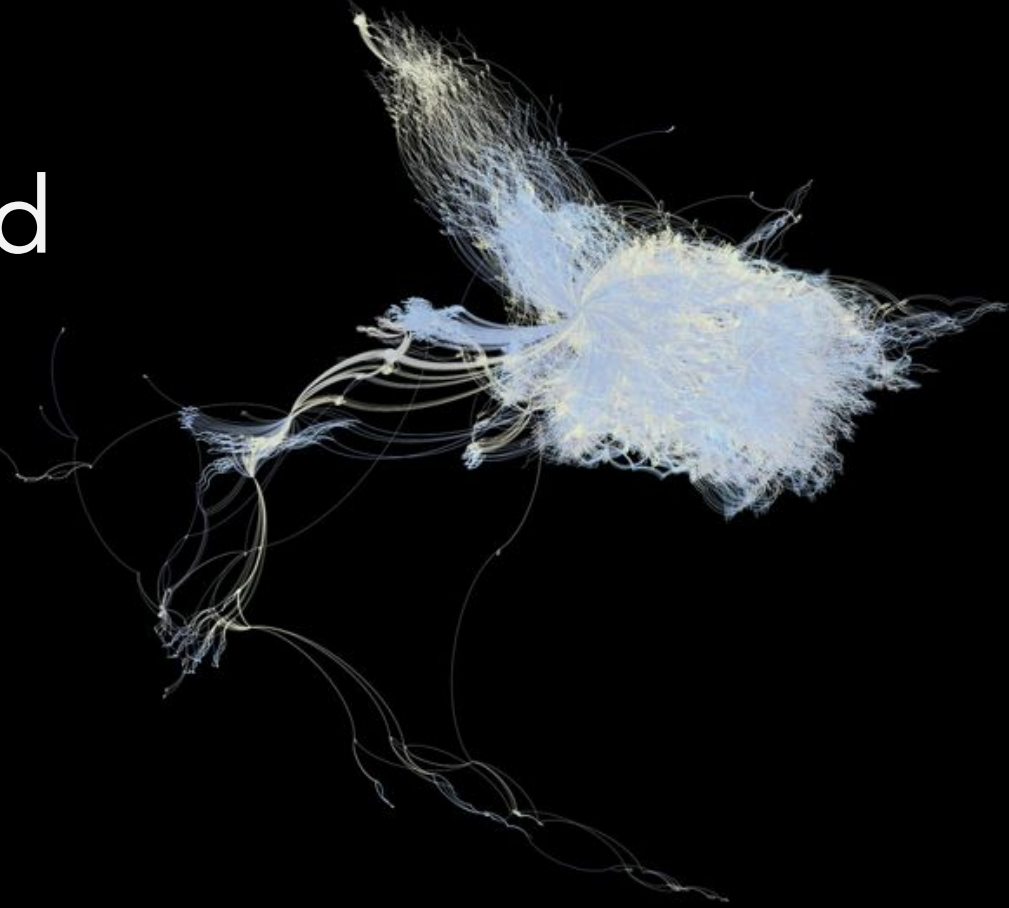




Introduction to AiiDA

Francisco Ramirez

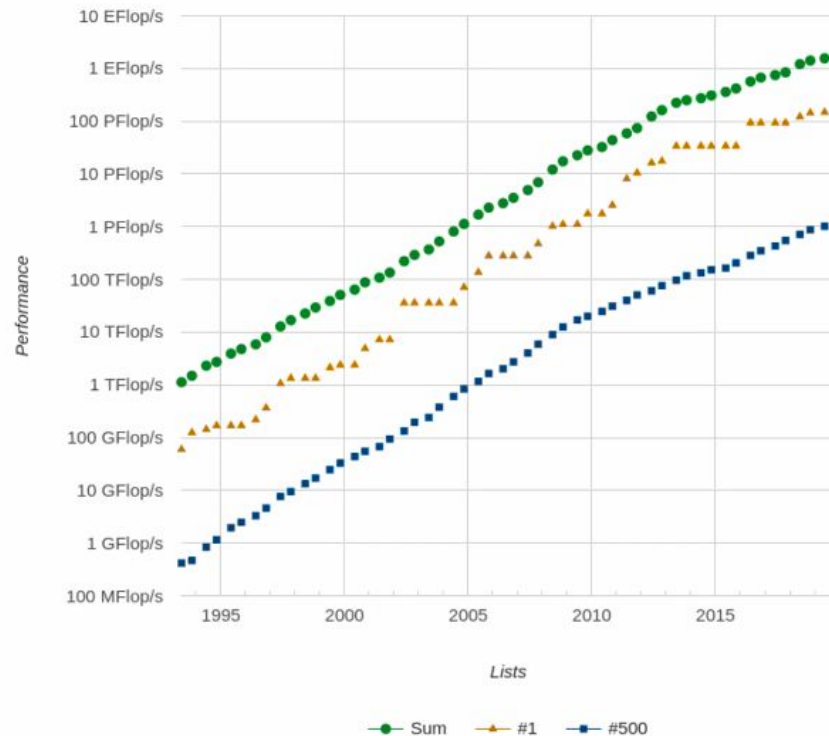
Context and Motivation



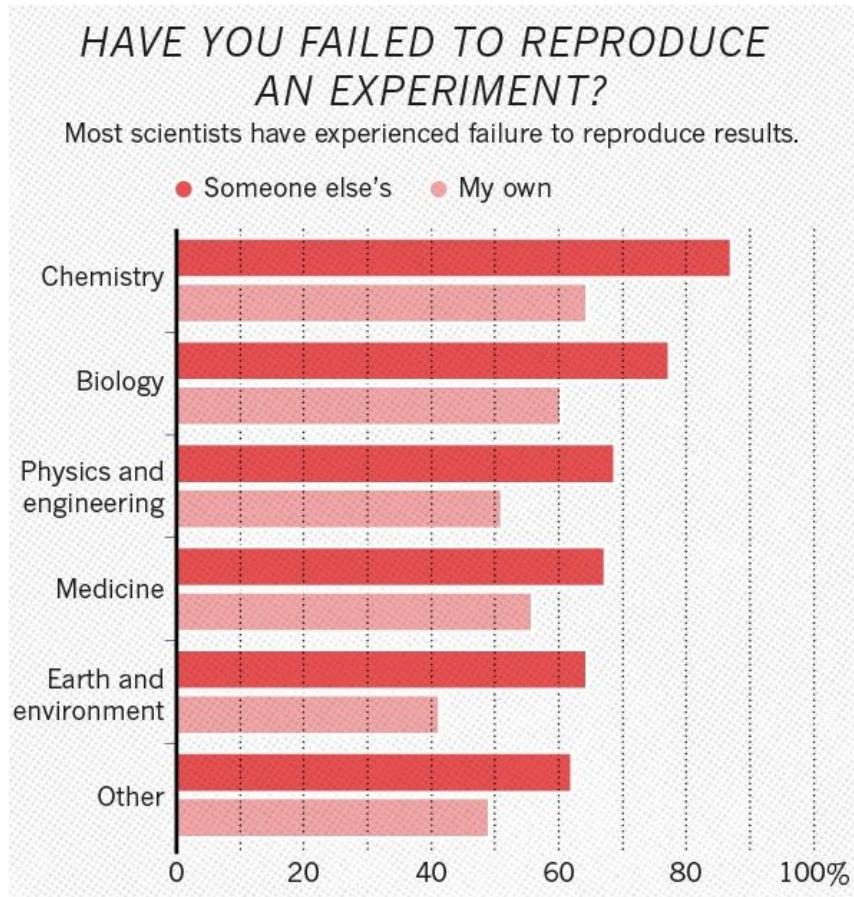
The rise of HTC and HPC



- Computational resources keep becoming more powerful: new tools needed to efficiently utilize them.
- This allows to push the boundaries of research:
 - more complex and precise calculations (HPC)
 - more extensive studies of larger samples (HTC)
- Community of material sciences: one of the most invested in this endeavor.



