A Practitioner's Categorical Guide to Complex Data

Mike Caruso

Background

- Vision is a temporal object-oriented analytic database platform that's been powering large-scale production analytics and decision support for investment managers (and others) for over 30 years.
- A technology whose foundations and insights I look forward to sharing with you now.

A mutual fund manager needs to measure holdings overlap with other funds

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq >= ^my lowerPct
  && pctEq \le ^my upperPct].
 extendBy: [
  !xref <- ^my holdings;
  !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\^my xref at: security.
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

A mutual fund manager needs to measure holdings overlap with other funds

Is this an application program or a database query?

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq >= ^my lowerPct
  && pctEq \le ^my upperPct].
 extendBy: [
  !xref <- ^my holdings;
  !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\^my xref at: security.
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

A mutual fund manager needs to measure holdings overlap with other funds

Is this an application program or a database query?

This product space query can easily touch large parts of a large database.

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq >= ^my lowerPct
  && pctEq \le ^my upperPct].
 extendBy: [
  !xref <- ^my holdings;
  !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\hat{my xref at: security.}
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

A mutual fund manager needs to measure holdings overlap with other funds

Is this an application program or a database query?

This product space query can easily touch large parts of a large database.

Analysis routinely crosses and combines levels of abstraction and aggregation.

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq > = \ ^my \ lowerPct]
  && pctEq \le ^-my upperPct].
 extendBy: [
  !xref <- ^my holdings;
  !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\^my xref at: security.
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

A mutual fund manager needs to measure holdings overlap with other funds

Is this an application program or a database query?

This product space query can easily touch large parts of a large database.

Analysis routinely crosses and combines levels of abstraction and aggregation.

What insights can be found to help this scale?

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq >= ^my lowerPct
  && pctEq \le ^-my upperPct].
 extendBy: [
  !xref <- ^my holdings;
  !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\hat{my xref at: security.}
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

A mutual fund manager needs to measure holdings overlap with other funds

Is this an application program or a database query?

This product space query can easily touch large parts of a large database.

Analysis routinely crosses and combines levels of abstraction and aggregation.

What insights can be found to help this scale?

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq >= ^my lowerPct
  && pctEq \le ^my upperPct].
 extendBy: [
  !xref <- ^my holdings;
  !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\hat{my xref at: security.}
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

What if this application is run for a collection of accounts?

```
FundUniverse do: [
^self getHoldingsOverlap do: [...<sub>.</sub>
```

A mutual fund manager needs to measure holdings overlap with other funds

Is this an application program or a database query?

This product space query can easily touch large parts of a large database.

Analysis routinely crosses and combines levels of abstraction and aggregation.

What insights can be found to help this scale?

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq >= ^my lowerPct
  && pctEq \le ^my upperPct].
 extendBy: [
  !xref <- ^my holdings;
   !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\hat{my xref at: security.}
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

What if this application is run for a collection of accounts?

```
FundUniverse do: [

^self getHoldingsOverlap do: [...]
```

Or depends on the context dependent fabric of relationships in the data itself?

```
2 yearsAgo evaluate: [MyFund getHoldingsOverlap ...]

^today - 1 monthEnds to: ^today -12 monthEnds by: 1 monthEnds.
evaluate: [MyFund getHoldingsOverlap ...];
```

Time dependency is encoded in relationships...

```
mike bloodType ... not time dependent
```

Security named IBM price ... time dependent

Time dependency is encoded in relationships...

```
mike bloodType ... not time dependent

Security named IBM price ... time dependent

Security named IBM :price ... but seldom directly

[ prices adjustedPrice ]

Security named IBM :prices
```

Security named IBM :prices
TimesSeries of PriceRecord

Security named IBM prices :adjustedPrice [rawPrice / adjustmentFactor]

Security named IBM prices :adjustmentFactor [security adjustmentRelativeTo: adjustmentDate]

Time dependency is encoded in relationships...

Resolved by query context...

mike bloodType

... not time dependent

Security named IBM price

... time dependent

Security named IBM :price [prices adjustedPrice]

... but seldom directly

Security named IBM :prices
TimesSeries of PriceRecord

Security named IBM prices :adjustedPrice [rawPrice / adjustmentFactor]

Security named IBM prices :adjustmentFactor

[security adjustmentRelativeTo: adjustmentDate]

Security named IBM price

20170430 evaluate: [
Security named IBM price
]

Time dependency is encoded in relationships...

mike bloodType ... not time dependent

Security named IBM price ... time dependent

Security named IBM :price ... but seldom directly [prices adjustedPrice]

Security named IBM :prices
TimesSeries of PriceRecord

Security named IBM prices :adjustedPrice [rawPrice / adjustmentFactor]

Security named IBM prices :adjustmentFactor
[security adjustmentRelativeTo: adjustmentDate]

Resolved by query context...

Security named IBM price

20170430 evaluate: [
Security named IBM price
]

Context applies to more than just time...

Currency conversion
User entitlements
Model scenario

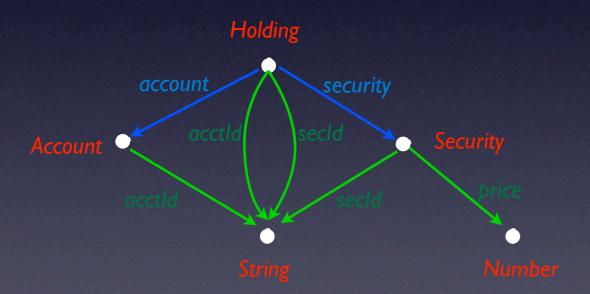
Design Retrospective

- Algebraic (matrix)
 Programming Languages (APL)
- Functional Programming Languages
- Object-Oriented
 Programming Languages
- Relational Algebras and Languages

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq >= ^my lowerPct
  && pctEq \le ^my upperPct].
 extendBy: [
  !xref <- ^my holdings;
  !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\^my xref at: security.
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

Considering...

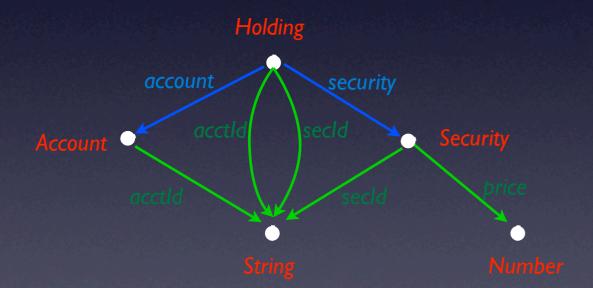
- the cross-sectional nature of analytic applications (columns, not rows)
- the need for performance
- the unique nature of temporal data



Considering...

- the cross-sectional nature of analytic applications (columns, not rows)
- the need for performance
- the unique nature of temporal data

Naturally led us to relationship centric view of the world...



Considering...

