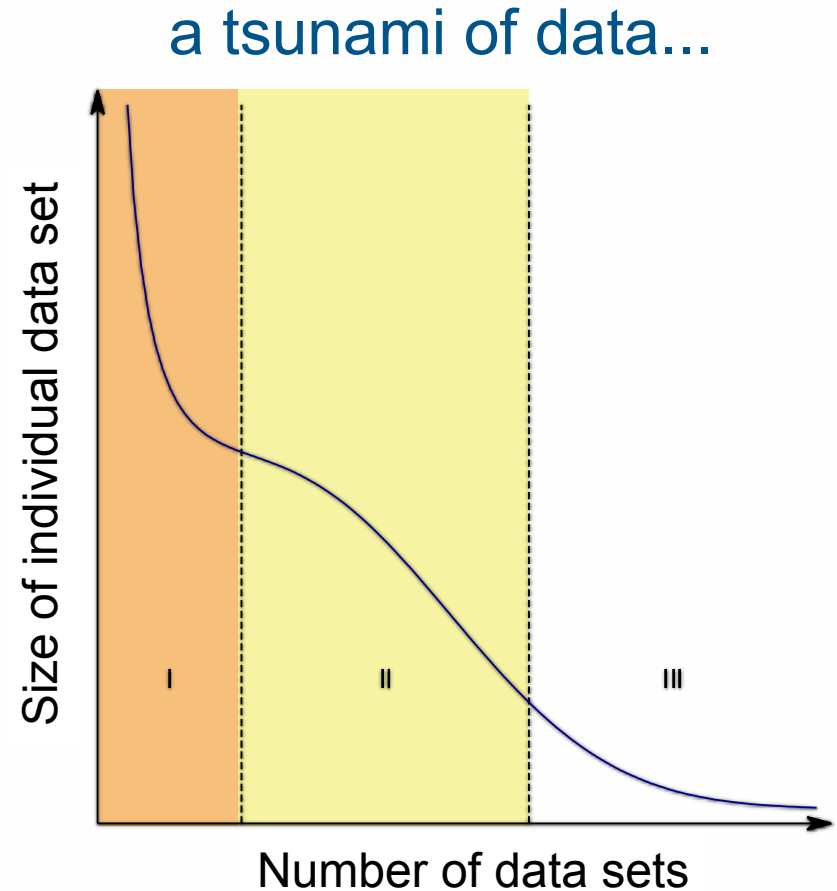
- Raw data usually with clear data formats, huge in size





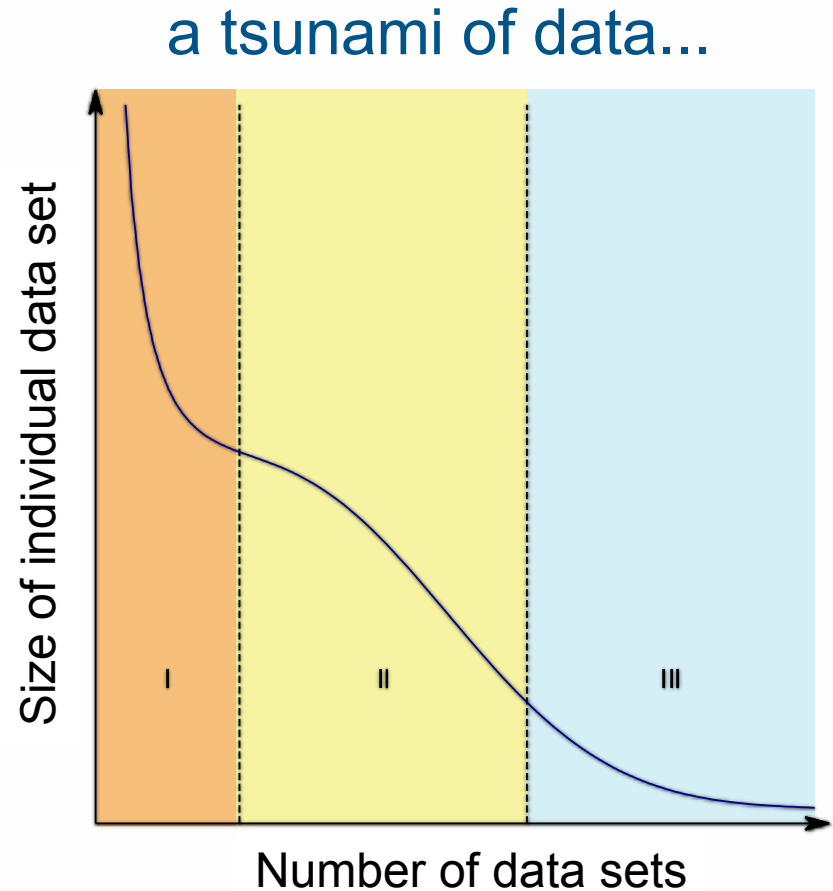
Big Data in Astronomy and Astrophysics

- Raw data usually with clear data formats, huge in size
- Derived / processed data highly irregular in formats, large in size

