Survey of data formats and conversion tools

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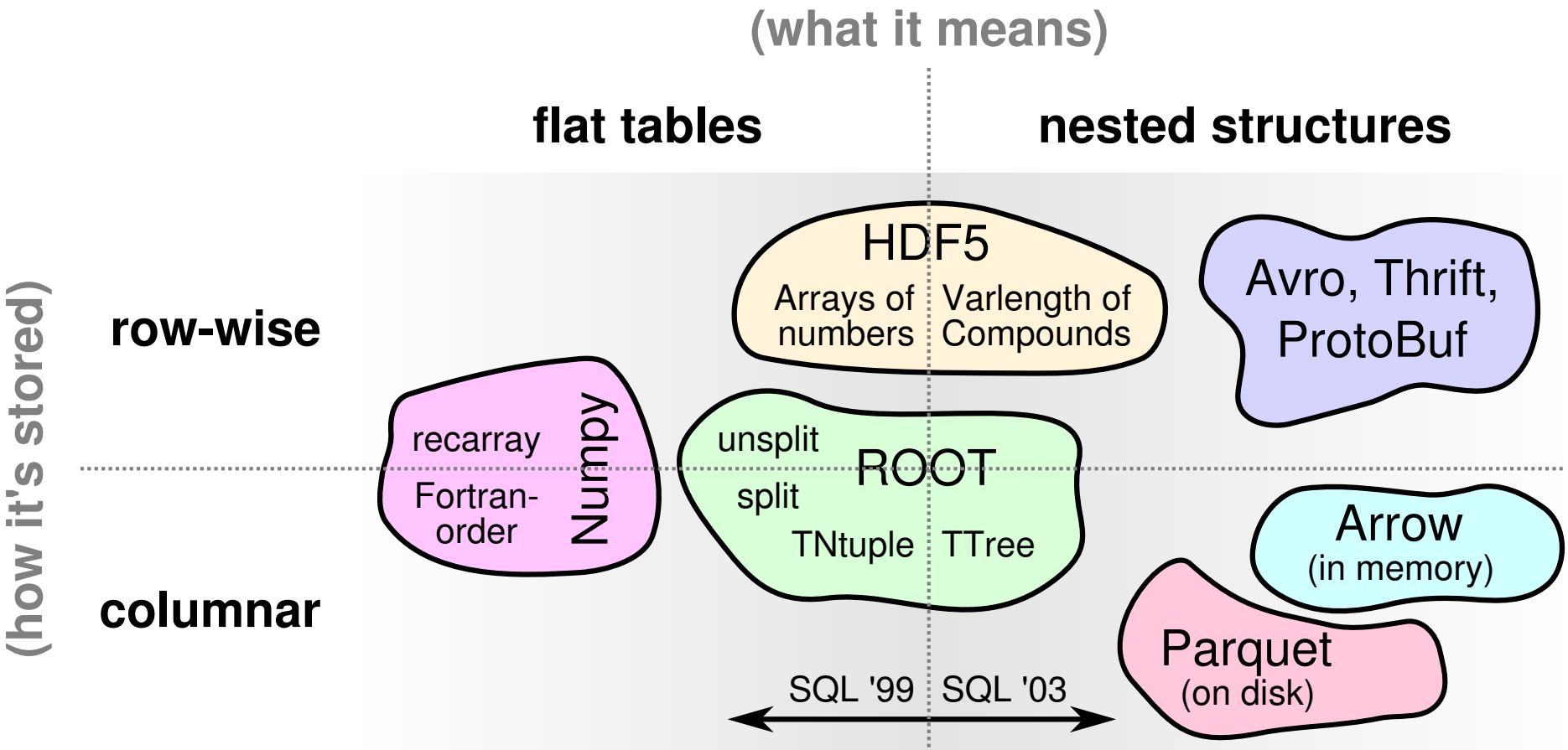
The landscape of generic containers

By "generic," I mean file formats that define general structures that we can specialize for particular kinds of data, like XML and JSON, but we're interested in binary formats with schemas for efficient numerical storage.



