

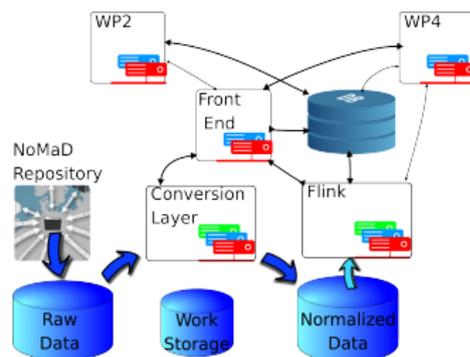
# WP1 - parsers, a whole lot of them...

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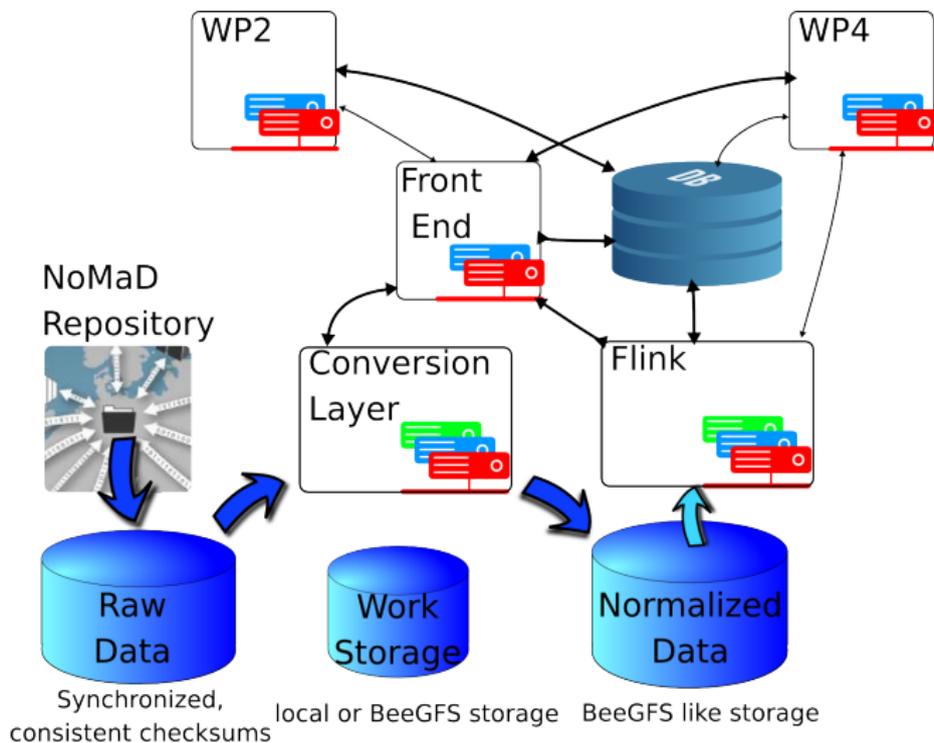
27.10.2015

# NOMAD-DB

- ▶ code independent representation
- ▶ Flink for map/reduce and more advanced queries
- ▶ enable big data analysis between and across different codes



# High-level architecture



# Map & reduce

- ▶ way to express some algorithms that makes them easy to parallelize, became popular after Google article
- ▶ can work well on distributed data





- ▶ Flink, started here in Berlin
- ▶ One of the leading frameworks for data-flow and streaming optimization that improves on the map reduce approach
- ▶ Tries to support not just data-flow or stream processing but also iterative methods, graph processing and some machine learning algorithms

# NoMaD Repository

- ▶ <http://nomad-repository.eu/>
- ▶ Joint effort by the FHI (Matthias Scheffler), HUB (Claudia Draxl) and the MPCDF Garching (Stefan Heinzel).

- ▶ Lorenzo Pardini
- ▶ Fawzi Mohamed
- ▶ Hermann Lederer
- ▶ Johann-Christoph Freytag
- ▶ Christian Carbogno
- ▶ Thomas Zastrow
- ▶ Pasquale Pavone
- ▶ Luca Ghiringhelli
- ▶ Binyam Gebrekidan Gebre
- ▶ Former members:
  - ▶ Evgeny Blokhin

# NoMaD Repository

- ▶ source of data for the repository
- ▶ encourage data sharing, re-purposing and validation
- ▶ large amount of open access data
- ▶ 634'014 entries, OQMD is being added, materials project will follow

The screenshot displays the NoMaD Repository website. At the top, a globe is shown with arrows pointing to various regions, indicating global data sharing. Below the globe, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Home', 'Contact', 'Helpdesk', and 'Login'. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Structure' with a search bar, 'Methodology' with a search bar, 'Chemical Elements' with a periodic table, 'Authors' with a search bar, and 'Data access' with a search bar. The background of the interface is a purple and blue pattern.

