

Metadata Management to Support Scientific Inquiry

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Attributes vs. Metadata

- Metadata definition: Any data about the data to aid scientific inquiry
- HDF5 attributes attached to the hierarchy
- Metadata may be
 - HDF5 attribute
 - whole variable
 - Ideally: attached to a variable region, timestep, run or even campaign
- Question:
How do we leverage Rich Metadata to aid scientific inquiry?

3 Existing Tool Generations

Generations refer to classes and development order rather than obsolescence!

- 1st generation: file level metadata, domain specific tools
- 2nd generation: raw data level indexing
- 3rd generation: data-level tagging

Provenance-related tools are a completely separate discussion (exercise left to the reader)

First Generation Tools (Storage Sys)

- POSIX extended attributes
 - Implementation and limitations varies by file system
 - File system may have to be mounted differently to enable them
 - Key-value pairs
 - Limited to block size for portability (1024 bytes for maximum compatibility)
 - Tools like `tar` may require special flags to save, if supported at all

- HPSS
 - Implements POSIX extended attributes
 - Stores all metadata in a RDBMS outside the tape archive for performant queries
 - Can export data for use in systems like Starfish (see next)

First Generation Tools (Abstracted)

- Starfish (<https://starfishstorage.com/>)
 - File level arbitrary metadata
 - Strong query capabilities
 - Integration with HPSS (possible, if not standard)
 - Works across storage systems
 - Depends on files being in a fixed location or location updated as files move in storage
- JAMO – Joint Genome Institute (JGI) Archive and Metadata Organizer
 - One example of a domain specific tool
 - Repository for data, metadata, and provenance with full query API
 - Standard + User defined Templates for metadata
 - Can tag at a more detailed level as well

Second Generation Tools (indexing)

Raw data indexing

- Exact value or binning
- FastBit
 - Make Bloom-filter style index on data.
 - Bins for value ranges with a 1/0 to indicate present/absent
 - Query capabilities: Does a value exist in this file/dataset?
 - Yes/no
 - No ability to know where

Second Generation Tools (custom db)

- SciDB
 - Built for astronomy images and other 2-D data sets originally
 - Multi-dimensional array data model
 - Indexing capabilities
 - SQL front-end
 - Query for data values or thresholds

Second Generation Tools (10 libs)

All offer an attribute capability, but it varies a bit

- HDF5
 - Attach to any part of the hierarchy
 - Walk tree to search
- NetCDF
 - Attach to a variable for things like units
 - Flat hierarchy makes it a linear search
- ADIOS
 - Attach to any part of the hierarchy
 - Separate attribute index for fast searching

Third Generation Tools (features)

- Associate tags data/parts of data
 - Region/var/timestep/run
 - Bounding box, simple tag
- Solutions use key-value and RDBMS approaches for different tradeoffs
- Key-value
 - Flat hierarchy with all encoding in key name
 - $O(1)$ to get next item adjacent in sorted keys
 - $O(n)$ to find something that is not exactly matching key

Third Generation Tools (key-value)

- SoMeta (LBL)
 - Developed as a way to see how to use a KV store to optimize data access for object stores
 - Encode tag information into key and use value for data location
 - Key searching speed based on key storage system
- TagIt (ORNL)
 - Integrated into storage system
 - Assuming distributed, shared nothing storage
 - Works like a distributed DB index placing index next to data for faster access

Third Generation Tools (RDBMS)

- Biomedical Image Metadata Manager (BIMM)
 - Image database with tags
 - Search for semantic features
 - Domain specific, but is really just image tagging capability
- EMPRESS
 - Embedded database(s) for tagging
 - Run, timestep, var, and hyperslab tagging
 - Flexible query API + ability to use SQL directly on database
 - Per process/node/job database granularity
 - In memory, hybrid, on persistent storage
 - Distributed shared nothing
 - Use logical locations to be file/object format independent

State of the Art Summary

- Long term data archiving
 - Which data set(s) contain what I want to study?
- Short/medium term data set identification
 - What does each set contain and which ones to save?
- Provenance largely focuses on environment
 - Critical, but insufficient/inefficient/impractical/fragile

How do we look for complex data features we didn't think to annotate earlier?

Fourth Generation Tool

Coeus project from US DOE ASCR funding

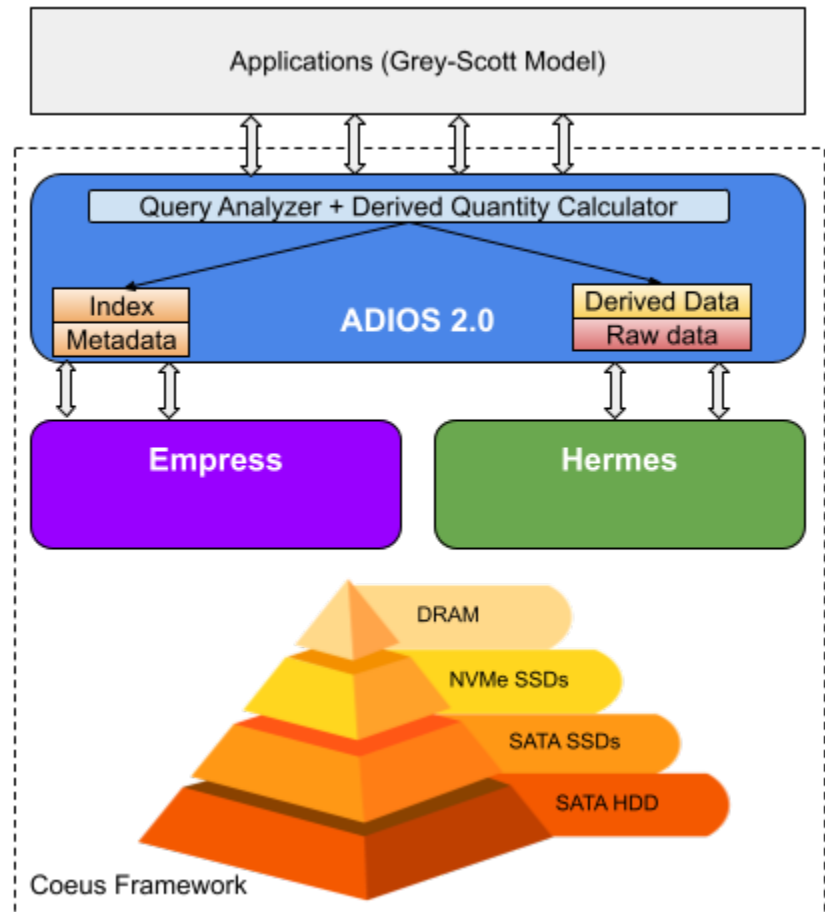
- Derived quantity information-based tagging
 - For a climate model, where is the pressure gradient greater than a particular value
- Problems!
 - Derived quantities take time to compute
 - Derived quantities can be as large as the original data

Query Examples

- Select data from 'CFD run' where magnitude (gradient) ≥ 10
- Select data from 'PIC run' where vorticity $\neq 0$
- Select data from 'combustion campaign 2023' where 'ignition timestep' < 50

Integrated Solution

- Query front end
 - ADIOS (demonstration)
- Storage management
 - (Hermes)
- Metadata Management
 - (Empress++)
- When/how to pre-stage data
- When to calculate vs. store metadata
- Focus on session rather than individual query



Questions

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