

# network-lib

A blog post documenting a 4-week sprint by the Computational Science and Informatics (CSI Team) interns to create network-lib: a proof-of-concept, software application to help answer a frequently asked and (surprisingly difficult to answer) question at engineering firms: ***What existing data do we have on our server that we can use for 'this project' or 'this proposal'?***

By Shivam Asija, Sonia Khan, and Justin Paul

## Problem Statement

The standard nested file management system makes the discovery of summary information in large project folders and network drives difficult to collect in any concise way without carefully searching directories and opening many documents and data files. Further complicating the task is undocumented or inconsistent file storage protocols / structure for projects. For example:

- Similar or related files may be separated into different directories
- Files with the same name often exist in multiple directories
- File prefixes can often contain variations of “Final,” “Copy of,” and “Final\_v2” across directories
- Zipped (and nested zipped) files can be difficult to analyze.

Common issues for engineering firms like Dewberry are accessing, understanding, and analyzing files in the millions of project folders stored on network drives. Looking back on a completed project is a tough task that requires navigating the file explorer and opening each individual file to gain insight into its contents. Here are some example filenames and the software needed to access the files if anything beyond the name of the file is desired:

- Copy of Copy of STARRII\_Hydraulics\_MillCreek\_2232022\_LZ.xls (Microsoft Excel)
- Terrain\_modified\_final.Terrain.mcdtm\_proj.tif (GIS software, e.g. ArcGIS)
- culv.shp (GIS software, e.g. ArcGIS)
- culv.prj (Text editor)
- mcdm\_100yr\_detailed\_v1.prj (USACE Modeling software)

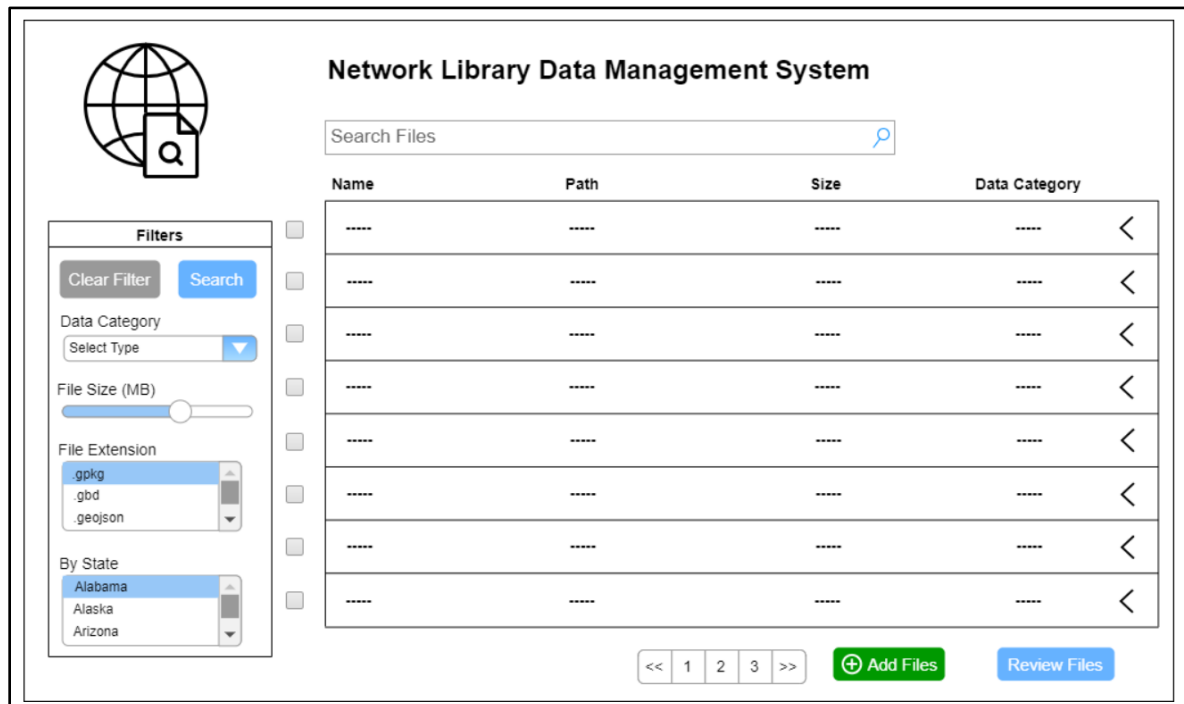
Further complicating the work done in Resilience Solutions and many other BUs is access to geospatial data. A simple question such as, “what geographic location does this dataset represent?” requires opening the file, rendering the result in an application, such as ArcGIS or QGIS, and then overlaying the data on a map for context. To do this for multiple files is a tedious process and takes up a lot of valuable time.

