



# COSMO HUB on Hadoop

<https://cosmohub.pic.es>

A web portal to analyze and  
distribute cosmology data

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# Outlook

- What is CosmoHub
- Motivation
- Drawbacks
- Hadoop solution
- Comparison
- Demo
- Conclusions & future work



# Build your own Universe

Real-time data analysis of massive cosmological data without any SQL knowledge



Hundreds of millions  
of observed and  
simulated galaxies



Superfast queries  
means superfast  
results



Features to make  
you work faster and  
easier



Online plotting  
preview and data  
download

# CosmoHub on PostgreSQL

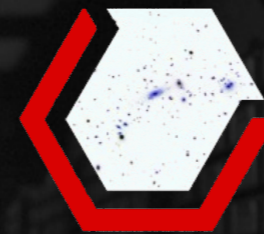
- CosmoHub was first thought as a way to share data within two closed related projects, the Physics of the Accelerating Universe (PAU) and the Marenstrum Institut de Ciències de l'Espai simulations (MICE)
- It was built on top of a PostgreSQL relational database
- It was developed by people from the Institut de Ciències de l'Espai (ICE), the Port d'Informació Científica (PIC - [www.pic.es](http://www.pic.es)), CIEMAT and IFAE
- It was hosted and operated at PIC

## Some numbers

- CosmoHub is currently supporting four different cosmology projects:

**MICE**

Marenostrum Institut  
de Ciències de l'Espai  
Simulations



DARK ENERGY  
SURVEY



- ~ 400 users
- ~ 1300 custom catalogs
- ~ 250 prebuilt downloads
- ~ 3 TiB hosted data
- >  $10^9$  objects

## Already available features

- Custom catalogs without any SQL knowledge (CSV.BZ2 only)
- Plot & preview tool: small sample of data using a scatter plot or generate a 1D-histogram (**query time limited to < 2'**)
- Value-Added-Data ready to be downloaded

## What happened?

- MICECATv2.0 catalog contains about 500M entries with more than 120 fields
- Managing large volume of data in PostgreSQL had some drawbacks:
  - Indices are not used for large datasets
    - **Most custom catalogs lasted several hours**
  - Changing the schema was very slow
  - Removing large subsets of data is very inefficient
- Future galaxy catalogs will contain a few  $10^9$  entries

# Apache Hadoop & Hive

- Apache Hadoop:
  - one of the most popular Big Data platform
  - open-source software
  - based on commodity computer clusters
    - distributed storage and distributed processing
    - scalable from dozens up to even thousands of nodes
    - failure tolerance
- Apache Hive: query over massive data volumes

