

Science SQL: *Advancing from Data to Service Stewardship*

LSDMA Symposium “The Challenge of Big Data in Science”, Karlsruhe, 2015-oct-01

Peter Baumann

Jacobs University | rasdaman GmbH

baumann@rasdaman.com

[gamingfeeds.com]

Array Analytics Research @ Jacobs U

- Large-Scale Scientific Information Systems research group
 - Flexible, scalable n-D array services
 - www.jacobs-university.de/lis
- Main results:
 - pioneer Array DBMS, rasdaman
 - standardization:
 - OGC Big Geo Data (also ISO, INSPIRE, W3C)
 - ISO „Science SQL“

Hiring PhD students, PostDocs



Big Data, from a Database Perspective

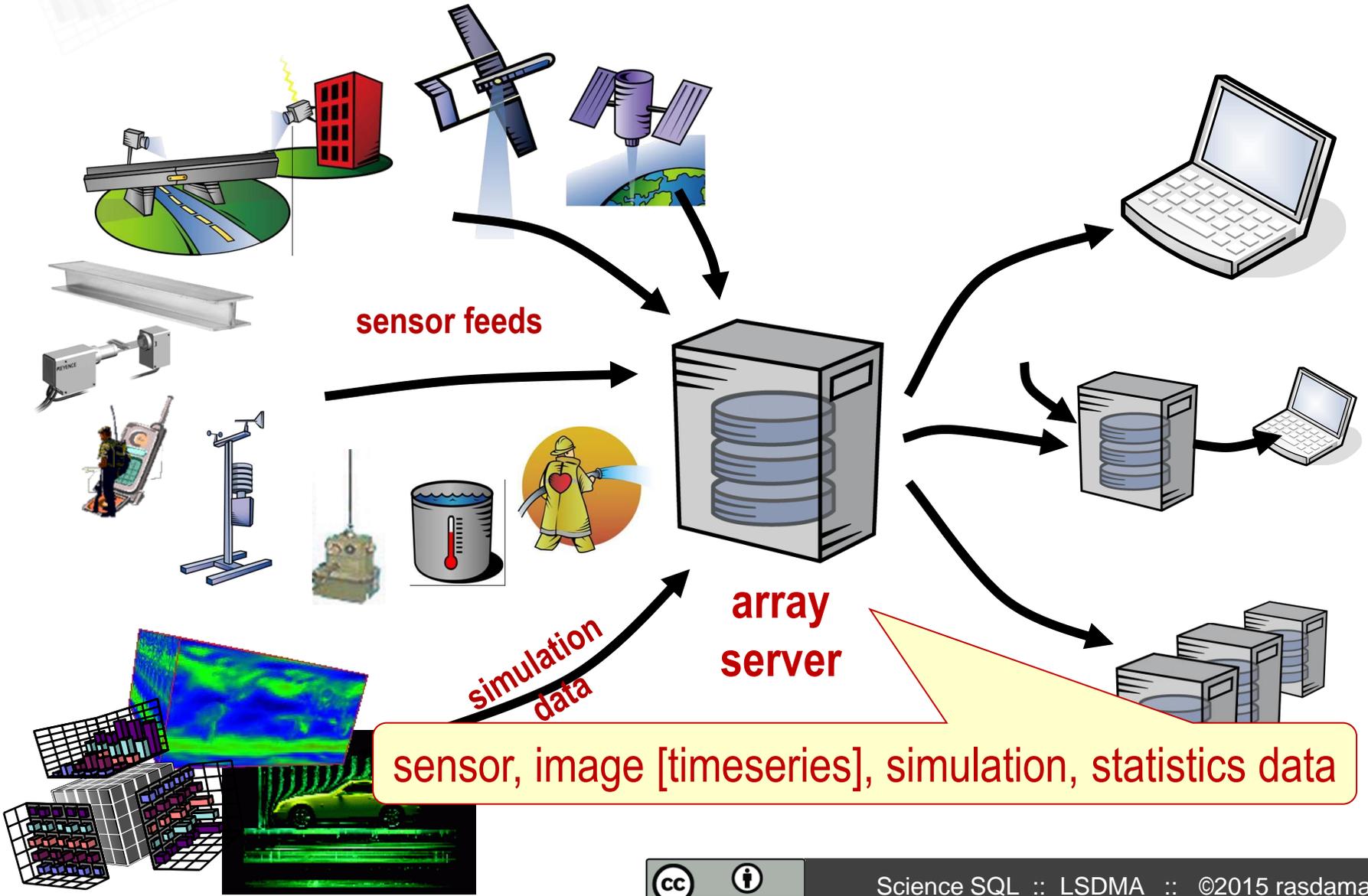
Structural Variety in Big Data

- Stock trading: 1-D sequences (i.e., **arrays**)
- Social networks: large, homogeneous **graphs**
- Ontologies: small, heterogeneous **graphs**
- Climate modelling: 4D/5D **arrays**
- Satellite imagery: 2D/3D **arrays** (+irregularity)
- Genome: long string **arrays**
- Particle physics: **sets** of events
- Bio taxonomies: **hierarchies** (such as XML)
- Documents: key/value stores = **sets** of unique identifiers + whatever
- etc.

Structural Variety in Big Data

- Stock trading: 1-D sequences (i.e., **arrays**)
- Social networks: large, homogeneous graphs
- Ontologies: small, heterogeneous graphs
- Climate modelling: 4D/5D **arrays**
- Satellite imagery: 2D/3D **arrays** (+irregularity)
- Genome: long string **arrays**
