Collaborative provenance for workflow-driven science and engineering
Altintas, I.

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: http://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
Collaborative Provenance Database
Implementation and Evaluation

“Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count; everything that
counts cannot necessarily be counted.”

– Albert Einstein

To validate the data model and queries presented in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7, we have
implemented a collaborative provenance database in PostgreSQL based on a snapshot of the
CAMERA Provenance Database. In this chapter, we explain the preparation of this database,
the reasons for simplification of the CAMERA database, and an evaluation of the perform-
ance of the queries.

8.1 Database Implementation

8.1.1 CAMERA Workflows and Provenance Database

For the testing of the collaborative provenance database, we used the existing workflows in
CAMERA (Sun et al. 2010, Altintas et al. 2010a) and the CAMERA Provenance Database
(Altintas et al. 2010c) associated to the runs of these workflows. Currently, CAMERA sup-
ports 27 metagenomics workflows, including QC Filter, 454 Duplicate Clustering, different
versions of BLAST, Gamma and Alpha Diversity (Rohwer), and RAMMCAP for Metage-
nomic data annotation and clustering. These workflows take metagenomics sequences (NT,
protein, etc.) in one or more (~10) FASTA files, and can handle the reads (processing) of
1 million sequences. As illustrated by Figure 7.5, the CAMERA workflows are designed to
fit together, allowing a user to pick a few of them and create her own methodical scientific

---

0This chapter is based on (Altintas et al. 2006a), (Altintas et al. 2010c) and (Altintas et al. 2010f) co-authored
by Altintas.
process by executing the workflows of interest in the preferred order. To date, the CAM-
ERA workflows have been executed using from a few thousand to hundreds of thousands
of sequences as input over Sun Grid Engine-enabled resources. The provenance for each
workflow execution is stored in an Oracle database. Over the past year (2009-2010), around
6000 workflow executions have been performed in the system, and the size of the provenance
information for all workflow executions amount to around 3.7 GB.

With its large user base, diverse set of workflow executions and ever-growing data submis-
sions, CAMERA is an ideal infrastructure for the testing of collaborative provenance model.
Through a mapping tool (Altintas et al. 2010c) that was built to map workflow data identi-
fiers to global data identifiers in CAMERA, the users can export workflow data (outputs) to
the CAMERA database and workflows can exchange data with other workflows. However,
the current CAMERA system is not ready for being used as it is for testing the collaborative
usecase scenarios as discussed here. The current Kepler Provenance Schema\textsuperscript{1} in CAMER
does not have complete data to answer the collaborative provenance queries. As mentioned
in Chapter 6, the ddep and ddep* tables should be generated in order to answer collaborative
queries in addition to collecting system-level information about users, data they published
or workflows they ran. Therefore, we based our database implementation on the actual runs
and created a synthetic scenario based on these runs as discussed in the next section. The
CAMERA usecase and the data model discussed in this thesis are being used as a basis for
the design of collaborative provenance analysis framework in CAMERA.

8.1.2 Preparation of Collaborative Provenance Experimental Dataset

While Kepler’s Provenance Schema keeps track of process-level data dependencies, collabora-
tive provenance model requires dependencies to be captured (or inferred) at the workflow
execution level. For instance, Figure 8.1 illustrates a workflow run with inputs $d_1$, $d_2$, and
$d_3$, and the final output $d_6$. Through a set of Kepler API calls, the process-level dependen-
cies can be determined as \( \{(d_4, d_1), (d_4, d_2), (d_4, d_3), (d_5, d_4), (d_6, d_5)\} \). However, the
collaborative provenance data model needs a mapping of these process-level dependencies to

\textsuperscript{1}The latest Kepler Provenance Schema is explained at:
Figure 8.2: A snapshot of the tables in the Kepler Provenance Database Schema.
workflow run-level dependencies, i.e., dependencies between initial inputs and final outputs of a workflow (ddep). This relationship is described in the ddep table in our schema with the attributes data_to and data_from. Thus, the ddep table associated to the scenario in Figure 8.1 consists of \{(d_6, d_1), (d_6, d_2), (d_6, d_3)\}.