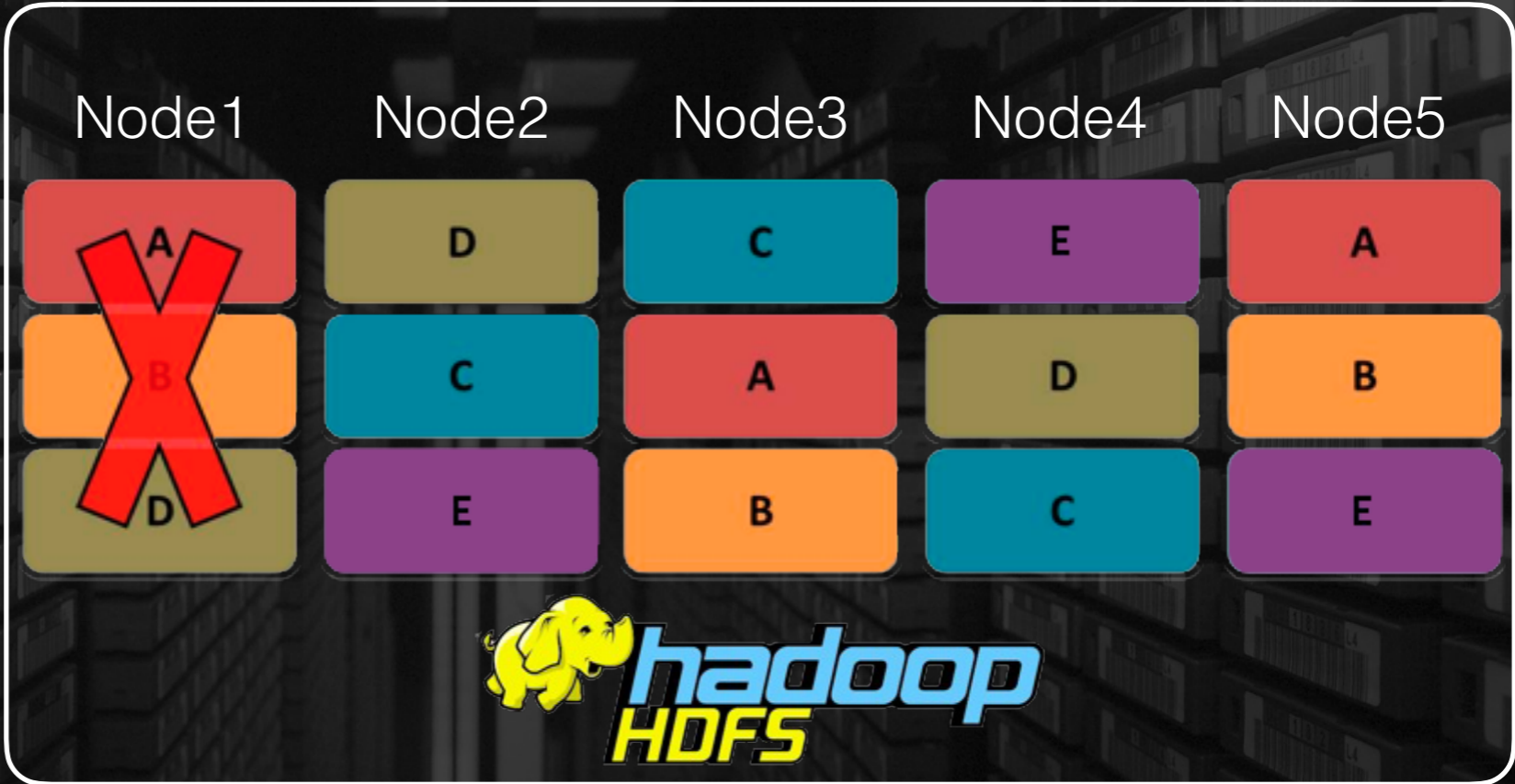




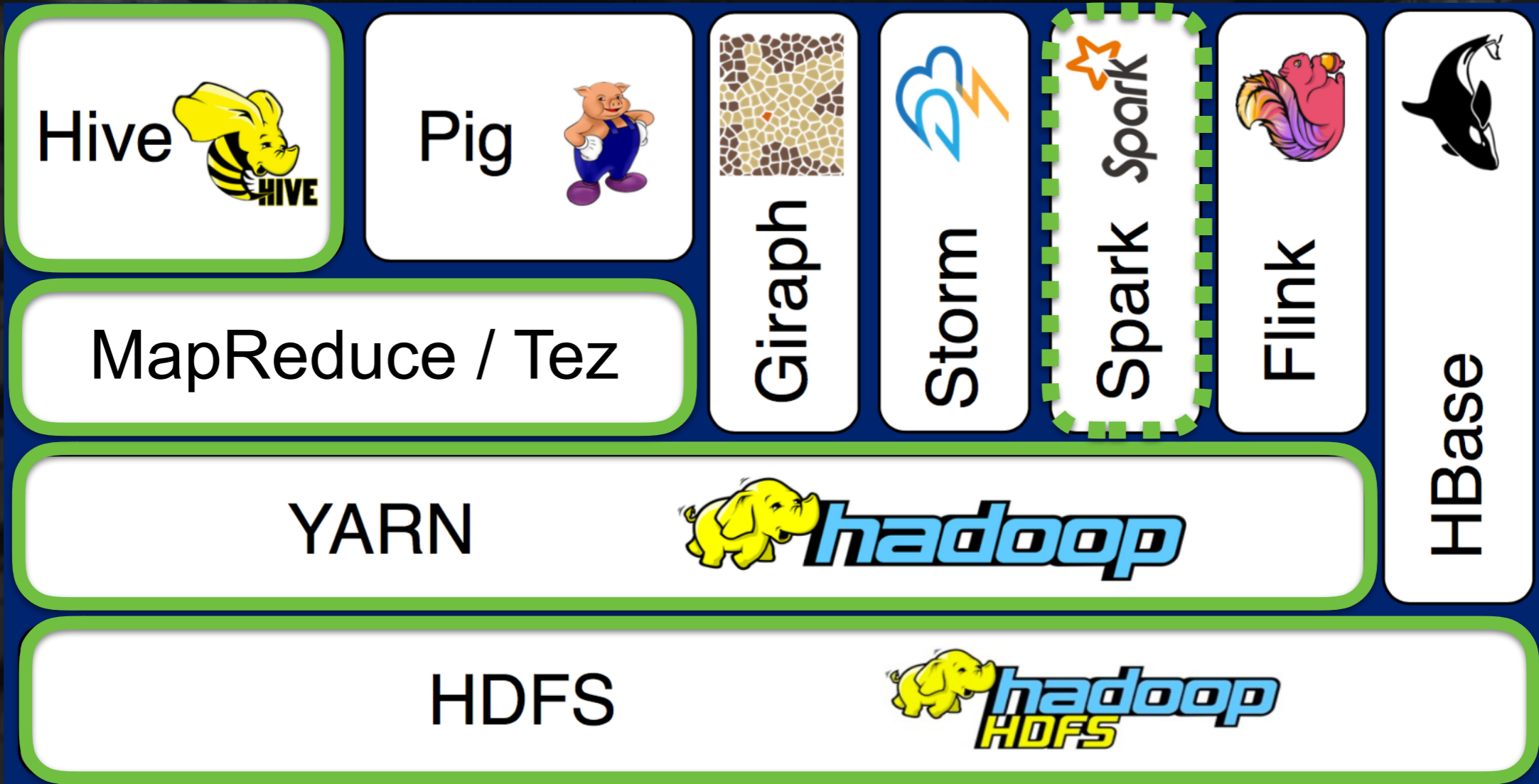
# Hadoop basics



Input file



# Hadoop stack



# Hadoop vs. PostgreSQL

- Larger relative gain in execution time for increasing complexity in datasets and/or as queries request larger data volumes

*(Comparisons are odious. It is very likely to unjust to one or other of them)*

- Nodes: 15
  - Cores: 12 (Intel Xeon X5650 @ 2.67 GHz) [180]
  - RAM: 24 GiB [360 GiB]
  - DISK: 1 TiB [15 TiB raw; ~5 TiB net]
  - Network: 1 GbE