- Particle physics: sets of events
- Bio taxonomies: hierarchies (such as XML)
- Documents: key/value stores = sets of unique identifiers + whatever
- etc.

Array Services



Counter Example

- OGC WPCS: semantics in query → machine understandable

```
for $c in ( M1, M2, M3 )
return encode abs( $c.red - $c.nir ), "hdf" )
```

- OGC WPS: semantics in human-readable text

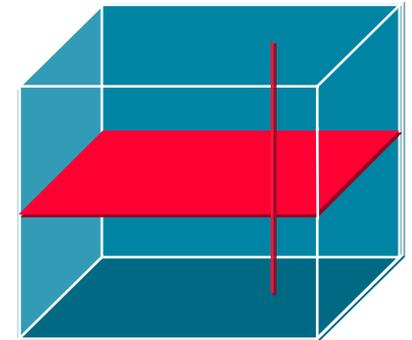
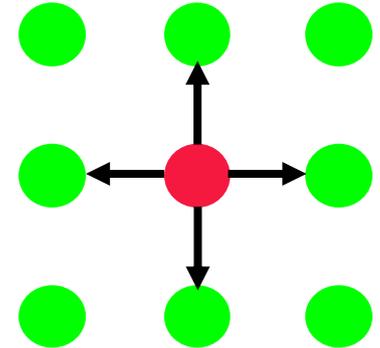
```
<ProcessDescriptions ...>
  <ProcessDescription processVersion="2" storeSupported="true" statusSupported="false">
    <ows:Identifier>Buffer</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Create a buffer around a polygon.</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Create a buffer around a single polygon. Accepts the polygon as GML and
provides GML output for the buffered feature. </ows:Abstract>
    <ows:Metadata xlink:title="spatial" />
    <ows:Metadata xlink:title="geometry" />
    <ows:Metadata xlink:title="buffer" />
    <ows:Metadata xlink:title="GML" />
    <DataInputs>
      <Input>
        <ows:Identifier>InputPolygon</ows:Identifier>
        <ows:Title>Polygon to be buffered</ows:Title>
        <ows:Abstract>URI to a set of GML that describes the polygon.</ows:Abstract>
        <ComplexData defaultFormat="text/XML" defaultEncoding="base64" defaultSchema="http
://foo.bar/gml/3.1.0/polygon.xsd">
          <SupportedComplexData>
```