A Crisis of Reproducibility



- Reproducibility: key property of the scientific method.
- Computational sciences: best equipped to address this problem (high levels of control over variables VS real life experiments).
- Even so, reproducibility is also difficult to achieve for them: why is that?

Nature 533, 452–454 (26 May 2016) doi:10.1038/533452a

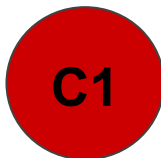
- In order to see how these two elements interact, we need first to understand the complexity of scientific research.
- We need to model the procedures involved in research work...

- In order to see how these two elements interact, we need first to understand the complexity of scientific research.
- We need to model the procedures involved in research work...
 - Data nodes: pieces of information (a list of atomic positions, set of input parameters for a calculation, etc.)

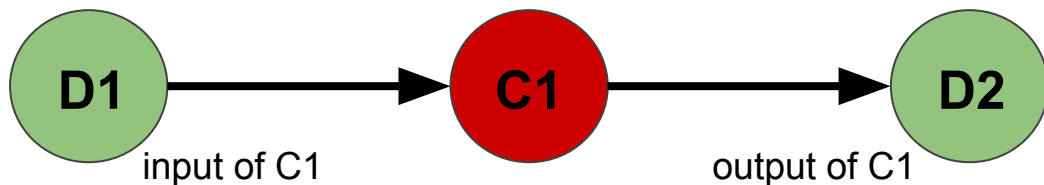


D1

- In order to see how these two elements interact, we need first to understand the complexity of scientific research.
- We need to model the procedures involved in research work...
 - Data nodes: pieces of information (a list of atomic positions, set of input parameters for a calculation, etc.)
 - Calculation Nodes: processes that transform data.

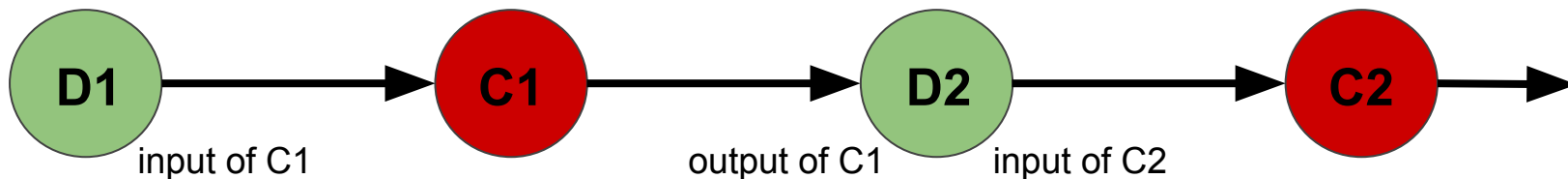


- In order to see how these two elements interact, we need first to understand the complexity of scientific research.
- We need to model the procedures involved in research work...
 - Data nodes: pieces of information (a list of atomic positions, set of input parameters for a calculation, etc.)
 - Calculation Nodes: processes that transform data.

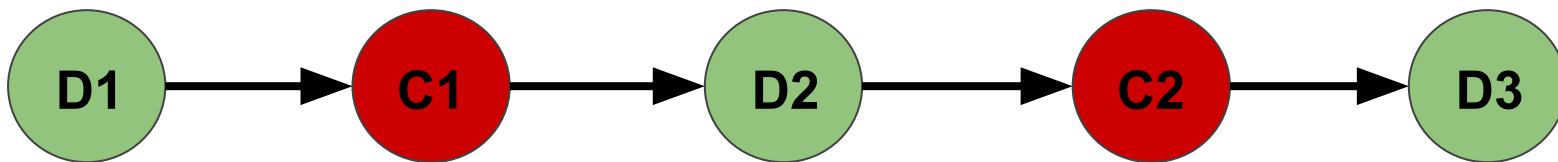


Information not only
on the nodes but
also on the links!

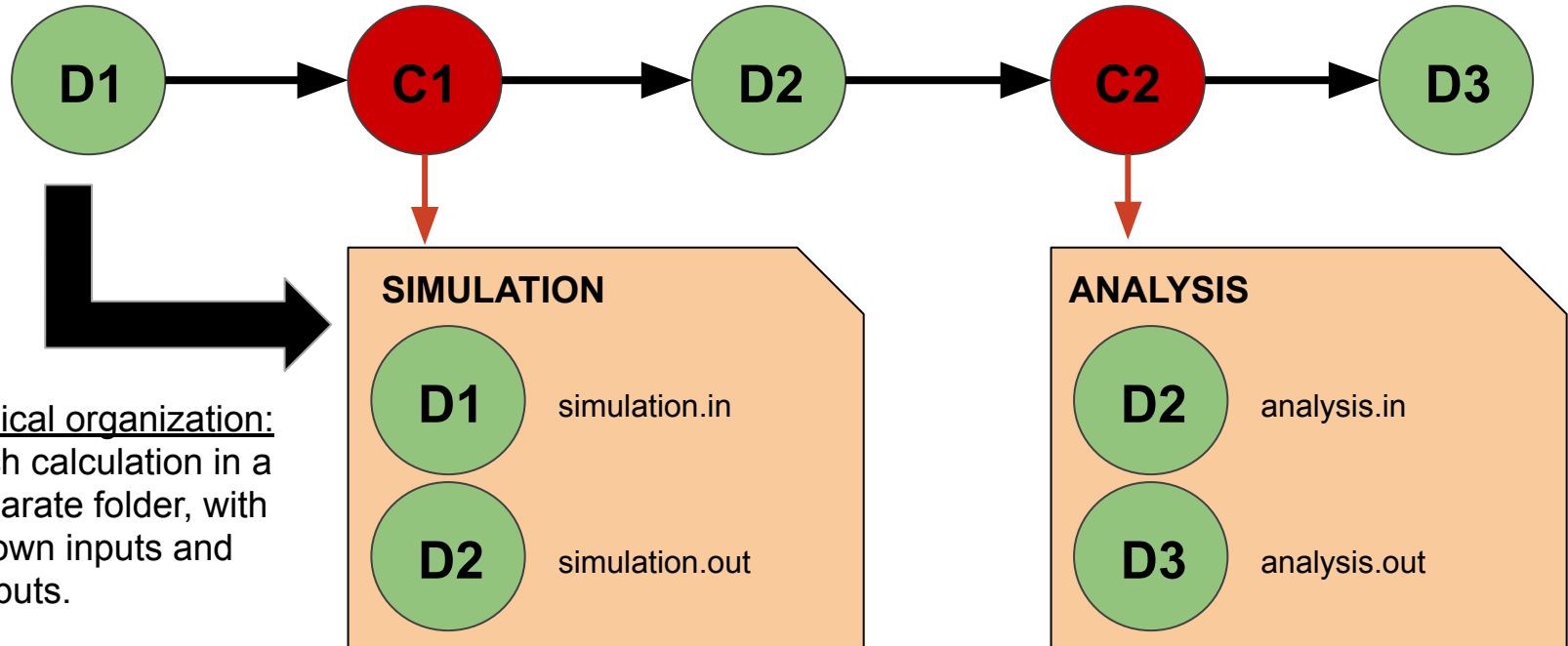
- In order to see how these two elements interact, we need first to understand the complexity of scientific research.
- We need to model the procedures involved in research work...
 - Data nodes: pieces of information (a list of atomic positions, set of input parameters for a calculation, etc.)
 - Calculation Nodes: processes that transform data.



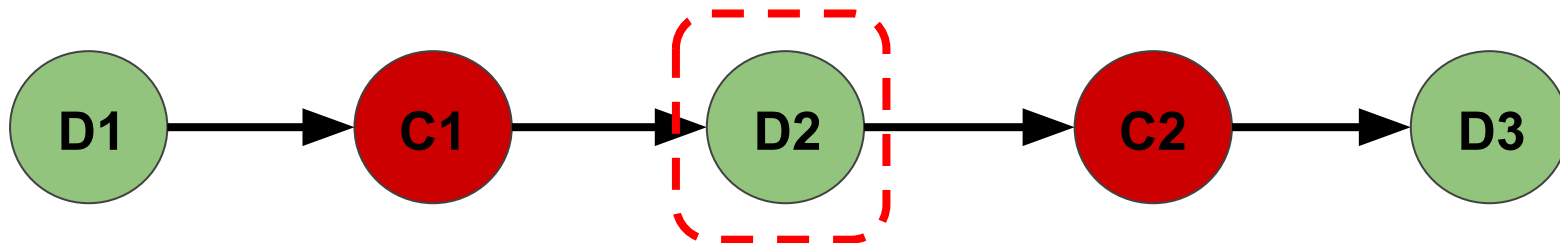
- Typical organizational system: folder structure (not well suited to represent these workflows).



