

Large Data and Model Data Archiving with ESS-DIVE

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Presentation Overview



- What counts as "large data"?
- Why is large data different?
- How do I upload large data?
- How do I download large data?
- How do I organize & document my large data?



What counts as "large data"?

Large Data Defined





Individual Files over 100GB

Datasets containing any file over 100GB, are too large for upload via the web interface or API.



Over 100 files outside of Zip file

Datasets containing over 100 files that are not stored in a compressed (or "zipped") hierarchy should be treated as large data.



"Download All" wanted for <3GB

Only packages with <3GB of data can use "Download All" feature.

If downloading all data at once is **necessary for your users**, your package should be treated as large data.



Trouble Uploading

Even data files less than 100GB can be difficult to upload using the API. If you're having difficulties uploading, using the tools for large data may help.





If any of the previous definitions fit your data or if you have questions about your specific case, contact us.

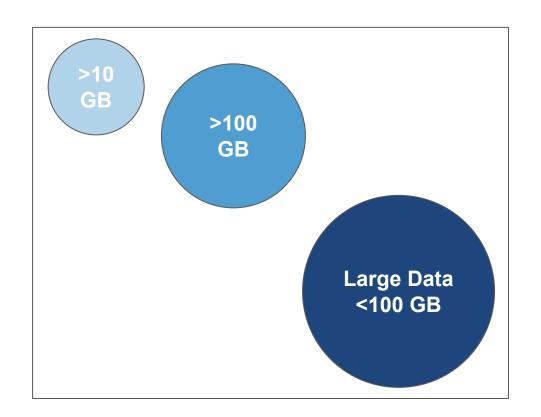
Reach out to us at ess-dive-support@lbl.gov



Why is large data different?

Large Data Challenge







Challenge

Upload size limited on web form to <10GB & <100GB via package service.



Solution

Large data can be stored on the ESS-DIVE extended NERSC supercomputer resources.

Large Data Upload Methods



"Download All" uncompressed files	No. of uncompressed files	Volume per file	Upload Method
< 3 GB total	< 100	< 10 GB	Web Upload Form
< 3 GB total	< 100	10-100 GB	Package Service API
> 3 GB total	> 100	> 100 GB	Globus: Data Transfer Service

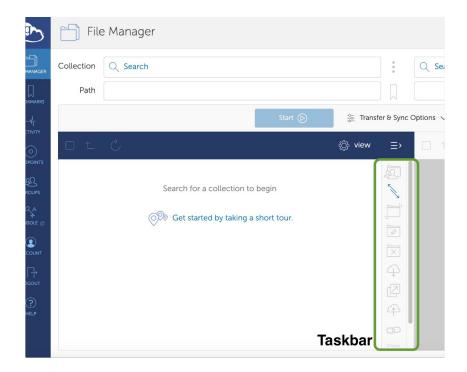


Uploading large data



What is Globus?

- Free, cloud-based data transfer services for moving significant amounts of data.
- ESS-DIVE uses this to move users' local data to NERSC supercomputer storage



Process Phases



Request Large Data Upload



01

Uploader sends request with description of data to ESS-DIVE support.

ESS-DIVE reviews request and approves uploader for large data.

Create Metadata



02

Uploader creates package metadata and submits for publication.

ESS-DIVE reviews metadata, requests changes, & marks package for Globus upload.

File Upload



03

Uploader uploads data files to Globus via desktop application.

ESS-DIVE confirms transfer & publishes data package with linked NERSC data directory.





- 1. Create your account using **ORCID**
- 2. **Download** desktop application
- 3. Connect Globus to your local storage
- 4. **Sync data** to ESS-DIVE Tier 2 storage



Demo video available later in the session



Downloading large data





- Link for data access listed in metadata
- Data displayed & downloadable in ESS-DIVE branded Apache Index
- Pros: Users can explore data hierarchy
- Cons: Downloads from Tier 2 are not added to download metrics





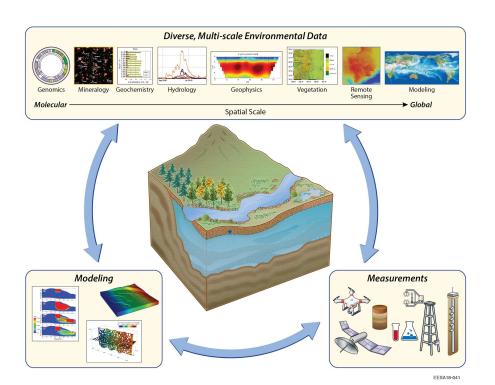
Organizing & Documenting large data





- Model data
- Genomic data
- Vegetation/Remote Sensing

The research topic will inform how to organize research data products into multiple data files and/or into multiple data packages.



Varadharajan et al. (2019), Launching an accessible archive of environmental data, Eos, 100, https://doi.org/10.1029/2019EO111263.