Figure 8.2 depicts the tables in the relational schema of the Kepler Provenance Database. Using the CAMERA database based on this schema, we retrieve the data for collaborative provenance from four tables, namely, workflow, workflow_exec, actor_fire, and port_event. workflow and workflow_exec provide the w for the workflow(w, u) table and r in the run(r, w, u) table in the collaborative provenance schema. The remaining two tables (actor_fire and port_event) provide the direct data dependencies, i.e., data for ddep(dto, dfrom), in the collaborative provenance schema. The table actor_fire records information about actor firings for a particular actor (actor_id) in a particular workflow execution (wf_exec_id). When a workflow is executed, there are many intermediate inputs and outputs. Multiple components (actors) in the workflow might produce intermediate outputs as intermediate inputs for other components before the final output(s) is produced. The actors that process the data and produce the output(s) for a particular workflow have the same foreign key (wf_exec_id) in the actor_fire table. However, for populating the collaborative provenance database, we are only interested in the data dependencies between the initial inputs and final outputs of the particular workflow run. In order to retrieve these run-level input and output data dependencies, we need to determine which data among the data processed by actors are the initial inputs and final output(s). In this case, port_event table records the read or write event of a particular actor whenever the actor fires. Each token\(^2\) read or write is stored as a row in this table. A port event occurs at a time, on port port_id, and on channel from actor firing fire_id. The token's value is referenced by data_id. If the data is a file, a reference to the contents of the file is in file_id. If the port event represents a read, write_event_id is the port_event.id of the port event that generated the token, otherwise (port event is a write) write_event_id is \(-1\).

For the transformation of this existing process-level data into a workflow run-level dataset that conforms to the designed collaborative provenance data model, we implemented scripts to infer run level data dependencies from process level data dependencies in the CAMERA provenance database. The algorithm we followed in these scripts to retrieve records for ddep table is as follows:

1. Retrieve all the tokens involved in a workflow execution.
2. Retrieve all the actors involved in this specific run.
3. For each token, determine whether there has been a write event from an actor that processed it. If there has not been a write event, which processed the token, then it is the initial input. In Figure 8.1, data tokens \(d_1, d_2, \) and \(d_3\) do not have an actor that processed a write event to these tokens. Therefore, they are initial inputs.

\(^2\)Actor inputs and outputs are wrapped as tokens in Kepler.
4. Also for each token, determine whether there has been a read event from an actor to process the token. If there is no read event, which processed the token, then it is the final output. In Figure 8.1, data token \( d_0 \) is the final output since there was no read event that processed it.

To make the query execution faster, we decided to compute and materialize the transitive closure of \( ddep \) relation (\( ddep^* \)). In addition, since the Kepler Provenance Schema does not have information about user specific actions through the CAMERA portal (publishing data and workflows, executing workflows), we created a mapping to capture this information from the CAMERA database.

8.1.3 Implementation

The collaborative provenance schema was implemented as a PostgreSQL database. We retrieved fifty workflow executions from the CAMERA provenance database and determined the run-level data dependencies (\( ddep \)) for each workflow using the steps described in the previous subsection. After inserting the retrieved data in the \( ddep \) table, we used the WITH RECURSIVE function in PostgreSQL to compute the transitive closure on the \( ddep \) table and populated the result in \( ddep^* \) table. After all the necessary data for the collaborative schema is inserted in the new database, we expressed and ran all the queries and views in SQL against the PostgreSQL database. Table 8.1 shows the queries for collaborative provenance views in SQL, and Table 8.2 and Table 8.3 show the example queries and the query expressions in SQL. All of these queries were executed in PostgreSQL for the evaluation of the model.

To measure the scalability of the implementation, we gradually increased the datasets by having the run-level dependencies expanding from 5 to 10, 25, and 50 workflow runs. Table 8.4 shows the number of rows in each table of the experimental database for each increment. Note that DB5 in Table 8.4 matches the example scenario provided in Figure 7.4 with an extra workflow run, and the rest of the database is populated similarly to expand the run and corresponding data dependencies.