- Typical organizational system: folder structure (not well suited to represent these workflows).

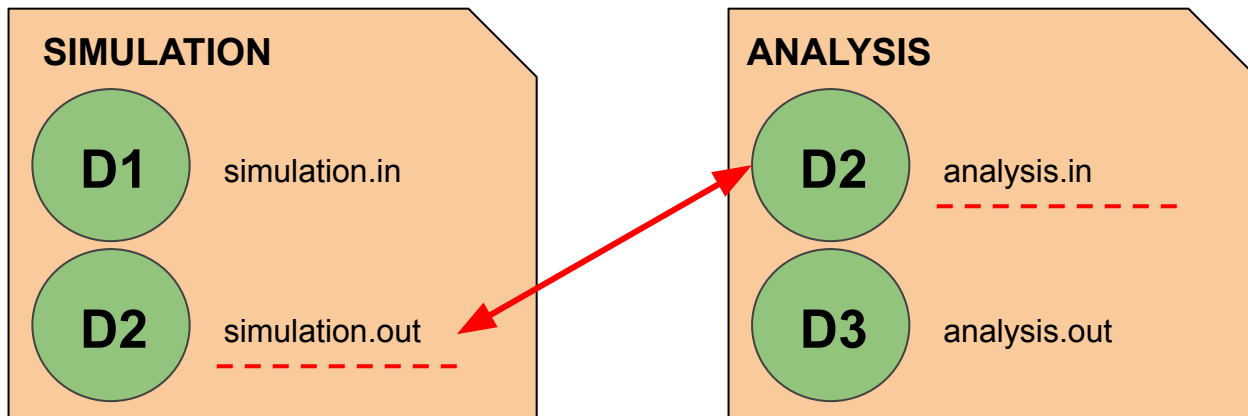


- Typical organizational system: folder structure (not well suited to represent these workflows).

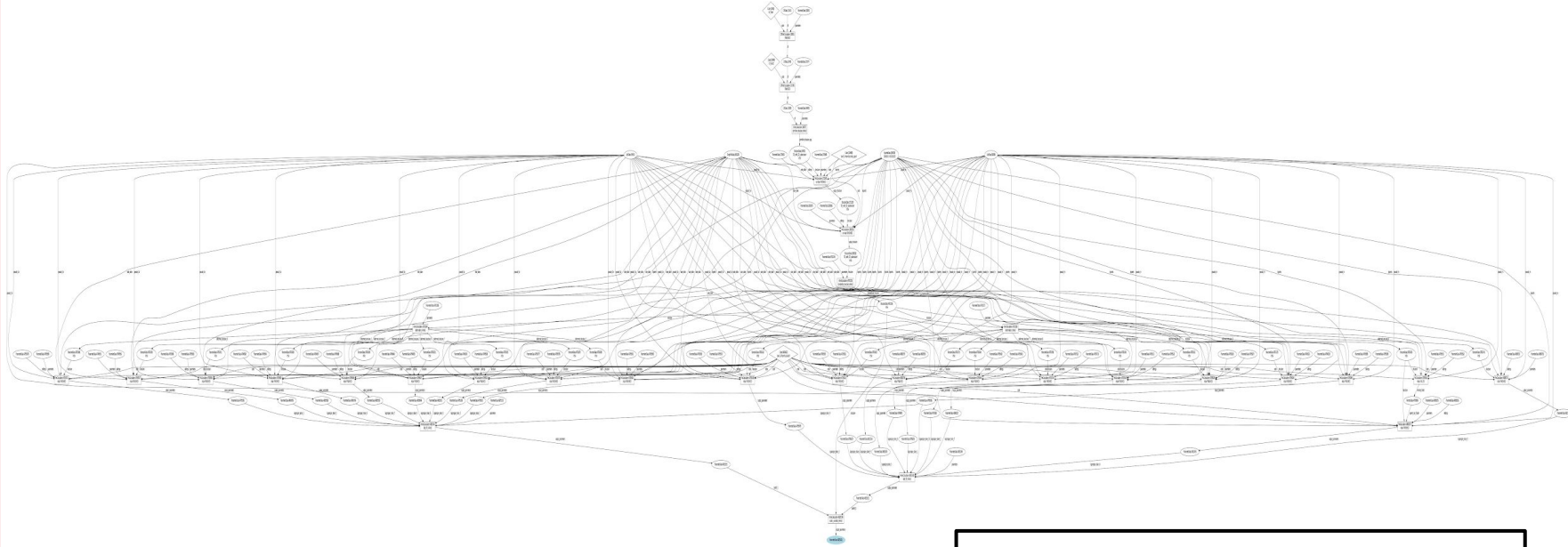


Problem:

The connections between pieces of information gets lost. Other approaches possible: you always sever links.

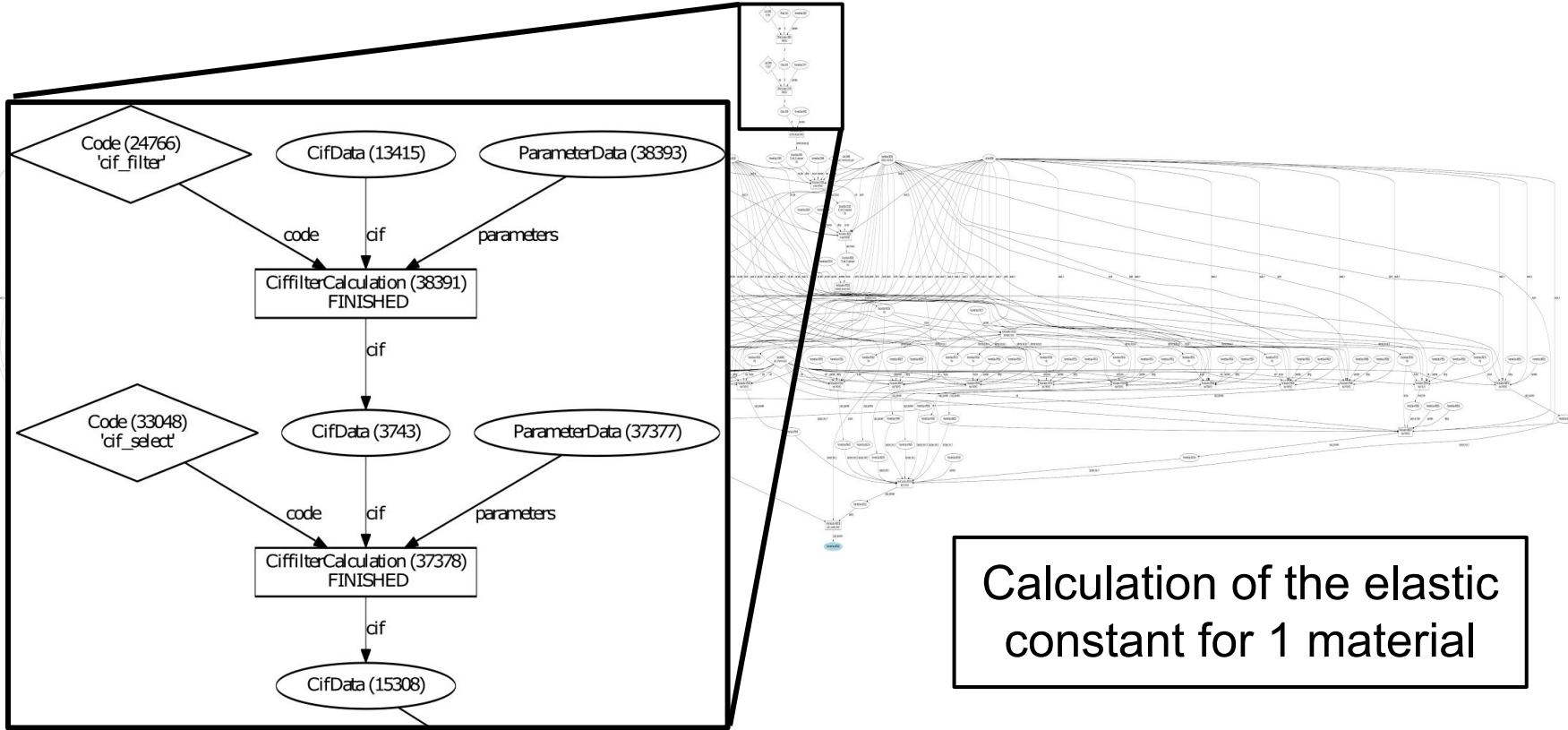


- Real scientific workflows can be much more complex...

