**MAS Ingestion Process**

* Setup of server, database and datasets -

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**FOREWORD**

This document describes the steps involved in setting up datasets for services such as GEOGLAM. It is intended to be as complete as possible from start to finish, such as setting up the VM, creating database, crawling and ingesting the data. This document is required only if you run into trouble when using the auto installation script. The component programs have been streamlined so that one or a few simple “key” commands will setup the system.

**DISCLAIMER**

This is an evolving document and may go out of sync with the programs in time. Those who maintain the programs are requested to update this document as well. While every care is taken to be factually and operationally correct including the directory paths, filenames, etc., there may be instances where certain aspects are not described correctly or there may be reasons for some steps to be different.

# TL;DR

* The script to crawl and ingest the data is ‘/…/gsky/crawl/[**crawl.sh**](https://github.com/asivapra/gsky/blob/master/crawl/crawl.sh)’
  + Edit it to insert the correct pathnames as e.g.
    - export **CRAWL\_DIR**=/g/data2/tc43/modis-fc/v310/tiles/8-day/cover/
  + Execute it from a shell command as ‘**sudo ./crawl.sh**’
* A Power Point slideshow of the process flow is [here](https://github.com/asivapra/gsky/blob/master/crawl/GSKY_Crawl_MAS.ppsx) and the editable file is [here](https://github.com/asivapra/gsky/blob/master/crawl/GSKY_Crawl_MAS.pptx).
* Setting up the VM is described [here](https://github.com/asivapra/gsky/blob/master/install/README.md).

# INTRODUCTION

The crawler processes the **\*.nc** files to take the metadata and inserts it into several database tables. The table, ‘ingest’, is a transient path for the data while it is being formatted and put into other tables. There are three columns in this table as given below and two triggers. These triggers call other functions that format the data and insert into appropriate tables. No data is retained/added in the ‘ingest’ table itself. This process is explained in detail in SECTION II.

Unlogged table "public.ingest"

Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default

---------+-------+-----------+----------+---------

in\_path | text | | |

in\_type | text | | |

in\_json | jsonb | | |

Triggers:

ingest BEFORE INSERT ON ingest FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE PROCEDURE ingest\_line()ingested AFTER INSERT ON ingest FOR EACH STATEMENT EXECUTE PROCEDURE ingested\_lines()

The ‘in\_json’ column records the details that can be overlaid as images on GEOGLAM web site.

The entire process of crawling and recording the data is described in this document.

# SECTION I

Descriptions of the original scripts are given in this section. Enhancements in terms of combining the scripts and increasing the efficiency are briefly described.

# SECTION II

For the crawling to work, there needs to be some pre-requisite steps such as creating the databases, functions and tables. These are done with four \*.sql files. Details of the \*.sql files used in the setup of databases and environments are described in this section. Included are also descriptions of the database tables and functions.

# SECTION III

Consolidated script to run the entire process in one command.

# SECTION I

## PROCESS FLOW

The crawling process is done through a series of bash scripts as shown below.

**Fig.1**

crawl\_pipeline.sh

ingest\_pipeline.sh

crawl.sh

shard\_ingest.sh

ingest.sh

shard\_create.sh

shard\_refresh.sh

## SHORT DESCRIPTION

* ‘crawl.sh’ sets up environment variables and calls ‘crawl\_pipeline.sh’
* ‘crawl\_pipeline.sh’ reads the \*.nc files (using GDAL) to create a TSV file.
* ‘crawl.sh’ then calls ‘ingest\_pipeline.sh’ to ingest the data in the TSV into database.
* ‘ingest\_pipeline.sh’ calls ‘shard\_create.sh’ to create the required PSQL tables and functions.
* ‘ingest\_pipeline.sh’ passes the TSV filepath to ‘shard\_ingest.sh’.
* ‘shard\_ingest.sh’ calls ‘ingest.sh’ to ingest the data from the TSV file.
* ‘shard\_refresh.sh’ refreshes the tables and functions.