- the cross-sectional nature of analytic applications (columns, not rows)
- the need for performance
- the unique nature of temporal data

Naturally led us to relationship centric view of the world...

... in which objects (nodes, sets) are structure-less

Holding

Account Security

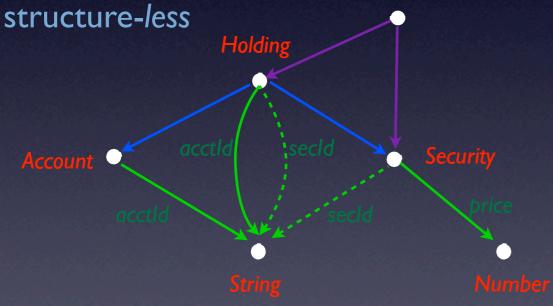
String Number

Considering...

- the cross-sectional nature of analytic applications (columns, not rows)
- the need for performance
- the unique nature of temporal data

Naturally led us to relationship centric view of the world...

... in which objects (nodes, sets) are



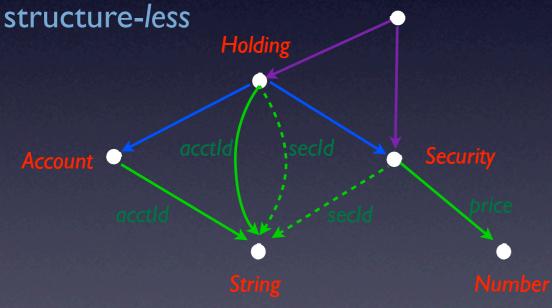
... and relationships (arrows, functions) are structure-rich

Considering...

- the cross-sectional nature of analytic applications (columns, not rows)
- the need for performance
- the unique nature of temporal data

Naturally led us to relationship centric view of the world...

... in which objects (nodes, sets) are



... and relationships (arrows, functions) are structure-rich

For some of you, that may sound a lot like category theory...

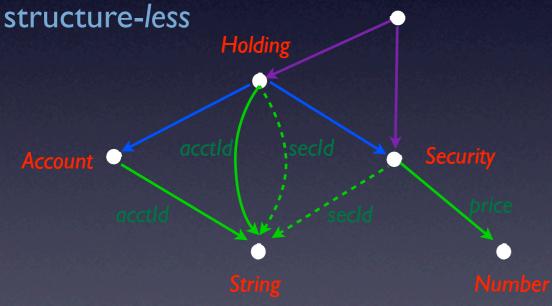


Considering...

- the cross-sectional nature of analytic applications (columns, not rows)
- the need for performance
- the unique nature of temporal data

Naturally led us to relationship centric view of the world...

... in which objects (nodes, sets) are



... and relationships (arrows, functions) are structure-rich

For some of you, that may sound a lot like category theory...

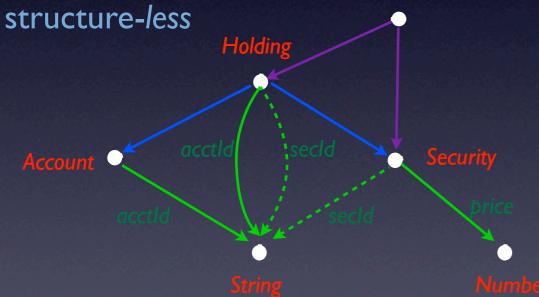


Considering...

- the cross-sectional nature of analytic applications (columns, not rows)
- the need for performance
- the unique nature of temporal data

Naturally led us to relationship centric view of the world...

... in which objects (nodes, sets) are



... and relationships (arrows, functions) are structure-rich

For some of you, that may sound a lot like category theory...



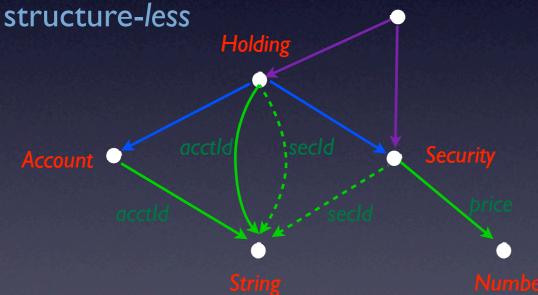
... Subsumes and generalizes other algebraic models such as the relational model

Considering...

- the cross-sectional nature of analytic applications (columns, not rows)
- the need for performance
- the unique nature of temporal data

Naturally led us to relationship centric view of the world...

... in which objects (nodes, sets) are



... and relationships (arrows, functions) are structure-rich

For some of you, that may sound a lot like category theory...



... Subsumes and generalizes other algebraic models such as the relational model

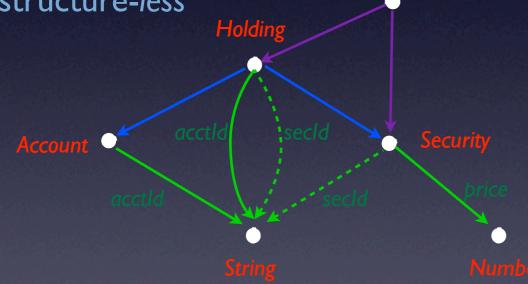
... Provides a practical, algebraically sound, collection-centric, implementation model

Considering...

- the cross-sectional nature of analytic applications (columns, not rows)
- the need for performance
- the unique nature of temporal data

Naturally led us to relationship centric view of the world...

... in which objects (nodes, sets) are structure-less



... and relationships (arrows, functions) are structure-rich

For some of you, that may sound a lot like category theory...

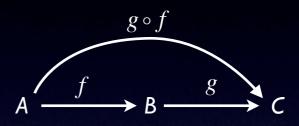


... Subsumes and generalizes other algebraic models such as the relational model

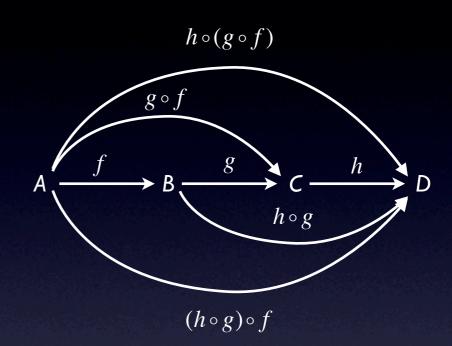
... Provides a practical, algebraically sound, collection-centric, implementation model

... Replaces behavioral characteristics (Set, MultiSet, Bag) with algebraic map properties (injective, surjective, bijective)

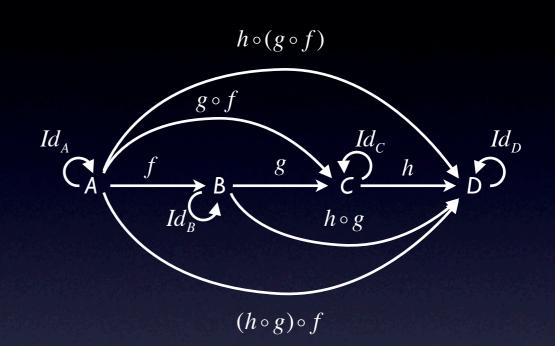
 Arrows (maps) compose in the natural way



