

# DataDeps.jl

and other foundational tools for data driven research  
(Especially NLP)



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# Thanks

Christof Stocker (@evizero): Prompted this whole thing with a discussion a few years ago; and supported it with code reviews and numerous further discussions.

Sebastin Santy: who has spent most of his GSOC connecting repository APIs to DataDepsGenerators.jl.

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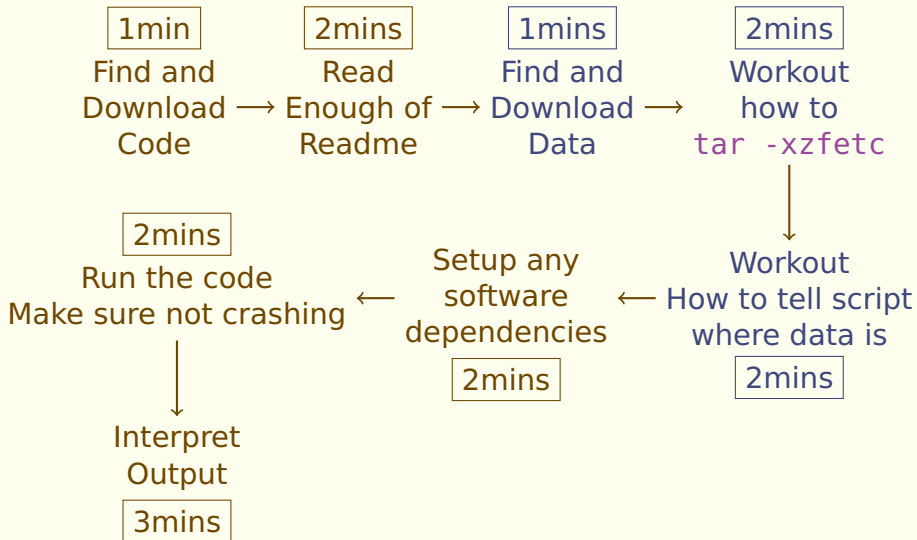
THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**WESTERN**  
**AUSTRALIA**

# Vabdwakke's 6 Degree's of Replicability

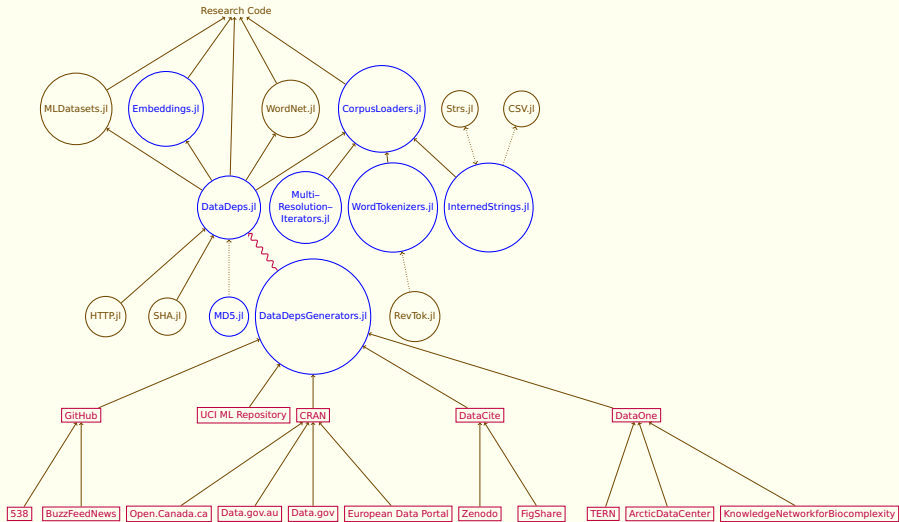
1. The results cannot seem to be reproduced.
2. The results could be reproduced by, requiring extreme effort.
3. The results can be reproduced, requiring considerable effort.
4. The results can be easily reproduced with at most **15 minutes** of user effort, requiring some proprietary source packages (MATLAB, etc.).
5. The results can be easily reproduced with at most **15 minutes** of user effort, requiring only standard, freely available tools (C compiler, etc.).

Vandewalle, Kovacevic, and Vetterli (2009), "Reproducible research in signal processing"

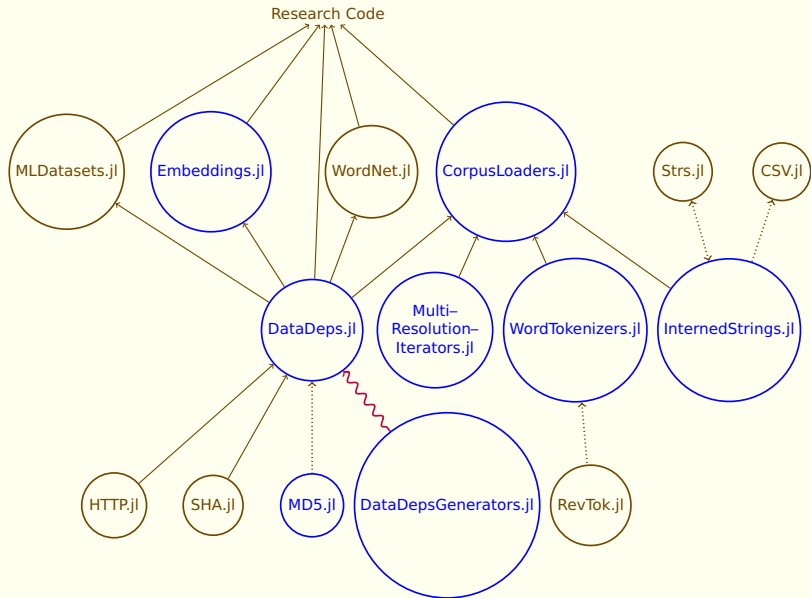
# What happens when I try and run someone's research code?