## DETAILS OF SCRIPTS

### crawl.sh

This script sets up various environment variables to be used by the scripts that follow.

* export PATH="*/local/gsky/bin:/local/gsky/share/mas:/local/gsky/share/gsky:$PATH*"
  + This is required to find executables
* export CRAWL\_DIR=*/g/data2/tc43/modis-fc/v310/tiles/8-day/cover/*
  + This is the absolute directory path for the \*.nc files.
  + There can be sub-dirs in it, which will also be crawled.
  + To specify a few files, instead of a whole directory, define the variable, ‘CRAWL\_FILE\_LIST’. This, however, was not in the original ‘crawl.sh’, and was probably an error.
* export CRAWL\_OUTPUT\_DIR=*/home/900/avs900/crawl\_outputs*
  + This is where the TSV file is created.
  + If not specified, a new dir will be created in the script directory.
  + If not given a ‘CRAWL\_FILE\_LIST’, a list of files will be created in this directory.
* export CRAWL\_CONC\_LIMIT=2
  + This is to control how many parallel processes must be run simultaneously.
  + The default is 16, but since the VM often has 1 to 8 CPUs, specify a number here.
    - Using a value twice as the ‘n\_cpus’ seems to work best.
* export LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH="*/usr/local/lib:${LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH:-}*"
  + Define the path where the libraries required by various programs.
* export PGUSER=postgres
  + This is to ensure that PSQL can be executed as user, ‘postgres’
  + The ‘root’ or any other user cannot run PostgreSQL, for security reasons.
* export PGDATA=*/usr/local/pgsql/data*
  + This is where the PostgreSQL data files reside.
* export GPATH=*/g/data2/tc43*
  + It is the base directory for the \*.nc files. It gets added to ‘public.shards’ to denote the dir\_path for the ‘shard’ or schema.
  + If not specified, it is created from $CRAWL\_DIR

The script then does the following before calling ‘crawl\_pipeline.sh’

* Check whether \*.nc files are present in the ‘$CRAWL\_DIR’
  + Exit if none.
* Create the $CRAWL\_OUTPUT\_DIR
* Run the ‘crawl\_pipeline.sh’
* Run the ‘ingest\_pipeline.sh’
* Exit

### crawl\_pipeline.sh

This script checks the defined environment variables, sets up a file list of the \*.nc files and calls ‘GDAL’ via an executable, ‘gsky-crawl’, to read each \*.nc file and add its data to a TSV file. This TSV file is the one used by the ingest script that follows.

* Check whether $CRAWL\_OUTPUT\_DIR exists and, if not, create as a sub-dir of the script dir.
  + here="$( cd "$( dirname "${BASH\_SOURCE[0]}" )" && pwd )"
  + CRAWL\_OUTPUT\_DIR=$here/crawl\_tsv/`date +'%Y-%m-%d\_%H-%M-%S'`
  + export CRAWL\_OUTPUT\_DIR=$CRAWL\_OUTPUT\_DIR
* Check if $CRAWL\_FILE\_LIST is defined.
  + If yes, create a ‘$file\_list’ using the list of files in there.
  + If not, get a listing of the \*.nc files in $CRAWL\_DIR to make the $file\_list.
    - job\_id="${find\_dir//[\/]/\_}"
    - file\_list=$data\_dir/${job\_id}.filelist
* Stream the names of files in $file\_list to ‘gsky-crawl’ to create the TSV file
  + cat $file\_list | concurrent -i -l $conc\_limit xargs bash -c 'gdal\_json "$@"' \_ | gzip > $crawl\_file
  + The above runs ‘'gdal\_json’ in parallel on $conc\_limit of processes.
    - Using a a number twice as that of the CPUs on the VM is optimal.
    - in turn calls ‘gsky-crawl’
  + The output is added to $crawl\_file and zipped.

### ingest\_pipeline.sh

This script takes the data stored in the TSV file (see previous section) and add it to the database. Though this script looks long and complex, all it does is setting up the environment for ingesting the data and then calling another script to ingest it. There are some functions in this script that apparently can be eliminated by simply defining one variable, ‘gpath’.

