A Rosetta Stone for Provenance Models

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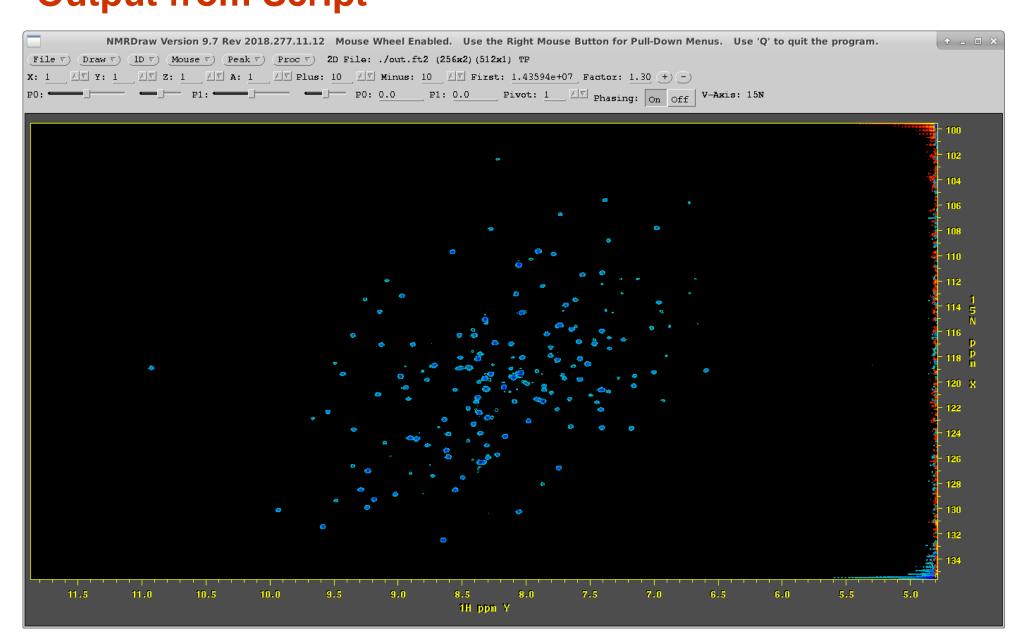
Abstract

With respect to scientific workflows, provenance refers to the documented lineage of how one dataset was produced from others. Provenance comes in at least two forms: retrospective provenance entails execution logs and provenance traces stored after a scientific workflow has been executed, and which describes the execution itself; prospective provenance refers to what a scientific workflow is designed to do, or in other words, prospective provenance describes the predicted lineage one would expect to have after a workflow has been executed. Not only are there various notions of provenance, there are also various models for tracking provenance. In this poster we compare and contrast four different provenance models: the prospective models of Common Workflow Language (CWL) and YesWorkflow, and the retrospective models of PROV and PREMIS. This comparison is made by documenting each of the various modelling constructs on the same workflow records providing a Rosetta Stone for translating the provenance semantics between the various models.

Parent Shell Script

#! /bin/csh

Output from Script



Common Workflow Language*

Workflow.cwl

steps:

```
xzf:
 run: zf.cwl
    zf input: fid
    zf size: xZF size
   zf output: xzf outFile
 out: [zf_out]
 run: ft.cwl
    ft flag: xFT flag
    ft_input: xzf/zf_out
    ft_output: xft_outFile
  out: [ft_out]
  run: ps.cwl
    ps0: xps0
    ps1: xps1
    ps_input: xft/ft_out
   ps_output: xps_outFile
 out: [ps_out]
xextract:
  run: ext.cwl
    ext_input: xps/ps_out
   ext_output: xext_outFile
  out: [ext_out]
  run: tp.cwl
    tp_input: xextract/ext_out
    tp_output: tp_outFile
  out: [tp_out]
  run: lp.cwl
    lp_coeff: yLP_coeff
    lp_pred: yLP_pred
    lp_start: yLP_start
    lp_size: yLP_size
    lp_input: tp/tp_out
    lp_output: ylp_outFile
  out: [lp_out]
  run: zf.cwl
    zf_input: tp/tp_out
    zf size: yZF size
    zf_output: yzf_outFile
  out: [zf_out]
yft:
  run: ft.cwl
    ft_flag: yFT_flag
    ft_input: yzf/zf_out
    ft_output: yft_outFile
  out: [ft_out]
```

Workflow.yml

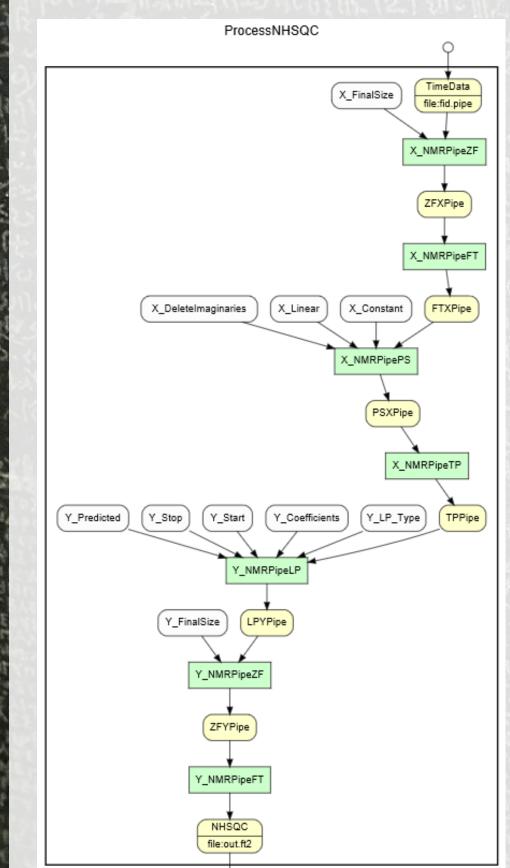
fid:
class: File
path: hsqc.pipe
xZF size: 1024
xzf outFile: xzfout temp
xFT flag: TRUE
xft outFile: xftout temp
xps0: 68.6
xps1: -34.8
xps outFile: xpsout temp
xext outFile: xextout temp
tp outFile: tpout temp
yLP coeff: 30
yLP pred: 64
yLP start: 2
yLP size: 128
ylp outFile: ylpout temp
yZF size: 256
yzf outFile: yzfout temp
yFT flag: TRUE
yft_outFile: out.ft2