1,1

Top

Inset: Hadoop not the Answer to All

- **no builtin knowledge** about structured data types
 - “Since it was not originally designed to leverage the structure [...] its **performance** [...] is therefore **suboptimal**” [Daniel Abadi]
 - M. Stonebraker (XLDB 2012): „will hit a **scalability wall**“



COMMON SENSE

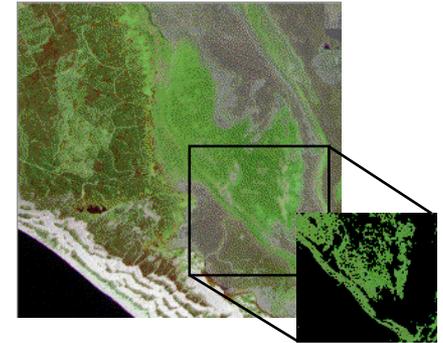
Just because you can, doesn't mean you should.



The rasdaman Array Database

Agile Array Analytics: rasdaman

- „raster data manager“: SQL + n-D arrays
- Scalable parallel “tile streaming” architecture
- Integrates with R, python, ...
- Blueprint for ISO Array SQL standard

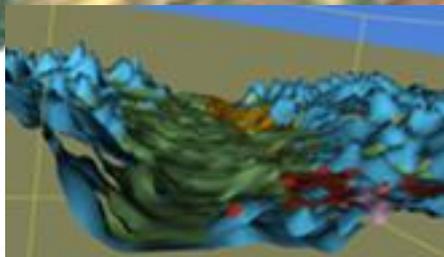


Visualization-as-a-Query

```

for $s in (SatImage), $d in (DEM)
where $s/metadata/@region = "Glasgow"
return
  encode (
    struct {
      red:    (char) $s.b7[x0:x1,x0:x1],
      green:  (char) $s.b5[x0:x1,x0:x1],
      blue:   (char) $s.b0[x0:x1,x0:x1],
      alpha:  (char) scale( $d, 20 )
    },
    "image/png"
  )

```



„Science SQL“ in ISO

[SSDBM 2014]

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32

Date: 2014-06-04

WD 9075-15:2014(E)

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32/WG 3

The United States of America (ANSI)

Information technology — Database languages — SQL —

Part 15:

Multi-Dimensional Arrays (SQL/MDA)

Technologies de l'information — Langages de base de données — SQL —

Partie 15: Tableaux multi-dimensionnels (SQL/MDA)

```
create table LandsatScenes(
  id: integer not null, acquired: date,
  scene: row( band1: integer, ..., band7: integer ) marray [ 0:4999,0:4999] )
```

```
select id, encode(scene.band1-scene.band2)/(scene.nband1+scene.band2), „image/tiff“ )
from LandsatScenes
where acquired between „1990-06-01“ and „1990-06-30“ and
  avg( scene.band3-scene.band4)/(scene.band3+scene.band4) > 0
```

Integrating External Codes

- User-Defined Functions = external code dynamically linked into server
 - rasdaman: **Same API as clients**, auto-generated adapter code → easy to use
 - **Integrated** with tile management, parallelization, ...
- Ex: *“NDVI from raw Landsat subset, orthorectified with Orfeo Toolbox”*

```
select
  encode (
    otb.orthoRectifFilter (
      ((img.red-img.nir) / (img.red+img.nir)) [x0:x1,y0:y1] ,
      outputSpacing, deformationFieldSpacing
    ) ,
    „image/png“
  )
from   LandsatRawArchive
```

Tiling: Tuning Data for Applications

- tiling strategies as service tuning [Furtado]:

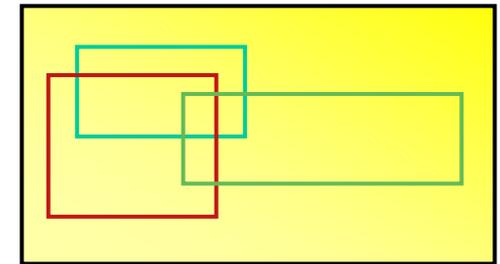
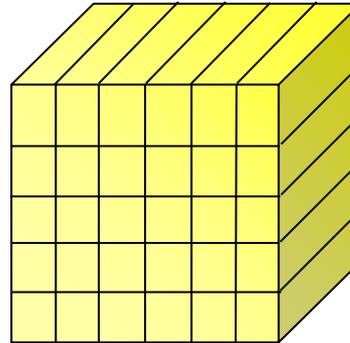
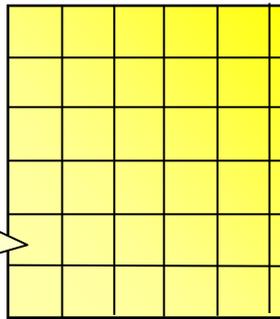
-

regular

directional

area of interest

„chunks“
[Sarawagi,
DeWitt, ...]



- rasdaman storage layout language

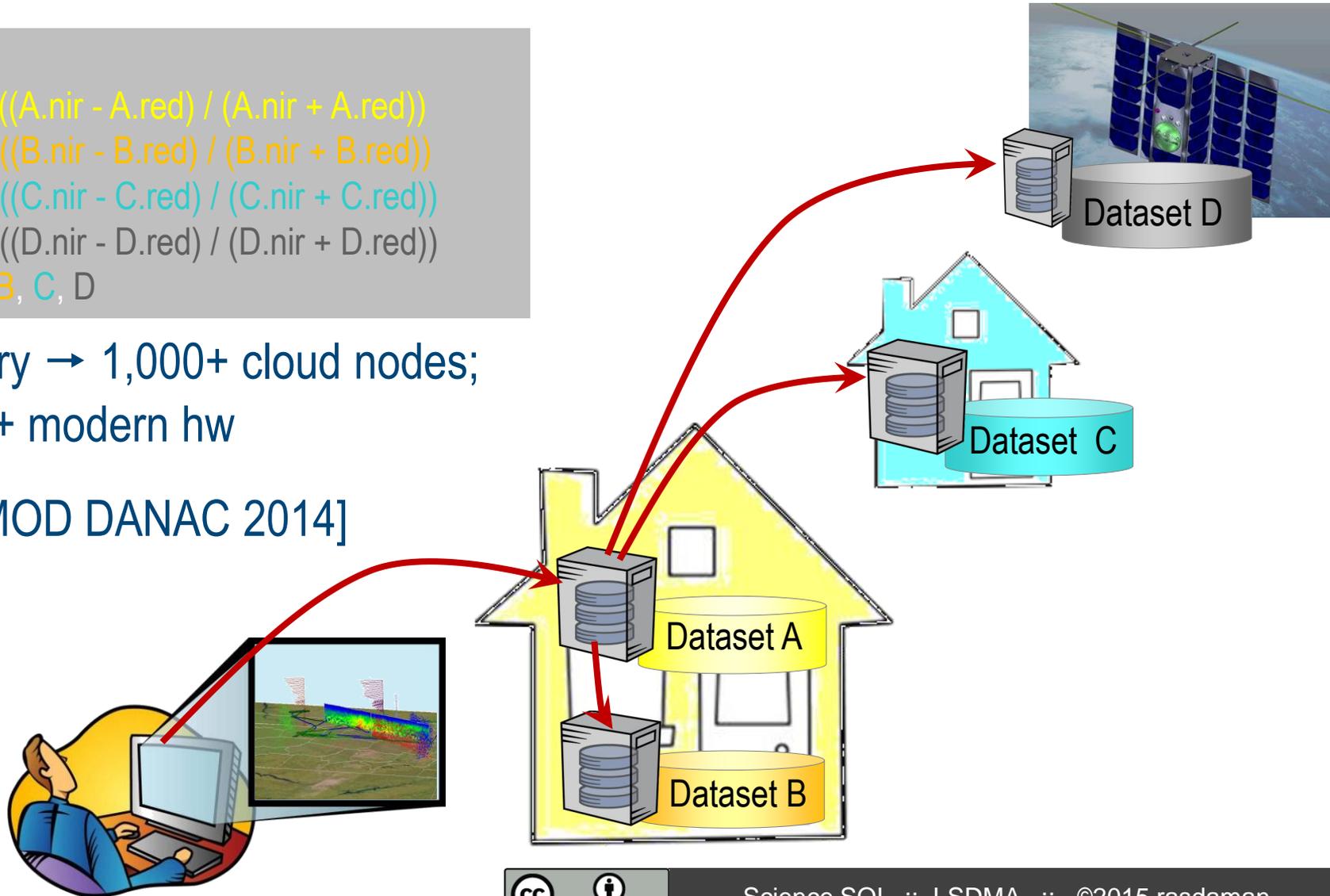
```
insert into MyCollection
values ...
tiling area of interest [0:20,0:40], [45:80,80:85]
tile size 1000000
index d_index storage array compression zlib
```