- Arrows (maps) compose in the natural way
- Composition is associative

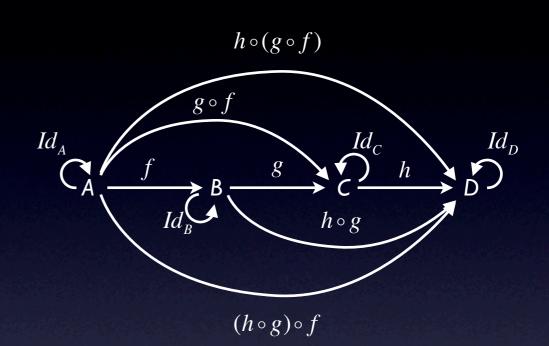


- Arrows (maps) compose in the natural way
- Composition is associative
- An identity map exists for every object



- Arrows (maps) compose in the natural way
- Composition is associative
- An identity map exists for every object
- Maps are strongly typed...

 $g \circ f$ exists iff cod(f) = dom(g)



Objects and Structure

- Note that objects in a *Category* aren't totally structure-*less*. Instead, they have the structure required by their category.
- In the category of (finite)(countable)Sets and (total)Functions, object structure can be viewed as a collection of points.
- With that in mind...

myMSFT security price

myMSFT security price

...external diagram

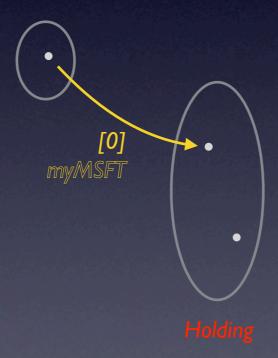


myMSFT security price

...external diagram



...internal diagram

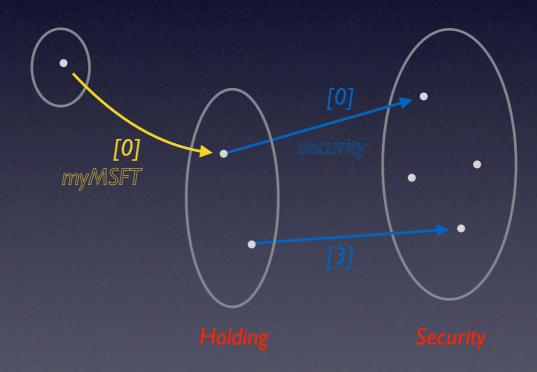


myMSFT security price

...external diagram



...internal diagram

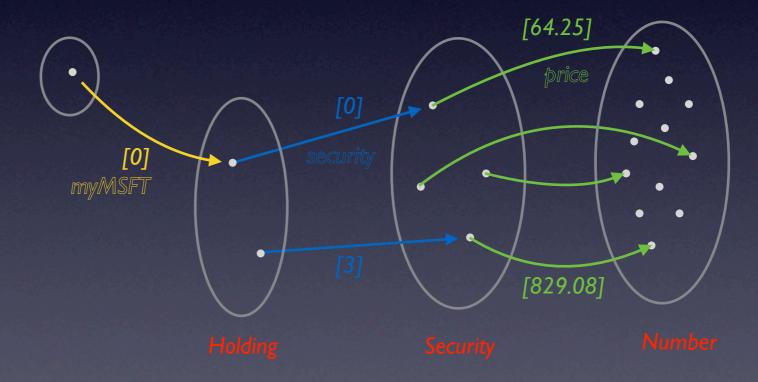


myMSFT security price

...external diagram

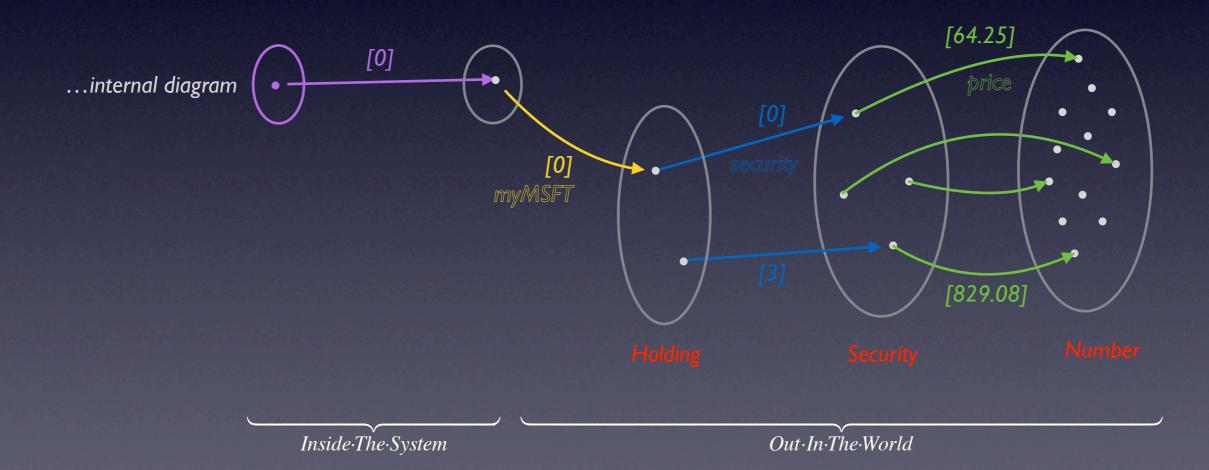


...internal diagram



myMSFT security price



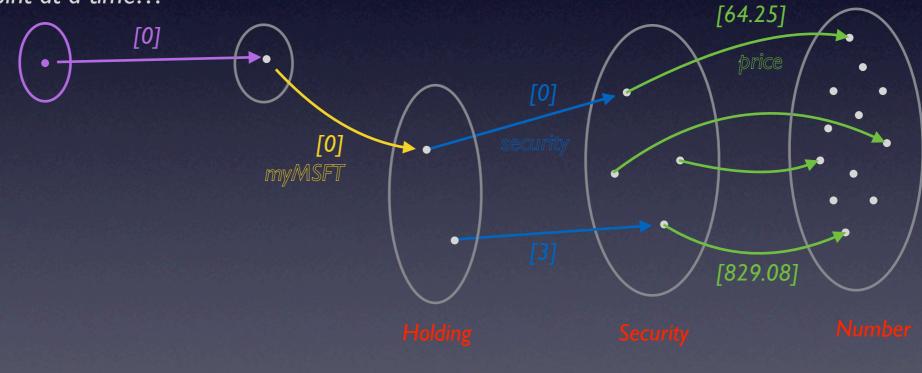


Images, Points, and Parallelism

myMSFT security price



We can exploring these maps using a single point at a time...



