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# MDML Python Client

Feb 10, 2022



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This client connects users to the Manufacturing Data and Machine Learning Platform at Argonne National Laboratory.



# CHAPTER 1

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## Producer class

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```
class mdml_client.kafka_mdml_producer(topic,          schema=None,          config=None,
                                       add_time=True,    kafka_host='merf.egs.anl.gov',
                                       kafka_port=9092,  schema_host='merf.egs.anl.gov',
                                       schema_port=8081)
```

Creates a producer instance for producing data to an MDML instance.

### Parameters

- **topic** (*str*) – Topic to send under
- **schema** (*dict or str*) – JSON schema for the message value. If dict, value is used as the schema. If string, value is used as a file path to a json file.
- **config** (*dict*) – Confluent Kafka client config (only recommended for advanced usage - overwrites other parameters)
- **add\_time** (*bool*) – If True, adds a value named 'mdml\_time' to the data object that represents when the producer sent the message
- **kafka\_host** (*str*) – Host name of the kafka broker
- **kafka\_port** (*int*) – Port used for the kafka broker
- **schema\_host** (*str*) – Host name of the kafka schema registry
- **schema\_port** (*int*) – Port of the kafka schema registry

### **flush()**

Flush (send) any messages currently waiting in the producer.

### **produce** (*data, key=None, partition=None*)

Produce data to the supplied topic

### Parameters

- **data** (*dict*) – Dictionary of the data
- **key** (*str*) – String for the Kafka assignor to use to calculate a partition
- **partition** (*int*) – Number of the partition to assign the message to





## CHAPTER 2

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### Consumer class

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```
class mdml_client.kafka_mdml_consumer(topics, group, auto_offset_reset='earliest',  
                                       show_mdml_time=True,  
                                       kafka_host='merf.egs.anl.gov', kafka_port=9092,  
                                       schema_host='merf.egs.anl.gov',  
                                       schema_port=8081)
```

Creates a consumer to consume messages from an MDML instance.

#### Parameters

- **topics** (*list (str)*) – Topics to consume from
- **group** (*str*) – Consumer group ID. Messages are only consumed by a given group ID once.
- **auto\_offset\_reset** (*str*) – ‘earliest’ or ‘latest’. ‘earliest’ is the default and will start consuming messages from where the consumer group left off. ‘latest’ will start consuming messages from the time that the consumer is started.
- **show\_mdml\_time** (*bool*) – Indicator if the value of ‘mdml\_time’ should be shown or suppressed
- **kafka\_host** (*str*) – Host name of the kafka broker
- **kafka\_port** (*int*) – Port used for the kafka broker
- **schema\_host** (*str*) – Host name of the kafka schema registry
- **schema\_port** (*int*) – Port of the kafka schema registry

**close()**

Closes down the consumer. Ensures that received messages have been acknowledged by Kafka.

**consume** (*poll\_timeout=1.0, overall\_timeout=300.0, verbose=True*)

Start consuming from the specified topic

#### Parameters

- **poll\_timeout** (*float*) – Timeout to wait when consuming one message

- **overall\_timeout** (*float*) – Timeout to wait until the consume generator is closed down. This timeout is restarted every time a new message is received
- **verbose** (*bool*) – Print a message with notes when the consume loop starts

**Yields** *dict* – A dictionary containing the topic and value of a single message

**consume\_chunks** (*poll\_timeout=1.0, overall\_timeout=300.0, save\_file=True, save\_dir='.', passthrough=True, verbose=True*)

Consume messages from a topic that contains chunked messages. The original file is saved to disk by default.

#### Parameters

- **poll\_timeout** (*float*) – Timeout for one message to reach the consumer
- **overall\_timeout** (*float*) – Time until the consumer will be shutdown if no messages are received
- **save\_file** (*bool*) – True if the chunked file should be saved. False will return the original data contained in the file
- **save\_dir** (*str*) – Directory to save files
- **passthrough** (*bool*) – If multiple topics are subscribed to and one of them is not using chunking, passthrough=True will ensure those messages are still yielded by the generator
- **verbose** (*bool*) – Print details regarding the consumer on start

#### Yields

- *tuple* – A tuple containing (timestamp, data) where timestamp is the time the first chunk of the message was sent and where data is either a filepath (save\_file=True) or the bytes of the file that was chunked and streamed (save\_file=False).
- *dict* – If passthrough=True is used and a message from a topic without chunking is received, a dictionary containing the topic and value of the message will be yielded. Otherwise, a tuple is returned

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## Schema-less Producer & Consumer classes

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```
class mdml_client.kafka_mdml_producer_schemaless (topic, config=None,
                                                    kafka_host='merf.egs.anl.gov',
                                                    kafka_port=9092)
```

Creates a schemaless Producer instance for interacting with the MDML.

### Parameters

- **topic** (*str*) – Topic to send under
- **config** (*dict*) – Confluent Kafka client config
- **kafka\_host** (*str*) – Host name of the kafka broker
- **kafka\_port** (*int*) – Port used for the Kafka broker

### **flush()**

Flush (send) any messages currently waiting in the producer.

### **produce** (*data*, *key=None*, *partition=None*)

Produce data to the supplied topic

### Parameters

- **data** (*dict*) – Dictionary of the data
- **key** (*string*) – Key of the message (used in determining a partition) - not required
- **partition** (*int*) – Partition used to save the message - not required