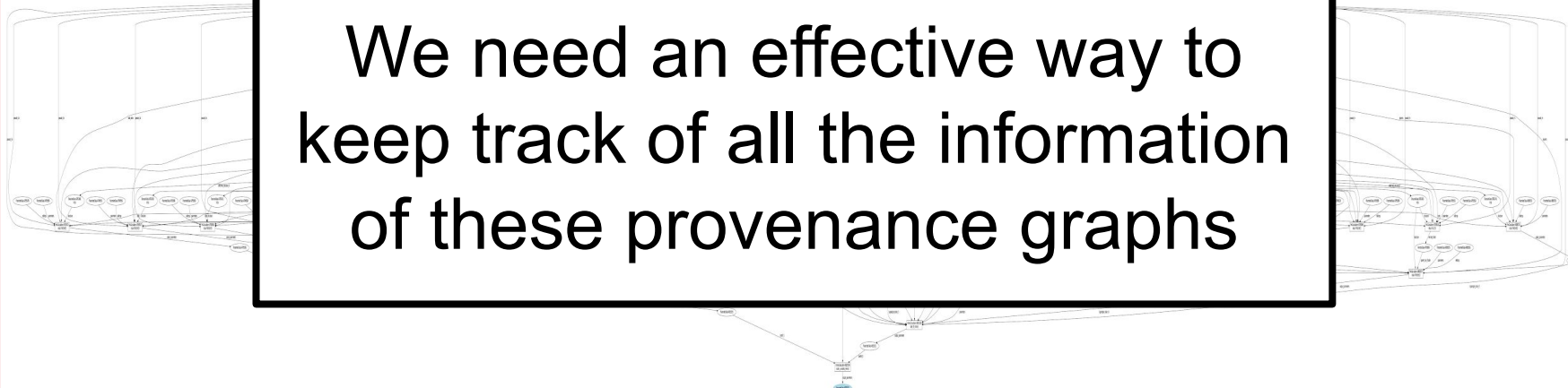


Calculation of the elastic constant for 1 material

- Real scientific workflows can be much more complex...



- Real scientific workflows can be much more complex...



We need an effective way to keep track of all the information of these provenance graphs

The Platform



AiiDA

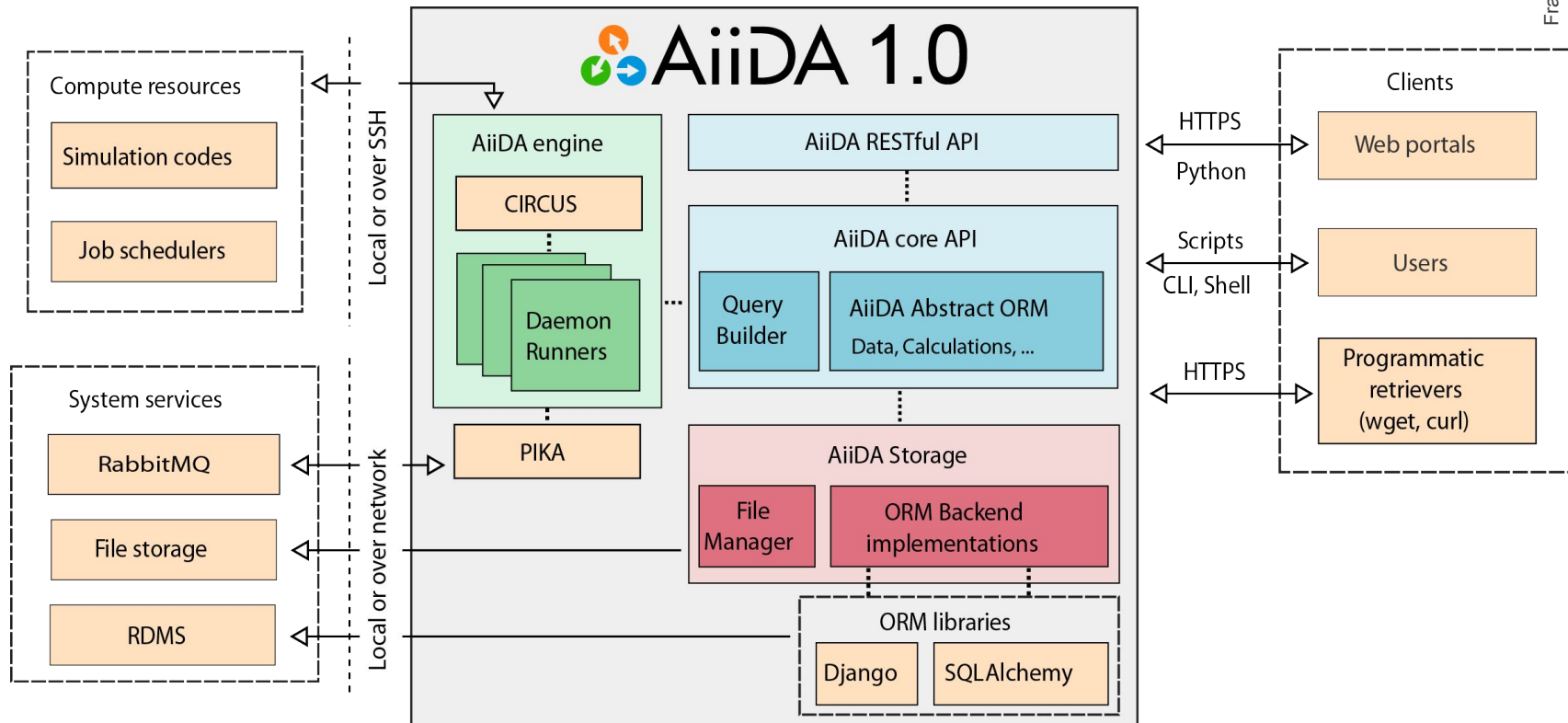


What AiiDA is...

- Python Library (pip-installable)
- ORM for scripting
- Command line interface

What AiiDA does...