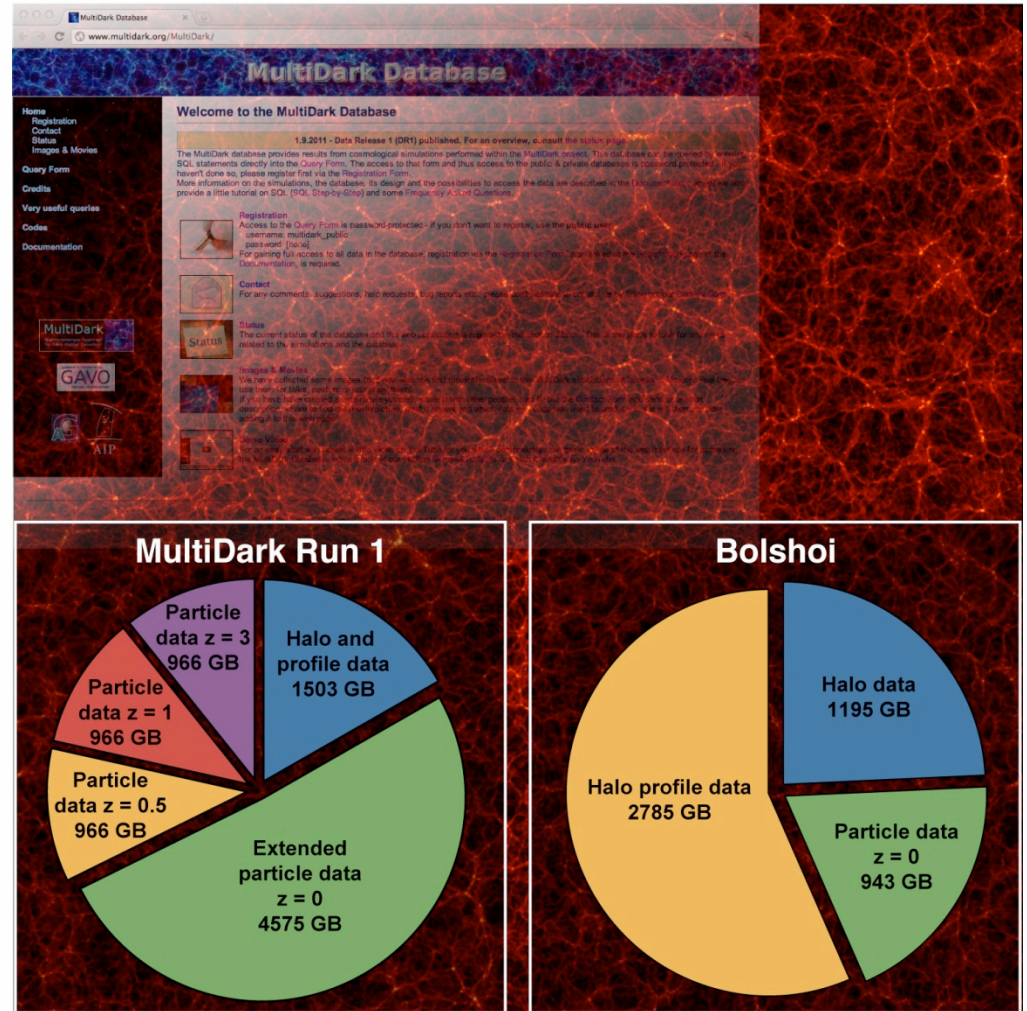


Big Data in Astronomy and Astrophysics

- Raw data usually with clear data formats, huge in size
- Derived / processed data highly irregular in formats, large in size
- Analysed results with complex formats, small in size



- Total row count:
2.34 10^{11}
- MS SQL Server
- Apache Tomcat
- similar setup to Millenium DB
- Most queries 100 sec
- significant amount of queries > 1000 sec





Problems while building the MultiDark DB

- Data ingest time:
Need to convert binary to ASCII CSV format (highly inefficient)
- Data transformation:
Computing values after ingest slow - best during ingest
- Data indexing:
Index on particle data ($\sim 10^{10}$ particles) around one week
- Data retrieval times slow on full table scans:
cannot build index for every query
- Spatial queries in 3D hard, impossible in 6D
nearest neighbour search also inefficient



Why RDBMS?