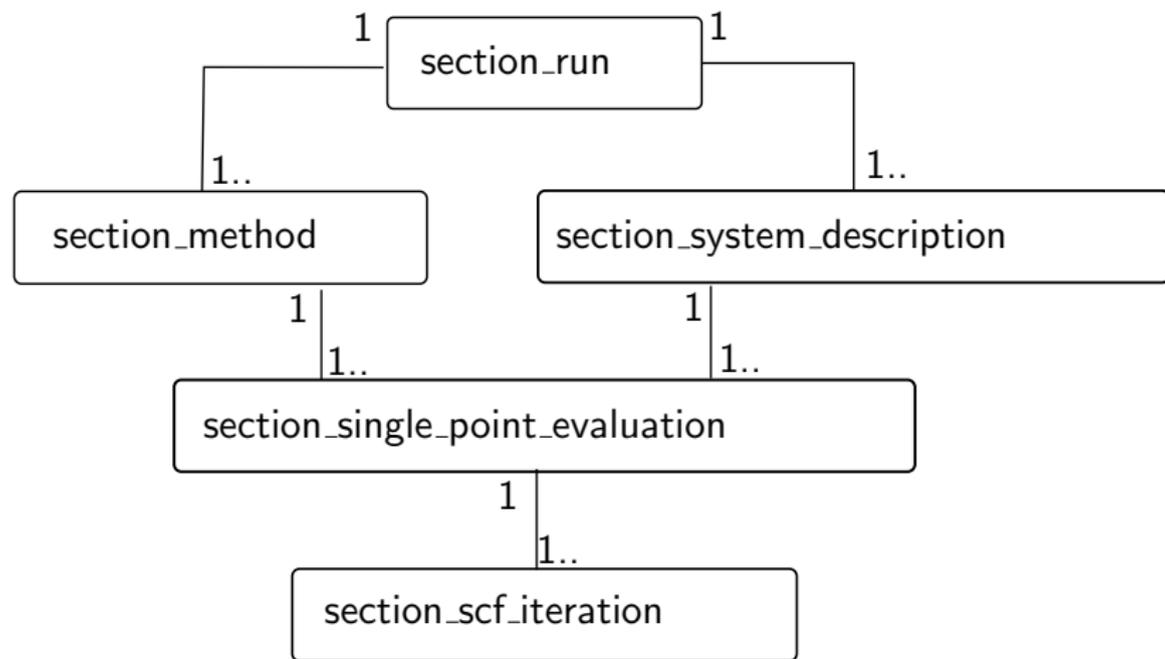
# Parsers... for NOMAD

- ▶ extract information from simulation input and outputs to make it available for analysis
- ▶ information that is not extracted is invisible to us, a parser defines the data that can be analyzed
- ▶ to make the data processable in an automatic way it should be mapped to a clear model

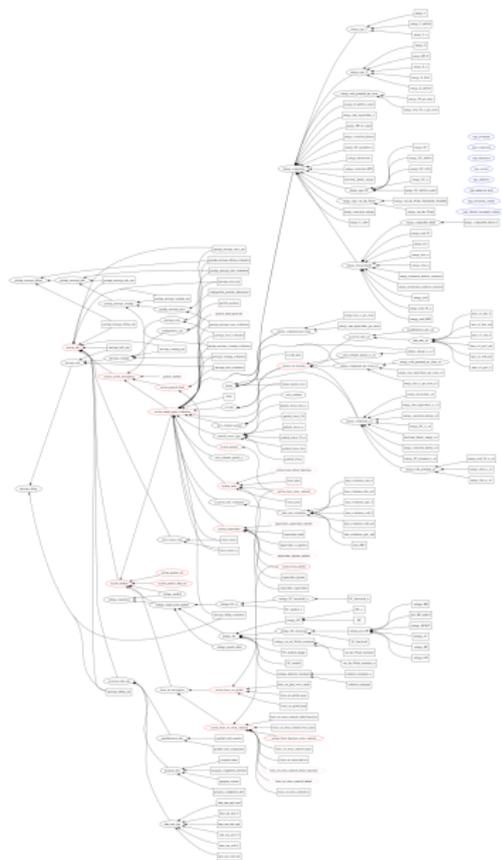
# Meta data: our conceptual model

- ▶ define how the data that we extract is organized, and what it is
- ▶ important both for human and for the machine
- ▶ data values consist of simple data types and multidimensional arrays of them
- ▶ group together similar *types* making them inherit from the same type (all energies inherit from the *energy*)
- ▶ group together *values* with sections
- ▶ allow one to many relationships between sections