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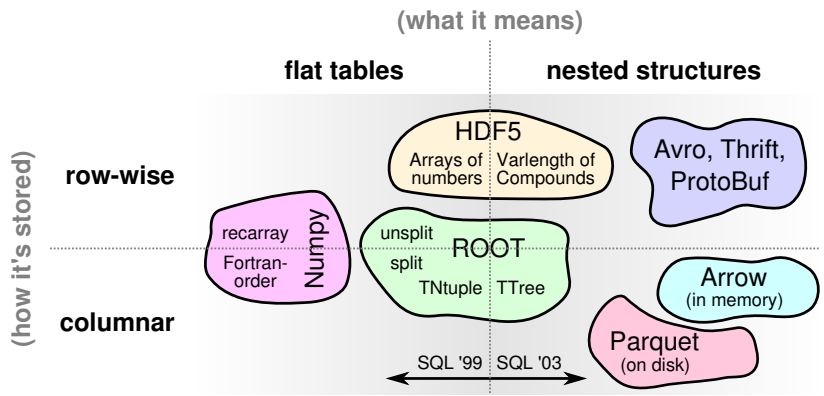

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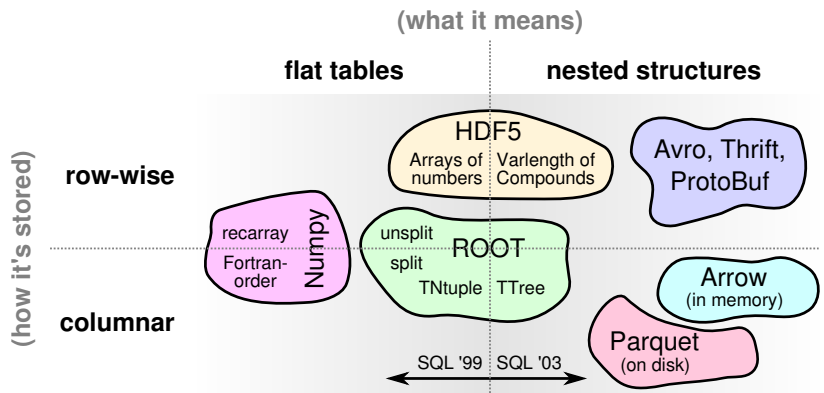

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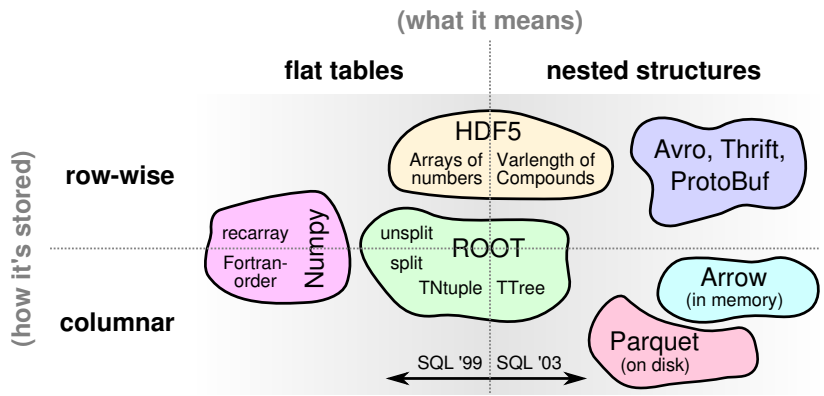

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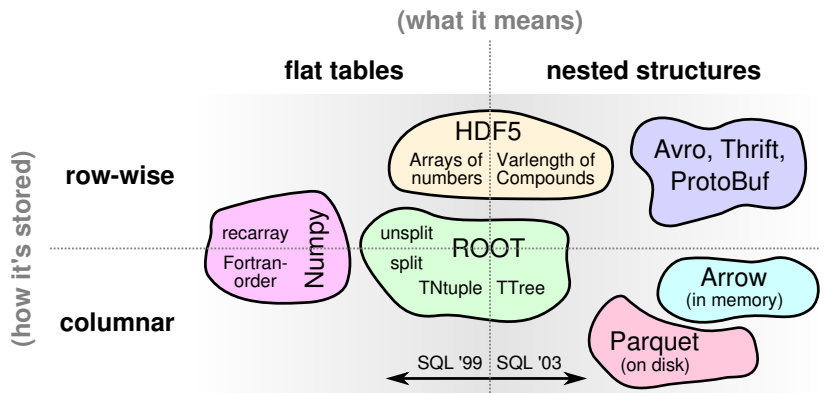