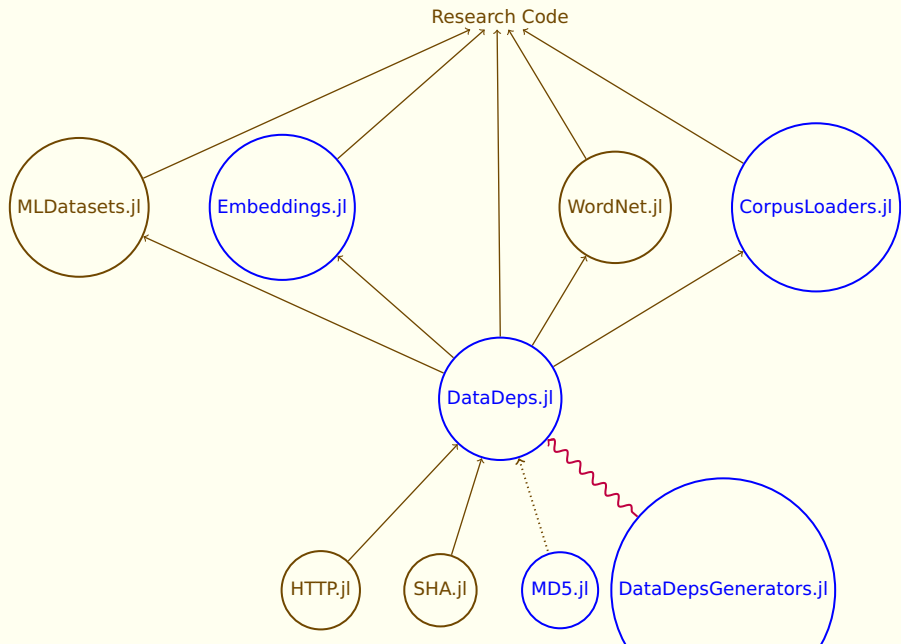
# Big Picture



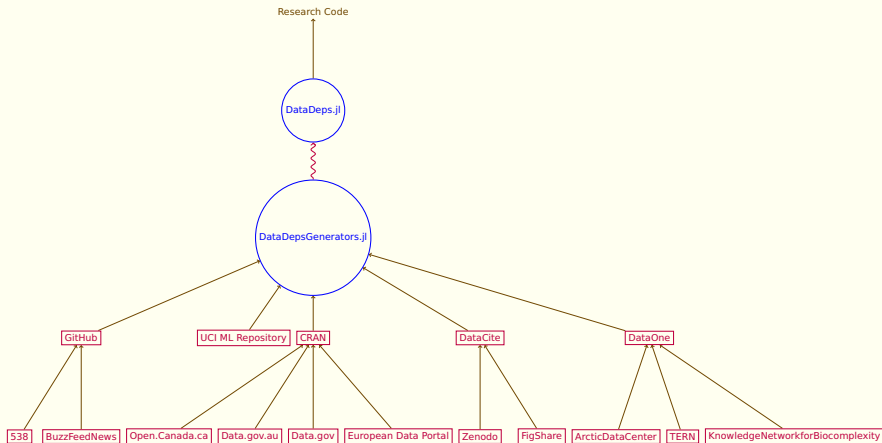
# Julia Packages



# DataDeps.jl

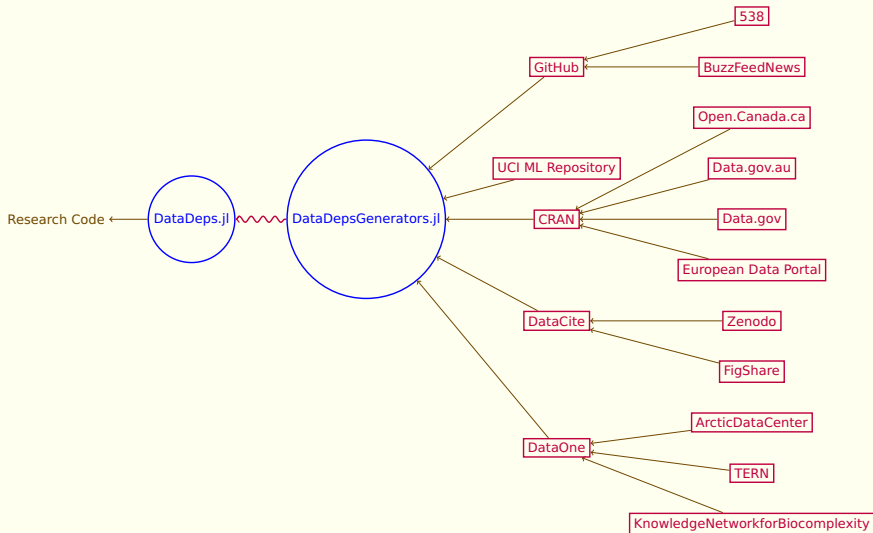


# DataDepsGenerators.jl

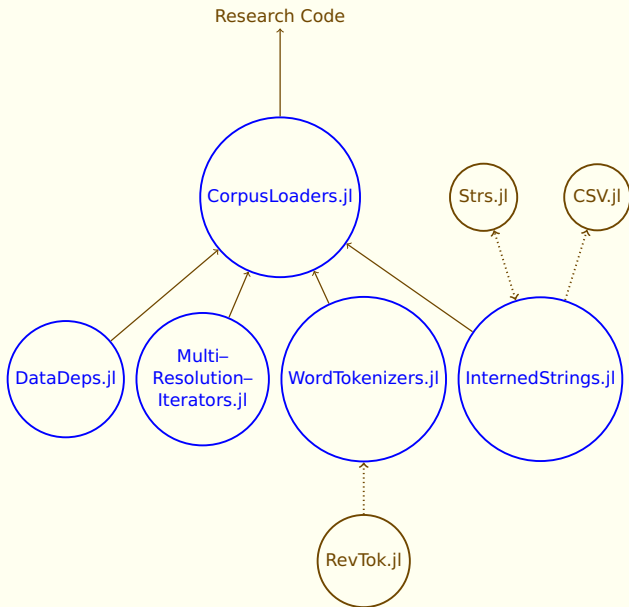




# DataDepsGenerators.jl



# CorpusLoaders.jl



# Code depends on data

## Especially research code

- To manage your julia dependencies you use
  - Pkg
- To manage your binary dependencies you use
  - BinDeps,
  - Conda etc
  - or preferably BinaryProvider