These issues prompted the network-lib project: a set of automated tools that can drill down into project directories, identify metadata, expose via a search engine, and aid in a rapid understanding of the next-level information stored on our servers for existing and previous studies.

## Design

As inspiration for this project, we investigated websites and searched pages that provided similar functionality to our plans. A common factor amongst them was a panel that gave the user control to sort

and filter the data. Our panel design used a dropdown option for sorting and checkboxes for filtering. A tabular structure of our data where each column has an attribute common to all files ensured conciseness.



*Wireframe of Landing Page*

We chose to have a platform containing all files within a large project folder that users can search through. Our project presents the basic information that a file explorer gives, but the client can also receive a detailed outline of specific file types. The goal is to create an easy-to-use filtering tool capable of helping industry professionals find relevant information and file specific metadata.

## File Information

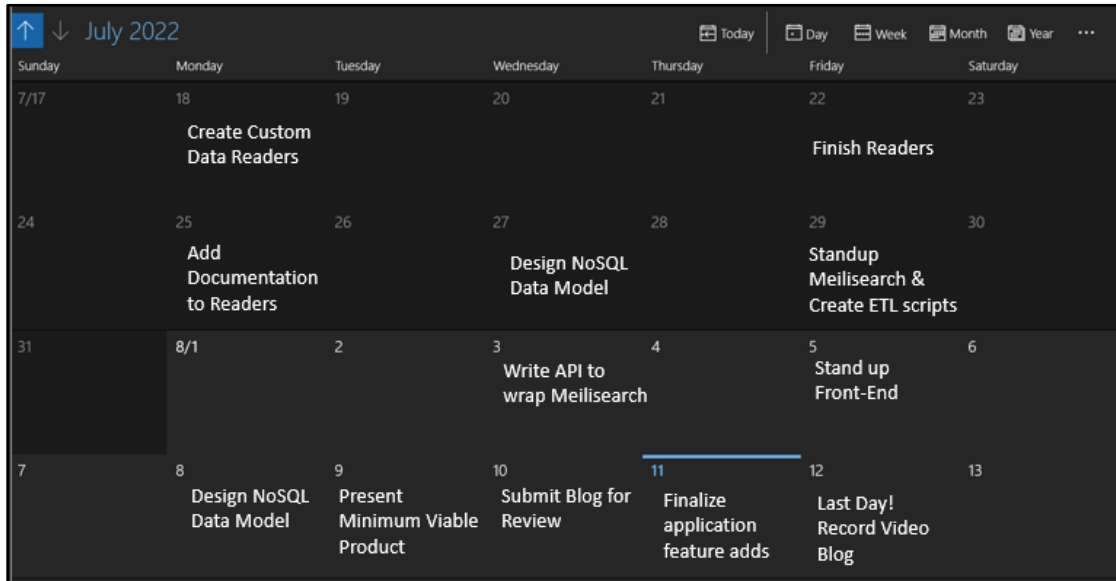
The basic information scraped from each file includes:

- filename
- data classification
- extension
- last modified
- size

The extra information is unique for each file type (raster, vector, gis-database, spreadsheet, table, archive). For example, the extra information in a spreadsheet would include the column names and the number of entries.