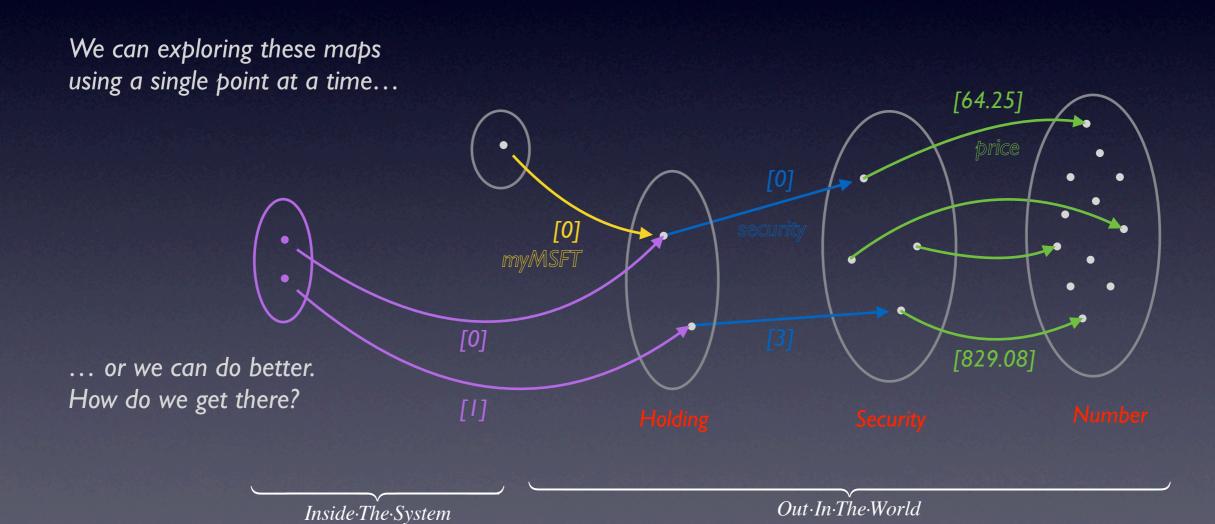
Inside·The·System

Out · In · The · World

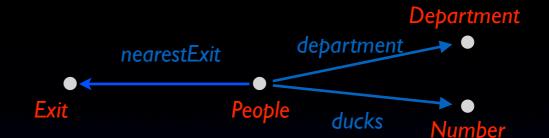
Images, Points, and Parallelism

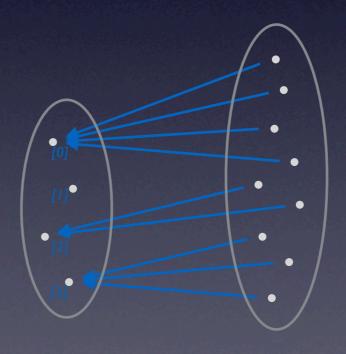
myMSFT security price



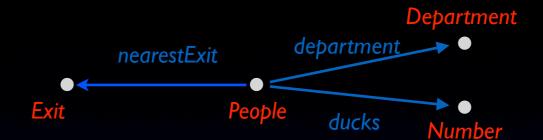


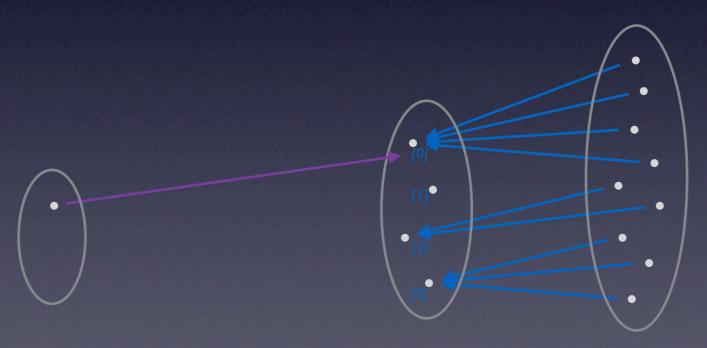
A simple example about people, exits, and the nearest exit...





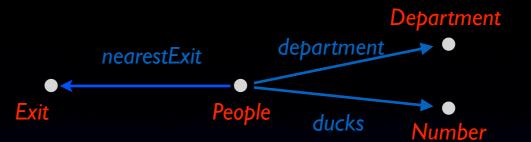
A simple example about people, exits, and the nearest exit...



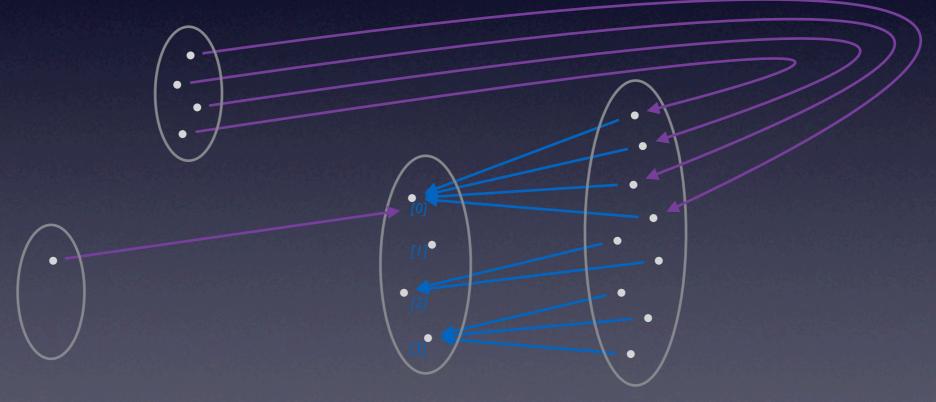


Q:Which people are nearest exit [0]?

A simple example about people, exits, and the nearest exit...

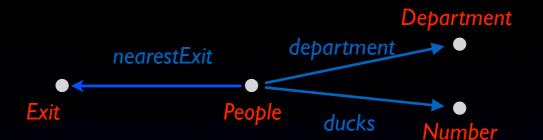


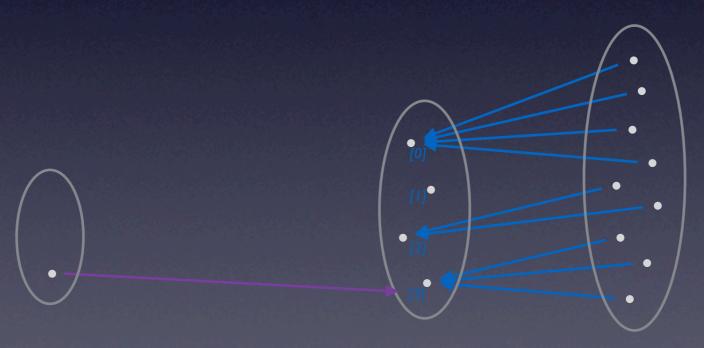
A:The collection of people nearest exit [0]



Q:Which people are nearest exit [0]?