Check whether the environment variable, $GPATH, has been set.

* + If not, then construct the variable, $gpath, from $CRAWL\_DIR
    - Can eliminate two functions, get\_gpath() and assert\_gpath() (62 lines), by defining $GPATH
* Calls ‘shard\_create.sh’ to create a database schema.
* Calls ‘shard\_ingest.sh’, which in turn calls ‘ingest.sh’ to ingest the data.
  + Into the ‘mas’ database table, ‘ingest’.
* Calls ‘shard\_refresh.sh’
  + Purpose is unknown!

### shard\_create.sh

The primary purpose of this script is just to create a schema named “$shard”. Before creating the schema, it does some checking to see if it already exists.

### shard\_ingest.sh

This script just calls another, ‘*ingest.sh*’, and is puzzling why the latter cannot be called directly from the ‘*ingest\_pipeline.sh*’.

### ingest.sh

This script reads the TSV file and adds the data into a database tables. The ‘*mas:ingest*’ is the table into which the data is ingested, but nothing gets added to it. Instead, the triggers on this table call other functions that re-format and add the data to other tables (see below).

### shard\_refresh.sh

This script runs functions that update views and tables.

* select refresh\_views();
* select refresh\_polygons();
* select refresh\_caches();

#### refresh\_views();

This function exists in both the current schema and public. When called in ‘ingest.sh’ it is the shard.refresh\_views() that gets called. It does the following:

refresh materialized view files;

fi\_hash | fi\_parent | fi\_name | fi\_size | fi\_ctime | fi\_mtime | fi\_atime | fi\_mode | fi\_inode | fi\_uid | fi\_gid | fi\_user | fi\_group  
 (0 rows)

refresh materialized view links;

li\_hash | li\_parent | li\_name | li\_ctime | li\_mtime | li\_atime | li\_inode | li\_uid | li\_gid | li\_user | li\_group | li\_intact | li\_target  
 (0 rows)

truncate tallies;  
 insert into tallies

ta\_hash | ta\_count | ta\_size

055ec5de-6554-e594-8a5c-e13507336d04 | 5 | 4096  
3bd50de5-2ae0-e0a0-4ea4-e4a7fb3ba59b | 6 | 8192  
54228a91-ae5c-70d4-3cae-2636f74f4848 | 7 | 12288  
8e3a9b64-c866-8b77-ee2f-1a9e9fe70ca5 | 8 | 16384  
34165e3c-6722-8c77-94ac-670a9a49580b | 9 | 20480  
de66a1b3-29bc-fad4-1996-ac08d4dbac77 | 10 | 24576  
d835f4d1-b7a9-9857-5fe4-166118e91ded | 11 | 28672  
(7 rows)

refresh materialized view directories;

di\_hash|di\_parent|di\_name|di\_ctime|di\_mtime|di\_atime|di\_mode|di\_inode|di\_uid|di\_gid|di\_user|di\_group|di\_count|di\_size

399ab314-4e5e-e928-7ec4-94b96feb2d3f||g||||||||||0|0

d835f4d1-b7a9-9857-5fe4-166118e91ded|399ab314-4e5e-e928-7ec4-94b96feb2d3f|data2||||||||||11|28672

de66a1b3-29bc-fad4-1996-ac08d4dbac77|d835f4d1-b7a9-9857-5fe4-166118e91ded|tc43||||||||||10|24576

34165e3c-6722-8c77-94ac-670a9a49580b|de66a1b3-29bc-fad4-1996-ac08d4dbac77|modis-fc||||||||||9|20480

8e3a9b64-c866-8b77-ee2f-1a9e9fe70ca5|34165e3c-6722-8c77-94ac-670a9a49580b|v310||||||||||8|16384

54228a91-ae5c-70d4-3cae-2636f74f4848|8e3a9b64-c866-8b77-ee2f-1a9e9fe70ca5|tiles||||||||||7|12288