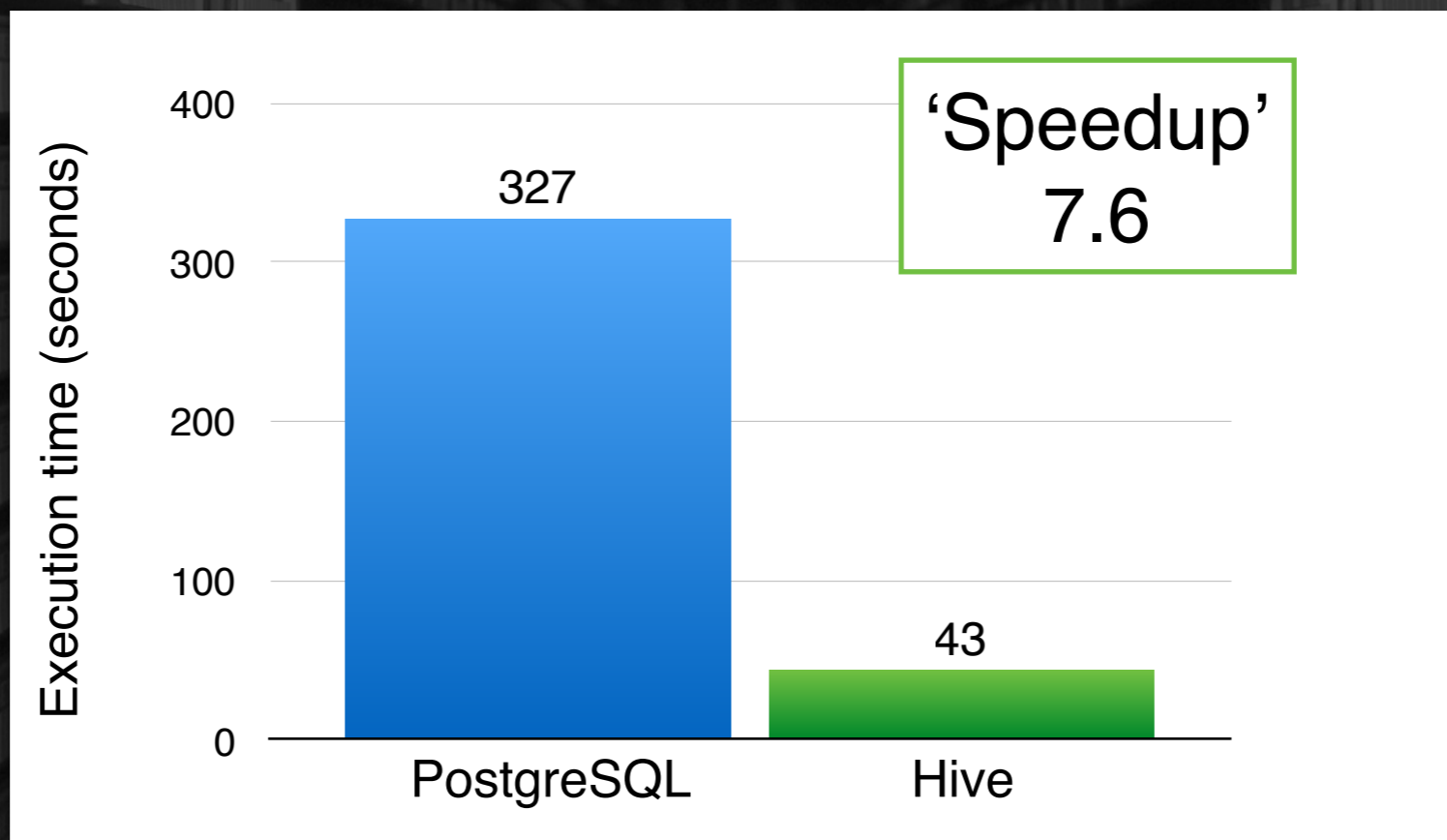
Hadoop

- Hardware:
  - Cores: 24 (Intel Xeon X5675 @ 3.07 GHz)
  - RAM: 96 GiB
  - DISK: 600 GB HDD x 8 (in RAID 6) ~ 3.6 TB net
  - Network 1GbE
- Software:
  - Scientific Linux 6.1
  - PostgreSQL 9.1

PostgreSQL

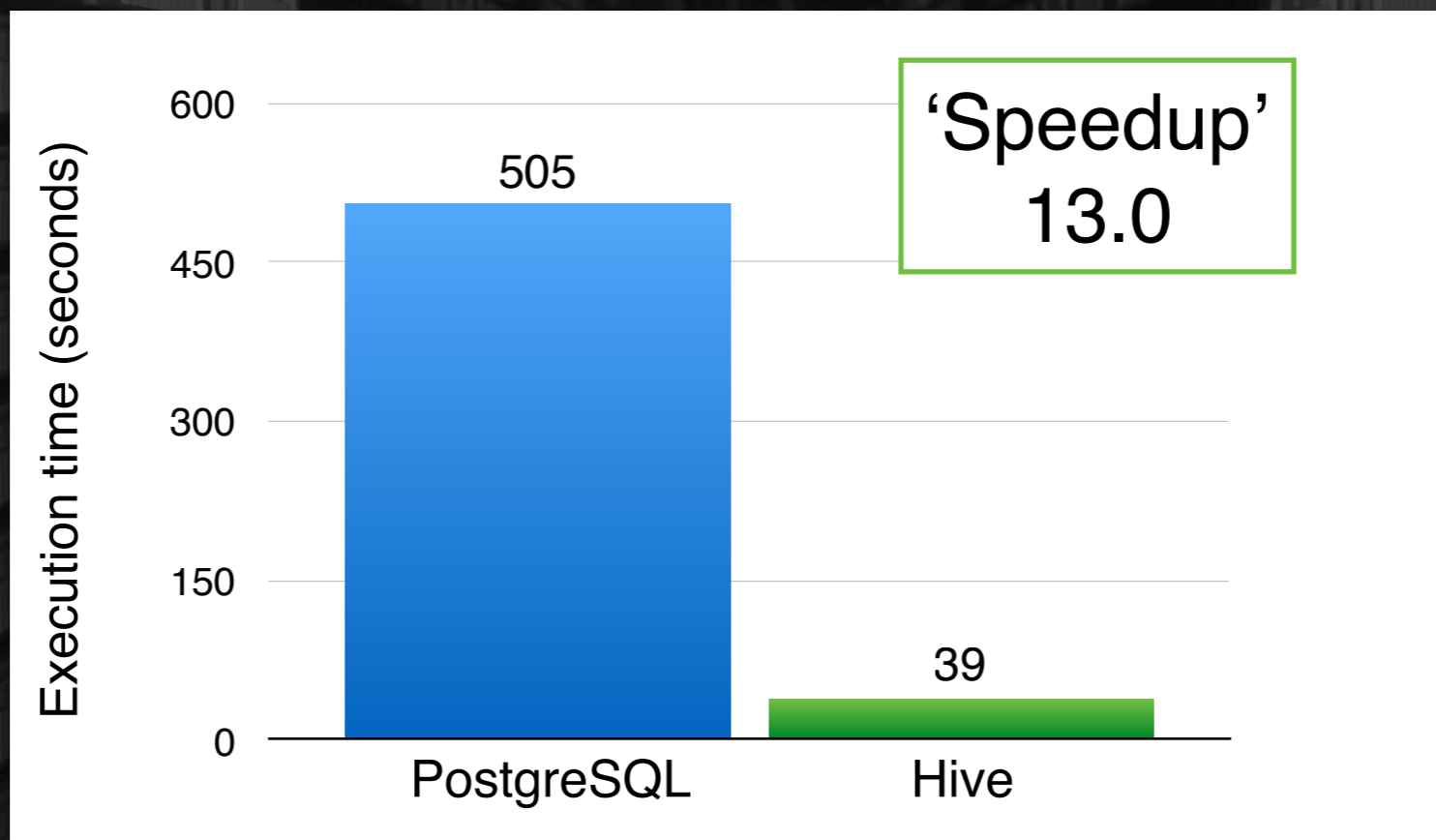
# Hadoop vs. PostgreSQL

```
SELECT ra, dec, z, z_v, x_c, y_c, z_c FROM
micecatv1 WHERE x_c < 700 AND y_c < 700 AND
z_c < 700; (~5.8M out of ~205M rows)
```