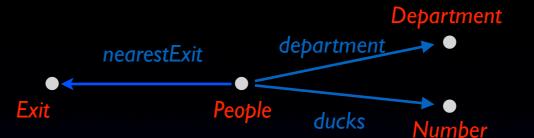
A simple example about people, exits, and the nearest exit...

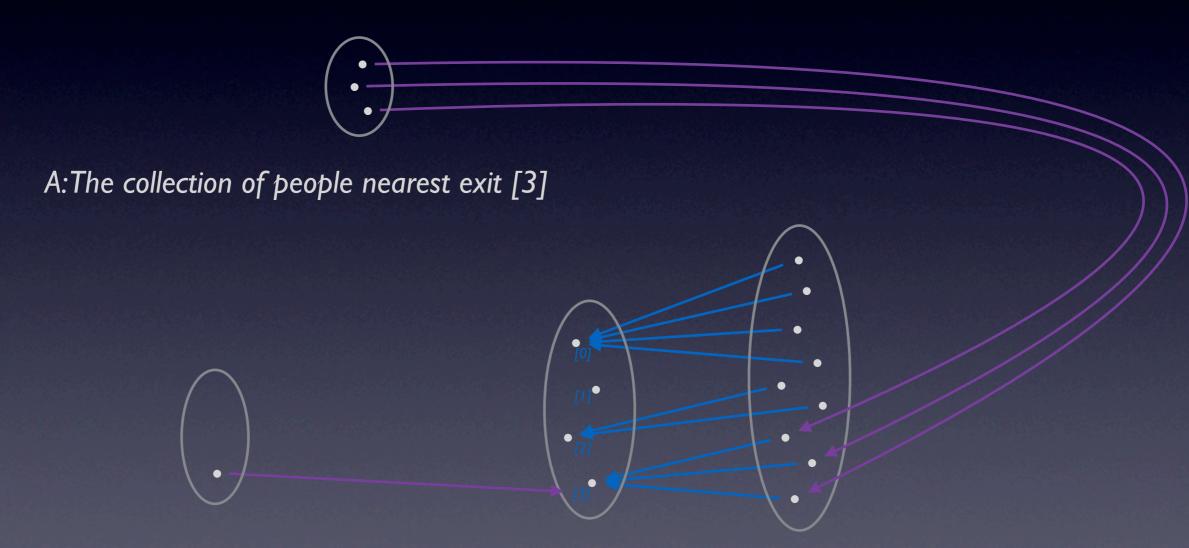




Q: How about exit [3]?

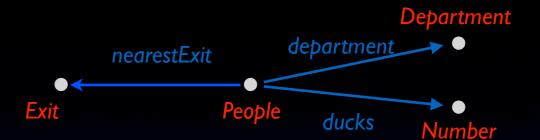
A simple example about people, exits, and the nearest exit...

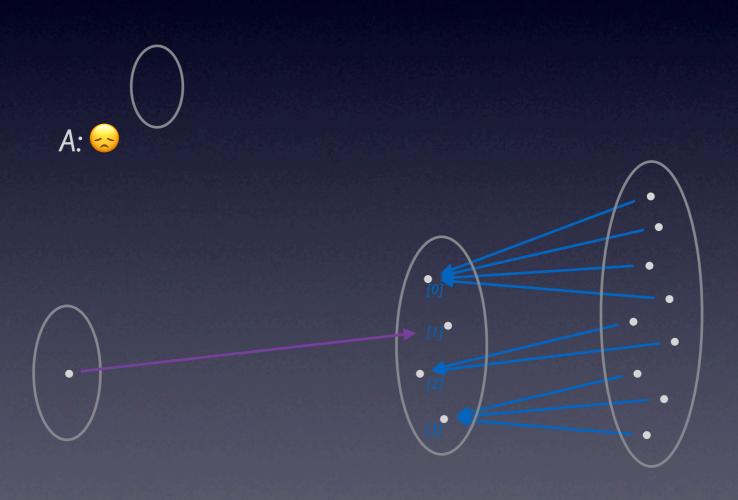




Q: How about exit [3]?

A simple example about people, exits, and the nearest exit...





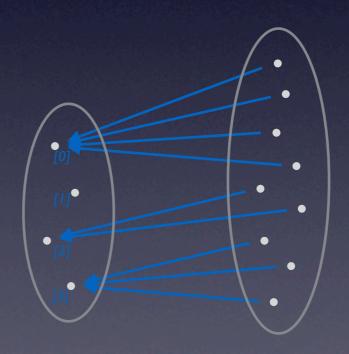
Q:And exit [1]?

A simple example about people, exits, and the nearest exit...

nearestExit department department

People ducks Number

There's a pattern here...



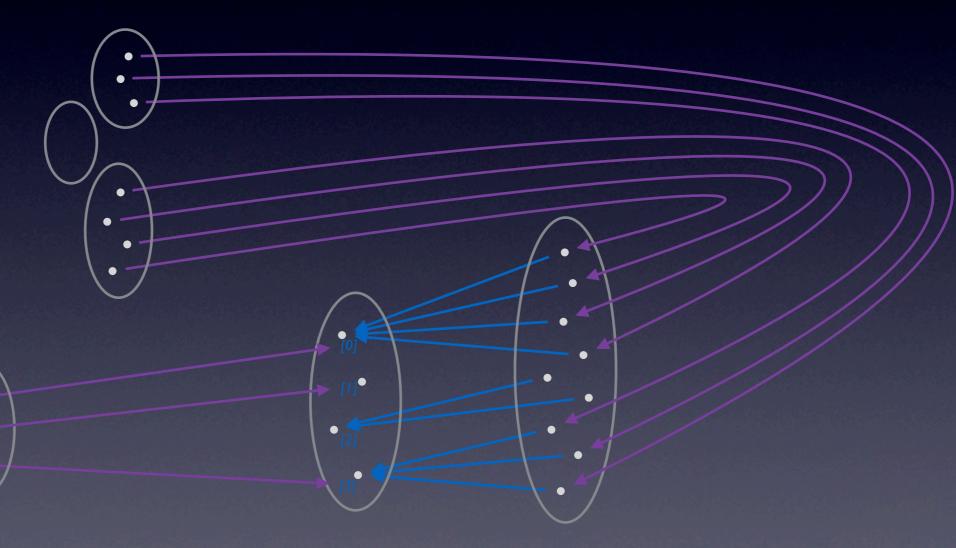
A simple example about people, exits, and the nearest exit...

nearestExit department department

People ducks Number

There's a pattern here...

... generated by the internal structure of a single map on its domain.

