

BaBar Bookkeeping

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BaBar Computing Model 2 (CM2)

- In 2003 it was decided that BaBar's initial computing model was not going to scale for the whole experiment. An effort to create a new computing model was started, called CM2.
- Resulting in changes to the event store, event structure, and included the need for a new bookkeeping system.
- Initial report on the Bookkeeping: D. Smith, *et al.*, Talk 338, CHEP 2004.
- Other talks at CHEP 2006 about changes due to CM2:
 - Simulation production D. Smith, Talk 299
 - Condition database D. Smith, I. Gaponenko, Talk 352



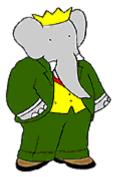
Overview of Bookkeeping

- CM2 event store is in ROOT files.
- Different event components can be placed in separate files.
- Related files of many events called "Collections", these are the unique elements of the event store.
- Collections are organized in lists, called "Datasets" for use, and there is a *n* to *m* relation between them.
- Also the relation between data run number and collection is kept in a *n* to *m* relation.

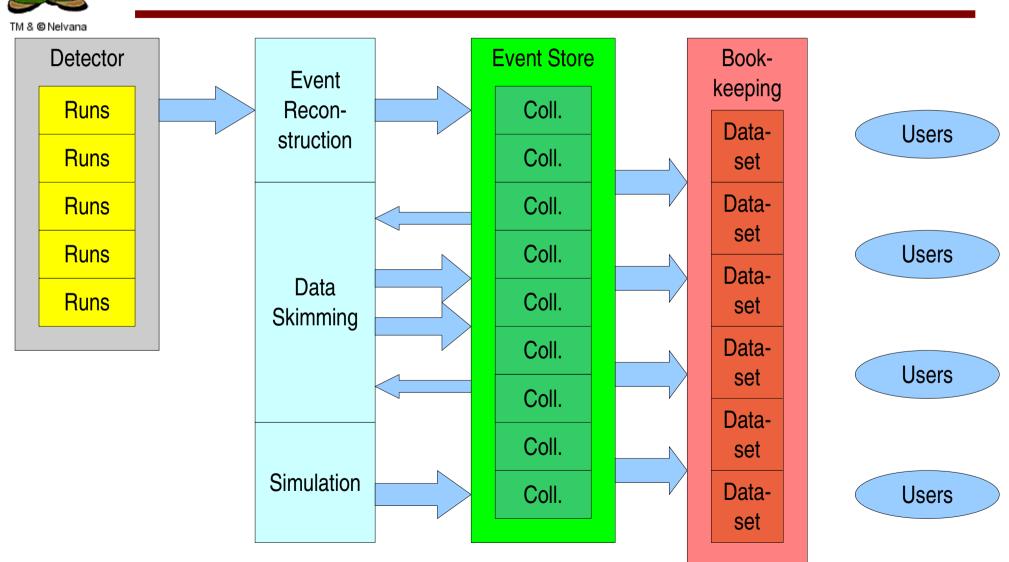


Overview of implementation

- All information for bookkeeping stored in a relational database.
- Use of SQL Abstraction keeps code DB independent, and allows DB schema changes to be independent from code.
- Currently MySQL and Oracle are supported.
- The system was implemented as a software framework in OO-Perl, providing object classes and command line interfaces.



Cartoon of data management





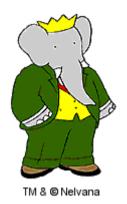
Dataset evolution

- Datasets need to change with the changing state of data.
 - New data becomes available.
 - Changes in quality checks, removes and adds data.
 - Reprocessing, old versions of data shouldn't be used.
- Need to know what happened: Dataset history:
 - The record of the changes to the datasets are kept.
 - At any point the datasets at any state in the past can be selected
- Need stability in the place of change: Dataset tagging:
 - Place a tag on a dataset and give it a name.
 - People can select this state of the dataset at any time.



Dataset updates

- Data analysis needs data quickly as it is available, datasets must evolve quickly to support this.
 - Initial datasets were static lists, hard to keep updated.
 - Next classes of datasets were recreated periodically. Updates happened daily, or every other day.
- Changes to collection lists and status are monitored, changes are applied to affected datasets.
 - New collections go into datasets, new datasets are created.
 - Collections not to be used are removed.
 - Changes applied every 10 mins now.



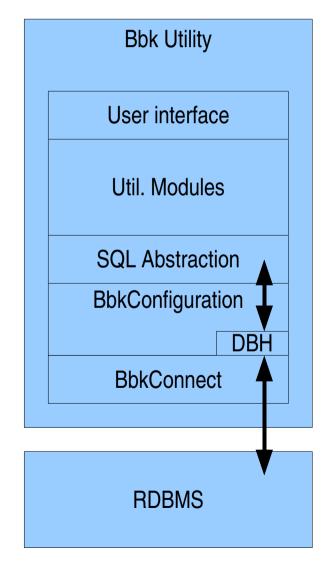
Size of current use

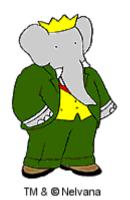
- Event store is 660.4 TB with 1.1M files.
- The Bookkeeping system keeps track of this as 751k collections.
- The collections are organized into 60.7k datasets.
- Size of database is ~2 GB. Can be downloaded as compressed daily snapshot of ~190 MB.
- Selection of information in any dataset done in less than 2 secs.
- Will scale fine to future size of experiment.



