

**ServiceX**



**3.0**

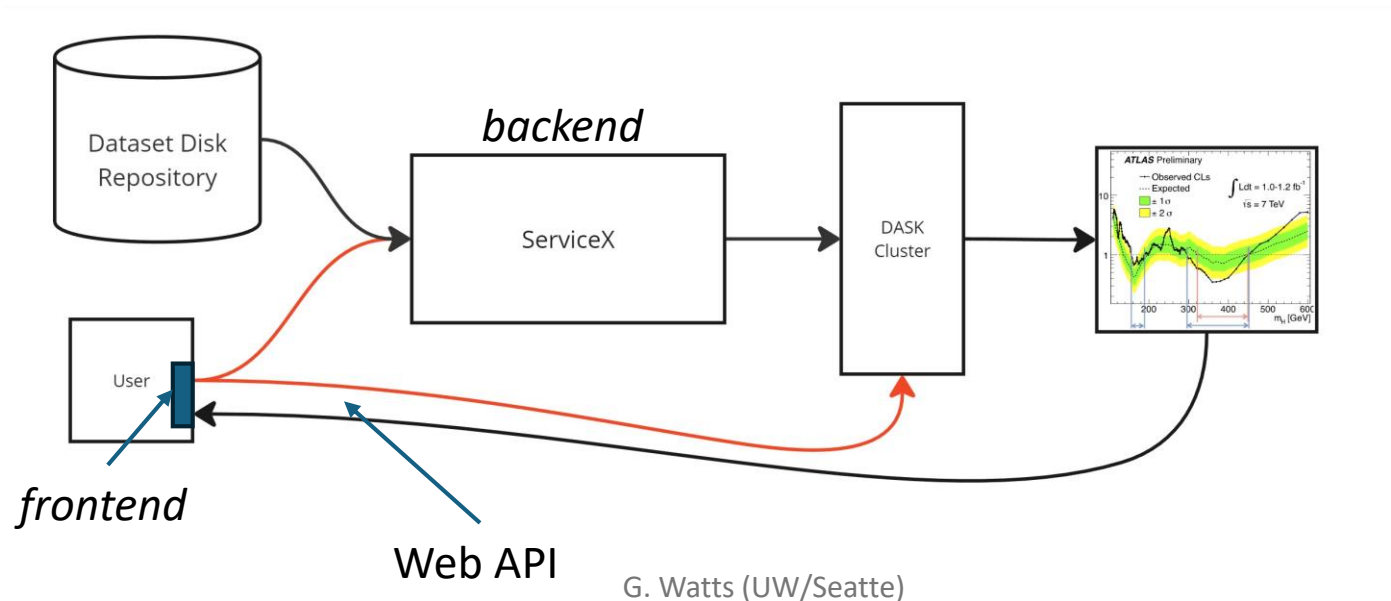
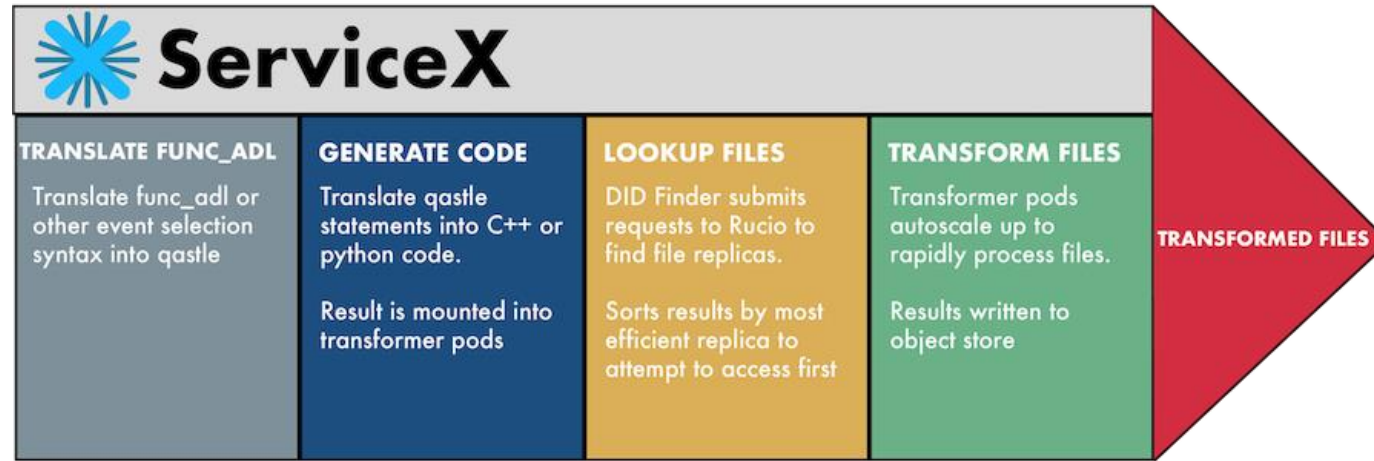
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For the ServiceX Team