# How are you managing your data dependencies?

- Instructions in the [README.md](#)
  - So how does your CI work out?

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  - So how does your CI work out?
- Sticking a `download` command, in `build.jl`
  - So it gets downloaded even if not used?

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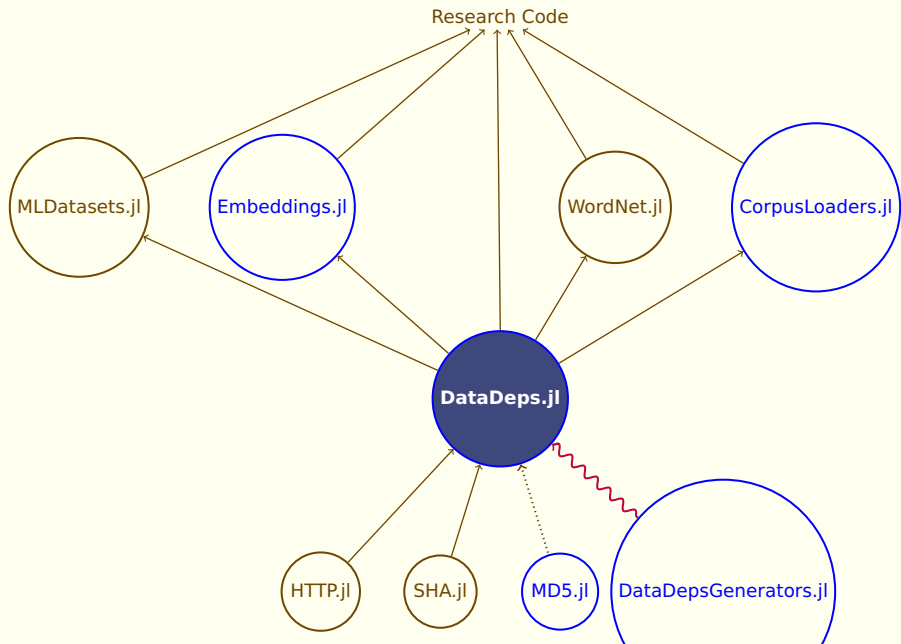
- Instructions in the `README.md`
  - So how does your CI work out?
- Sticking a `download` command, in `build.jl`
  - So it gets downloaded even if not used?
- Just putting it in the `git repo`
  - I am glad it isn't too large for git.

# How are you managing your data dependencies?

- Instructions in the `README.md`
  - So how does your CI work out?
- Sticking a `download` command, in `build.jl`
  - So it gets downloaded even if not used?
- Just putting it in the `git repo`
  - I am glad it isn't too large for git.

These are all options.  
But can we do better?

# DataDeps.jl





### 3 Key Questions about Data

Storage Location: where will I put it?

Redistribution: am I allowed to distribute this?

Replication: how do I ensure they get the same data I used?

# 3 Key **Answers** about Data:

## #1 Storage Location

- Where do I put it? Should it be on the local disk (small) or the network file-store (slow)?
  - Anywhere on the DataDeps Load Path will work
- If I move it, am I going to have to reconfigure things?
  - Not if you are using a datadep path

# 3 Key **Answers** about Data:

## #2 Redistribution

- I don't own this data
  - but any one can download it from it's authors site.
- Am I allowed to redistribute it?
  - IANAL, but linking should be fine.
- How will I give credit, and ensure the users know who the original creator was?
  - Tell them with a prompt when it is downloaded

# 3 Key **Answers** about Data:

## #3 Replication

- How can I be sure that someone running my code has the same data?
  - Make automatic data fetching part of the code
- What if they download the wrong data, or extract it incorrectly?
  - They can't make mistakes if it is automated
- What if it gets corrupted or has been modified and I am unaware?
  - Check the file hashes. SHA256, MD5 etc.

# How do you use DataDeps.jl?

## Developer/Researcher

- Writes a DataDep registration block in the `__init__()` function.
- uses `datadep"Name/file.ext"` anywhere they would use a path to a file.

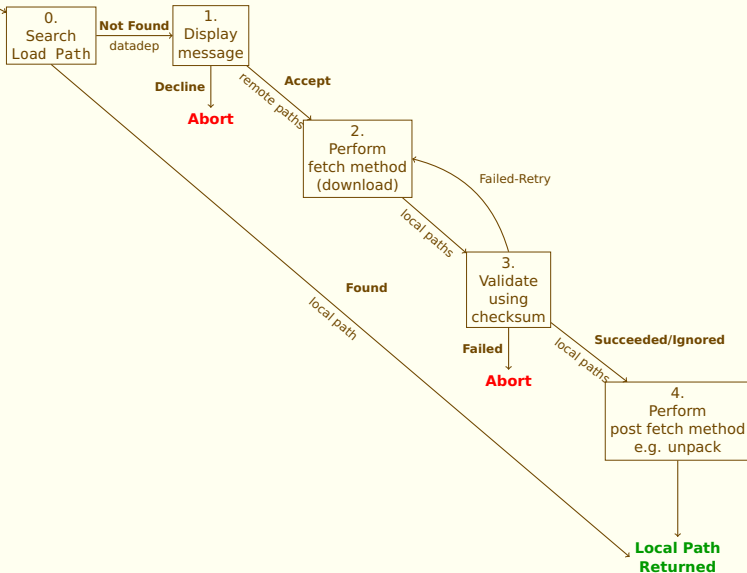
## User/Replicater

- Uses the package / runs the code
- Data is automatically downloaded when and if need
- User is prompted to agree to download the data.