# Common meta data: how to describe code independent quantities



# Common meta data

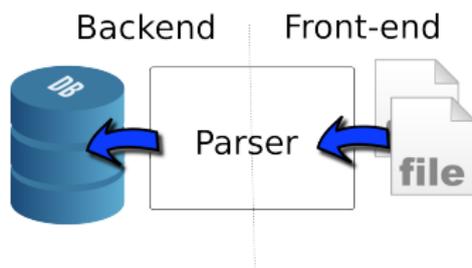


<https://nomad-dev.rz-berlin.mpg.de/wiki/NomadMetaInfo>

# What did we learn on parsers

- ▶ parsers should be fast because we want to apply them to large quantities of data (and re-parse regularly)
- ▶ parsers should be usable in various contexts
- ▶ code change in time, parsers need to evolve
- ▶ we will maintain and improve them for a while

# Decoupling the parsers



- ▶ Independent systems are more robust
- ▶ can be changed or optimized independently
- ▶ can be reused in different contexts
- ▶ but the interface has to be chosen carefully, because it will dictate performance and complexity

# The simplest kind of efficient parser

- ▶ push parser
- ▶ call back based
- ▶ can stream (avoids loading everything in memory)
- ▶ main problem:
- ▶ you cannot tell the parser to skip some info
- ▶ solve this by adding the possibility to tell the parser about which info you are interested in

# The dangers of freedom

- ▶ what is not seen by parsers is not seen by analysis
- ▶ data reliability is one of the most challenging problems
- ▶ we do not want throwaway parsers, parsers should detect subtle problems
  - ▶ did the program encounter a strange situation during convergence
  - ▶ where there warnings? Do they get propagated or is it just a line somewhere in the output
  - ▶ where there multiple runs in the same file? are they detected correctly?
  - ▶ ...and in the same directory? Are ancillary files really associated with the current run? What do creation dates say?...
  - ▶ contact with the code developers can help

# declarative parsers

- ▶ try to describe the information that will be extracted
- ▶ we already have a way to do that: the meta data, we can extend it to describe code specific things too
- ▶ try to describe where to extract it
- ▶ example FHI-aims parser v3 written in python
- ▶ describe what should be done, but not how to do it: several ways to compile it into a real parser: adaptable and efficient
- ▶ close to documenting the thing to be parsed
- ▶ simpler for another person to change or optimize the parser (more optimization potential)

# Declarative parsers problems

- ▶ difficult to describe transformations declaratively
- ▶ can be more tedious to write
- ▶ can be more difficult to debug (supporting tools can help here)
- ▶ possible solutions:
  - ▶ many derived quantities (like the normalized values) can be calculated at the section closing with a bit of caching
  - ▶ more complex normalization can be performed by another program.

# The ideal parser

- ▶ starts with a declarative parser capable of parsing basically all information contained in an output
- ▶ optimizes it to extract the quantities required to calculate the code independent representation
- ▶ calculate the code independent quantities and return them
- ▶ can be reused in different contexts
- ▶ we can later decide that a quantity we ignored is now of interest.

# WP1: not only parsers

- ▶ meta data tools
- ▶ getting raw data to parse, unique identifiers
- ▶ uncompress, find out which parser to use
- ▶ try to keep parsers minimal → common transformation in normalization step
- ▶ URI and interface to access pieces of data
- ▶ DB for meta data and references

# Identifiers

- ▶ identifier (gid) uses a small prefix (depending on what was checksummed) + the first 28 characters (168 bits) of the base64 encoding of the SHA-512 digest to identify most things (files, metadata, normalized data...)
- ▶ this allows one to build uri (`nmd://gid/path`) that refer to single quantities, or files within an archive
- ▶ uri do not depend on where the file is stored: ready for distributed approach

- ▶ FHI-MPG:
  - ▶ FHI-aims, VASP
  - ▶ *Quantum Espresso*, abinit, Dmol, Dmol<sup>3</sup>, *CASTEP*
- ▶ HUB
  - ▶ exciting
  - ▶ WIEN2k, ELK, FLEUR, FPLO
- ▶ UB
  - ▶ Gaussian, GAMESS, NWChem, Molcas, CRYSTAL
  - ▶ *DL-POLY*, GULP
- ▶ KCL
  - ▶ onetep, *CASTEP*, *LAMMPS*, *DL-POLY*, LM Suite (TB-LMTO-ASA)
  - ▶ ASE related
- ▶ CAM
  - ▶ *CASTEP*, QUIP/libatoms/GAP, Molpro, *LAMMPS*
  - ▶ ASE related
- ▶ AALTO
  - ▶ cp2k
  - ▶ *VASP*, GPAW, *LAMMPS*, *Quantum Espresso*
  - ▶ Smeagol, Octopus, Crystal, BigDFT, SIESTA
- ▶ MPSD-MPG
  - ▶ *Quantum Espresso*, octopus?
- ▶ DTU
  - ▶ GPAW and ASAP
  - ▶ ASE: Elk, gromacs, MOPAC, SIESTA