Parallel / Distributed Query Processing

```
select
  max((A.nir - A.red) / (A.nir + A.red))
- max((B.nir - B.red) / (B.nir + B.red))
- max((C.nir - C.red) / (C.nir + C.red))
- max((D.nir - D.red) / (D.nir + D.red))
from A, B, C, D
```

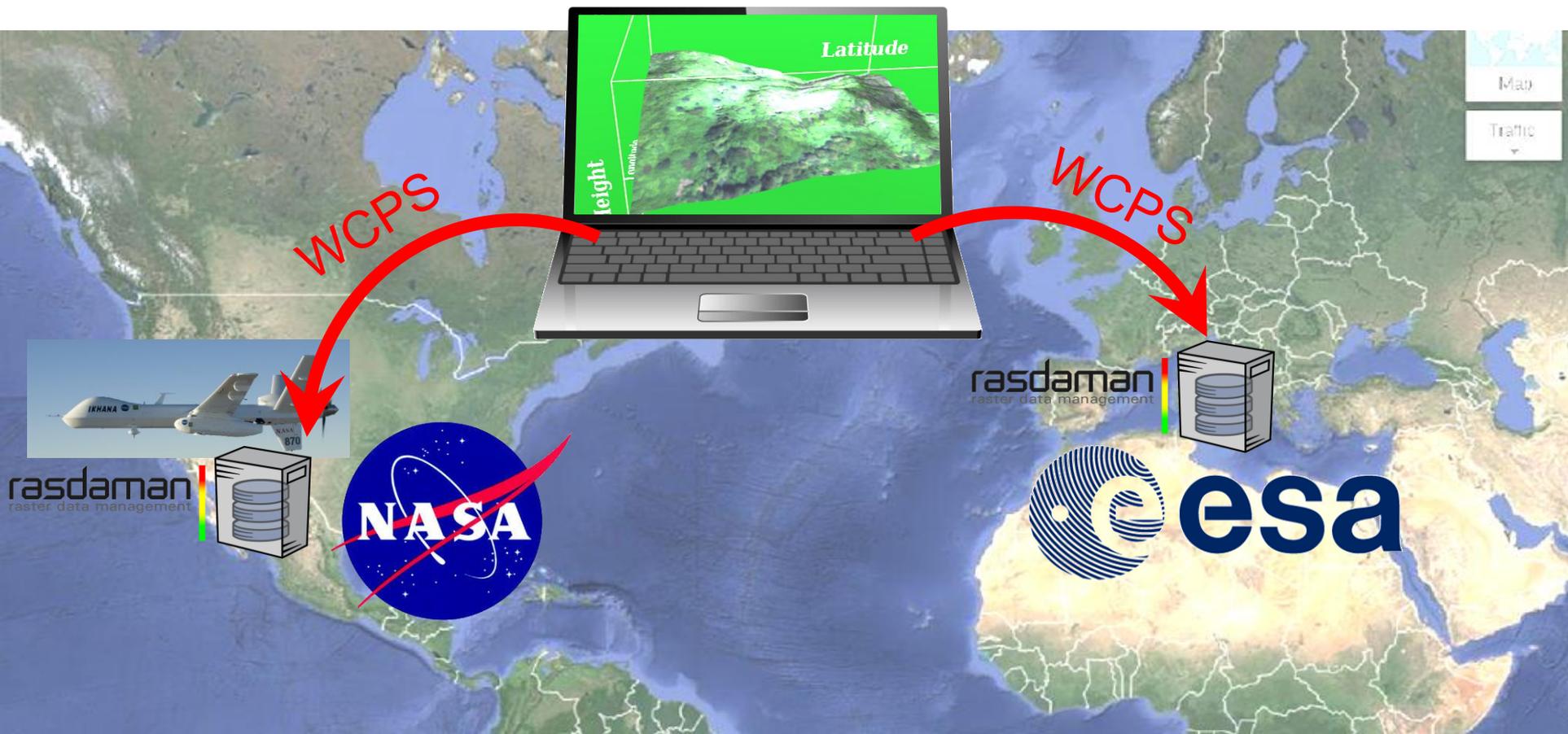
1 query → 1,000+ cloud nodes;
CPU + modern hw