# What happens when you use a datadep?

datadep "Name"

**Evaluated**



# Automatic fetching is really convenient

Some things that have happened to me lately:

- Supervisor tells me that the shared workstation hard-drive is dangerously full
  - I delete all my datadepts folders
  - knowing that the ones I am still using will be fetched as required.

# Automatic fetching is really convenient

Some things that have happened to me lately:

- Supervisor tells me that the shared workstation hard-drive is dangerously full
- I wanted to start up a copy of my work on another server to run an extra set of experiments in parallel.
  - Literally, I just cloned the project repo
  - knowing the data will make its own way there



# Automatic fetching is really convenient

Some things that have happened to me lately:

- Supervisor tells me that the shared workstation hard-drive is dangerously full
- I wanted to start up a copy of my work on another server to run an extra set of experiments in parallel.
- I realized that I've modified one of the data files by mistake
  - `rm(datadep"Foo", recursive=true)`
  - Next time it is needed a new copy will be downloaded.

DataDeps.jl is for data with the following properties.

DataDeps.jl

Requirements

Static (preferred)

Public (preferred)

File-Based

Any Format

Any Size

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DataDeps.jl

Requirements

Static (preferred)

Public (preferred)

File-Based

Any Format

Any Size

Static

No automatic  
redownloading  
when server version  
changes.

DataDeps.jl is for data with the following properties.

DataDeps.jl

Requirements

Static (preferred)

Public (preferred)

File-Based

Any Format

Any Size

Public

Default `fetch_method`

has no inbuilt

knowledge of

auth-systems.

It is just HTTP[S]

DataDeps.jl is for data with the following properties.

## DataDeps.jl Requirements

Static (preferred)

Public (preferred)

File-Based

Any Format

Any Size

## File Based

DataDeps.jl is for files.

Any Files

If your data is from an API then use it?

DataDeps.jl is for data with the following properties.

DataDeps.jl

Requirements

Static (preferred)

Public (preferred)

File-Based

Any Format

Any Size

Git

Requirements

Dynamic

Public or Private

File-Based

Plain Text Formats

<50MB

# DataDep Registration Block

```
register(DataDep("DataDepName",  
""  
Free text message displayed to user before download.  
Use to give credit, and tell people about licensing.  
Or other messages.  
""  
,  
"http:// Download URL",  
"file hash (will be printed if not provided)";  
post_fetch_method = function to run on downloaded files  
))
```

# Registration Block Example

```
register(DataDep("WordNet 3.0",  
""  
Dataset:  WordNet 3.0  
Website:  https://wordnet.princeton.edu/wordnet  
George A. Miller (1995).  
WordNet:  A Lexical Database for English.  
Communications of the ACM Vol.  38, No.  11:  39-41.  
License:  
This software and database is being provided to you,  
the LICENSEE, by Princeton University under  
the following license...  
""  
,"  
"http://wordnetcode.princeton.edu/3.0/WNdb-3.0.tar.gz",  
"658b1ba191f5f98c2e9bae3e25...";  
post_fetch_method = unpack  
))
```



# Registration Block: Recursive Example

```
using MD5
```

```
register(DataDep("DataDepNameRec",  
""
```

```
Warning these files are all together 39.8GB
```

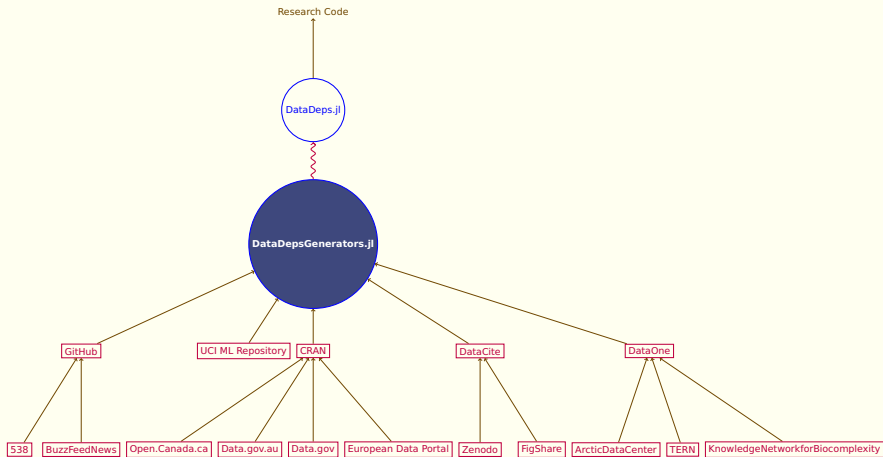
```
"" ,  
["http://example.com/readme.txt",  
  ["http://example.com/data1.zip",  
   "http://example.com/data2.tar.gz",  
  ],  
],  
(md5, "d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e")  
post_fetch_method = [identity, unpack]  
))
```