- Controls remote resources and manages calculation jobs
- Tracks the provenance and organizes the data.



cmd\$

procedure_tracked.py

```
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = 10  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

```
cmd$ python procedure.py
```

```
21
```

procedure_tracked.py

```
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = 10  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

cmd\$

procedure_tracked.py

```
@calcfunction
def times2( number ):
    return 2 * number

@calcfunction
def plus1( number ):
    return 1 + number

data0 = orm.Int( 10 )
data1 = times2(number=data0)
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:

```
cmd$ verdi run procedure_tracked.py
```

procedure_tracked.py

```
@calcfunction  
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
@calcfunction  
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```



Database:

id=1
data0

```
cmd$ verdi run procedure_tracked.py
```

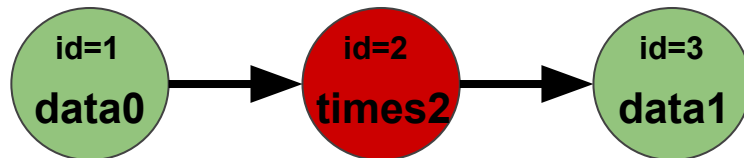
procedure_tracked.py

```
@calcfunction  
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
@calcfunction  
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:



```
cmd$ verdi run procedure_tracked.py
```

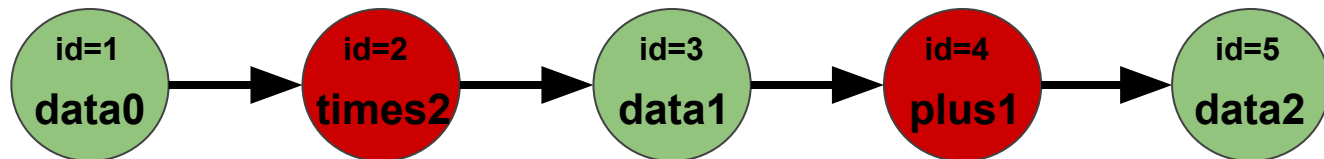
procedure_tracked.py

```
@calcfunction  
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
@calcfunction  
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:



```
cmd$ verdi run procedure_tracked.py
```

```
cmd$
```

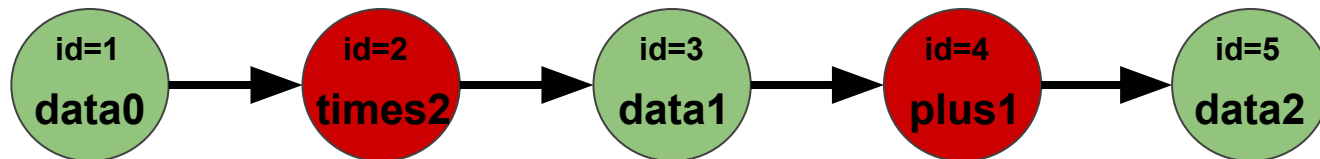
procedure_tracked.py

```
@calcfunction  
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
@calcfunction  
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:



```
cmd$ verdi run procedure_tracked.py
```

```
cmd$
```

procedure_tracked.py

```
@calcfuction  
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
@calcfuction  
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:



```
cmd$ verdi run procedure_tracked.py
```

```
cmd$ verdi process list -a
```

Id	Created	Process Label	Process State
2	2m ago	times2	Finished [0]
4	2m ago	plus1	Finished [0]

```
cmd$
```

procedure_tracked.py

```
@calcfunction  
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
@calcfunction  
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:



```
cmd$ verdi process show 2
```

Property	Value	
-----	-----	
type	times2	
state	Finished [0]	
(...)	(...)	
Inputs	Id	Type
-----	-----	-----
number	1	Int
Outputs	Id	Type
-----	-----	-----
result	3	Int

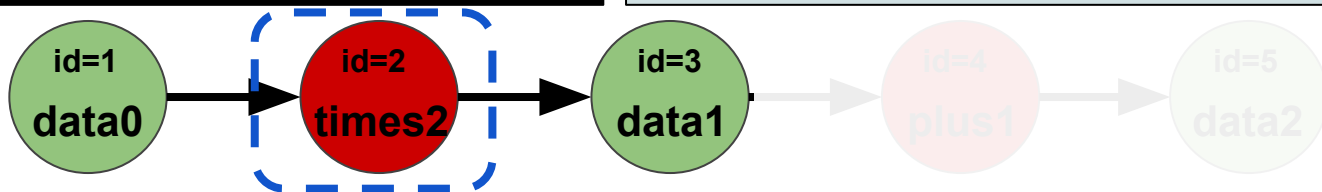
procedure_tracked.py

```
@calcfuction  
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
@calcfuction  
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:



```
cmd$ verdi node attributes 1
```

```
  "value": 10
```

```
cmd$ verdi node attributes 3
```

```
  "value": 20
```

procedure_tracked.py

```
@calcfunction
```

```
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
@calcfunction
```

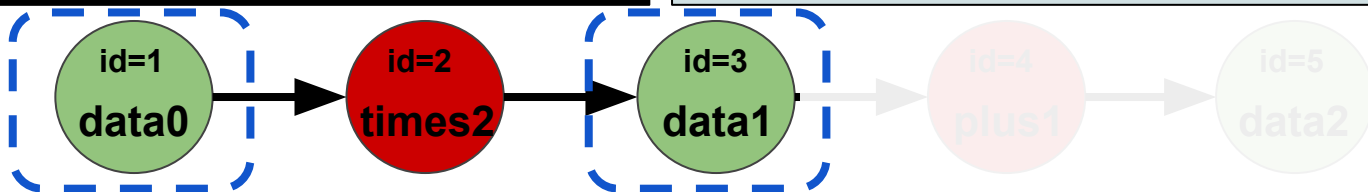
```
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )
```

```
data1 = times2(number=data0)
```

```
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:



```
cmd$ verdi node repo cat 2 src
```

```
@calcfunction  
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

```
@calcfunction  
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
(...)
```

```
cmd$
```

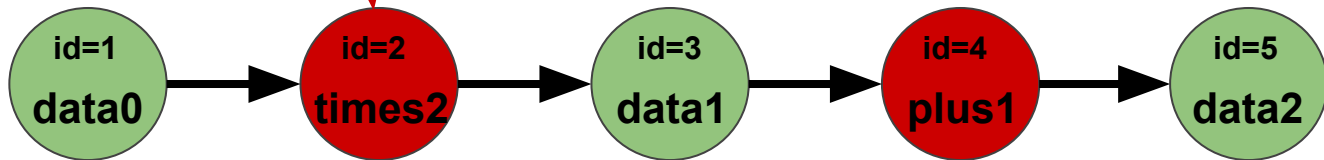
procedure_tracked.py

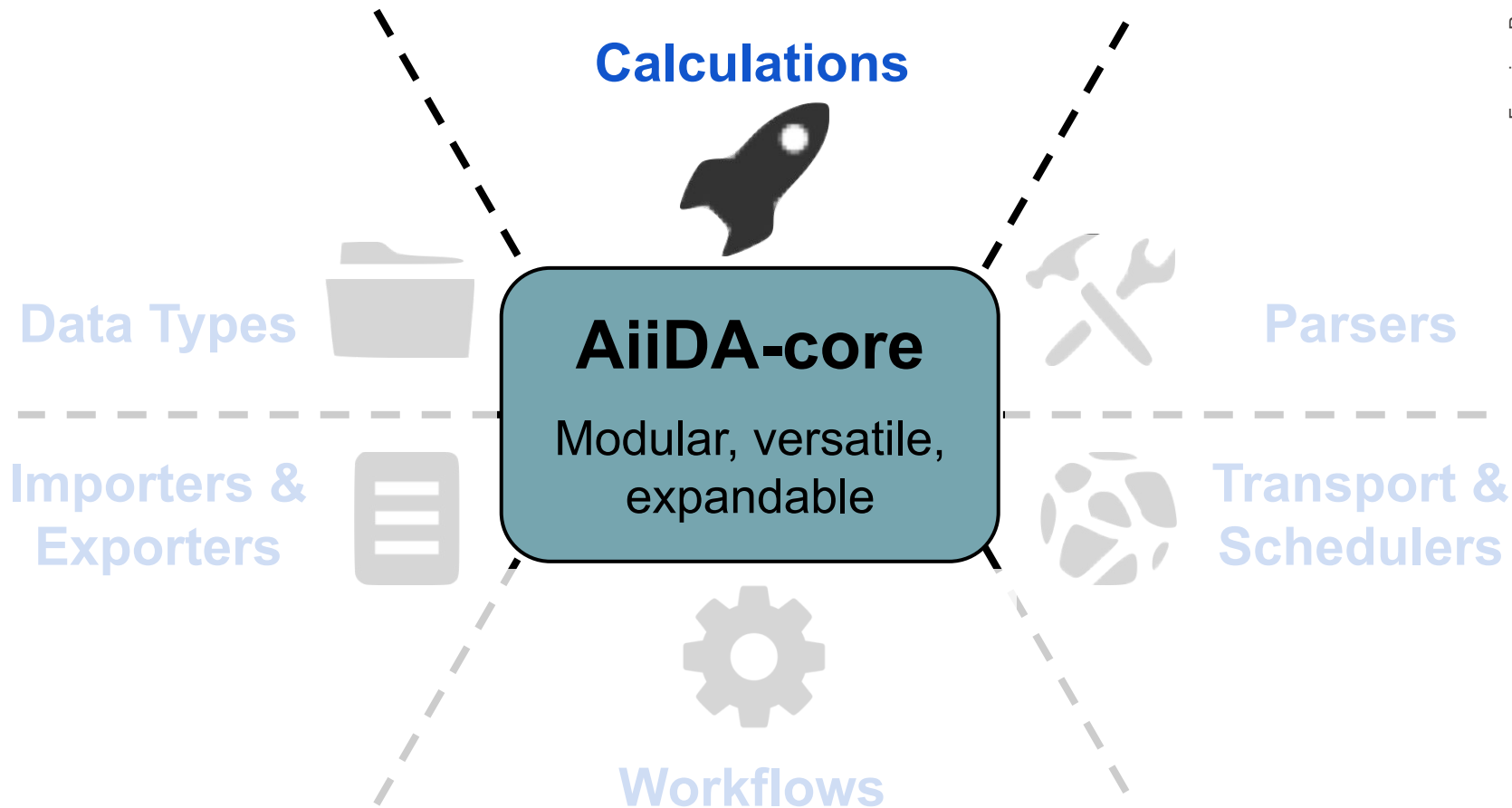
```
@calcfunction  
def times2( number ):  
    return 2 * number
```