Nov 1, 2024



# ServiceX Architecture Reminder



# Recent Developments in ServiceX

- Backend Developments (ServiceX itself)
  - 1.4.1 (August 7<sup>th</sup>) -> 1.5.X (Sept 20<sup>th</sup>)
  - Lessons from the IDAP 200 Gpbs test: reduce lost internal scaling messages, small updates to how we transform the data, lots of small stability improvements.
  - New transformers/codegenerators to run plain-old-python
  - The WebAPI did not change, however!
  - Won't really discuss further
- Front End (Library to enable user interaction)
  - 3.0 released Sept 20<sup>th</sup> (after 5 months of development)
  - Big (breaking) change in how the user interacts with ServiceX
  - Pulled several ideas from the community into the central library (e.g. datasets)
  - Queries can be coded with typed classes, dictionaries, or yaml text files now!
  - DOCUMENTATION!!

# Getting Started: Help!

Find our new documentation on *readthedocs*:

[ServiceX 3.0.0 documentation](#)

Missing something? Spot an error?

[Create an issue](#)

Or... the source for the documentation is in the repo

[Submit a MR](#)

**ServiceX 3.0.0 documentation**

Search

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- GitHub

Private docs hosting for any Docs as Code tool. [Get started](#)

Ad by EthicalAds

## ServiceX

The High Luminosity Large Hadron Collider (HL-LHC) faces enormous computational challenges in the 2020s. The HL-LHC will produce exabytes of data each year, with increasingly complex event structure due to high pileup conditions. The ATLAS and CMS experiments will record ~ 10 times as much data from ~ 100 times as many collisions as were used to discover the Higgs boson.

ServiceX is a scalable data extraction, transformation and delivery system deployed in a Kubernetes cluster designed to efficiently extract columnar data from large datasets.

### Architecture: ServiceX

The diagram illustrates the ServiceX architecture. On the left, the 'Data Lake' (all tiers, all QOS) includes Storage Elements, Volatile Storage, Cache, XCache, and Tape storage. The central 'ServiceX' component handles Data fetching, Data assembly, Data decompression, Filtering, Transformation, and Accounting. It supports various input formats: xAOD, nanoAOD, flat NTUP, and future formats. On the right, the 'Computing' section includes SSL, Batch Clusters, HPCs, and Specialized resources (e.g., Spark cluster). The flow involves data requests and access tokens between the Data Lake and ServiceX, and executable access tokens between ServiceX and the Computing resources. Data flows from the Data Lake through ServiceX to the Computing resources, which return processing status.

### Concepts

This section describes the concepts that are important to understand when working with ServiceX.

#### Datasets

Datasets are groups of experimental data from which columnar data can be extracted. ServiceX supports four sources of data:

- Rucio
- CERN Open Data Portal
- List of File accessible via HTTP or XRootD
- EOS Directory

#### Queries

Queries are used to extract data from a dataset. They specify the columns to extract, the events to include in the output. There are several types of queries supported by ServiceX:

- func-adl
- Python Function
- Dictionary of uproot selections

[stable](#)

# How does it work?

Data Source (FileList, Rucio, etc.)

- Where to get the data from

Query

- How to transform the data
- Raw, func\_adl, etc.

```
from servicex import Sample, ServiceXSpec, query, dataset, deliver

spec = ServiceXSpec(
    Sample=[
        Sample(
            Name="UprootRaw_Typed",
            Dataset=dataset.FileList(
                [
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                ]
            ),
            Query=query.UprootRaw(
                [
                    {
                        "treename": "CollectionTree",
                        "filter_name": "AnalysisElectronsAuxDyn.pt",
                    }
                ]
            )
        )
    ]
)

print(f"Files: {deliver(spec)}")
```

# How does it work?

## Sample

- Consists of the data set and query together
- Produces a set of files
- Labeled with the Name

```
from servicex import Sample, ServiceXSpec, query, dataset, deliver

spec = ServiceXSpec(
    Sample=[
        Sample(
            Name="UprootRaw_Typed",
            Dataset=dataset.FileList(
                [
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                ]
            ),
            Query=query.UprootRaw(
                [
                    {
                        "treename": "CollectionTree",
                        "filter_name": "AnalysisElectronsAuxDyn.pt",
                    }
                ]
            )
        ]
    )
)

print(f"Files: {deliver(spec)}")
```

# How does it work?

## Samples

- You can submit 1 or 100 samples at a time
- Output will always be a dict of everything

All of these objects take lots of extra parameter that allow you to specify explicitly:

- Code generator
- Backend ServiceX location
- Transformer image, etc.