## Handling private data, with specific fetch\_method method

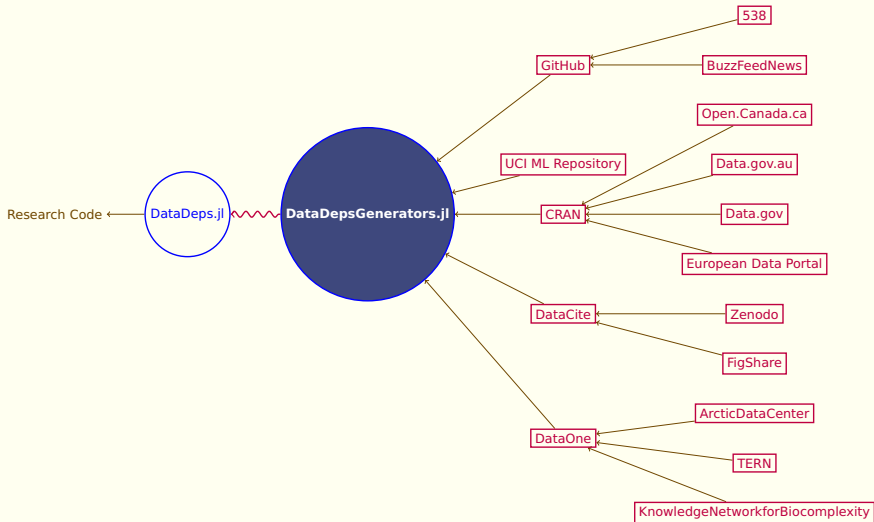
```
using HTTP, OAuth2
const appid="ProjectXYZ:apps:datadeps:support"
function authed_download(url, local)
    authtok = getauthtok("https://evil.eg.au/auth"
        ENV["USER_ID"], appid, ENV["APPSECRET"])
    HTTP.download(url, local, ["Authorization"=>authtok])
end

register(DataDep("Secret Science Data",
"Evil world domination plans. Do not share."
["https://evil.eg.au/files/deathray.stl",
 "https://evil.eg.au/files/EvilLeageOfEvil_letter.md"]
"d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e";
fetch_method = authed_download
))
```

# DataDepsGenerators.jl



# DataDepsGenerators.jl

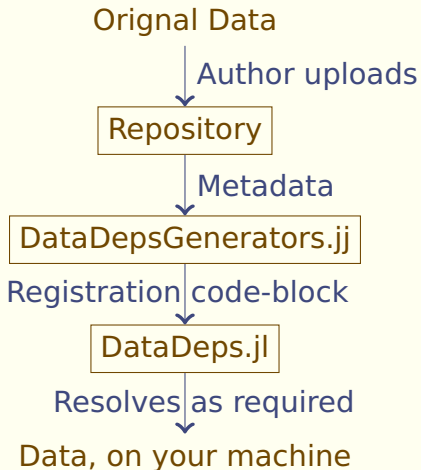


# Developers still have to write registration blocks

- DataDeps.jl shifts the work from manually to automatic
- But it still has to be done at once.
- Writing a registration block normally means copy-and-pasting from a website.
  - Even copy pasting a dozen URLs is annoying
  - Enough information for data providence needs more

# For published data this information is available from some API

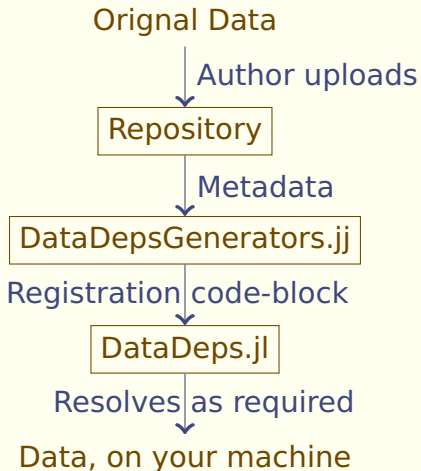
- ▶ Title
- ▶ Author Name
- ▶ Publication Date
- ▶ Licensing info
- ▶ Description
- ▶ Citation for the linked journal paper
- ▶ Download URLs
- ▶ File Hashes



# DataDepsGenerators creates static code

- This avoids propagating DataDepsGenerator's many heavy dependencies.

- Avoids issue instability of repo APIs/websites



# Many datasets have multiple possible APIs

For example something that points at [Figshare](#)

```
generate("https://doi.org/10.23640/07243.5525476.v1")
```

1. DataCite API
2. JSON-LD DOI Content Negotiation service
3. It is a URL
4. Embedded JSON-LD element
5. FigShare API

Many others will be tried and will error out



# Many datasets have multiple possible APIs

For example something points at [DataDryad](#)

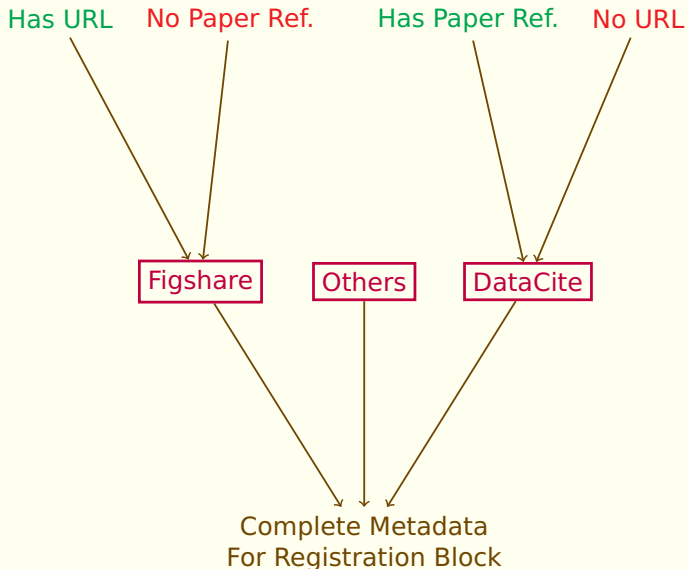
generate(

"<http://datadryad.org/resource/doi:10.5061/dryad.gj651>")