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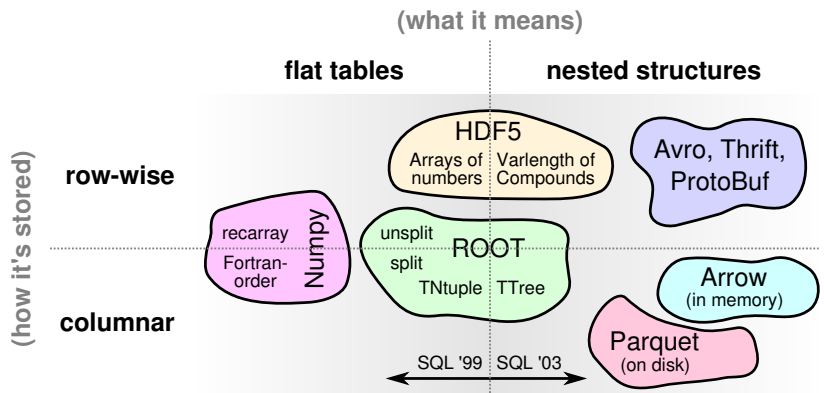

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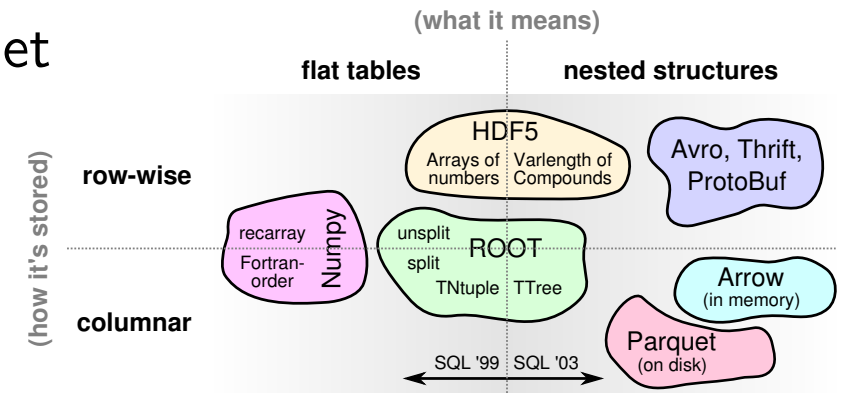
Arrow: in-memory extension of Parquet intended for zero-copy communication among databases, query servers, analysis frameworks, etc.



Is there a performance penalty?

- Formats differ most in how *nested* structure is represented:

  Avro: whole records are contiguous
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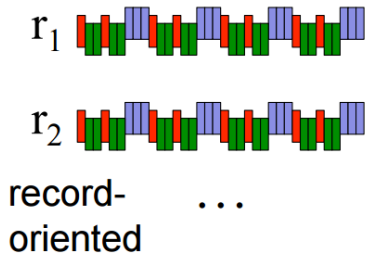

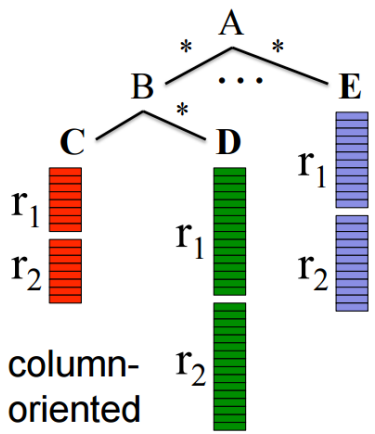

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ROOT 6.06, Avro 1.8.1, Parquet 1.8.1.

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Avro snappy	198	0.97
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- Speed depends more on runtime representation than file format.

  E.g. Avro's C library loads into its custom C objects in 113 sec; Avro's Java library in 8.3 sec! But if Avro's C library reads through the same row-wise data and fills *minimalist* objects, it's 5.4 sec.

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What matters is what you'll use it with