3bd50de5-2ae0-e0a0-4ea4-e4a7fb3ba59b|54228a91-ae5c-70d4-3cae-2636f74f4848|8-day||||||||||6|8192

055ec5de-6554-e594-8a5c-e13507336d04|3bd50de5-2ae0-e0a0-4ea4-e4a7fb3ba59b|cover||||||||||5|4096

(8 rows)

#### refresh\_polygons();

It inserts into public tables created by ‘schema.sql’.

insert into public.nci\_spatial\_ref\_sys(…)

srid|auth\_name|srtext|proj4text

100000 | NCI | PROJCS["unnamed",GEOGCS["Unknown datum based upon the custom spheroid",DATUM["Not specified (based on custom spheroid)",SPHEROID["Custom spheroid",6371007.181,0]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],PROJECTION["Sinusoidal"],PARAMETER["longitude\_of\_center",0],PARAMETER["false\_easting",0],PARAMETER["false\_northing",0],UNIT["Meter",1]] | +proj=sinu +lon\_0=0 +x\_0=0 +y\_0=0+a=6371007.181 +b=6371007.181 +units=m +no\_defs

(1 row)

insert into public.spatial\_ref\_sys(…)

srid|auth\_name|auth\_srid|srtext|proj4text

3819|EPSG|3819|GEOGCS["HD1909",DATUM["Hung…1909",SPHEROID["Bessel1841",6377397.155,299.15,AUTHORITY["EPSG","7004"]],TOWGS84[595.48,121.69,515.35,4.115,-2.93,0.853,-3.408],AUTHORITY["EPSG","1024"]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],UNIT["degree",0.01…33,AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],AUTHORITY["EPSG","3819"]]

refresh materialized view polygons;

po\_hash|po\_stamps|po\_min\_stamp|po\_max\_stamp|po\_name|po\_pixel\_x|po\_pixel\_y|po\_polygon

bba3…0a30 | {"2017-01-01…"2017-12-27 11:00:00+11"}| 2017-01-01|bare\_soil |463.50…45|-463.50…45|0103…5041

refresh materialized view polygon\_srids;

ps\_srid  
100000  
(1 row)

#### refresh\_caches();

truncate timestamps\_cache;

## OUTCOME

Upon successful completion, the following tables and views in the ‘mas’ database will be populated.

### Tables:

#### metadata

* **md\_hash | md\_ingested | md\_type | md\_json**
* e.g.
  + bd788deb-fa0d-ebea-1dac-a2c5999a364c
  + 2018-11-21 15:01:34.395869+11
  + gdal
  + {"filename": "/g/data2/tc43…”… -1]}]}

#### paths

* **pa\_hash | pa\_ingested | pa\_type | pa\_path | pa\_parents**
  + e2a71936-e060-3431-e0af-c4c1e0d7a926
  + 2018-11-22 13:40:47.980522+11
  + Null
  + /g/data2/tc43/modis-fc/v310/tiles/8-day/cover/FC.v310.MCD43A4.h18v04.2018.006.nc
  + {399ab314-4e5e-e928-7ec4-94b96feb2d3f,d835f4d1-b7a9-9857-5fe4-166118e91ded,…}

#### tallies

* **ta\_hash | ta\_count | ta\_size** 
  + 055ec5de-6554-e594-8a5c-e13507336d04 | 5 | 4096

### Materialized views:

#### directories

* **di\_hash | di\_parent | di\_name | di\_ctime | di\_mtime | di\_atime | di\_mode | di\_inode | di\_uid | di\_gid | di\_user | di\_group | di\_count | di\_size**
  + 399ab…b2d3f | | g | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0
  + d835f…91ded | 399af…b2d3f | data2 | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 28672
  + de66a…bac77 | d835f…91ded | tc43 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 24576
  + 34165…9580b | de66a…bac77 | modis-fc | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 20480
  + 8e3a9…70ca5 | 34165…9580b | v310 | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 16384
  + 54228…f4848 | 8e3a9…70ca5 | tiles | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 12288
  + 3bd50…ba59b | 54228…f4848 | 8-day | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 8192
  + 055ec…36d04 | 3bd50…ba59b | cover | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4096