- SQL - it took long time for the community to adopt SQL (we think this is the main problem with NoSQL)
- proven, widely available, large user base
- good for structured data

- Problems:
 - Built for different purposes (business, web, ...)
result sets usually small - mostly in memory solutions
 - parallelisation of data / sharding
 - can be expensive



Our vision:

- Open source DB solution for scientific purposes:
A one size fits all solution built by the community for the community
- Developments at AIP:
 - DB independent ingestion library and data transformation tool (*DBIngestor and AsciiIngest*)
 - MySQL sharding solution for scientific queries (*PaQu*)
 - MySQL plugins for data analysis, spatial queries and indexing, job queueing...
 - MySQL storage engine plugins for simulation raw data
 - Common web framework for data access (*Daiquiri*)

Our Developments with MySQL

Spider engine:

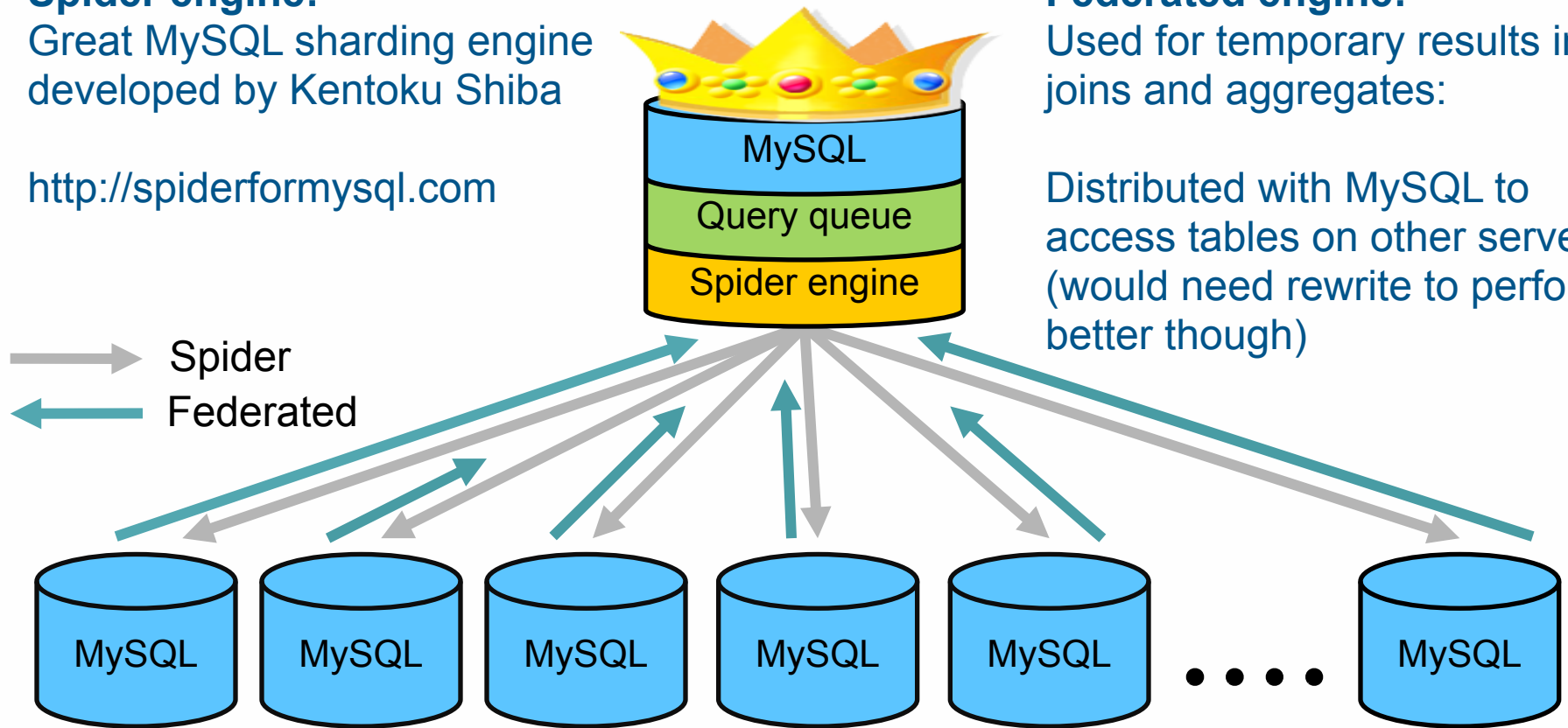
Great MySQL sharding engine developed by Kentoku Shiba