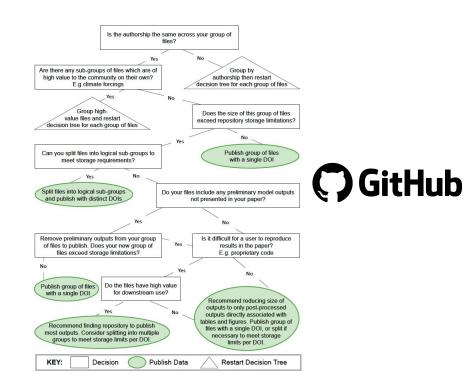


Decision Tree to Archiving Model Data

ESS-DIVE's research on archiving Model Data recommends separating model data into smaller files according to:

- Authorship
- Downstream value of files
- Repository storage limitations

This decision tree presents the logic used to break down a very large dataset.

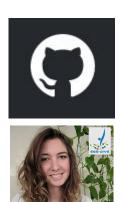


Model Data Archiving Tutorial



- 1:00 2:00 pm PST during Reporting Format breakouts
- How to use available Model Data Archiving instructions to start organizing your model data today! Intended to be applied to both large and small model data volumes.

ess-dive-community / essdive-model-data-archiving-guidelines / instructions.md





Model Data Archiving Guidelines

ESS-DIVE has created the Model Data Archiving Guidelines GitHub, which includes decision trees for:

- Choosing files to include
 - Recommendations for important details and file formatting
- Deciding how to bundle files
 - Considering authorship, storage limitations, and downstream value
- File Level Metadata Guidelines
 - Guidance for creating standardized data dictionary & file catalogs





ESS-DIVE Model Data Archiving Guidelines

These guidelines were informed through engagement with the U.S. Department of Energ Science (ESS) land modeling community.

We distributed and synthesized data repository user-feedback forms to develop a white 2020) that summarizes the community needs for model data archiving and ESS-DIVE's r needs. A key finding from our user-survey was that the primary need for most researcher associated with publishing journal articles to meet journal and funding requirements. In researchers to assess their current practices for archiving land model data for journal art manuscript summarizing the findings of the researcher interviews, and developing guide data (Simmonds et al., 2021).

These guidelines are the culmination of the aforementioned efforts, they will evolve over community engagement and feedback received on the material in this GitHub repository.

ESS-DIVE

Files to Include in Model Data Package

Metadata

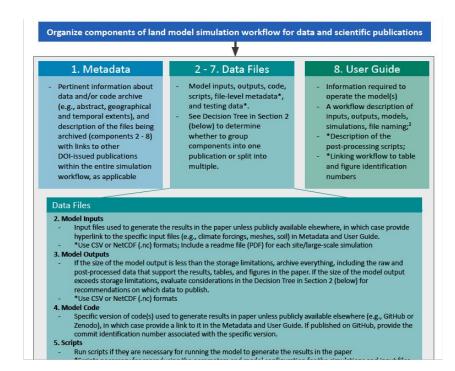
Describes data files & provides information about data/code

Data Files

- Model Inputs & Outputs
- Model Code
- Scripts
- File Level Metadata (optional)
- Model Testing Data (optional)

User Guide

 Guide for running model, workflow of inputs & outputs.



"Files to Include" from ESS-DIVE Model Data Archiving GitHub



File Level Metadata

A reporting format that can be applied to model data archiving

Data Dictionary

Explains data file column headers, including variable full name, description, units, and data type

File Catalog

Documents files contained in data package, including file name, description, version, as well as data collection location, dates, and data standard

File-level metadata (FLMD)1

FLMD is an optional component of files to include in data publications, which include two types of files. To ensure machine-readability of files, adhere to CSV reporting format2.

File 1: Data Dictionary

For each unique file type uploaded as part of the data or code publication, create one Data Dictionary (e.g., if there are multiple monthly output files with the same variables and units, only one Data Dictionary is needed for that file type). Each column header within Dictionary includes the following column names:

- Unit

- Column long name
- Data Type

File Naming: [file type identifier*] dd.csv Example: monthly output* dd.csv refers to files titled

File 2: File Catalog

Create one File Catalog per data or code publication containing is a record (i.e., row) in the File Catalog. File Catalog includes the following column names:

- File Name
- File Description Standard
- UTC Offset³
- File Version
- Contact Start Date4
- End Date⁴
- Northwest Latitude Coordinate⁵
- Northwest Longitude Coordinate⁵

File Naming: [data publication identifier] file catalog.csv

the same file type is a record (i.e., row) in the Data Dictionary. Data

- Column Name
- Definition
- monthly output june, monthly output july etc

information for all files in the publication. Each file within the publication

- Southeast Latitude Coordinate⁵ Southeast Longitude Coordinate5
- Longitude⁶
- Missing Value Codes7

- Field Name Orientation8



Polls



- Do you plan to upload any data to ESS-DIVE?
 - Yes, large data
 - Yes, but not large data
 - Yes, but not sure
 - I have already uploaded to ESSDIVE



- Do you think your data qualifies as Large Data?
 - Yes, I'm certain my data qualifies as Large Data
 - No, my data is not Large Data
 - o I'm not sure if my data qualifies as large data



- What kind of data do you plan to submit to ESS-DIVE
 - OPEN ENDED



- Do you have experience with Globus?
 - Yes
 - o No



UAS/Spatial Data Archiving



Open Discussion

Conversation Starters



- What have been the difficulties you've found sharing large data?
- What have been the most successful experiences sharing large data?
- What have been your experiences in accessing & downloading large data?
 - Using an archive's main repository?
 - Outside of main repository?