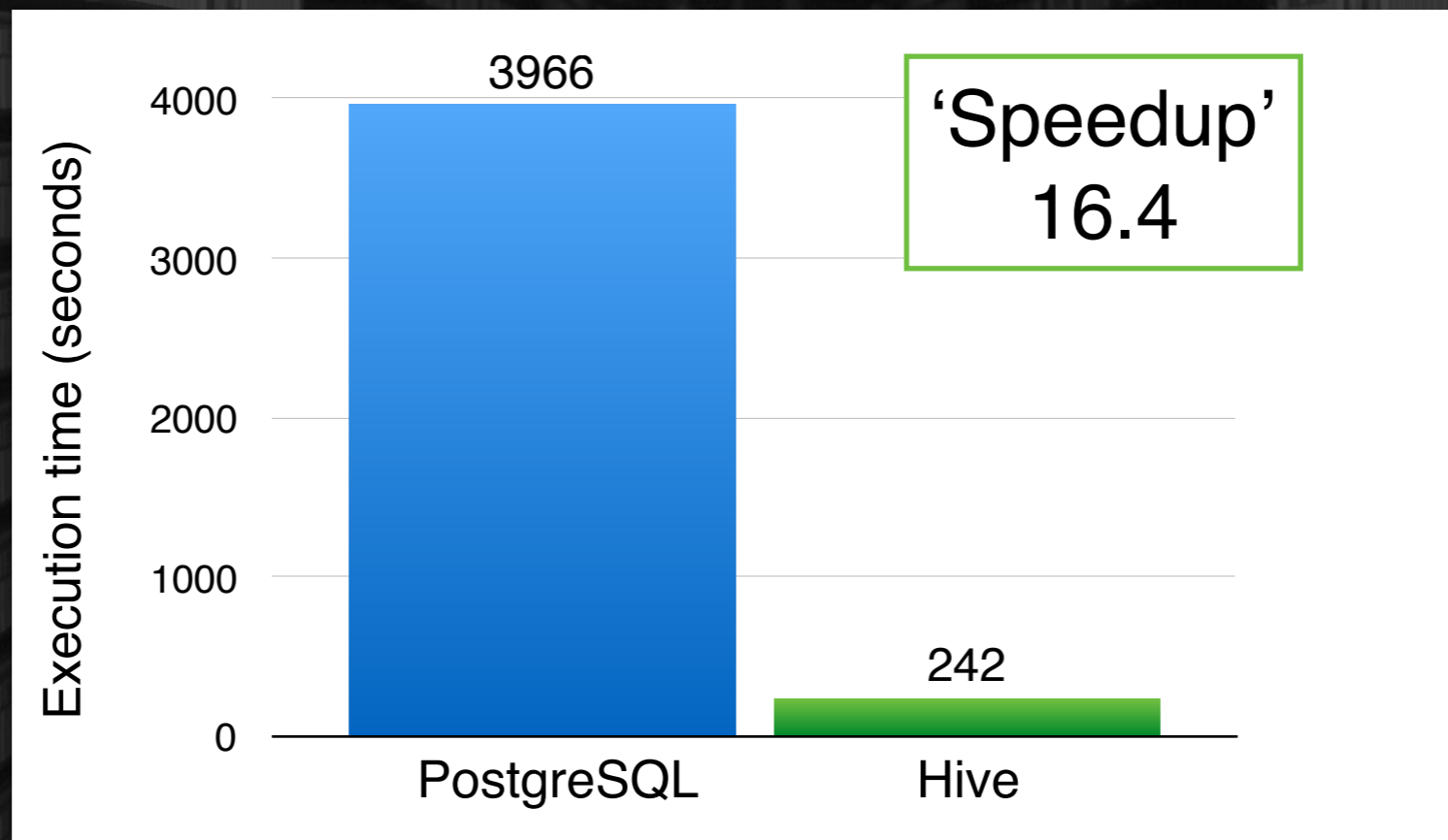
# Hadoop vs. PostgreSQL

```
SELECT x_c, y_c, z_c FROM micecatv1 WHERE x_c
< 1e3 AND y_c < 1e3 AND z_c < 1e3; (~16.5M
out of ~205M rows)
```