ROOT	is the best way to access petabytes of HEP data and use tools developed in HEP
HDF5	is the best way to use tools developed in other sciences, particuarly R, MATLAB, HPC
Numpy	is the best way to use the scientific Python ecosystem, particularly recent machine learning software
Avro et al	is the best way to use the Hadoop ecosystem, particularly streaming frameworks like Storm
Parquet	is the best way to use database-like tools in the Hadoop ecosystem, such as SparkSQL
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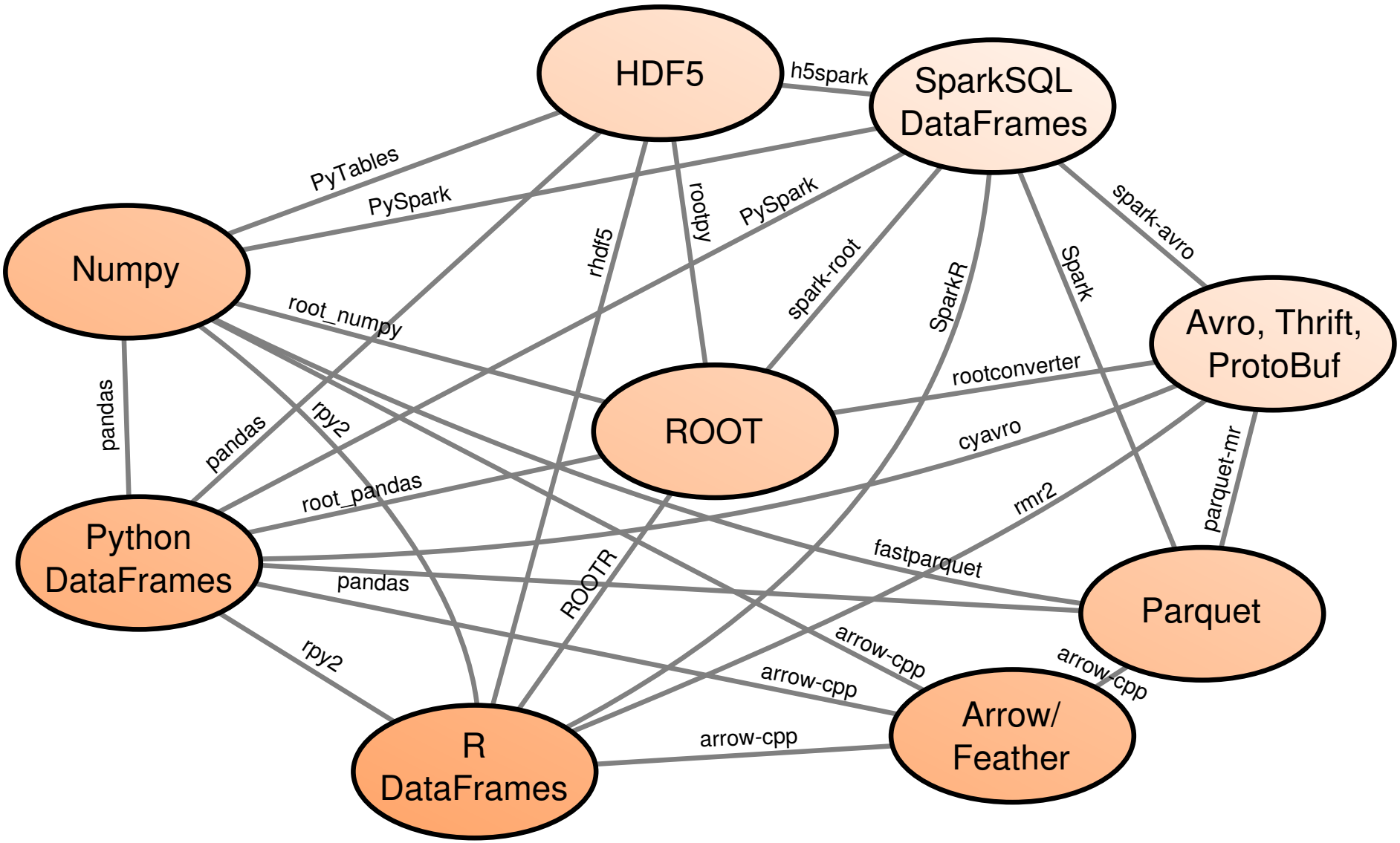