[SIGMOD DANAC 2014]

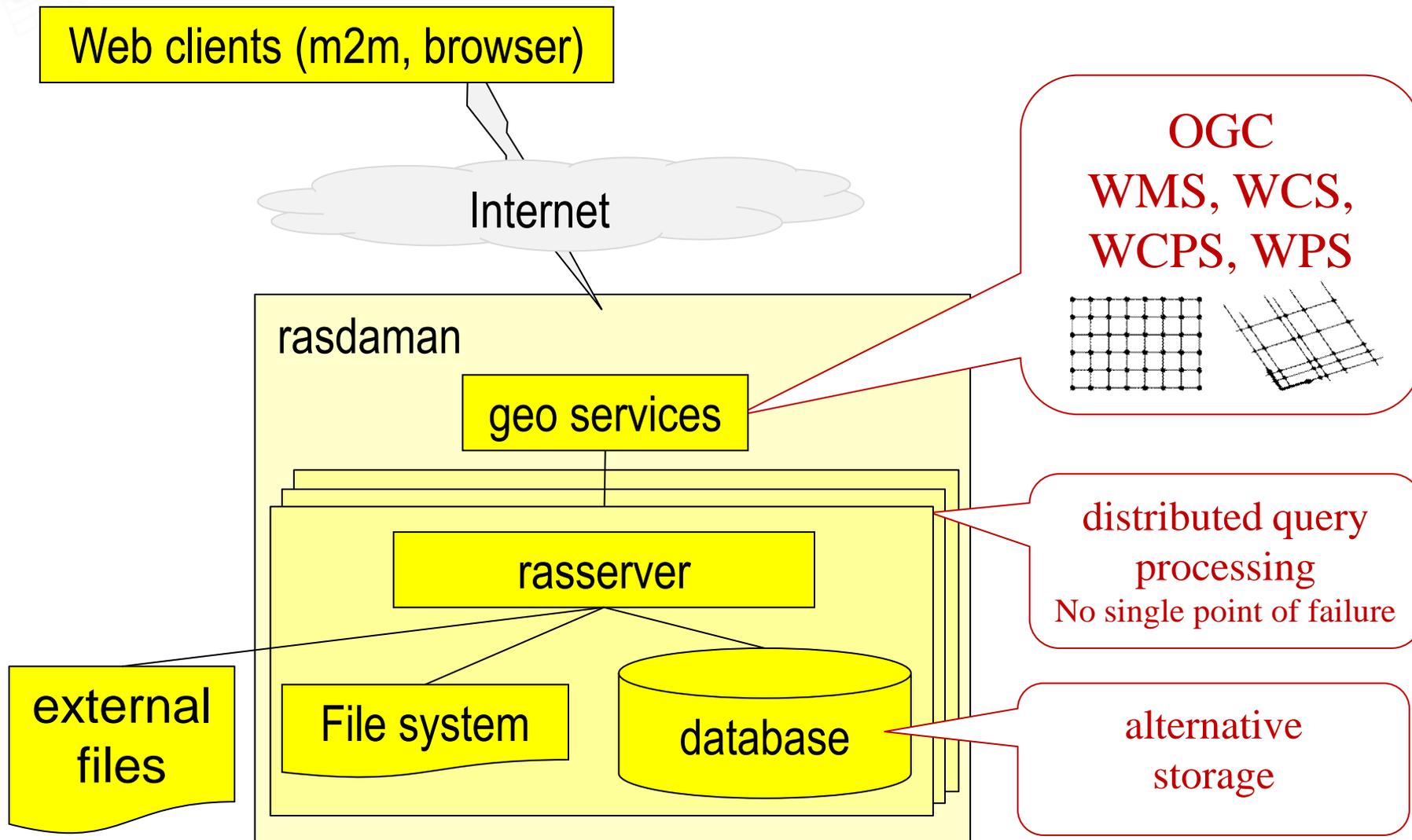


Secured Archive Integration

First-ever direct, **ad-hoc mix** from **protected** NASA & ESA services
in OGC WCS/WCPS Web client (EarthServer + CobWeb)



Scalable Geo Service Architecture



Science Data Use Cases



EarthServer: Datacubes At Your Fingertips

- **Agile Analytics** on Earth & Planetary **datacubes**
 - rasdaman + NASA WorldWind
 - Rigorously standards: OGC WMS + WCS + WCPS
 - 100s of TB online now, goal: **1+ Petabyte per cube**
- Intercontinental initiative, 3+3 years:
EU + US + AUS

Phase 1 review:

"proven evidence" that rasdaman will "significantly transform [how to] access and use data" ...and "with no doubt has been shaping the Big Earth Data landscape" ...