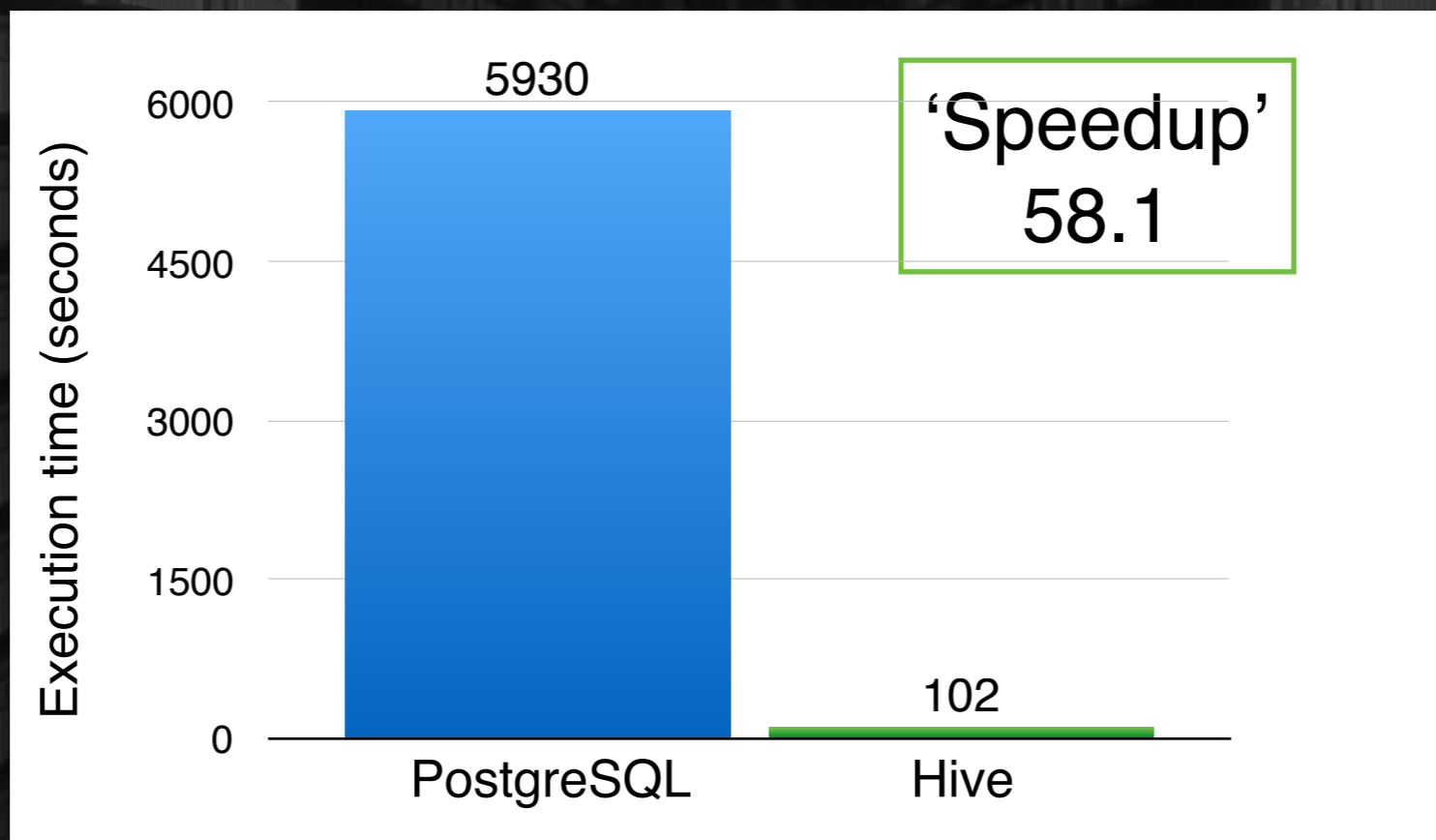
# Hadoop vs. PostgreSQL

```
SELECT coadd_objects_id, ra, dec, mag_auto_i,
magerr_auto_i desdm_zp, mean_z_bpz, z_mc_bpz
FROM des_y1a1 WHERE modest_class = 1 AND
flags_gold = 0 AND flags_badregion = 0;
(~81.9M out of ~137M rows)
```



# Hadoop vs. PostgreSQL

```
SELECT ra_gal, dec_gal, kappa, gamma1, gamma2
FROM micecatv2 WHERE lmhalo >= 12.16 AND
flag_central = 0 AND z_cgal > 0.4 AND z_cgal
< 0.6; (~25.9M out of ~500M rows)
```