<http://spiderformysql.com>

Federated engine:

Used for temporary results in joins and aggregates:

Distributed with MySQL to access tables on other servers. (would need rewrite to perform better though)





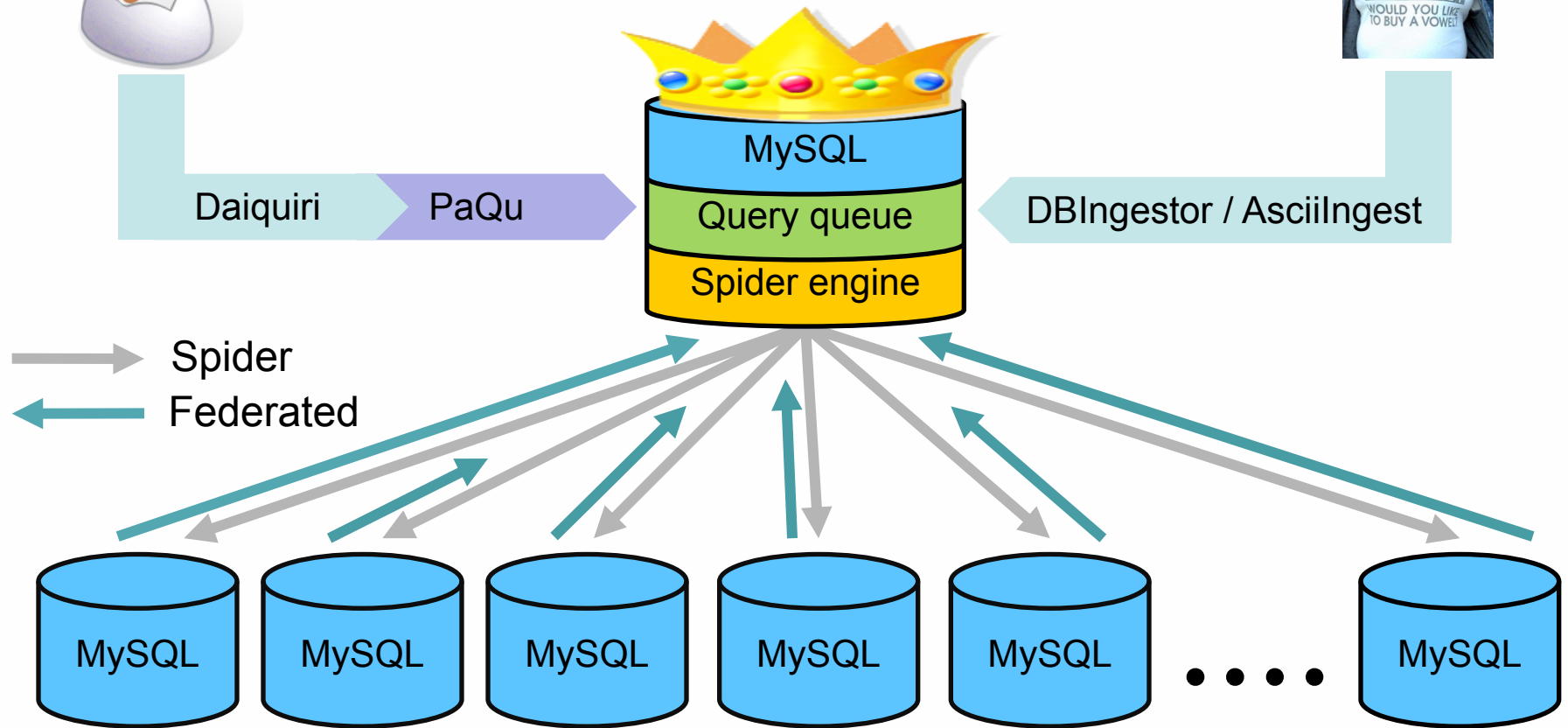
Our Developments with MySQL



User



Admin



PaQu: Parallel Query Reformulation

Implicit Joins:

```
SELECT    a.*, b.*, c.*
FROM      a, b, c
WHERE     b=2 AND
          b.id=c.b_id AND
          a.id=b.a_id;
```



```
SELECT    a.*, tmp.*
FROM      a,
          (SELECT b.*, c.*
           FROM c,
                (SELECT b.*
                 FROM b
                 WHERE b=2) as b
           WHERE b.id=c.b_id)
WHERE     a.id=tmp.b.a_ids
```