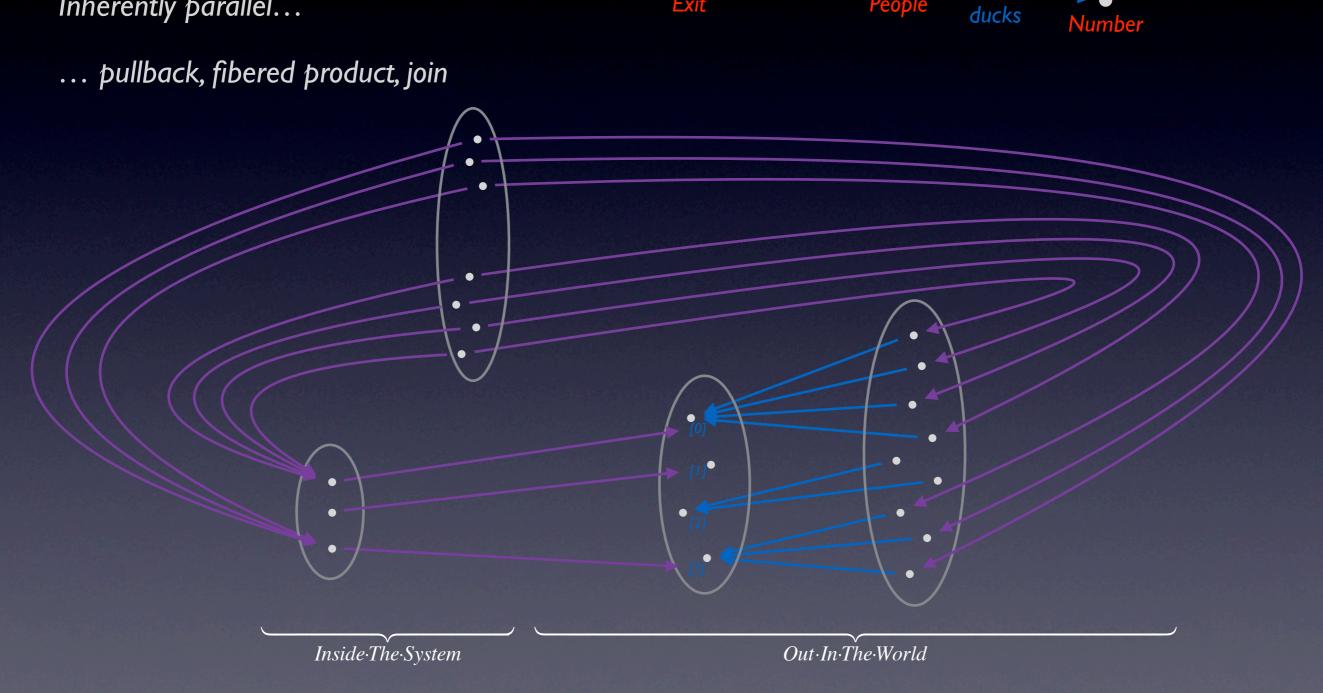


Department

department

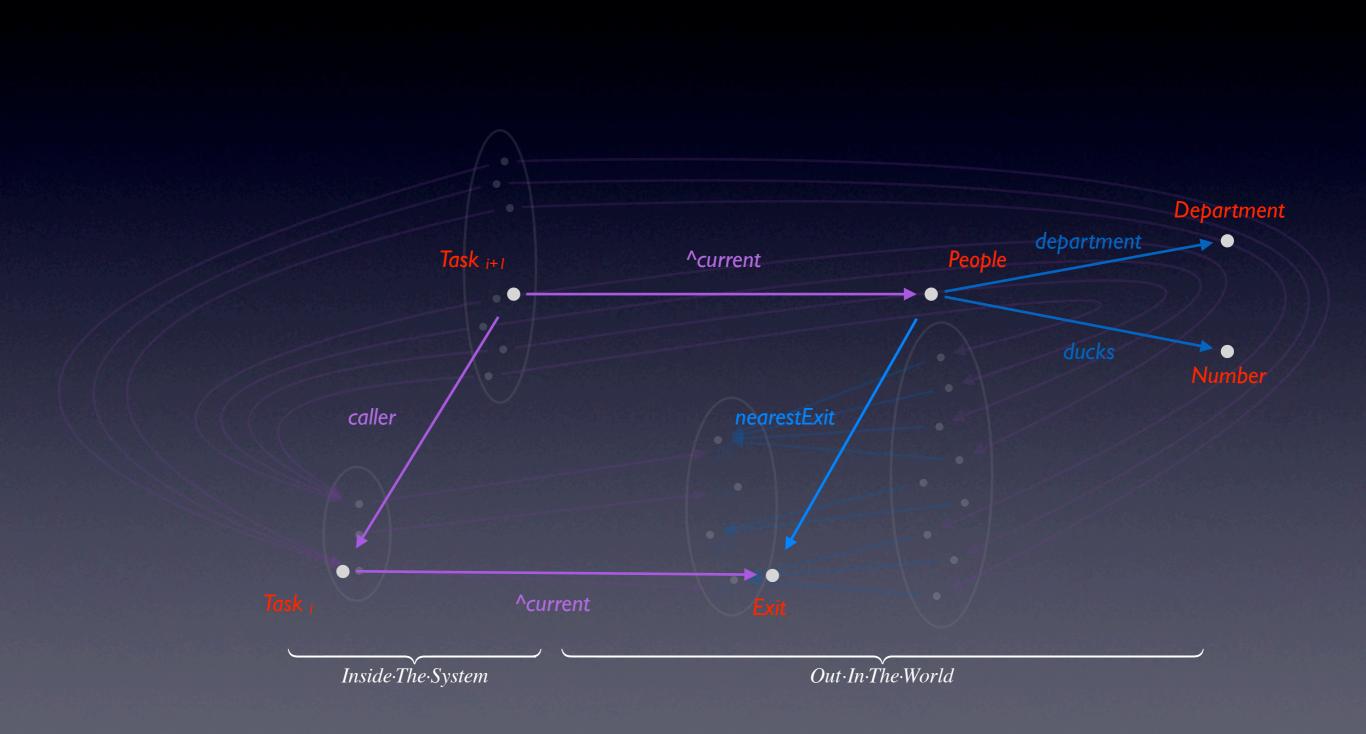
nearestExit

People, Exits, and The Nearest Exit
Inherently parallel...



The Structure Of Enumeration

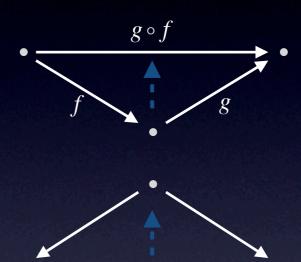
Exits, People, and The Nearest Exit



Computational Patterns (so far)

Composition

Pullback



Up Next...