Design of a Bookkeeping utility

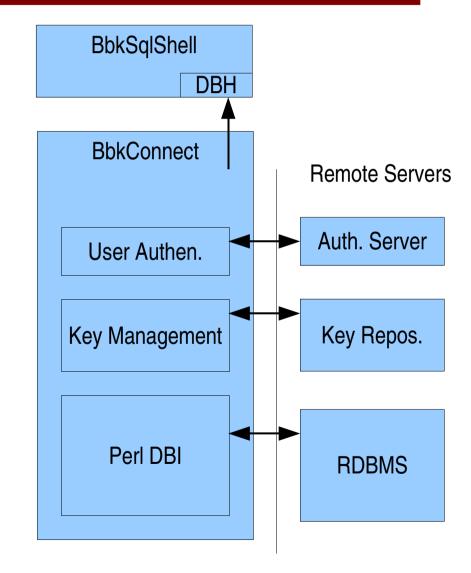
- Utilities built from modular design
 - All information kept in RDB
 - Connection module
 - Configuration module
 - SQL Abstraction module
 - Utility code modules
 - User interface





BbkConnect

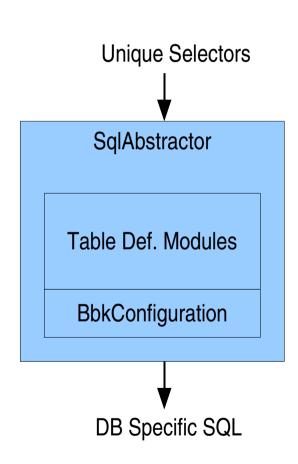
- Database connection manager
 - independent of bookkeeping DB.
 - Distributed user authentication.
 - Central key distribution.
 - Default settings control.
 - Network database connections.
- Defined now for all RDBMS in BaBar not just bookkeeping system.





SqlAbstractor

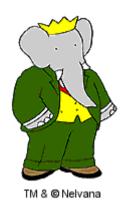
- Abstracts SQL to constraints and selectors
 - All tables and fields given unique labels.
 - Code selects on unique labels, and constrains selects on unique labels.
 - Abstractor class creates SQL for RDB including all needed joins between tables.
- Used for Bookkeeping, Task Management, and Simulation Production DBs.
- Code ready to go to CPAN.





Task Manager

- Skim and analysis data production management:
 - define tasks to apply to datasets.
 - Tasks are divided into jobs, and provides job management with batch system.
 - Output of tasks managed as collections to be placed back into bookkeeping system.
 - Currently used to manage data skimming, many tasks currently defined, managed millions of jobs (approaching 20M), produces hundreds of thousands of collections.



User applications

BbkDatasetTcl

- used to create analysis job control file (Tcl) with collections for analysis jobs.

BbkLumi

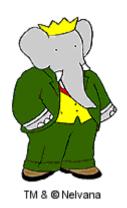
- determines luminosity information for datasets.

• BbkUser

- Exposes all SQL abstraction selectors to command line.

BbkExpertTcl

- Create control tels bases on selectors from SQL abstraction.



Multiple database design

- Utilities can be used to connect to any number of datasets.
 - For scaling to data size, new reprocessing go into new datasets:
 - First full reprocessing in CM2 with release 14 bbkr14
 - Next full reprocessing with release 18 bbkr18
 - For scaling to distributed use, the databases are mirrored:
 - Updates to database done to master in SLAC.
 - Updates mirrored to remote sites.
- Default management system can control use of utility:
 - Analysis with release 18 gets bbkr18.
 - Analysis at remote site gets local mirrored database.



Data distribution

- System includes data distribution utilities:
 - Distribution controlled by datasets.
 - From large sites with over 100TB to laptops with 10GB.
- Includes data management.
 - Datasets can be removed.
 - If datasets change, collections no longer in dataset removed.
- Records which datasets are local:
 - In local bookkeeping databases, information on which files, collections, and datasets hosted are kept.
 - Local user tools use this, to provide only what exists.



System is working well

- Bookkeeping system has been in use for about 2 years now.
- Manages all meta-data of BaBar event store, and scales well
- Simplifies management of data for most analysis into only a few dataset names.
- For the developer set up a framework with rich set of modules for management of meta-data.
- For the user a small set of easy to use utilities.
- Development continues, to cover more user's needs, and make it still easier for analysis and production management of data.