#### polygons

* **po\_hash | po\_stamps | po\_min\_stamp | po\_max\_stamp | po\_name | po\_pixel\_x | po\_pixel\_y | po\_polygon** 
  + ed289005-7578-3180-3b86-8b20a3d9c755 | {"2017-01-01 11:00:00+11”,…} | 2017-01-01 11:00:00+11 | 2017-12-27 11:00:00+11 | bare\_soil | 463.50584396298467 | -463.50584396298467 | 0103000…9734941

The TSV file appears to be transient and is probably not required to be kept. Another transient file, “\*.filelist” is also not required to be kept, but both these are being retained.

## ENHANCEMENTS

### Consolidation of the scripts

Instead of having 7 separate scripts, combining them all into one is feasible. See below. There may be reasons for having them as separate scripts, though.

crawl\_and\_ingest.sh

**Fig.2**

The above combined step can also be split as below. It is to enable the use of ingesting script separately from the crawling script.

**Fig.3**

ingest.sh

crawl.sh

### Speeding up the execution

The crawling phase is the most time-consuming part. To crawl 4,896 \*.nc files it took 64 minutes when the ‘gsky-crawl’ is run concurrently (limit=2). Increasing the concurrency to 8 reduced the time to 20 minutes. Other concurrent values tried were 16 (15 min) 32 (14 min) and 64 (11 min). The server load goes up considerably (from 2 - 10 - 20 - 40 - 75) by doing so. Unless the VM is also being used for other purposes, even a load of 40 will not have any adverse effect. Increasing it even further may cause thrashing, though on regular servers a load of up to 100 is tolerable. A concurrency value of 16 on an 8 CPU machine is acceptable.

While the time is not excessive for small data sets like the one tried, it may become a limiting factor with larger data sets or with composite data files. On a production server it may slow down things for others. Perhaps a way is to do the crawling on a separate machine, ftp the TSV file across to the production server and ingest it there.

By using ‘parallel’ instead of ‘concurrent’ to run the processes there was no significant difference in execution times or server loads. Running in batch mode may improve the times, as the error lines displayed by GDAL are slowing down the I/O and adding to the total execution times.

# SECTION II

To setup the databases, tables and functions there are four \*.sql files used. Of these, three must be run once immediately after the VM is setup and the fourth (‘shard.sql’) is used each time during the ingestion process.

## [schema.sql](https://github.com/nci/gsky/blob/master/mas/db/schema.sql)

This is required to be run just once on a new VM. Only the steps relevant to ingestion are described below. The full code shall be viewed in the above file.

1. Kick off every other user, if any, connected to the database, ‘mas’.

update pg\_database set datallowconn = 'false' where datname = 'mas';  
select pg\_terminate\_backend(pid) from pg\_stat\_activity where datname = 'mas';

1. Delete the database, ‘mas’, and set it up again.

drop database if exists mas;  
…  
create database mas owner mas;

1. Execute another SQL file (see below for details)

\i util.sql

1. Create some required tables, functions and views.

create table shards ();

create table nci\_spatial\_ref\_sys ();

create function create\_views()

create materialized view public.paths\_common as…  
create view public.paths as…  
create materialized view public.directories\_common as…   
create view public.directories as…  
create view public.files as…  
create view public.links as…  
create view public.polygons as…  
create view public.polygon\_srids as…  
create view public.paths as…  
create view public.metadata as…  
create view public.netcdf as…  
create function refresh\_views()  
create function parent\_paths(dir text)  
create function path\_unhash(hash uuid)  
create function path\_hash(path text)  
create function path\_absolute(path text, relative text)

\echo Done!