Yes Workflow

- # @BEGIN ProcessNHSQC
 # @IN TimeData @URI file:fid.pipe
 # @BEGIN X_NMRPipeZF
 # @IN TimeData @URI file:fid.pipe
- # @PARAM X_FinalSize
 # @OUT ZFXPipe
 # @END X NMRPipeZF
- # @BEGIN X_NMRPipeFT # @IN ZFXPipe
- # @OUT FTXPipe
- # @END X_NMRPipeFT
 # @BEGIN X_NMRPipePS
 # @IN FTXPipe
- # @IN FTXPipe # @PARAM X_Constant # @PARAM X Linear
- # @PARAM X_DeleteImaginaries # @OUT PSXPipe
- # @OUT PSXPipe # @END X_NMRPipePS # @BEGIN X NMRPipeTP
- # @IN PSXPipe # @OUT TPPipe # @END X_NMRPipeTP
- # @BEGIN Y_NMRPipeLP # @IN TPPipe # @PARAM Y LP Type
- # @PARAM Y_LP_Type # @PARAM Y_Coefficients # @PARAM Y Start
- # @PARAM Y_Stop # @PARAM Y Predicted
- # @OUT LPYPipe # @END Y NMRPipeLP
- # @BEGIN Y_NMRPipeZF # @IN LPYPipe # @PARAM Y FinalSize
- # @OUT ZFYPipe # @END Y_NMRPipeZF
- # @BEGIN Y_NMRPipeFT

 # @IN ZFYPipe

 # @OUT NHSOC @URI file:out ft2
- # @OUT NHSQC @URI file:out.ft2
 # @END Y_NMRPipeFT
- # @OUT NHSQC @URI file:out.ft2 # @END ProcessNHSQC



PREMIS* (* records are abbreviated for brevity)

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<premis:premis xmlns:premis="http://www.loc.gov/premis/v3"</pre>

xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" version="3.0"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.loc.gov/premis/v3 http://www.loc.gov/standards/premis/premis.xsd">
<premis:object xsi:type="premis:representation">

xmlns:builder="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/CONNJUR/CONNJUR_ML/master/connjur_ml.xsd"

<premis:objectIdentifier>
 <premis:objectIdentifierType>local</premis:objectIdentifierType>
 <premis:objectIdentifierValue>15N HSQC_001</premis:objectIdentifierValue>

</premis:objectIdentifier>
<premis:significantProperties>

is:significantProperties>

</premis:object>
<premis:event>

</premis:eventIdentifierValue>Event_002</premis:eventIdentifierValue>
</premis:eventIdentifier>

</premis:linkingAgentIdentifier>

<premis:linkingObjectIdentifier>
<premis:linkingObjectIdentifierType>local</premis:linkingObjectIdentifierType>

</premis:linkingObjectIdentifier>
</premis:event>

is:agentIdentifierValue>NMRPipe_000is:agentIdentifierValue>

cpremis:agentType>software</premis:agentType>

<premis:linkingEventIdentifier>
 <premis:linkingEventIdentifierType>local</premis:linkingEventIdentifierType>

<ilinkingEventIdentifierValue>Event_002is:linkingEventIdentifierValue>

</premis:agent>

PROV

PROV	PREMIS	CWL	YesWorkflow
Entity	Object	File	Port
Plan	N/A	Workflow	Top Level
Agent	Agent	BaseCommand	N/A
Activity	Event	CommandLineTool	Actor

References & Acknowledgemnts

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• PREMIS Editorial Committee (2015) PREMIS Data Dictionary for Preservation Metadata version 3.0. Library of Congress,

- McPhillips, et al. (2015). "YesWorkflow: A User-Oriented, Language-Independent Tool for Recovering Workflow Infor-mation f Scripts. International Journal of Digital Curation 10, 298-313.
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Conclusions and Lessons Learned

- YesWorkflow explicitly labels data inputs and outputs (implied by pipes in shell script). YW decomposes parameters from processes.
- CWL decomposes the configuration of an individual function from the steps of the workflow. Also sets parameters in a YAML file. Decomposition facilitates the reuse of "zf.cwl" and "ft.cwl"
- PREMIS records details of "OBJECT" (dataset in CWL/YW), "EVENT" (actor/tool in CWL/YW) and "AGENT" (not defined in YW, "baseCommand" in CWL).
- PROV also has notion of "ENTITY" (PREMIS:OBJECT), "ACTIVITY" (PREMIS:EVENT) and "AGENT". In addition, PROV allows finer grained decomposition: ACTIVITY is conducted by a SOFTWARE AGENT at the bequest of a human AGENT. In addition, data dependencies and process dependencies use richer terminology to span larger portions of the graph.