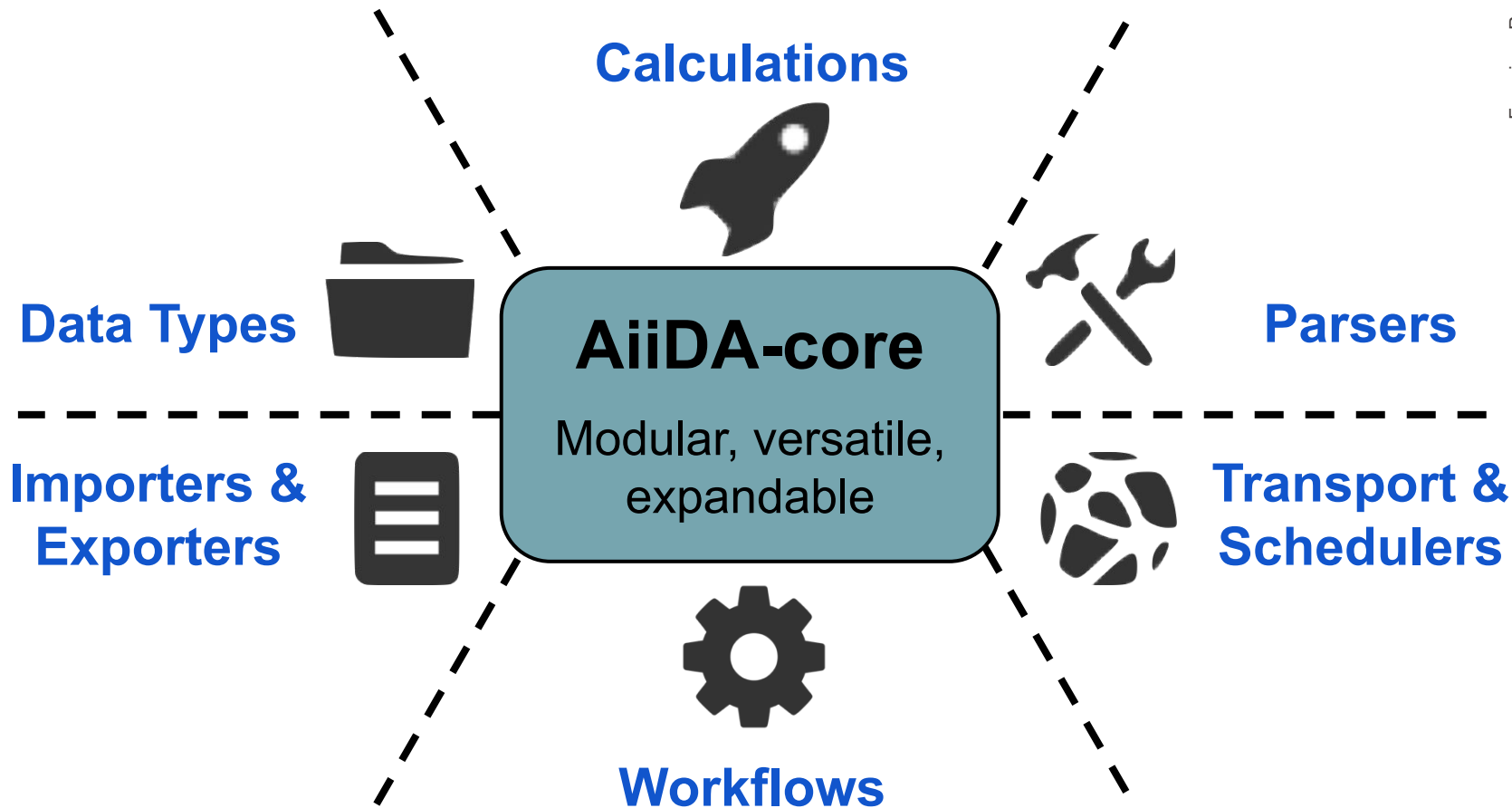
```
@calcfunction  
def plus1( number ):  
    return 1 + number
```

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:









Calculations 100 plugins in 38 packages

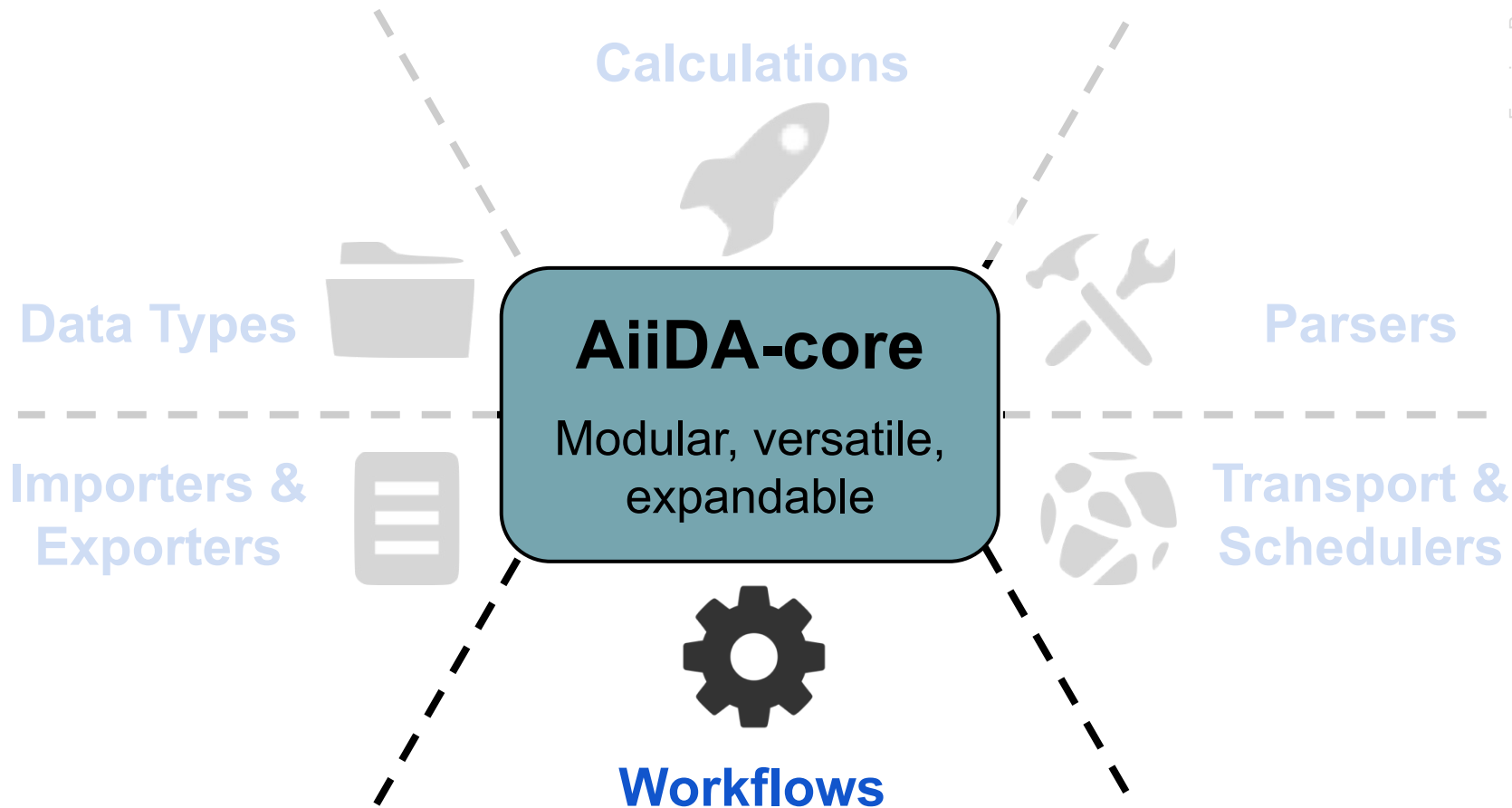
Parsers 83 plugins in 38 packages

Data 63 plugins in 23 packages

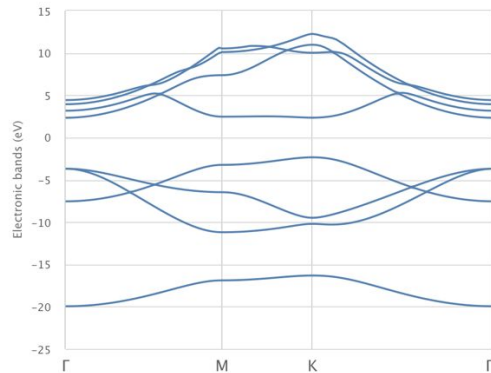
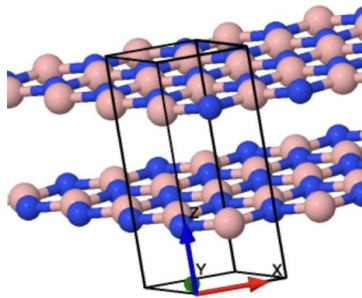
Workflows 79 plugins in 21 packages

Console scripts 25 plugins in 12 packages

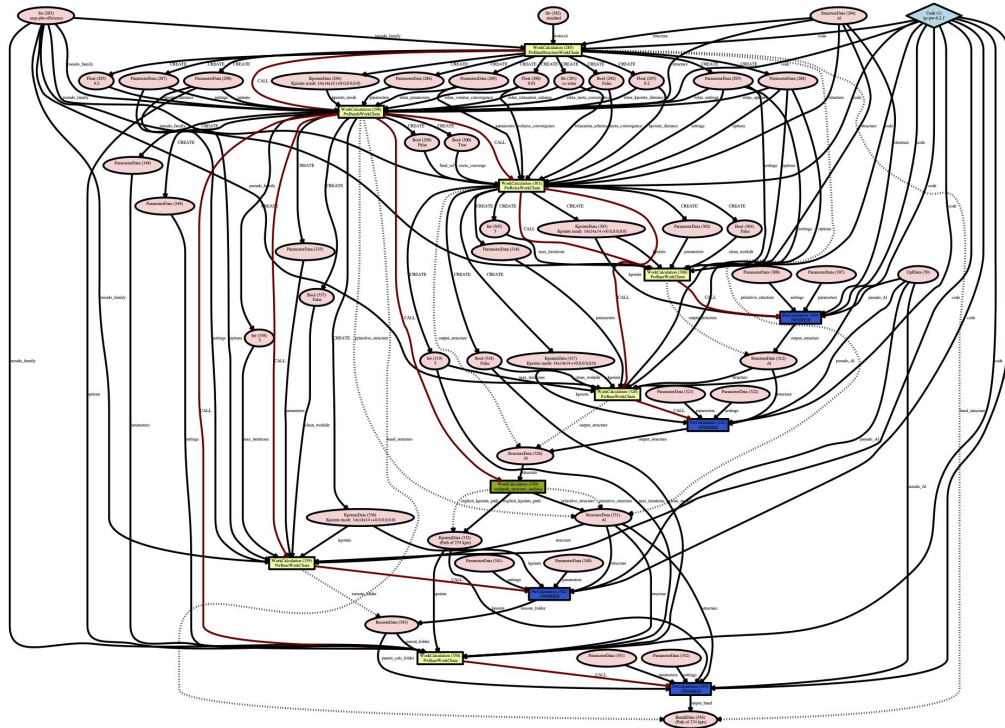
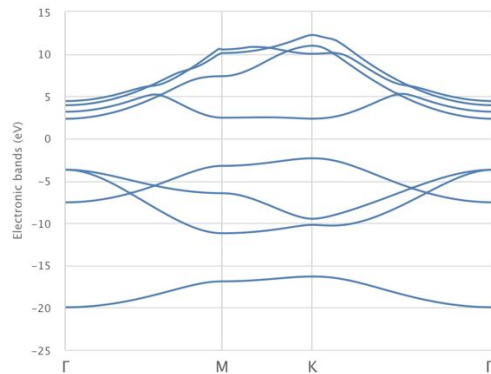
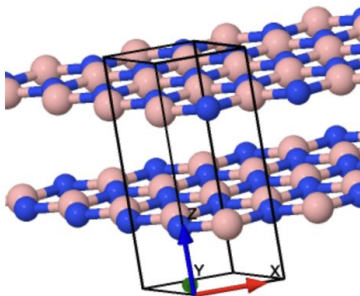
Other 82 plugins in 19 packages

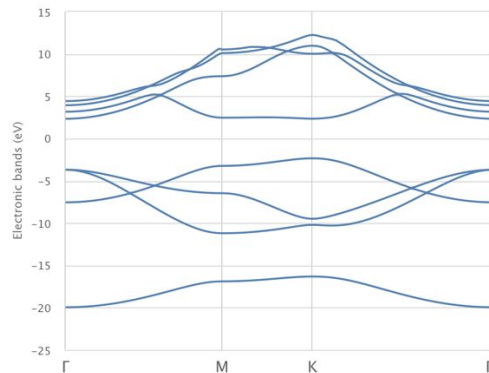
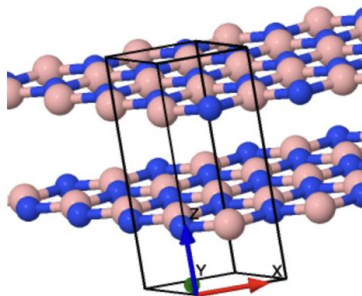


Introducing Workflows



Introducing Workflows





- Scripting environment: allows to automate the full process involved (optimizing a geometry, calculating a property, etc).
- Hide complexity (computational and scientific) from the end user, makes tools available for a wider audience.
- AiiDA supports Workflows nodes and the concept of logical provenance.

workflow.py

```
def workflow_x2p1( data0 ):  
    data1 = times2(number=data0)  
    data2 = plus1(number=data1)  
    return data2  
  
data_inp = orm.Int( 10 )  
data_out = workflow_x2p1(data0=data_inp)
```

procedure_tracked.py

```
data0 = orm.Int( 10 )  
data1 = times2(number=data0)  
data2 = plus1(number=data1)
```

Database:

workflow.py

```
def workflow_x2p1( data0 ):  
    data1 = times2(number=data0)  
    data2 = plus1(number=data1)  
    return data2  
  
data_inp = orm.Int( 10 )  
data_out = workflow_x2p1(data0=data_inp)
```

```
cmd$ verdi run workflow.py
```