Disjoint Union

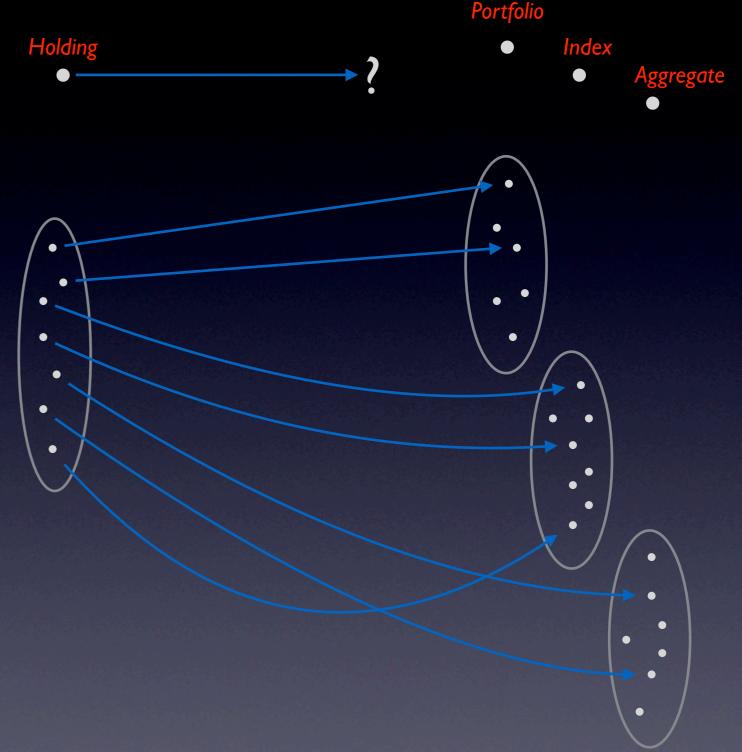
Disjoint Union & Polymorphism

Map don't always have simple co-domains...

- A map that names both Integers and Real numbers.
- A map that names objects with similar Interfaces (Account) but very different Implementations (Portfolio, IndexedAccount, AggregateAccount).
- Occurrences of this sort of situation can be moved but they cannot be avoided.

Disjoint Union & Polymorphism

How do we build maps that look like this?



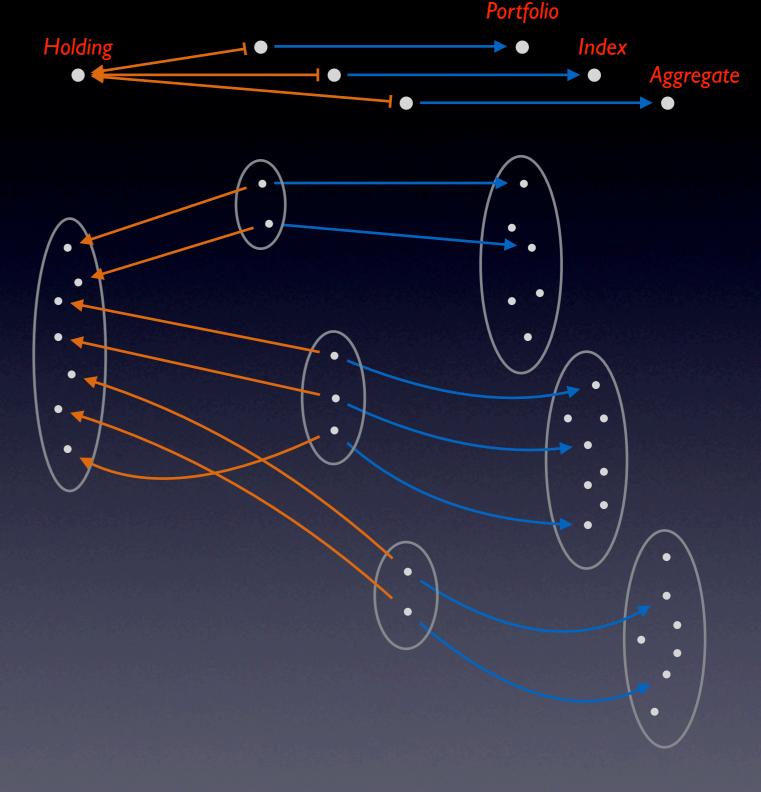
Disjoint Union & Polymorphism

How do we build maps that look like this?