The servicex.yaml file is still required!!

```
from servicex import Sample, ServiceXSpec, query, dataset, deliver

spec = ServiceXSpec(
    Sample=[
        Sample(
            Name="UprootRaw_Typed",
            Dataset=dataset.FileList(
                [
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                ]
            ),
            Query=query.UprootRaw(
                [
                    {
                        "treename": "CollectionTree",
                        "filter_name": "AnalysisElectronsAuxDyn.pt",
                    }
                ]
            )
        )
    ]
)

print(f"Files: {deliver(spec)}")
```

# How does it work?

deliver changes the spec with the Samples into files.

- There is an async version of this coming soon!
- It will handle all interaction with the ServiceX backend via the WebAPI

```
from servicex import Sample, ServiceXSpec, query, dataset, deliver

spec = ServiceXSpec(
    Sample=[
        Sample(
            Name="UprootRaw_Typed",
            Dataset=dataset.FileList(
                [
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSL
                ]
            ),
            Query=query.UprootRaw(
                [
                    {
                        "treename": "CollectionTree",
                        "filter_name": "AnalysisElectronsAuxDyn.pt",
                    }
                ]
            )
        ]
    )

print(f"Files: {deliver(spec)}")
```

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# Using a Dictionary instead...

We expect:

- Dictionary is the easiest to use for quick oneoffs
- Typed classes will be used by libraries and frameworks
- The YAML is attractive because it can be checked into git directly!

At its core, the frontend only uses the typed classes – everything is translated into that!

```
from servicex import query, dataset, deliver

spec = {
    'Sample': [{
        'Name': "UprootRaw_Dict",
        'Dataset': dataset.FileList(
            [
                "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLITE.",
                "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLITE.",
                "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLITE."
            ]
        ),
        'Query': query.UprootRaw(
            [
                {
                    "treename": "CollectionTree",
                    "filter_name": "AnalysisElectronsAuxDyn.pt",
                }
            ]
        )
    }]
}

print(f"Files: {deliver(spec)}")
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```

# Using YAML

The YAML file itself:

```
Sample:
- Name: UprootRaw_YAML
  Dataset: !FileList
  [
    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLITE.37019878",
    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLITE.37019878",
    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLITE.37019878"
  ]
  Query: !UprootRaw |
    [{"treename": "CollectionTree", "filter_name": "AnalysisElectronsAuxDyn.pt"}]
```

Use in SX:

```
from servicex import deliver

print(
    deliver("config_Uproot_FuncADL.yaml")
)
```

There is not yet a full text representation for all query languages!

# Other Queries: Func\_ADL xAOD (Fully Typed)

Func\_adl

ServiceX Spec  
and Delivery

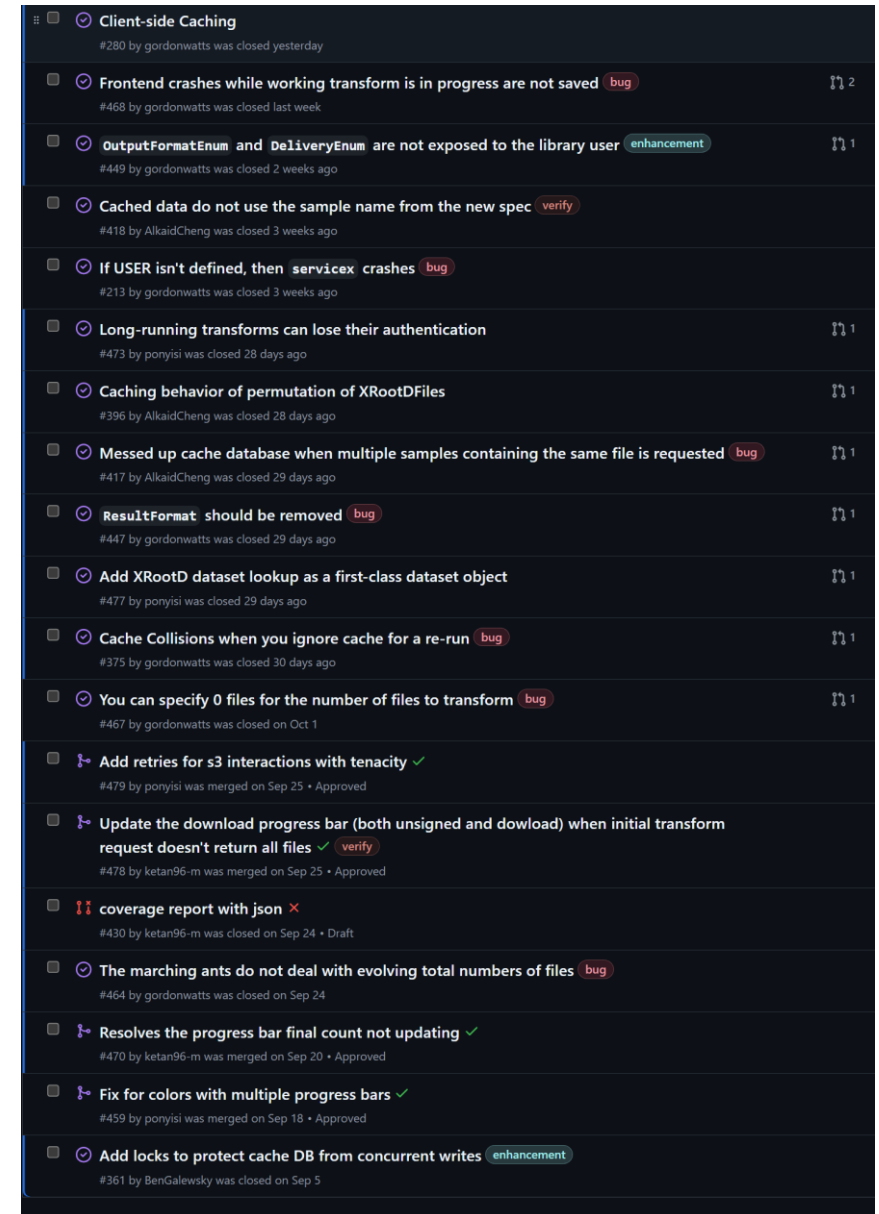
```
from servicex import query as q, deliver, dataset

def func_adl_xaod_simple():
    query = q.FuncADL_ATLASr22() # type: ignore
    jets_per_event = query.Select(lambda e: e.Jets('AnalysisJets'))
    jet_info_per_event = jets_per_event.Select(
        lambda jets: {
            'pt': jets.Select(lambda j: j.pt()),
            'eta': jets.Select(lambda j: j.eta())
        }
    )

    spec = {
        'Sample': [{
            'Name': "func_adl_xAOD_simple",
            'Dataset': dataset.FileList(
                [
                    "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/mc20_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLIT
                ]
            ),
            'Query': jet_info_per_event
        }]
    }
    files = deliver(spec, servicex_name="servicex-uc-af")
    assert files is not None, "No files returned from deliver! Internal error"
    return files
```

# Status

- The Analysis Grand Challenge and the IDAP 200 Gbps code has been converted to use 3.0
- Being used in the wild as well (been out about 1.5 months).
- However, there are some rough edges
  - 3.0.1's branch already has a significant number of updates
  - Will release "soon"
- We also have a backlog of new features where we are planning for 3.1



# Backup

# Full Python Function Transformer!!

Python Function



ServiceX Spec  
and Delivery



This allows one to extract non-ntuple-like objects from the file (e.g. cutflow, etc.)

```
from servicex import query, dataset, deliver

def run_query(input_filenames=None):
    import uproot # type: ignore
    with uproot.open({input_filenames: "CollectionTree"}) as o:
        br = o.arrays("AnalysisElectronsAuxDyn.pt")
    return br

spec = {
    'Sample': [{
        'Name': "PythonFunction_Dict",
        'Dataset': dataset.FileList(
            [
                "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLITE",
                "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLITE",
                "root://eospublic.cern.ch//eos/opendata/atlas/rucio/data16_13TeV/DAOD_PHYSLITE"
            ]
        ),
        'Query': query.PythonFunction().with_uproot_function(run_query)
    }]
}

print(f"Files: {deliver(spec)}")
```