A preliminary implementation of an online collaborative provenance browser based on HTML5 and CSS3 is currently under development. The browser provides three different querying interfaces for visualizing data dependencies, run dependencies and user collaborations. The implemented database is queried based on the parameter selections by the users.

8.2 Evaluation

In this section, we present a short evaluation of the proposed collaborative provenance model and the implemented PostgreSQL database. This evaluation has two primary goals:

1. A validation of the possibility of implementing the proposed data model in correctly answering collaborative queries.
Table 8.1: Collaborative provenance views for data dependency, run dependency and user collaboration expressed in PostgreSQL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA-DEP</th>
<th>\begin{verbatim} SELECT * FROM ddep_star ; \end{verbatim}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUN-DEP</td>
<td>\begin{verbatim} CREATE VIEW userCollab AS SELECT r.executed_user AS uto, w.id AS e, w.published_user AS uf rom FROM workflow AS w INNER JOIN run AS r ON w.id = r.workflow_id UNION SELECT r.executed_user AS uto, u.data AS e, p.users AS uf rom FROM run AS r INNER JOIN uses AS u ON r.id = u.run JOIN publishes AS p ON u.data = p.data UNION SELECT r1.executed_user AS uto, u.run AS e, r2.executed_user AS uf rom FROM run AS r1 INNER JOIN uses AS u ON r1.id = u.run JOIN produces AS p ON u.data = p.data JOIN run AS r2 ON p.run = r2.id ; \end{verbatim}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USER-COLLAB</td>
<td>\begin{verbatim} \end{verbatim}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. An analysis of the changes in the cost of the collaborative views and example queries over an increasing number of run and data dependencies.

| Q1 | Which data artifacts were used directly or indirectly to generate data with id 194119? | SELECT data_from
FROM ddep_star
WHERE data_to = 194119 |
| Q2 | Which runs were used in the generation of data with id 183215? | SELECT run
FROM ddep_star
INNER JOIN produces
ON data=data_from
WHERE data_to = 183215 |
| Q3 | If data artifact with id 49774 is detected to be faulty, which users should be notified of the error? | SELECT distinct (executed_user)
FROM ddep_star AS d
INNER JOIN produces AS p
ON d.data_to = p.data
JOIN run AS r
ON p. run = r.id
WHERE d.data_from = 49774 |
| Q4 | What are all the datasets that depended on data artifact with id 49774, i.e. the “impact” of 49774? | SELECT data_to
FROM ddep_star
WHERE data_from = 49774 |
| Q5 | Which users depended on data artifact 49775, directly or indirectly? | SELECT distinct(executed_user)
FROM ddep_star
INNER JOIN produces
ON data_to=data
JOIN run ON run = id
WHERE data_from = 49775 |
| Q6 | Which users did user with id 11111 depend on, i.e., “collaborate with”, directly? What is the nature and strength of each collaboration? | SELECT u.to
FROM userCollab
WHERE ufrom=11111;
SELECT e
FROM userCollab
WHERE ufrom = 11111;
SELECT u.to, e, COUNT(e)
FROM userCollab
WHERE ufrom = 11111
GROUP BY (e,u.to); |
Table 8.3: Example CAMERA query Q7 expressed in PostgreSQL.

| Q7 | SELECT distinct (executed_user) FROM produces INNER JOIN run ON run=id WHERE data = 194119;
|    | SELECT distinct (w,published_user) FROM produces AS p INNER JOIN run AS r ON p.run = r.id JOIN workflow AS w ON r.workflow_id = w.id WHERE data = 194119;
|    | SELECT distinct(executed_user) FROM ddep_star INNER JOIN produces ON data_from = data JOIN run ON run = id WHERE data_to = 194119;
|    | SELECT distinct(users) FROM ddep_star INNER JOIN publishes ON data_from = data WHERE data_to = 194119;
|    | SELECT distinct (w,published_user) FROM ddep_star AS d JOIN produces AS p ON d.data_from = p.data JOIN run AS r ON p.run = r.id JOIN workflow AS w ON r.workflow_id = w.id WHERE data_from = 194119;

Who are the potential acknowledgements for a publication involving data with id 194119, i.e., which user collaborations were involved in the derivation of data with id 194119?