## Project Management

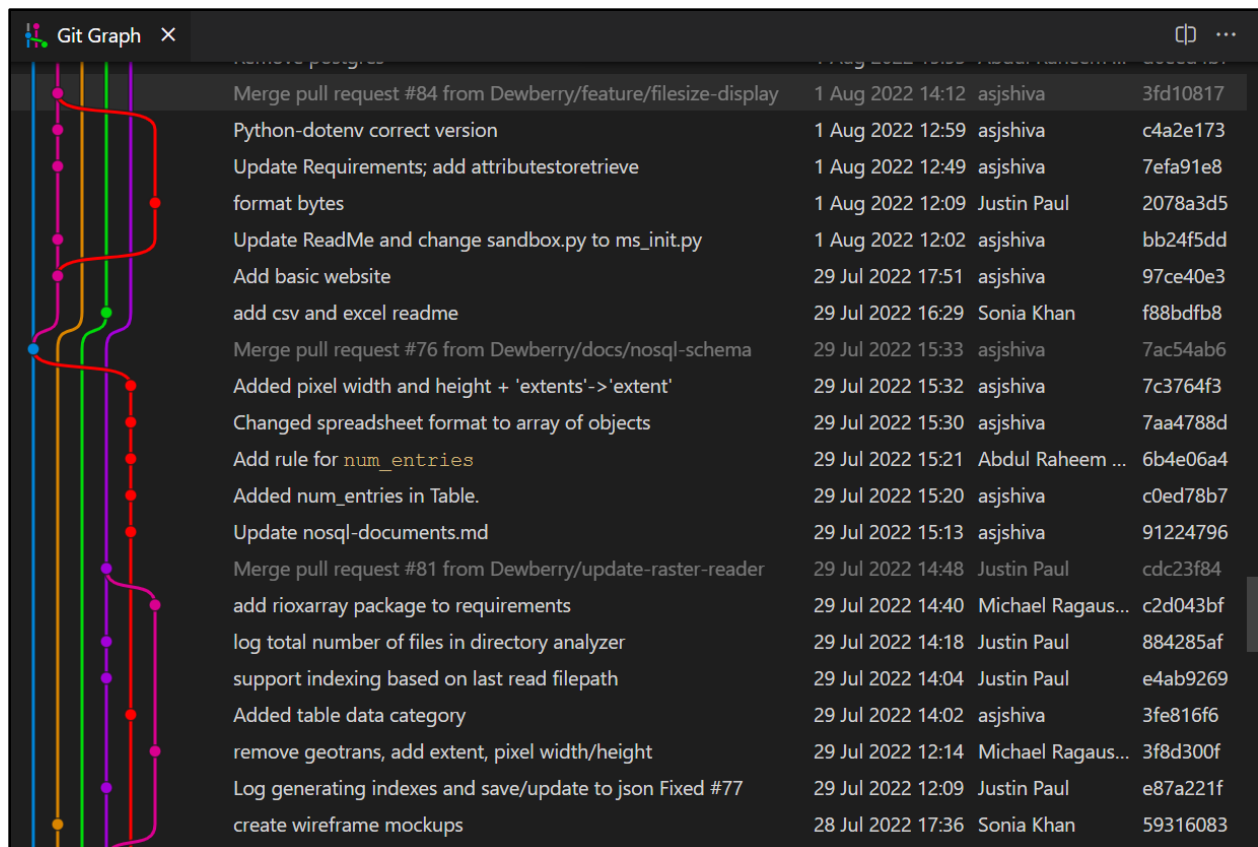
Development and management require coordination and communication between team members. Agile management practices were crucial to the structure of workflow, as frequent deliverables and refinements were needed consistently. Our team's timeline was scheduled as follows:



*Development Schedule*

To ensure effective communication between teammates, we held daily 15-minute SCRUMs and an hour-long update meeting to share personal progress and brainstorm ideas.

We standardized the development process by making use of GitHub and normalized format settings on our Integrated Development Environments (IDE) to keep team members up to date with ongoing revisions. Collaboration primarily took place on GitHub. For example, to maintain version control, we required new features and updates to the software to be reviewed by at least one other team member.



### Logging of feature updates

Using the VSCode IDE, we were able to distinguish those changes from our local repositories easily. Any roadblocks that arose were specified in GitHub's *Issues* tab and assigned based on matching necessary skillsets.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Make a sharable page for each document	enhancement	first-release	#96 opened 8 days ago by ar-siddiqui
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Index name is hard coded. Make index name a variable and small case.	bug		#94 opened 8 days ago by ar-siddiqui
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Index creation process should have a way to create documents for only certain extensions	enhancement		#80 opened 13 days ago by ar-siddiqui
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SQLite/Spatialite reader	enhancement		#78 opened 14 days ago by mxkpp
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Create a View File in Explorer button that opens file location in windows file explorer	enhancement		#68 opened 20 days ago by ar-siddiqui

### GitHub Issues tab

Our team prioritized these standards for code consistency and the ability to revisit logged progress throughout the project.