# Hadoop vs. PostgreSQL

```

SELECT coadd_objects_id, ra, dec, mag_auto_g,
mag_auto_r, mag_auto_i, mag_auto_z,
mean_z_bpz, mode_z_bpz, median_z_bpz,
z_mc_bpz, t_b, spread_model_i,
spreaderr_model_i, modest_class FROM des_y1a1
WHERE mag_auto_i > 17.5 AND mag_auto_i < 22
AND (flags_badregion <= 3 and flags_gold = 0)
AND ((mag_auto_g - mag_auto_r) BETWEEN -1.
and 3.) AND ((mag_auto_r - mag_auto_i)
BETWEEN -1. and 2.5) AND ((mag_auto_i -
mag_auto_z) BETWEEN -1. and 2.) AND (ra < 15
or ra > 290 or dec < -35); (~34.8M out of
~137M rows)

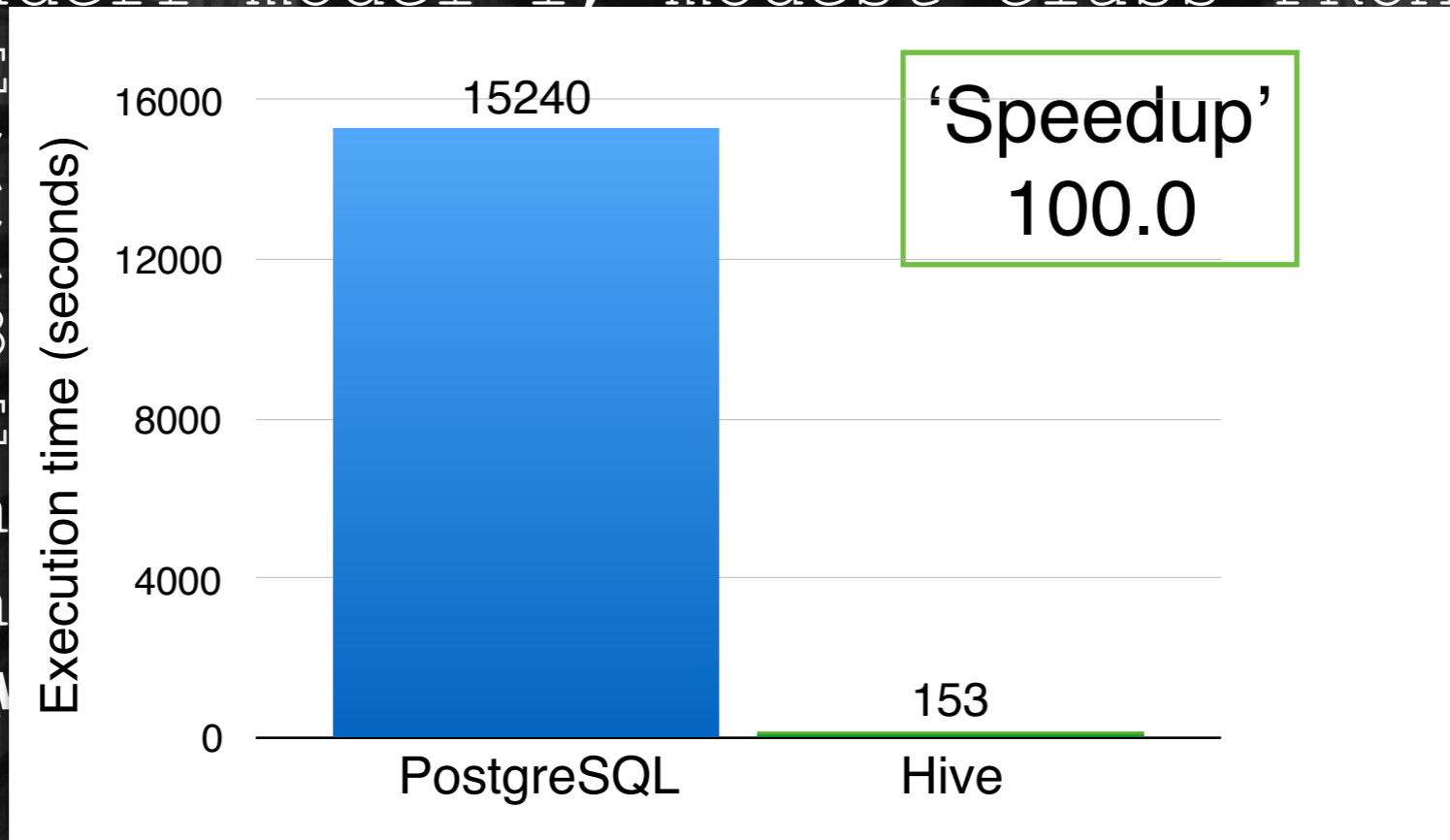
```



# Hadoop vs. PostgreSQL

```
SELECT coadd_objects_id, ra, dec, mag_auto_g,
mag_auto_r, mag_auto_i, mag_auto_z,
mean_z_bpz, mode_z_bpz, median_z_bpz,
z_mc_bpz, t_b, spread_model_i,
spreaderr model_i, modest class FROM des_y1a1
```

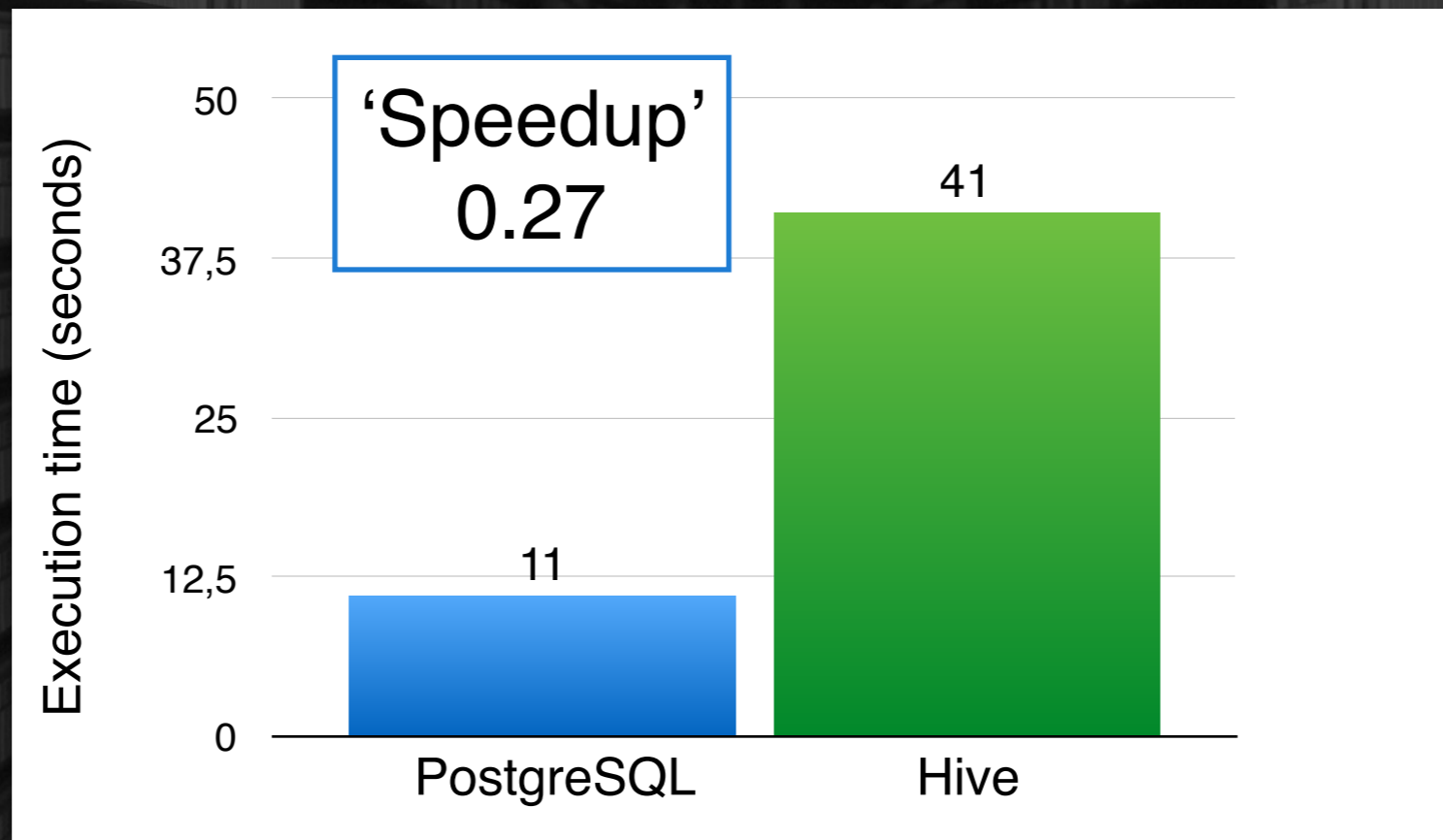
```
WHERE
AND (
AND (
and 3
BETWE
mag_a
or ra
~137M
```



```
_i < 22
gold = 0)
EN -1.
i)
i -
(ra < 15
out of
```

