#### Korea Astronomy & Space Science Institute

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# Applications of the in-memory database Redis in processing transient event alerts

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### 1. Introduction

We use the Redis in two different ways for processing alerts:



**E-mail notice** 

the publication-subscription model as a message delivery system for multiple local alert clients,
 storing spatial information to enable low-latency matching of transient locations with (custom) catalogs.

The current system collects event alerts by using VOEvent streams and detecting changes in web pages/feeds.



## 2. Redis: pub-sub model

The system is made of:

1) message collectors of VOEvent alerts, web pages, RSS feeds, etc., publishing the messages to the Redis for local message subscribers,

2) message analyzers conducting a specific task such as storing the message in a time-series database, filtering out the messages, cross-matching the message to preexisting catalogs, etc.

The modular structure allows the KASI members to add their own publishers and subscribers to the current system for given local APIs.

#### Example subscribers

-Subscribers for specific observing facilities such as the Korean VLBI network and the Korean Microlensing Telescope Network: filtering and ranking alerts and producing customized notices for the observatories. -Subscribers for specific science projects: the specialized analysis of alerts and ingesting/searching with local alert and science object databases. -Subscribers for monitoring and development: testing machine learning algorithms of low-latency classification for given limited amount data in alerts.

[GCN event alert:SWIFT\_BAT\_SUBSUB (-2088017290)]
RA 30.597000 DEC -1.145900 Error 0.066600 at UTC 2018-11-08T17:11:46.00
(see <u>https://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/swift\_sub\_sub\_archive.html</u>)
Processing result: [ACCEPTED] gcn\_trigid: -2088017290 gcn\_packet\_type: 140
ra: 30.597 dec: -1.1459 time: 2018-11-08T17:11:46.00





# 3. Redis: GeoSet (a sorted set with latitude and longitude)

**Low-latency in-memory spatial data store** for astronomical coordinates.

-We modify the Redis source code to deal with astronomical coordinates as presented in the ADASS XXVII.

-Custom catalogs with coordinates are stored and managed by each subscriber.
-A Redis server serves frequently used catalogs such as Gaia DR2 sources.
-Typical search response time is ~ microseconds to milliseconds.

# 4. Exploring migration to NATS and Tile38

We are exploring the possibility of using **NATS** for the large-scale pub-sub model implementation and using **Tile38** for the low-latency spatial search with various query types. The goal is a horizontally easily scalable system in the framework of cloud computing to process 2 million messages per hour.

-NATS is an open-source, cloud-native messaging system. We are testing the NATS Streaming's pub-sub implementation.



reference.ingest\_redis\_coord\_value(redis\_pos\_key,

use\_ra, use\_dec, redis\_value\_key, use\_list, redis\_hostname)

-Tile38 supports more types of spatial query than Redis. We modified Tile38!



Tile38 can store about 10M coordinates with about 5GB memory.

use\_r500]

The both tools can be <u>easily deployed by Kubernetes</u> in the cloud computing environment.

#### 5. Plan

-Conducting load tests with the current system and comparing it to the new one with the NATS and Tile38. -Including the low-latency machine learning classification/ranking algorithm in the current system APIs.