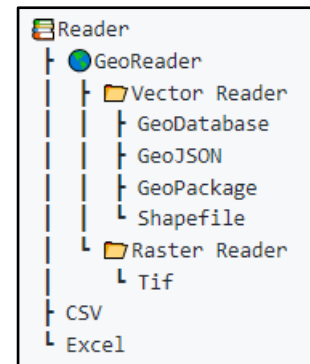
## Activities and Obstacles


This section provides a chronological timeline for the major components of the project, and how we worked in an Agile environment to complete tasks efficiently and on schedule.

### Basic Readers

The intention behind creating readers is to scrape useful information about files. When collecting data, there is general information common to files, but different file types have extra information specific to them. To address this, we made file-specific readers that scraped this extra information. To do this effectively, there was a hierarchy of readers as follows:

Of note, the data category for geodatabase and geopackage readers is “gis-database.” When working on the structure, an oversight was that these gis-databases can store multiple data categories comprising of “table,” “vector,” and “raster.” For the initial release, gis-databases only scrape vector and table data.







**ValatieKill\_SurveyPts.shp**  
/network/VALATIEKILL\_CREEK/PreRAS/Survey/ValatieKill\_SurveyPts.shp

vector.shp

07/11/2022  
14:51:49

10 KB



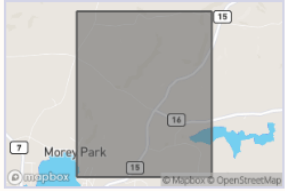
**Tags:** ValatieKill\_SurveyPts

**Name:** ValatieKill\_SurveyPts

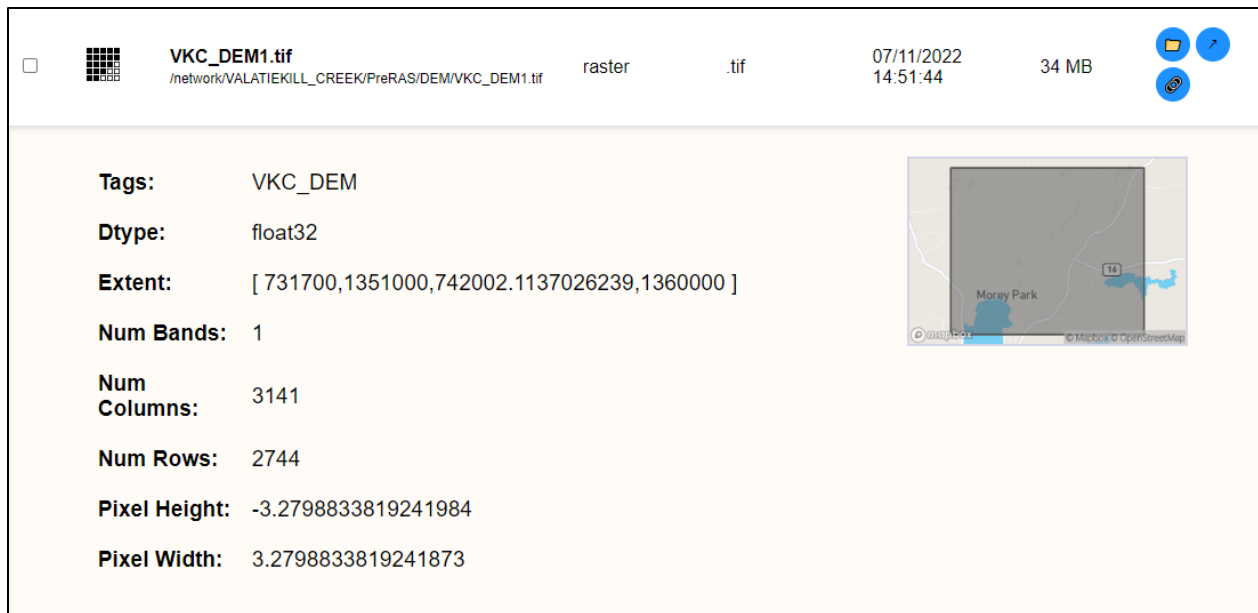
**Fields:**

**Feature Count:** 238

**Geometry Type:** 3D Point



*Data card for a geospatial dataset (vector) contained within ValatieKill\_SurveyPts.shp*



*Data card for a geospatial dataset (raster) contained within VKC\_DEM1.tif*

## Directory Analyzing and Grouping

A Directory Analyzer walks through each file in a directory and groups them based on their names. These groupings are used as tags for each file.