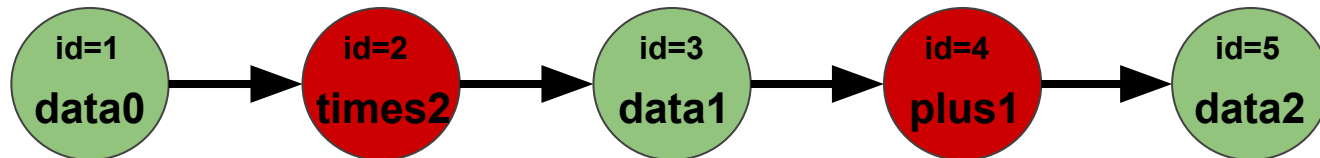
Database:

workflow.py

```
def workflow_x2p1( data0 ):  
    data1 = times2(number=data0)  
    data2 = plus1(number=data1)  
    return data2  
  
data_inp = orm.Int( 10 )  
data_out = workflow_x2p1(data0=data_inp)
```

```
cmd$ verdi run workflow.py  
  
cmd$
```

Database:



Introducing Workflows

workfunc.py

@workfunction

```
def workflow_x2p1( data0 ):  
    data1 = times2(number=data0)  
    data2 = plus1(number=data1)  
    return data2
```

```
data_inp = orm.Int( 10 )  
data_out = workflow_x2p1(data0=data_inp)
```

```
cmd$ verdi run workfunc.py
```

Database:

workfunc.py

@workfunction

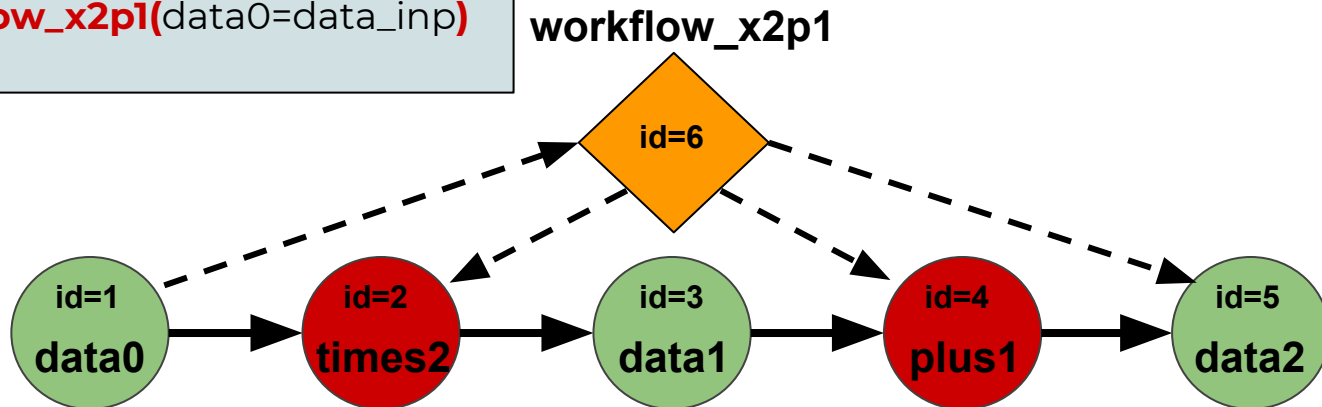
```
def workflow_x2p1( data0 ):  
    data1 = times2(number=data0)  
    data2 = plus1(number=data1)  
    return data2
```

```
data_inp = orm.Int( 10 )  
data_out = workflow_x2p1(data0=data_inp)
```

```
cmd$ verdi run workfunc.py
```

```
cmd$
```

Database:

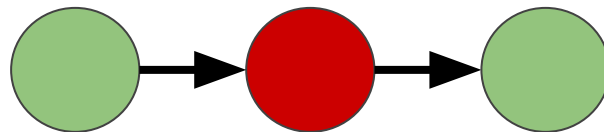


Summary of main features

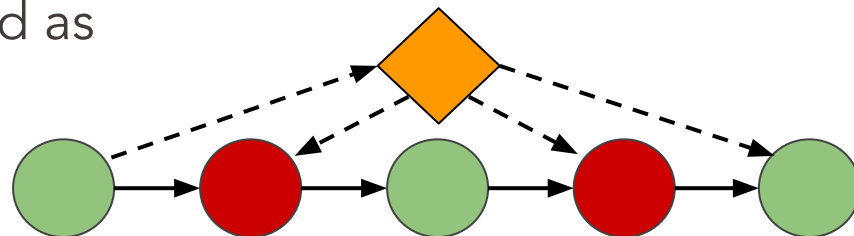
- Locally controls remote resources, with an engine that centralizes its management.



- Automatically tracks the provenance and provides tools to explore it.



- Supports the implementation of high-level workflows to be used as turn-key solutions.



Funding and Online Resources

MARVEL



MARVEL National Centre for Competency in Research



European Centre of Excellence MaX



École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne



SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

swissuniversities



MarketPlace



erc

European Research Council

European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

Platform for Advanced Scientific Computing

PARTNERSHIP FOR ADVANCED
COMPUTING IN EUROPEThe European Materials Modelling
Council

nanoscience foundries & fine analysis



S.P. Huber et al. arXiv:2003.12476 (2020)

Sebastian P. Huber^{a,b}, Spyros Zoupanos^{a,b}, Martin Uhrin^{a,b}, Leopold Talirz^{a,b}, Leonid Kahle^{a,b}, Rico Häuselmann^{a,b}, Dominik Gresch^c, Tiziano Müller^d, Aliaksandr V. Yakutovich^{a,b}, Casper W. Andersen^{a,b}, Francisco F. Ramirez^{a,b}, Carl S. Adorf^{a,b}, Snehal Kumbhar^{a,b}, Elsa Passaro^{a,b}, Conrad Johnston^{a,b}, Nicolas Mounet^{a,b}, Nicola Marzari^{a,b} and Giovanni Pizzi^{a,b}



WEBSITE

<http://www.aiida.net>

MATERIALS CLOUD

<https://materialscloud.org>

SOURCE CODE

github.com/aiida-team/aiida-core

DOCUMENTATION

<https://aiida.readthedocs.io>

The Materials Cloud And AiiDA teams



Carl Simon
Adorf
(EPFL)



Casper W.
Andersen
(EPFL)



Marnik
Bercx
(EPFL)



Marco
Borelli
(EPFL)



Valeria
Granata
(EPFL)



Sebastian
P. Huber
(EPFL)



Leonid
Kahle
(EPFL)



Snehal P.
Kumbhar
(EPFL)



Elsa
Passaro
(EPFL)



Francisco F.
Ramirez
(EPFL)



Leopold
Talirz
(EPFL)



Aliaksandr
Yakutovich
(EPFL)



Chris
Sewell
(EPFL)



Giovanni
Pizzi
(EPFL)



Berend
Smit
(EPFL)



Joost
VandeVondele
(ETHZ,CSCS)



Thomas
Schulthess
(ETHZ,CSCS)



Nicola
Marzari
(EPFL)

Contributors for the 40+ plugins: Quantum ESPRESSO, Wannier90, CP2K, FLEUR, YAMBO, SIESTA, VASP, CASTEP, CRYSTAL, ...

Contributors to aiida-core and former AiiDA team members —

Oscar Arbelaiz, Michael Atambo, Valentin Bersier, Marco Borelli, Jocelyn Boullier, Jens Bröder, Ivano E. Castelli, Andrea Cepellotti, Keija Cui, Vladimir Dikan, Marco Dorigo, Y.-W. Fang, Fernando Gargiulo, Marco Gibertini, Davide Grassano, Dominik Gresch, Conrad Johnston, Rico Häuselmann, Daniel Hollas, Eric Hontz, Jianxing Huang, Christoph Koch, Espen Flage-Larsen, Ian Lee, Daniel Marchand, Antimo Marrazzo, Andrius Merkys, Simon Pintarelli, Nicolas Mounet, Tiziano Müller, Gianluca Prandini, Philip Rüßmann, Riccardo Sabatini, Ole Schütt, Phillippe Schwaller, Andreas Stamminger, Atsushi Togo, Daniele Tomerini, Nicola Varini, Martin Uhrin, Jason Yu, Austin Zadoks, Bonan Zhu, Mario Zic, Spyros Zoupanos