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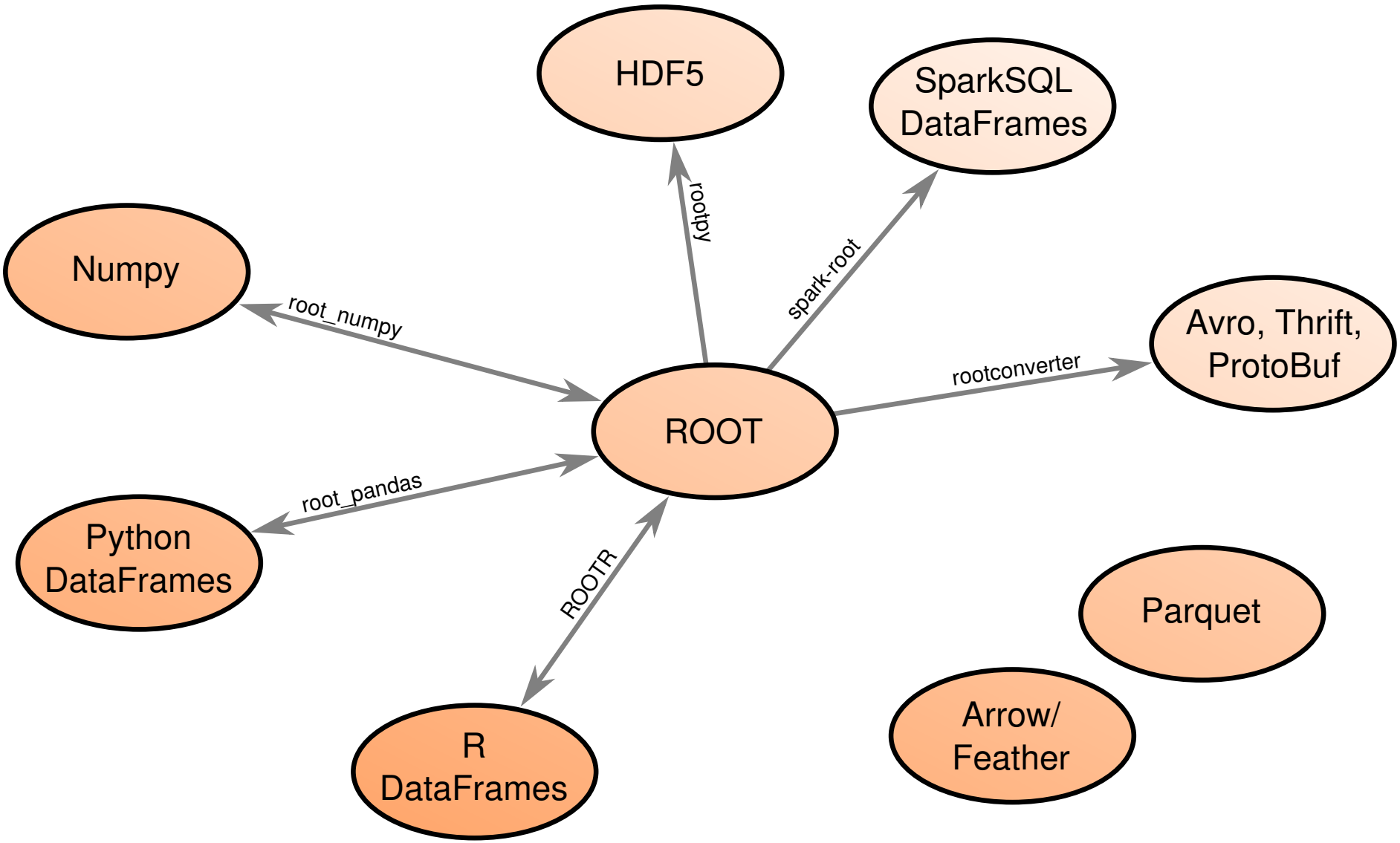