```
class mdml_client.kafka_mdml_consumer_schemaless (topics, group,
                                                    kafka_host='merf.egs.anl.gov',
                                                    kafka_port=9092)
```

Creates a serializingProducer instance for interacting with the MDML.

### Parameters

- **topics** (*list (str)*) – Topics to consume from
- **group** (*str*) – Consumer group ID. Messages are only consumed by a given group ID once.

- **kafka\_host** (*str*) – Host name of the kafka broker
- **kafka\_port** (*int*) – Port used for the kafka broker

**close()**

Closes down the consumer. Ensures that received messages have been acknowledged by Kafka.

**consume** (*poll\_timeout=1.0, overall\_timeout=300.0, verbose=True*)

**Yields** *dict* – A dictionary containing the topic and value of a single message

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## Experiment & Replay Service Functions

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`mdml_client.start_experiment(id, topics, producer_kwargs={})`

Start an experiment with the MDML Experiment service. Messages produced on all of the specified topics will be saved to a file and upload to S3.

### Parameters

- **id** (*str*) – Unique ID for the experiment
- **topics** (*list(str)*) – Topics to consume from that make up the experiment
- **producer\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Dictionary that is passed as kwargs to the underlying producer in this function. Parameter names should be the same as those in a `kafka_mdml_producer`.

`mdml_client.stop_experiment(id, producer_kwargs={})`

Stop a previously started experiment. Upon stopping, the experiment service will package all data streamed during an experiment, verify all data is present, and write a file to S3.

### Parameters

- **id** (*str*) – Unique ID for the experiment
- **producer\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Dictionary that is passed as kwargs to the underlying producer in this function. Parameter names should be the same as those in a `kafka_mdml_producer`.

`mdml_client.replay_experiment(experiment_id, speed=1, producer_kwargs={})`

Replay an experiment - stream data back down their original topics

### Parameters

- **experiment\_id** (*str*) – Unique ID of the experiment to replay
- **speed** (*int*) – Speed multiplier used during the replay
- **producer\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Dictionary of kwargs for this functions internal producer



MDML S3 Client

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This is used for “coat-checking” large files.

```
class mdml_client.kafka_mdml_s3_client (topic, s3_endpoint=None,
                                         s3_access_key=None, s3_secret_key=None,
                                         kafka_host='merf.egs.anl.gov', kafka_port=9092,
                                         schema_host='merf.egs.anl.gov',
                                         schema_port=8081, schema=None)
```

Creates an MDML producer for sending >1MB files to an s3 location. Simultaneously, the MDML sends upload information along a Kafka topic to be received by a client that can retrieve the file.

**Parameters**

- **topic** (*str*) – Topic to send under
- **s3\_endpoint** (*str*) – Host of the S3 service
- **s3\_access\_key** (*str*) – S3 access key
- **s3\_secret\_key** (*str*) – S3 secret key
- **kafka\_host** (*str*) – Host name of the kafka broker
- **kafka\_port** (*int*) – Port used for the kafka broker
- **schema\_host** (*str*) – Host name of the kafka schema registry
- **schema\_port** (*int*) – Port of the kafka schema registry
- **schema** (*dict or str*) – Schema of the messages sent on the supplied topic. Default schema sends a dictionary containing the time of upload and the location for retrieval. If dict, value is used as the schema. If string, value is used as a file path to a json file.

**consume** (*bucket, object\_name, save\_filepath*)

Gets a file from an S3 bucket. Can return the bytes of the file or save the file to a specified path.

**Parameters**

- **bucket** (*str*) – Name of the bucket the object is saved in
- **object\_name** (*str*) – Name/key of the object to retrieve from the bucket

- **save\_filepath** (*str*) – Path in which to save the downloaded file. Using a value of *None* will return the bytes of the file instead of saving to a file

**produce** (*filepath, obj\_name, payload=None*)

Produce data to supplied S3 endpoint and Kafka topic

### Parameters

- **filepath** (*str*) – Path of the file to upload to the S3 bucket
- **obj\_name** (*str*) – Name to store the file under
- **payload** (*dict*) – Payload for the message sent on the Kafka topic. Only used when the default schema has been overridden.



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## Helper Functions

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`mdml_client.create_schema(d, title, descr, required_keys=None, add_time=False)`

Create a schema for use in a `kafka_mdml_producer` object. An example of the data object that will be produced is needed to create the schema.

### Parameters

- **d** (*dict*) – Data object to translate into a schema
- **title** (*str*) – Title of the schema
- **descr** (*str*) – Description of the schema
- **required\_keys** (*list(str)*) – List of strings of the keys that are required in the schema

### Returns

**Return type** Schema dictionary compatible with `kafka_mdml_producer`

`mdml_client.chunk_file(fn, chunk_size, use_b64=True, encoding='utf-8', file_id=None)`

Chunks a file into parts. Yields dictionaries containing the file bytes encoded in base64. Base64 is used since the kafka Producer requires a string and some files must be opened in byte format.

### Parameters

- **fn** (*str*) – Path to the file
- **chunk\_size** (*int*) – Size of chunk to use
- **use\_b64** (*bool*) – True to return the file bytes as a base64 encoded string
- **encoding** (*string*) – Encoding to use to open the file if `use_b64` is False
- **file\_id** (*string*) – File ID to use in the chunking process if the `fn` param is not suitable

### Yields

- *Dictionary containing a chunk of data and metadata information*
- *required to piece all of the chunks back together.*



## CHAPTER 7

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