Automatic tag cleaning methods include:

- Neglecting extensions of files (document.docx and document.pptx -> document)
- Filtering out keywords such as "Copy of" or "Final"
- Trimming leading and trailing characters (numbers and select special characters)

Another capability of the directory analyzer (which has not yet been integrated) is fuzzy tagging. The tag "STARRII\_Hydraulics" would represent the following 14 tags:

STARRII_Hydraulics	STARRII_Hydraulics_Quackenderry_Creek
Hoosic_US_STARRII_Hydraulics	LittleHoosicSTARRII_Hydraulics_5-9-2022(lz)
STARRII_Hydraulics_PostenKill	STARRII_Hydraulics_Tsatswassack_9-16-2021_LZ
LittleHoosicSTARRII_Hydraulics	STARRII_Hydraulics_9262019_NB_Moordener_Kill_DC
STARRII_Hydraulics_Tsatswassack	STARRII_Hydraulics_Quackenderry_Creek_3-24-2022_LZ
STARRII_Hydraulics_MillCreek_2232022_LZ	STARRII_Hydraulics_Quackenderry_Creek_04-26-2022_LZ
STARRII_Hydraulics_MillCreek_04292022_LZ	STARRII_Hydraulics_9262019_NB_Moordener_Kill_DC_9-29-2021_BP

A use-case for this tagging system would be to find similar files that have inconsistent naming that could be in different folders.

## Archive Reader

An Archive reader reads zipped files (zip, tar, and 7z) and "extracts" the files inside of it. This is more convenient as the extraction is done programmatically, and the actual zipped folder is only extracted

into memory—not into the working directory. As the archive reader scrapes information about the file and contains a nested file system, it inherits properties from both the directory analyzer and basic reader.

### Database Population

We chose to use [Meilisearch](#) as our database due to its efficiency and ease of implementation. Meilisearch is a search engine and database using a lightening memory-mapped database ([LMDB](#)) manager to store large datasets using a NoSQL json record set, which makes it ideal for our application. The directory analyzer traverses through a folder creating file tags and a list of valid files to be fed into the readers. The information gathered by our custom readers is used to populate the database. We used Python and Postman to accomplish this.

## Example JSON Structure for Different File Groups

### All File Groups






```
{
  "uid": "s463fsdsfj83oyffff73",
  "filename": "naturalearth_cities.shp",
  "filepath": "Lib/site_packages/geopandas/datasets/naturalearth_cities/naturalearth_cities.shp",
  "ext": ".shp",
  "data_category": "vector",
  "filesize": 1004325457,
  "last_modified": "07/11/2022 10:49:21",
  "hash": "s4dfj5h67gfhr555khkff",
  "tags": ["natural-earth"]
}
```

*JSON Document of Example File Group*

### UX/UI

The first part of website design is to determine the requirements and use-cases of the website. To achieve this, we drafted wireframes to visualize how users would interact with this system.

Looking for inspiration, our team weighed the pros and cons of existing filing system features, including the Quick Access sidebar on Windows File Explorer and the file previewing feature on Mac's Finder. Our goal for this design process was to create a mock-up of an enhanced file system. It would have qualities of a typical system but catered to the characteristics of files within Dewberry's network, such as geodatabases and raster files.