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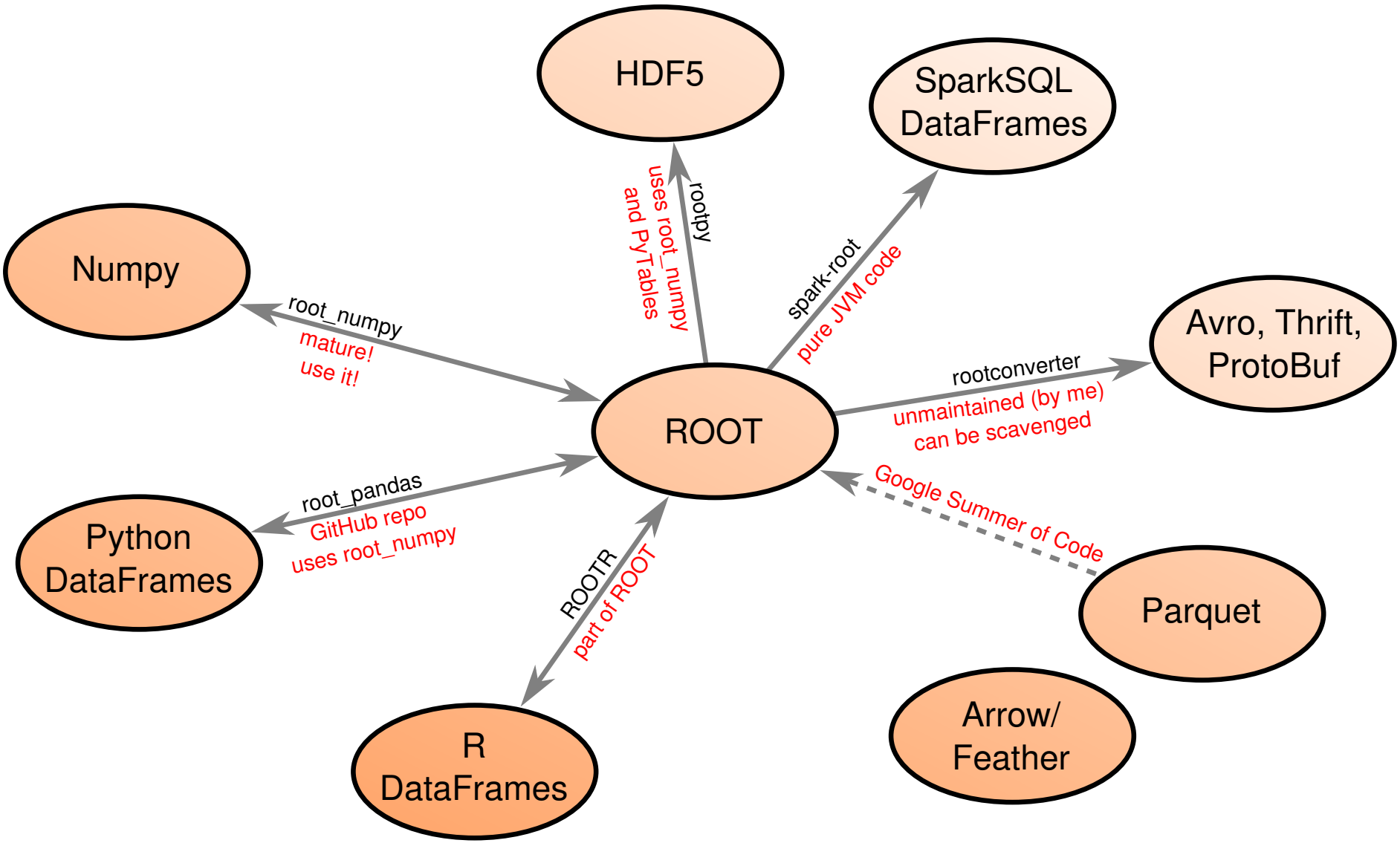