# Hadoop vs. PostgreSQL

```
SELECT z, log_m FROM micecatv1 WHERE z < .25
AND z > .23 AND ra < 20 AND dec < 20; (~52K
out of ~205M rows)
```



Properly using indices and a very small amount of data requested!

# CosmoHub on Hadoop

- CosmoHub is a portal for real-time analysis and distribution of massive cosmology data without any SQL knowledge
- It is built on top of Hadoop and uses the Apache Hive infrastructure
- It is fully developed, hosted and operated at PIC

# New features

- Real time analysis (no time constraint)
- Sampling: select a random subset of the catalog to get faster results when exploring the data
- Heatmap plot
- 2 more file formats to download the selected data: FITS and ASDF



MICECAT 1   Datasets   Columns   Sampling   Filters   Query   Analysis   Format   Request

Step 5: Analysis · Explore the selected data

Table  
  Scatter  
  Histogram  
  Heatmap

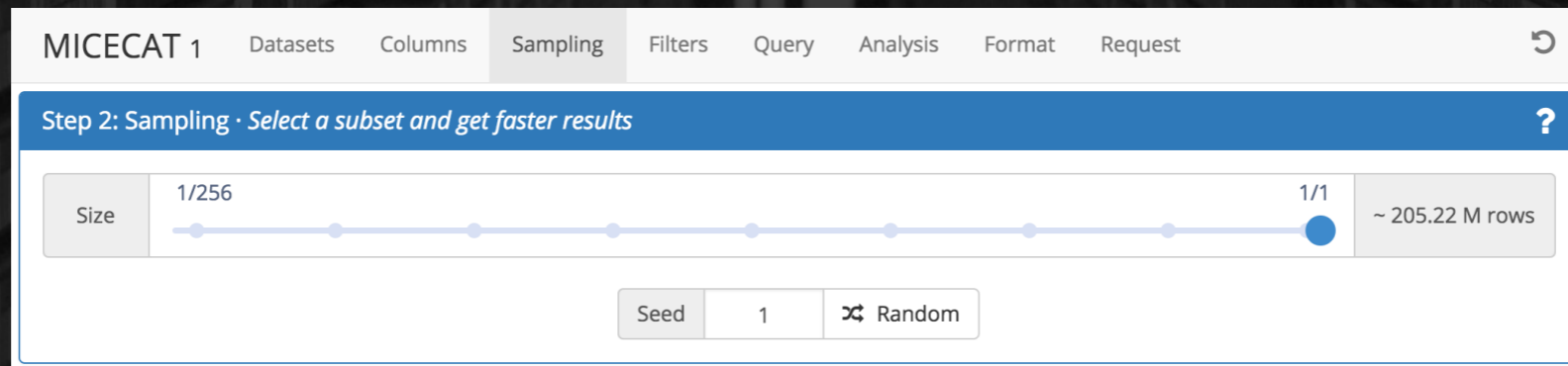
X axis: x\_c  
 X min: 0  
 X max: 1000  
 Bins: 100

Y axis: z\_c  
 Y min: 0  
 Y max: 1000  
 Bins: 100

Function: COUNT

# New features

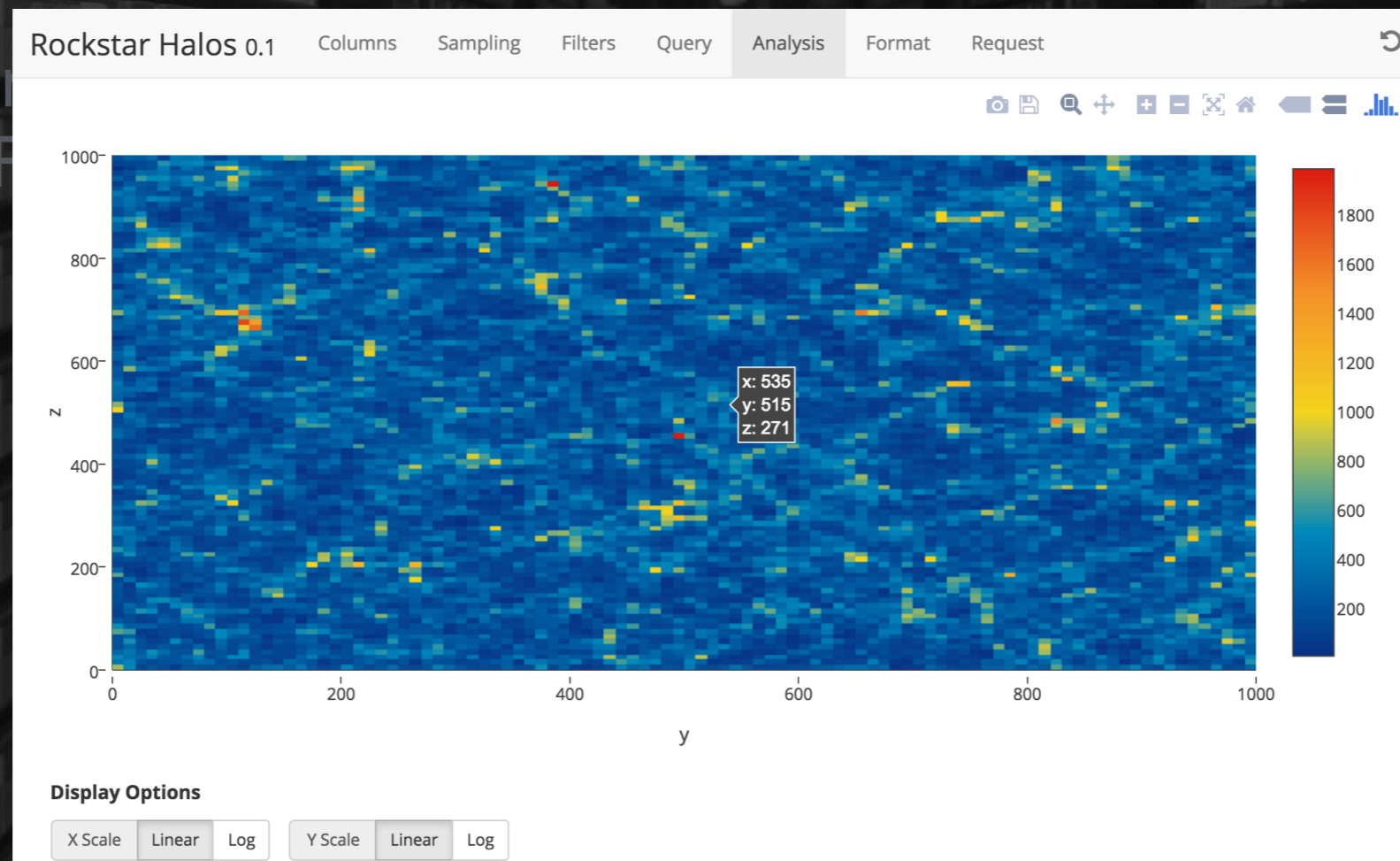
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# New features