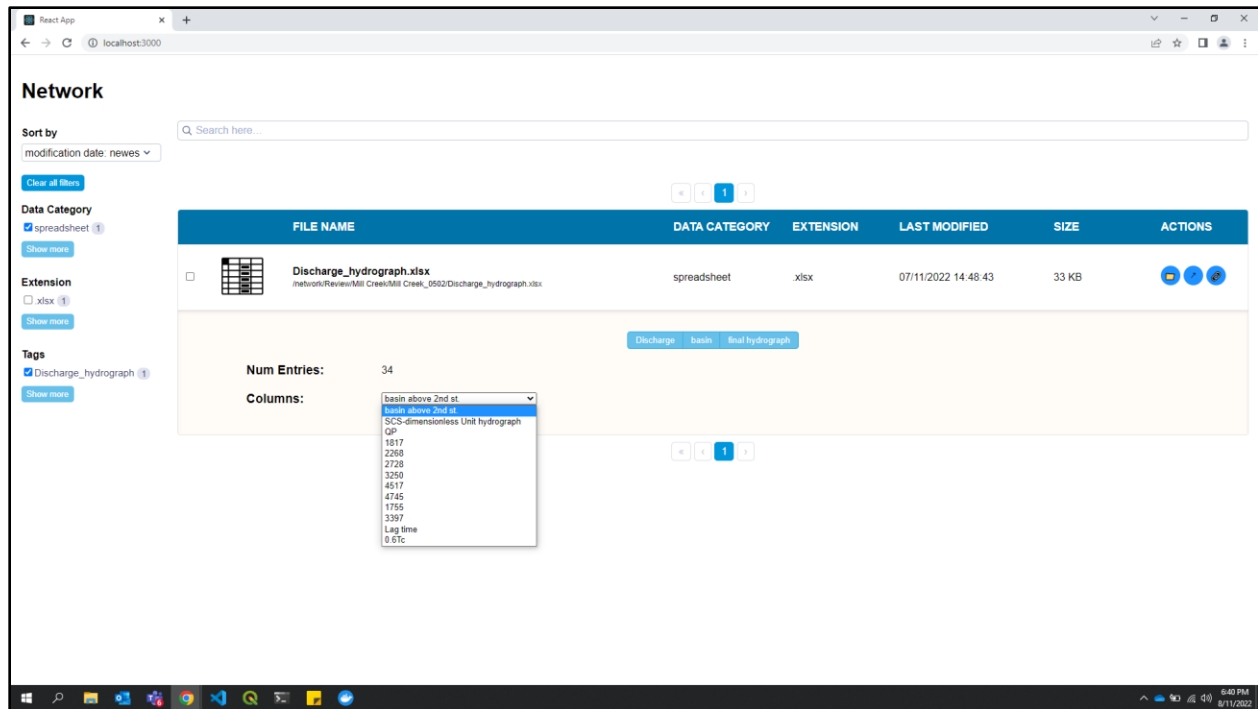
Data Category		FILE NAME	DATA CATEGORY	EXTENSION	LAST MO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archive 7 Show more		<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>from_bucket_view.tar</b> /network/tests/from_bucket_view.tar	archive	tar	07/18/2022
Extension <input type="checkbox"/> zip 4 <input type="checkbox"/> tar 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 7z 1 Show more		<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>from_bucket_view.tar</b> /network/from_bucket_view.tar	archive	tar	07/18/2022
Tags <input type="checkbox"/> from_bucket_view 5 <input type="checkbox"/> sample 1 <input type="checkbox"/> tests 1 Show more		Tags: from_bucket_view Objects: <div>             from_bucket_view              from_bucket_view              from_bucket_view/from_nld              from_bucket_view/from_nld/1405000241.gpkg              from_bucket_view/from_nld/1405000516.gpkg              from_bucket_view/from_nld/1405000241_metadata.geojson              from_bucket_view/grid.gpkg              from_bucket_view/json_files              from_bucket_view/json_files/cedar_rapids_rolling_windows_identifier.json              from_bucket_view/json_files/cedar_rapids_rolling_windows_identifier_hex14.json              from_bucket_view/json_files/h3_hex13_sensitivity_test              from_bucket_view/json_files/h3_hex13_sensitivity_test/cedar_rapids_rolling_windows_sensitivity_test_identifier_hex13_30.json              from_bucket_view/json_files/h3_hex13_sensitivity_test/cedar_rapids_rolling_windows_sensitivity_test_identifier_hex13_50.json              from_bucket_view/NFHL_02_20211104_clean.gpkg              from_bucket_view/test_polygoize.gpkg              from_bucket_view/xfer4metstat              from_bucket_view/xfer4metstat/us_msl-qpe_20220610_1800_001hr.nc              from_bucket_view/xfer4metstat/us_msl-qpe_20220610_1900_001hr.nc              from_bucket_view/xfer4metstat/us_msl-qpe_20220610_2000_001hr.nc           </div>			
		<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>tests.zip</b> /network/tests.zip			07/19/2022
		<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>from_bucket_view</b> /network/from_bucket_view			07/19/2022
		<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>from_bucket_view</b> /network/from_bucket_view			07/19/2022