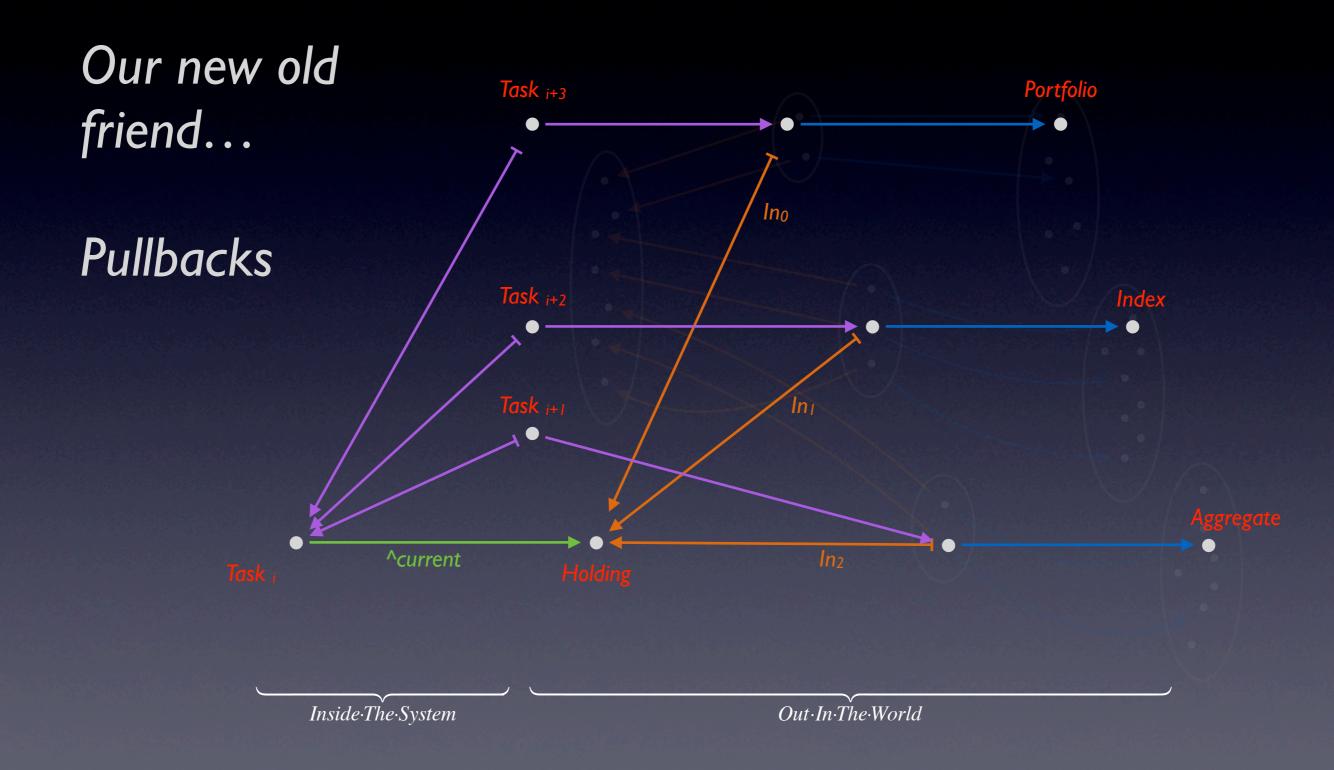
Disjoint Union

Algebraic addition defined in terms of inclusion maps

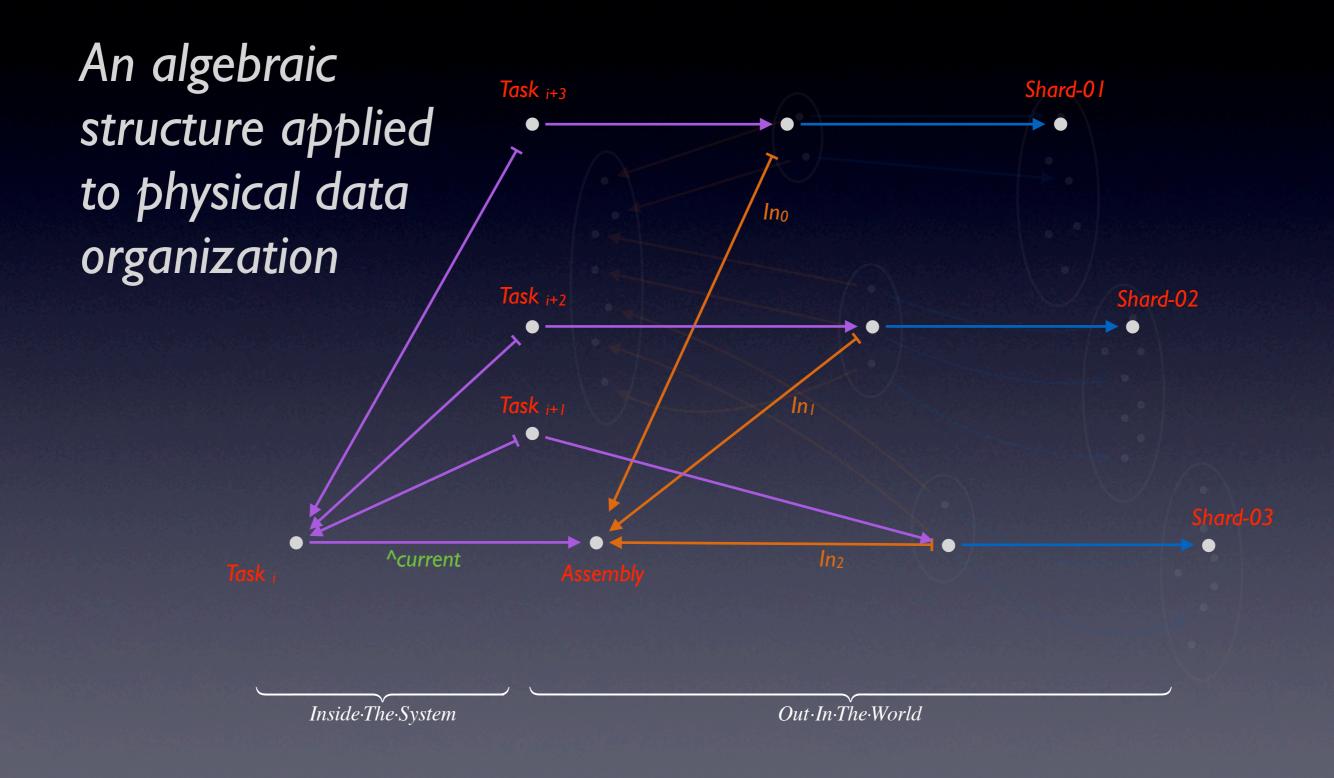
Injective in Set



Disjoint Union and Composition

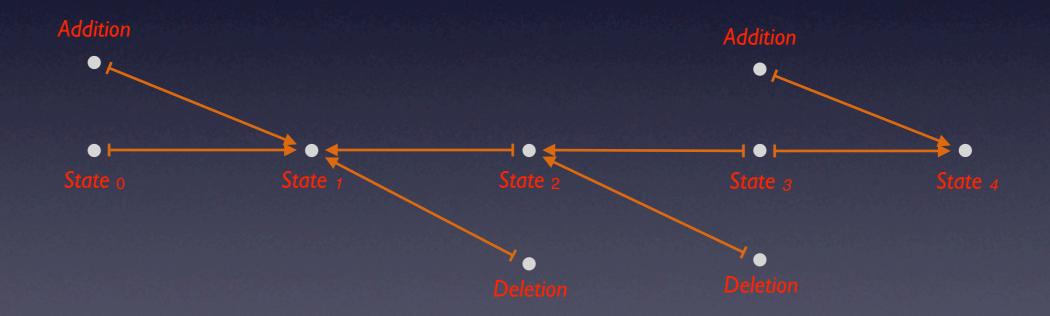


Disjoint Union and Partitioning



Disjoint Union and Update

Here's an algebraic pattern encoding a sequence of 4 updates consisting of an addition, two deletions, and an addition.



Implementing Maps

- They're not as hard as they might look
- Arrays offer one simple natural way
- Encoding and compression
- Ordering
- Factoring and rewriting

Re-collections

- Relationships matter more than things.
- They induce collections, guide explorations and direct transformations.
- They provide the theory that makes all this practical.

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq >= \int my lowerPct]
  && pctEq \le -my upperPct].
 extendBy: [
  !xref <- ^my holdings;
  !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\^my xref at: security.
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

Re-collections

- Relationships matter more than things.
- They induce collections, guide explorations and direct transformations.
- They provide the theory that makes all this practical.

```
Account defineMethod: [ | getHoldingsOverlap |
!lowerPct <- pctEq * 0.8; !upperPct <- ... ;
holdings send: [security].
 select: [type isEquity].
 collectListElementsFrom: [holdings].
 groupedBy: [account].
 select: [pctEq >= \int my lowerPct]
   & ext{\& pctEq <= ^my upperPct]}.
 extendBy: [
   !xref <- ^my holdings;
   !ofactor <- groupList total: [
    percentOfPort min: (\mathref{my xref at: security.}
      percentOfPort)
 sortDown: [ofactor]
```

```
FundUniverse do: [
    ^self getHoldingsOverlap do: [...]
]
```

```
2 yearsAgo evaluate: [MyFund getHoldingsOverlap ...]

^today - 1 monthEnds to: ^today -12 monthEnds by: 1 monthEnds.
evaluate: [MyFund getHoldingsOverlap ...];
```

Left Unsaid

- Sparse associative product spaces (matrices, time-series, multi-dimensional indices)
- Context, indeterminacy, and provenance
- Much more about updates
- Optimization techniques
- A Whole Lot More