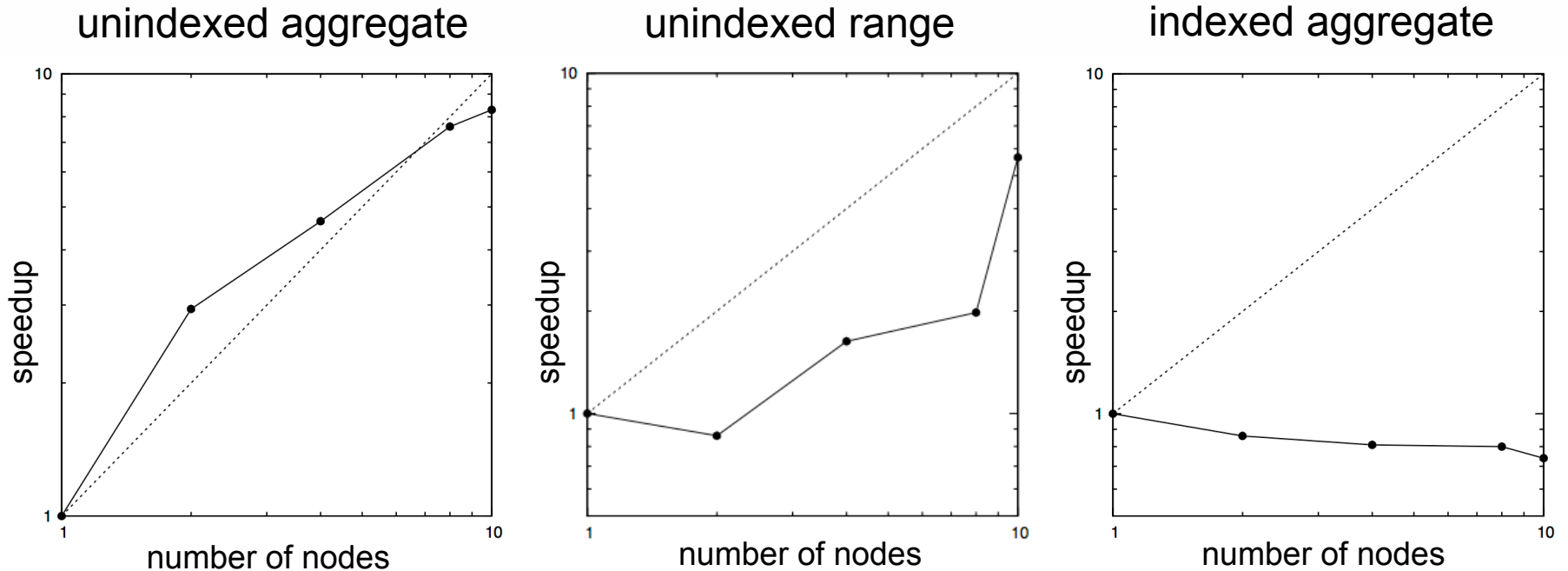
Aggregates:

```
SELECT    a.bar, AVG(a.foo)
FROM      a
GROUP BY  a.bar;
```



```
SELECT    a.bar,
          SUM(a.sum) / SUM(a.cnt)
FROM      (SELECT a.bar as bar,
                 SUM(a.foo) as sum,
                 COUNT(a.foo) as cnt
           FROM a
           GROUP BY a.bar) as a
GROUP BY  a.bar;
```

Preliminary Performance Results



- Strong correlation with hardware setup:
 - Cache sizes, size of data files (smaller is better / partitioning?), network and I/O performance



Conclusions

- Scientific data increases rapidly in size
⇒ problems for off-the-shelf database systems
- Slow acceptance by scientific community of anything new poses problems for NoSQL solutions and favours SQL
- Open source solution for scientific use of open source databases needed
- Promising results for using MySQL + Spider + PaQu for scientific data mining and fast full table scans



**Interested? Help us in the
development!**

**DBIngestor/AsciiIngest:
<http://github.com/adrpar>**

Thank you!