### Data Card of Archive File Type

We chose ours to resemble an ecommerce site for the network-lib, where files could be selected and added to a 'cart' to be reviewed or compared in-depth. To do this, these files would expand vertically like an accordion when clicked, displaying information unique to its data category and, if applicable, an image of the geometric bounds on a map

We incorporated Meilisearch filtering and sorting capabilities into a left panel. This allows the user to filter based on data category, file extension, and tags, as well as sort based on modification date and file size.





*Data Card of Excel Worksheet*

## Front-End

We used [React](#) to build our user interface. The instantsearch library is useful in providing components that easily work with the Meilisearch API to give useful searching and filtering functionality. This library provided checkbox filters, sorting, and a search bar for our product. As the wireframe developed, we built custom components and added new libraries to better help achieve our goal.

One of these advanced features is a geo search page capable of displaying the bounding boxes on a unified map for raster and vector files. It also performs an automatic filter on the geographic files based on what part of the map is displayed.

ValatieKill\_SurveyPts.shp

Open shareable link

Remove

+

-

↑

Bounds

CORNER	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
north-east	-73.53846506270318	42.570520772256174
south-west	-73.6300881569875	42.53083360644834

Click on table entries to add its extent to the map.

To remove the bounding box, click on the bounding box then click "remove."


FILE NAME

DATA CATEGORY

TAGS

LAST MODIFIED

SIZE

☐


**ValatieKill\_SurveyPts.shp**  
/network/VALATIEKILL\_CREEK/PreRAS/Survey/ValatieKill\_SurveyPts.shp

vector

.shp

07/11/2022 14:51:49

10 KB

*Geosearch Page with One Bounding Box*

A great use-case for this is to use the geocoder to find all the relevant files in a particular location (Albany, NY was used above). From there, the bounding boxes of each file can be overlaid on the map to get a good sense of where the data is being represented.

+

-

↑

streamXs.shp

Open shareable link

Remove

Albany

Times Union Center

Rensselaer

University at Albany East Campus

mapbox

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

*Geosearch Page with Multiple Bounding Boxes*

## Takeaways

### Lessons Learned

In future projects, we'd like to have an in-depth model of the project layout- as we weren't able to take as much time in this step because of the deadlines that were outlined for us. We've learned that communication is most important when there are roadblocks. It saves time and effort collaborating with your team to tackle those issues, rather than to attempt resolving them individually.

### Future Developments

The first release of this product introduced basic functionality, including searching, sorting, and filtering on basic attributes, and advanced features. The data is presented in a tabular format using an on-click dropdown to view further information.

In the future, we hope to add a shopping cart feature, where the user will select a list of files they would like to compare and open them in a new window. Additionally, the user will also be able to compare the selected files on the Geosearch page. With this, we intend to support file types and link gis database cards to their vector and raster tables.

## Special Thanks

We would like to thank the Dewberry CSI team for all their help and support throughout this project. We were given the opportunity to develop something multifaceted and challenging, while also having a long-term purpose and impact. We look forward to seeing this project's evolution and are grateful to have been a part of it. HAGS! –your favorite interns 😊

## Team Members

### Justin Paul



**Justin Paul** (He/Him) · 1st

Computer Science Student at University of Michigan

My internship was from May 31 – August 12. I primarily worked on the backend and the geo-search page.

### Shivam Asija



**Shivam Asija** (He/Him) · 1st

Computer Science Student at California Polytechnic State University  
- San Luis Obispo

My internship was from June 13 – September 16. I primarily worked on the front-end portion of the website.

### [Sonia Khan](#)



**Sonia Khan** (She/Her) · 1st

Undergraduate Student at George Mason University

My internship was from May 23 – August 12. I primarily worked on the design of the front-end portion of the website.