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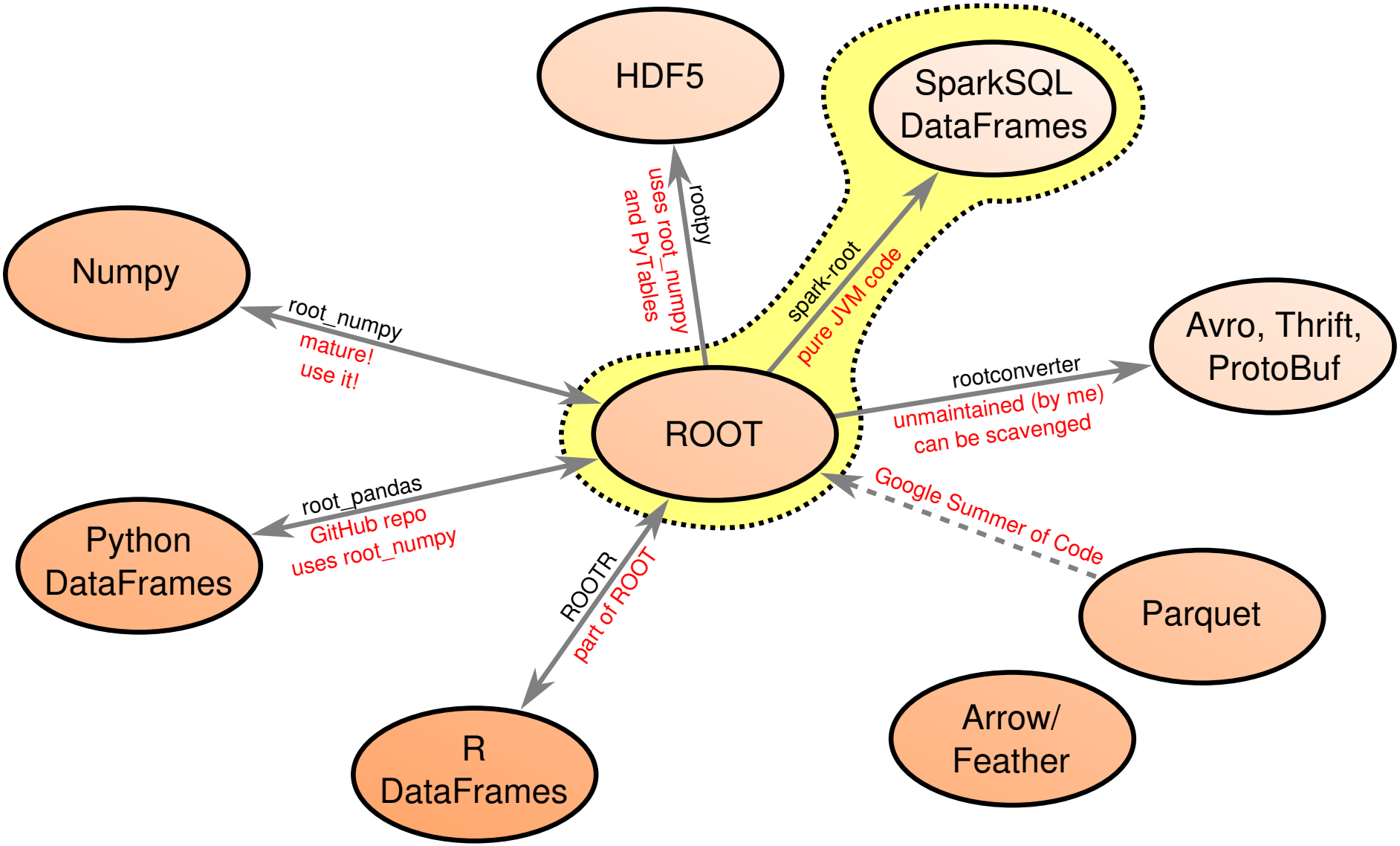