1. DataCite API
2. JSON-LD DOI Content Negotiation service
3. Embedded JSON-LD element
4. DataDryad Webscraper
5. DataOneV1 API

Many others will be tried and will error out

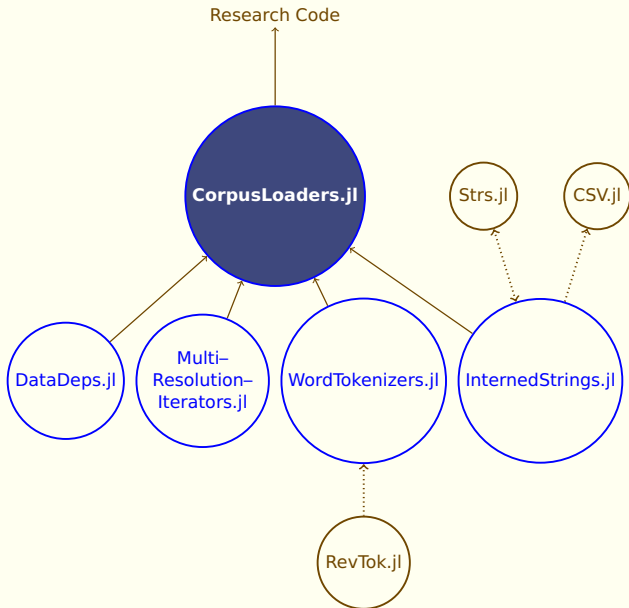
# DataDepsGenerators combines all the Metadata Sources



We are now going to take a very short break



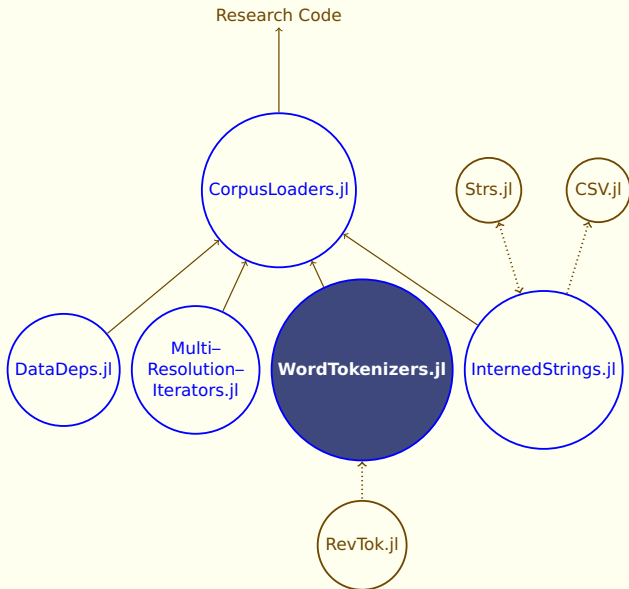
# CorpusLoaders.jl



# CorpusLoaders.jl

- In it itself.
- Just a couple of **parsers** for a few formats
  - I'd like to have more.
- and the DataDep **registrations** for the corresponding data.
- Mostly interesting as a vessel for **driving development** its **dependencies**.
- Notable differences from **MLDatasets.jl**
  - Everything is lazy-loaded from disk via **Channels**.
  - Everything is Multi-Resolution

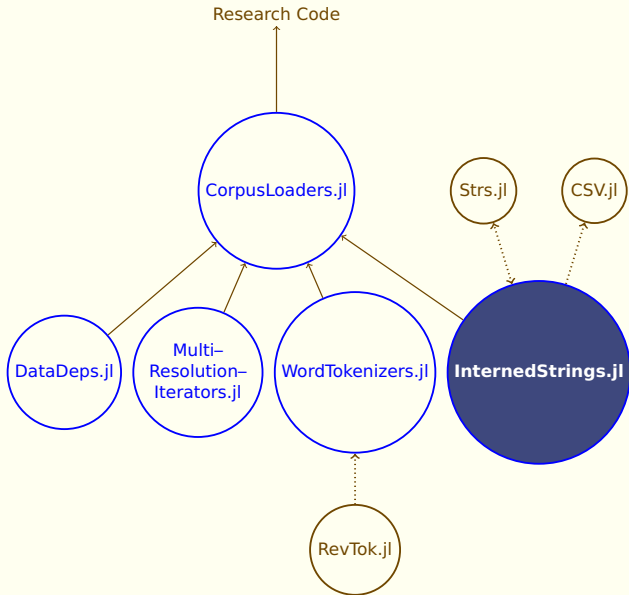
# CorpusLoaders.jl



# WordTokenizers.jl

- Configurable `tokenizer` and `sentence_segmenter`.
  - Can set which tokenizer / segmenter to use
  - including something external like `RevTok.jl`
- Code ported from existing sources
  - Especially `NLTK`
  - Most of these are Regex scripts that have been kicking around for a long time.
- Uses `metaprogramming` to generate julia AST from `sedscripts`