For the evaluation, we executed the collaborative provenance views, and the example queries on datasets DB_5 through DB_50 to measure the feasibility and effectiveness of our implementation. Table 8.6 shows the execution times for collaborative provenance views, DATA-DEP, RUN-DEP and USER-COLLAB, along with the execution times for queries Q1 through Q7. The columns represent the query response time in milliseconds for SQL queries over PostgreSQL and the rows represent the datasets that were used to run these queries. Note that the execution time for Q6 and Q7 show the sum of the execution times for each sub-query, specifically, three sub-queries for Q6 and five sub-queries for Q7.
8.2 Evaluation

Table 8.4: The size of database (in number of tuples) for different datasets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>DB_5</th>
<th>DB_10</th>
<th>DB_25</th>
<th>DB_50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>users</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workflow</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publishes</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uses</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>produces</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddep</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddep*</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>1232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.5: The query execution time (in ms) for collaborative provenance views over datasets of 5, 10, 25 and 50 run dependencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DATA-DEP</th>
<th>RUN-DEP</th>
<th>USER-COLLAB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB_5</td>
<td>0.121</td>
<td>0.439</td>
<td>1.132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB_10</td>
<td>0.252</td>
<td>0.933</td>
<td>1.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB_25</td>
<td>0.981</td>
<td>1.128</td>
<td>2.468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB_50</td>
<td>3.872</td>
<td>1.187</td>
<td>3.230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.6: The query execution time (in ms) for evaluation queries 1 through 7 over datasets of 5, 10, 25 and 50 run dependencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q5</th>
<th>Q6</th>
<th>Q7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB_5</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.215</td>
<td>0.426</td>
<td>0.091</td>
<td>0.426</td>
<td>1.777</td>
<td>1.215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB_10</td>
<td>0.146</td>
<td>0.251</td>
<td>0.476</td>
<td>0.104</td>
<td>0.472</td>
<td>1.961</td>
<td>1.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB_25</td>
<td>0.254</td>
<td>0.444</td>
<td>0.671</td>
<td>0.189</td>
<td>0.671</td>
<td>2.539</td>
<td>2.090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB_50</td>
<td>0.542</td>
<td>0.967</td>
<td>0.743</td>
<td>0.483</td>
<td>0.743</td>
<td>3.058</td>
<td>3.748</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 8.3(a) shows the query response time for data dependency (DATA-DEP), run dependency (RUN-DEP), and user collaboration (USER-COLLAB) views on the datasets DB_5 through DB_50 on a linear time scale. Although the execution time for the DATA-DEP view looks like it grows exponentially, Figure 8.3(b) on a logarithmic scale shows that all three
queries scale linearly. However, the response time clearly shows that the execution time for DATA-DEP view is affected by the large number of datasets that share dependency relationships, as expected.

Similarly, Figure 8.4 is a plot of the query times for example queries Q1 through Q7. Q6 and Q7 take a longer time compared to queries Q1 through Q5 as expected since they are combined (added) cost of multiple sub-queries. Although the linear time scale in Figure 8.4(a) looks like the query execution times do not grow too fast, a plot of the data on a logarithmic scale in Figure 8.4(b) shows that the execution times for test queries grow exponentially with increasing number of data and run dependencies except for the execution times for queries
Through this database implementation, we have shown that the proposed model can be implemented over a larger number of runs relative to the example scenario. The model is able to answer the collaborative provenance views and example queries in a reasonable time for our experimental datasets. Although the data dependencies in the dataset were not very complicated, the evaluation demonstrates that as the number of data dependencies increase the queries that rely on these dependencies take longer. We identified the views and queries that are taking longer time as potential queries to be optimized, which we endeavor to do as part of our future work as discussed in the conclusions of this thesis. We also plan to expand the evaluation dataset with more dependencies.

Summary

We provided an initial implementation of the relational collaborative provenance data model in PostgreSQL. Using the CAMERA workflow executions and provenance database as a basis, we executed and evaluated the example queries. Next, we discuss the technical challenges and our existing work related to interoperability in collaborative provenance scenarios involving scientific workflows implemented in different systems.