ROOT is now a Spark DataFrame format

Launch Spark with JARs from Maven Central (zero install).

```
pyspark --packages org.diana-hep:spark-root_2.11:0.1.11
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Access the ROOT files as you would any other DataFrame.

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df = sqlContext.read \
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df.printSchema()
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abstract type system!

FreeHEP ROOTIO

General
- **Introduction**
- License
- Team

User Info
- Summary
- API Doc
- Jar File(s)
- Dependencies
- Forum
- Bug Reports

Developer Info
- Source Code

Built by: maven

Root Object Browser

As an illustration of the use of the Java interface, we have built a sample application which is a simple Root Object Browser. It can be used to open any Root file and look at all the objects inside the file. If you already have Java 2 installed (JDK 1.3), you can download the root.jar file containing the application, and run it using the command:

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java -jar root.jar
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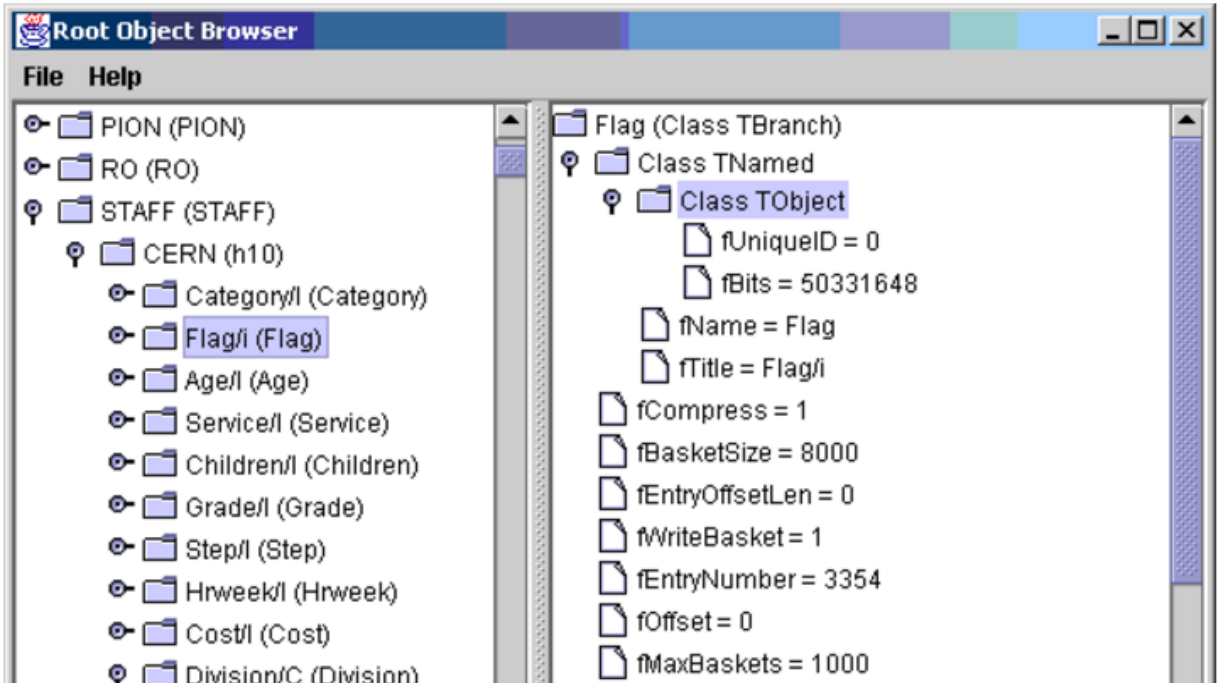
(on Windows you can just double-click on the root.jar file). A screen shot of the application is show below. The pane on the left shows the directory structure of the file. The object browser knows how to navigate directories (TDirectories), trees (TTrees and TBranches) and these will all be shown in the left pane. Clicking on any object in the left pane will cause the details of the object to be shown in the right pane. The right pane knows how to follow embedded pointers to other objects.



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Last Published: 2013-03-01 | Version: 2.2.1

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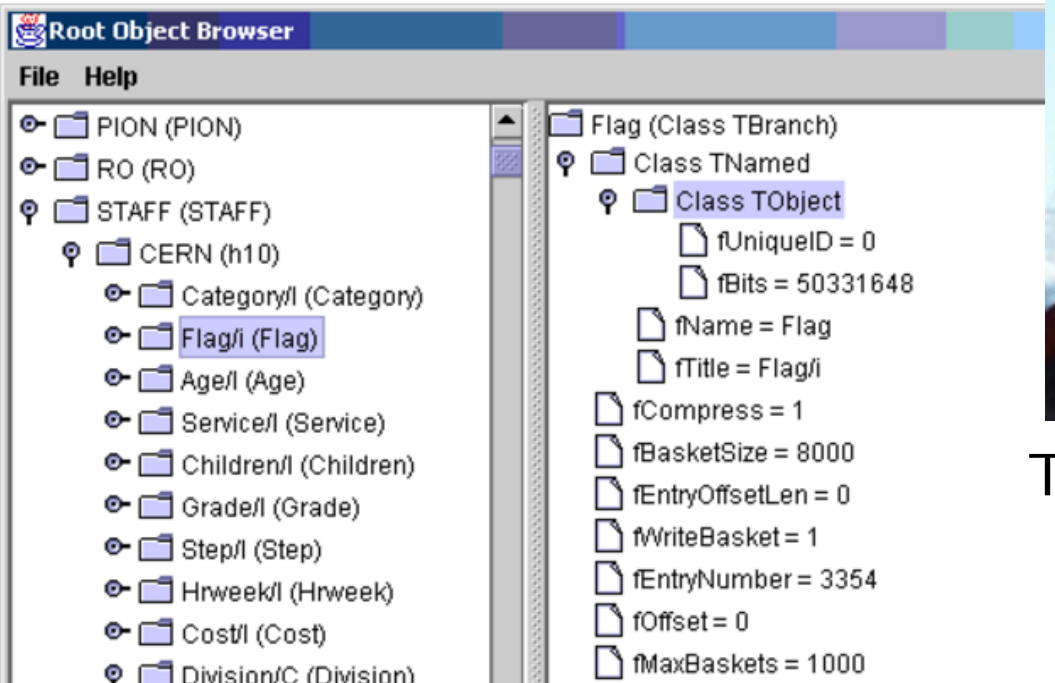

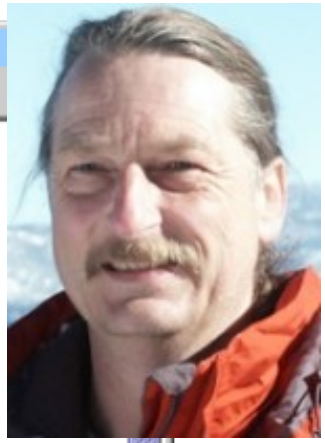

Tony Johnson
SLAC

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diana-hep / **root4j**

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A fork of http://java.freehep.org/freehep-rootio/ with hooks for Spark DataFrames

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Branch: **master** New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

vkhristenko making hadoop as provided dependency Latest commit `2a7bd47` on Mar 15

src	fixing issues with string and other minor updates	3 months ago
.gitignore	updating gitignore	6 months ago
DATAFORMATS.md	updating data format description	4 months ago
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Most file formats are fully specified in the abstract and then re-implemented in dozens of languages.

But ROOT is much more complex than most file formats.

Serialization mini-languages:

DSLs that transform byte sequence $\rightarrow$ abstract data types

- Construct: http://construct.readthedocs.io
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That is, a disciplined use of minimal language features, allowing for automated translation to C, Javascript, Java, Go...?