# CorpusLoaders.jl

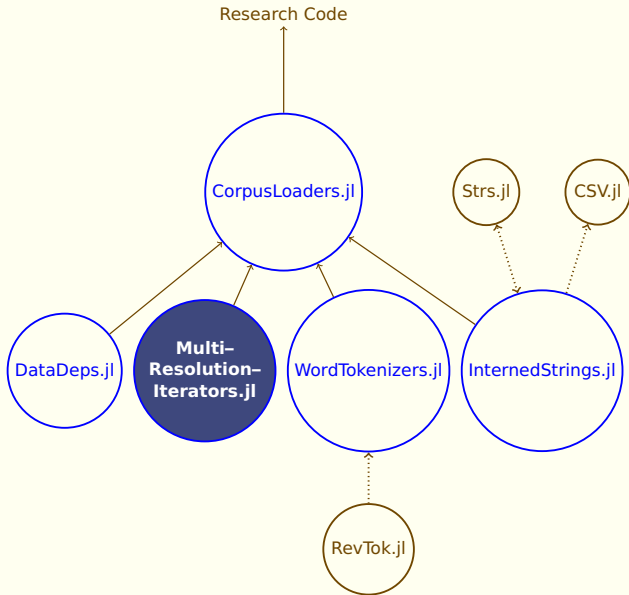




## InternedStrings.jl: All these duplicate strings are using all my memory

- Strings are immutable, so we only need one copy of each
- We can maintain a pool of `WeakRefs` to each string allocated.
- `str = intern(str)`
  - Add the `str` to the pool if not already
  - replace `str` with an element of the pool
- Because the pool only has `WeakRefs` strings can still be garbage collected.

# CorpusLoaders.jl



# MultiResolutionIterators.jl:

## The structure of a Corpus

- Corpus
- made up of: Documents
- made up of: Paragraphs
- made up of: Sentences
- made up of: Words or Tokens
- made up of: Letters or Characters

# MultiResolutionIterators.jl: Not everyone wants every level of structure

Full corpus structure is

Documents ► Paragraphs ► Sentences ► Words ► Letters

A Corpus Linguist may want

a stream of: Sentences ► Words

An Information Retrieval researcher may want

a stream of: Documents ► Words

A char-RNN Topic Modelling wants

a stream of: Documents ► Letters

## MultiResolutionIterators.jl: example

```
julia> animal_info = [  
  ["Turtles", "are", "reptiles", "."],  
  ["They", "have", "shells", "."],  
  ["They", "live", "in", "the", "water", "."]],  
  [  
    ["Cats", "are", "mammals", "."],  
    ["They", "live", "on", "the", "internet", "."]]  
]  
2-element Array{Array{Array{String,1},1},1}
```

```
julia> struct AnimalTextIndexer end;  
julia> levelname_map(::AnimalTextIndexer) = [  
  :documents=>1,  
  :sentences=>2,  
  :words=>3, :tokens=>3,  
  :characters=>4, :letters=>4  
]
```

# Information Retrieval wants Documents ► Words

```
julia> flatten_levels(animal_info, 2)
```

~ Or ~

```
julia> flatten_levels(animal_info,  
                      lvls(indexer, :sentences))
```

~ Or ~

```
julia> flatten_levels(animal_info,  
                      (!lvls)(indexer, :documents, :words))
```

```
julia> full_consolidate(ans)
```

```
2-element Array{Array{String,1},1}:
```

```
String["Turtles", "are", ".", ..., "the", "water", "."]
```

```
String["Cats", "are", ..., "the", "internet", "."]
```

# MultiResolutionIterators.jl

Mix and match operations as needed

Easy to define any iterator function to work at levels

Overload `apply` to customize behaviour with particular iterator-types.

E.g. could make `MyVector` eager and type preserving via  
`apply(f, v::MyVector) = MyVector(collect(f(v)))`

# What have we learned?

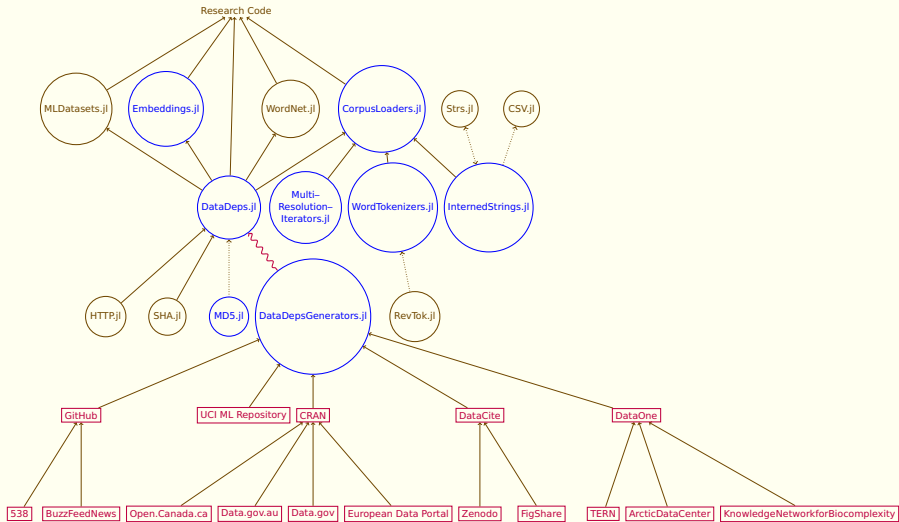
- Data is important
- Simplify your data management with DataDeps.jl
- Simplify your DataDeps definitions with DataDepsGenerators.jl



# What have we learned?

- Data is important
- Simplify your data management with DataDeps.jl
- Simplify your DataDeps definitions with DataDepsGenerators.jl
- Data is useful for NLP
- Packages exist to make working with NLP shaped data easier.

# Big Picture



## Appendix / Spare Rants

# How does DataDeps handle files of any type?

Answer: It doesn't

It is only about getting you the files  
How can it know what arcane format you used?

Interpreting that data is left to you and `FileIO.jl` etc.

# Current Usages of DataDeps.jl

## MLDatasets.jl

- Provides easy access to a bunch of ML datasets
- `xs, ys = MNIST.traindata()`
- Gives you regular julia arrays

## CorpusLoaders.jl

- Provides easy access to linguistic corpora
- `corpus_gen = load(WikiCorpus())`
- gives you a multi-resolution iterator

# Current Usages of DataDeps.jl

## Embeddings.jl

- Provides access to hundreds of pretrained word embedding models.
- `load_embeddings(FastText_Text{:fr})`
- gives you a table of French word embeddings.