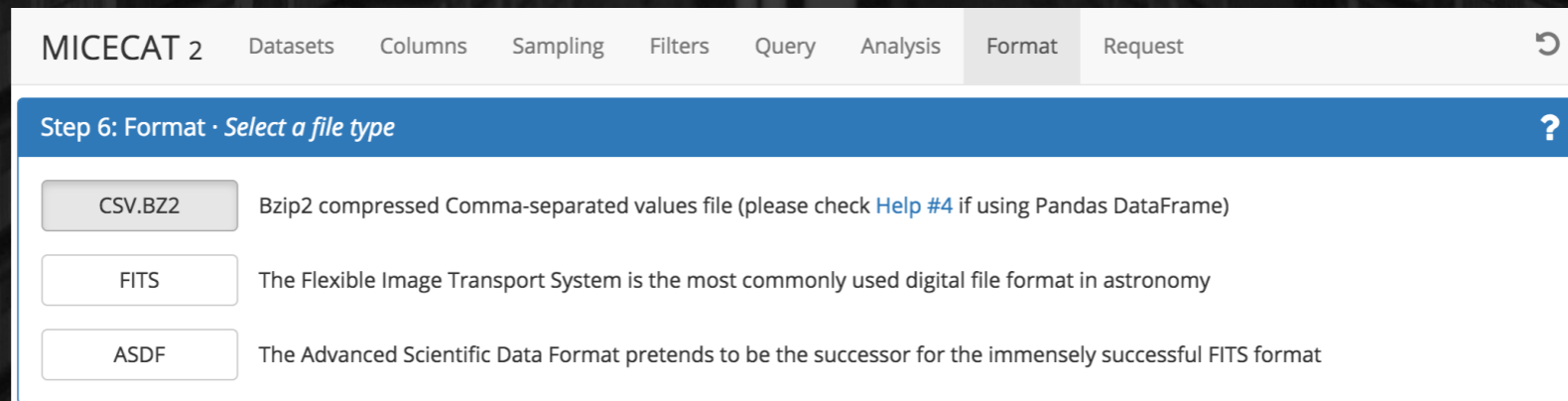
- Real time analysis (no time constraint)
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- Heatmap plot



# New features

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MICECAT 2 Datasets Columns Sampling Filters Query Analysis **Format** Request ↻

Step 6: Format · *Select a file type* ?

CSV.BZ2	Bzip2 compressed Comma-separated values file (please check <a href="#">Help #4</a> if using Pandas DataFrame)
FITS	The Flexible Image Transport System is the most commonly used digital file format in astronomy
ASDF	The Advanced Scientific Data Format pretends to be the successor for the immensely successful FITS format

# Demo



## Conclusions & future work

### Conclusions

- Great improvement in response time
- New release is more reliable
- Still exploring the vast Hadoop ecosystem

### Future work

- New plot types and analysis
- Collaboration with more experiments
  - More data, more catalogs, more users
- Other use cases (other than Cosmology)

The logo for COSMO HUB features a stylized globe composed of blue and white squares on the left. To its right, the word "COSMO" is written in blue, and "HUB" is written in large, bold white letters. The text "on Hadoop" follows in a smaller white font.

# COSMO HUB on Hadoop

<https://cosmohub.pic.es>

**Thanks for your attention!**

# Backup slides

# Hive tuning

- We have set the platform so that queries over large tables are really fast:
  - Apache Tez execution engine instead of the venerable Map-reduce engine
  - ORCfile: a new table (column based) storage format
  - Vectorized query technique: batches of 1024 rows at once



# Load balancing

- Set up two different queues given the two different profiles:
  - ‘Interactive’: real-time analysis (low latency)
  - ‘Batch’: custom catalogs (high latency)
- Configure queue shares and preemption:
  - batch jobs take idle resources to maximize efficiency (10-90)
  - interactive jobs can take resources from batch queue (90-100)

# Backend

- ReST API powered by Flask:
  - flask-restful - ReST framework
  - sqlalchemy - database ORM
  - websockets - bidirectional communications
  - gevent - asynchronous framework
  - pyhive - hive connection library
  - pyhdfs - hdfs bindings



# Frontend

- Responsive Web interface powered by:
  - Angular JS - web app oriented HTML framework
  - Bootstrap - responsive frontend framework
  - Plot.ly for plotting
  - Wordpress as backend to edit "static" content



# Demo

[CosmoHub YouTube channel](#)