[util.sql](https://github.com/nci/gsky/blob/master/mas/db/util.sql)

This sets up general utilities for PostgreSQL. It is called from within ‘scheme.sql’. The following functions are created. Follow the link for the above file for details of code.

create or replace function relation\_type()  
create or replace function drop\_functions()  
create or replace function age\_months()  
create or replace function generate\_month\_series()  
create or replace function is\_current\_year()  
create or replace function is\_current\_month()  
create or replace function is\_current\_day()  
create or replace function try\_json()  
create or replace function try\_integer()  
create or replace function try\_inet()  
create or replace function try\_date()  
create or replace function try\_timestamp()  
create or replace function try\_timestamptz()  
create or replace function notnull()

[shard.sql](https://github.com/nci/gsky/blob/master/mas/db/shard.sql)

This is run each time the data is added to the database. It sets up views and tables for the current schema. Of the various actions listed below, the ‘function ingest\_line()’ and ‘function ingested\_lines()’ are described in more detail, as these are responsible for ingesting the data into various tables and views.

create unlogged table ingest ()  
create function ingest\_line()  
 create temporary table if not exists mypaths ()  
 create temporary table if not exists mymetadata ()  
create function ingested\_lines()  
create unlogged table paths ()  
create index pai\_type  
create index pai\_parents  
create index pai\_parent  
create unlogged table tallies (  
create unlogged table metadata (  
 create unique index mdi\_pk  
create materialized view files  
 create unique index fii\_hash  
create materialized view links  
 create unique index lii\_hash  
create materialized view directories   
 create unique index dii\_hash  
create materialized view polygons  
 create index poi\_hash  
 create index poi\_stamp  
 create index poi\_stamps  
 create index poi\_name  
create materialized view polygon\_srids  
 create view geometries  
create view netcdf  
create function refresh\_views()  
create or replace function refresh\_polygons()  
create unlogged table timestamps\_cache ()  
create or replace function refresh\_caches()

### create function ingest\_line()

Upon inserting a line into the mas:ingest table, this function is triggered. It does the following:

* Create temporary tables, ‘mypaths’ and ‘mymetadata.’
* Inserts the NC filename path (in\_path), data type (‘gdal’) and the actual data (‘in\_json’) into metadata.
  + The in\_path is converted into its MD5 hash
  + The other two are inserted as such.
  + Leading and trailing spaces are removed.
* Inserts into ‘mypaths’ …
  + The same in\_path and in\_path hash
  + Records the creation time as ‘pa\_ingested’
  + A list of hashes of parent paths, taken from ‘public.parent\_paths’

### create function ingested\_lines()

This function is triggered by the successful insertion of a record into ‘mas:ingest’. It does the following:

* Select the parent directories of the in\_path, make their hashes and inserts as ‘mypaths:pa\_parents’
  + /g
  + /g/data2
  + /g/data2/tc43
  + etc.
* Insert into ‘paths’ everything from ‘mypaths’
  + If the pa\_hash is a duplicate, then update all other fields
* Insert into ‘metadata everything from ‘mymetadata’
  + If the md\_hash,md\_type is a duplicate, then update all other fields
* drop table mypaths;
* drop table mymetadata;

# SECTION III

A reason for using several scripts in the process is to allow users to employ any specific script (e.g. ingest.sh) along with one of their own. A combined script to crawl and ingest the data in one go is still of benefit. Instead of creating a single script as shown in Fig. 2, two scripts as in Fig. 3 were created. It is therefore possible to create several TSV files on one server, using the ‘crawl.sh’, and then use ‘ingest.sh’ to read the data in (possibly on another server).

## crawl.sh

* Define the environment variables
* setup\_crawling()
  + Check the environment variables and create directories, if required.
  + Create the list of \*.nc files
* gdal\_json()
  + Read the file list and create the TSV file.
* ./ingest.sh
  + Execute the ingest.sh to ingest the TSV file

## ingest.sh

* Sets up the database schema, based on the project
  + e.g. tc43
* Unzip the TSV file
* Ingest the TSV file into the database.