## WordNet.jl

- Look up lexical relations and definitions.
- `lemma = db['a', "glad"]`
- `antonyms(db, synsets(db, lemma)[1])`

DataDeps doesn't protect you from  
link breakages.  
But at least you know when it is broken

- Nothing can truly protect against link-rot
  - Not even DOIs
  - The data must physically exist somewhere on a hard-disk. And someone must be maintaining that

DataDeps doesn't protect you from  
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- Nothing can truly protect against link-rot
  - Not even DOIs
  - The data must physically exist somewhere on a hard-disk. And someone must be maintaining that
- If you are downloading your data automatically you can check it is still there via automated testing
  - TravisCI and AppVeyor offer scheduled testing options.



# Why DOI's alone are not the answer to broken dataset links:

- When we say DOI's are persistent we mean they never expire.
  - Unlike web URL, you do not have to pay to renew.
  - It won't be sold to someone else. It will always refer to your object.
- DOI's point to landing pages, not data/paper downloads
  - DOI's have attached metadata, but not direct links to the data (not even DataCite DOIs (yet))
- A key reason DOI's don't point data/papers is because not all are available online
  - Some obviously are pay walled
  - But some can't be digitalized at all. E.g. DOI's have been issued to laboratory samples, or to data centres.

## DOI's are not the solution, but they are probably part of the solution

- The landing page is still just a website, it's domain name can expire
  - The data hosting is can expire (and hard-drives can fail).
- Did I mention under normal circumstances you can't go from DOI to data URL at all anyway?
- Still persistent metadata is also kind of nice to have
  - At least if the data goes down you know what was lost, so we can seek it else-where.
- Really, though we need to be applying periodic automatic link checking to all URLs we need not to break.
  - DataDeps.jl makes that pretty easy, you can just set it up as part of `runtests.jl` and set Travis or AppVeyor to run scheduled tests.

# ManualDataDep

- A manual datadep registration consists just of a name and a message.

```
register(ManualDataDep("DataDepName",  
    ""
```

```
Free text prompt. As well as credit etc  
should include instructions.
```

```
"" ,  
)
```

- It lets you use `datadep"Paths"` for locating data without any automation
- If locating the file fails, it prompts the user with the message on how to install it.

## ManualDataDep, using DataDeps.jl with git and other uses

- Note that for every package the directory `<PKG>/deps/data` is on the datadeps load path
- So for files that a good fit for git you can include them in the Repo.
- This means a ManualDataDep will find them, so the user will not have to take any manual actions.

## ManualDataDep, using DataDeps.jl with git and other uses

- Note that for every package the directory `<PKG>/deps/data` is on the datadeps load path
- So for files that a good fit for git you can include them in the Repo.
- This means a ManualDataDep will find them, so the user will not have to take any manual actions.
- ManualDataDeps also good for working with dynamic data and private data
  - as the syncing mechanism is external to DataDeps.jl

You can't trust hardcoded paths;  
but they are nice to work with.

- Ideally we'd just use hard-coded, absolute paths
- Absolute paths work with all applications
- Hard-coding the paths in code means user doesn't have to input them.
- But they break if anything is moved.

You could making the path be passed in as an argument. But...

- Now user has to be typing it in to run it.
- So it is harder to use.
- You could include a bash-script that invokes it with the path, but now you're just **hard-coding** it somewhere else

# datadep"Census 2018/populations.csv"

## A path you can trust

- Always resolves to an absolute path to that file
- Even if that means it has to download it first
- But before resorting to downloading checks a large number of places
  - <PKG>/deps/data,
  - ~/.julia/datadepts,
  - /usr/share/datadepts, etc.
- You know that if you use a datadep path it will resolve to a file that exists.

Note that every **datadep** corresponds to a **folder**.



# GitHub

- $85 \times 10^6$  repositories
  - Some of them are data, (most are not)
  - Not a great place for data, but commonly used
- BuzzFeedNews:
  - 1 Repo per dataset
- fivethirtyeight:
  - 1 shared Repo with a folder for each dataset
- We generate URLs pointing at [cdn.rawgit.com](https://cdn.rawgit.com)
  - This is backed by StackPath CDN
  - It is generated to point at the latest commit at generation time

# DataOne

- Data Observation Network for Earth
  - ~40 Earth and Environment Science repositories
  - $1.2 \times 10^6$  Data Files
  - Seems to have iffy metadata, varying between nodes.

# Others

- DataDryad
  - Ecological research data
  - $7.1 \times 10^4$  Data Files
  - $2.2 \times 10^4$  Data Packages
- Figshare
  - Mostly Figures and Datasets
  - $8 \times 10^5$  Files
- UCI ML Repository
  - 437 Datasets
  - Very commonly used in benchmarking basic ML
  - Awful website, zero API

# DataCite

- $11 \times 10^6$  DOIs issued
  - Mostly to datasets, though they count also figures as data
  - If you have a DOI and it points at data, it is probably from DataCite
- Problem is all their metadata is missing download URLs
  - So user has to add them manually after
- This is effectively the final fallback for anything with a DOI.

# Char-RNN Topic Modelling wants Documents ► Letters

```
julia> join_levels(animal_info,  
lvlsl(indexer,Dict(  
:words=>" ",  
:sentences=>" ")  
)  
)
```

```
julia> full_consolidate(ans)
```

```
2-element Array{String,1}:
```

```
"Turtles are reptiles ... They live in the water ."  
"Cats are mammals . They live on the internet ."
```

# Australia, it is quiet far away