EarthServer Phase 1 & 2 Partners



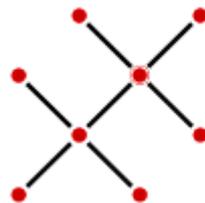
JACOBS
UNIVERSITY

rasdaman
raster data manager

MEEEO
Meteorological Environmental
Earth Observation



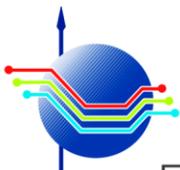
NCI



CITE

PML | Plymouth Marine
Laboratory

ECMWF



Ερευνητικό Κέντρο Αθηνά
Athena Research Center



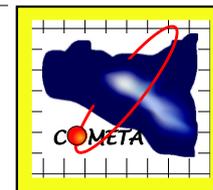
British
Geological Survey

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



Fraunhofer

EOX



Co-funded by
the European Union

www.earthserver.eu



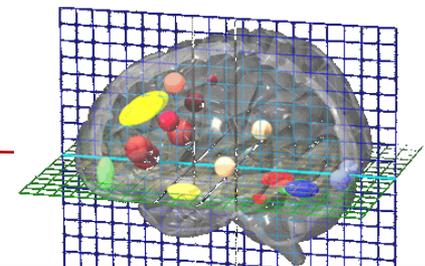
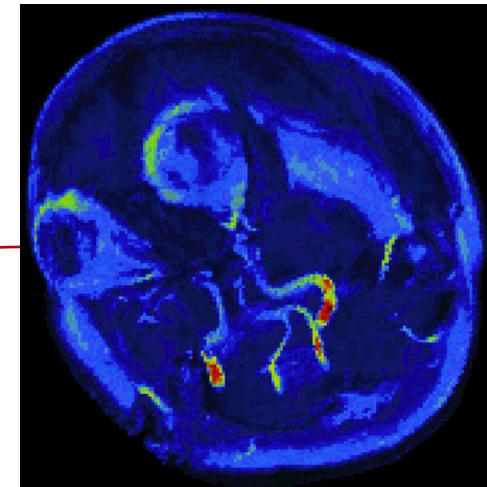
Use Case: Human Brain Imaging

- Research goal: understand structural-functional relations in human brain
- Experiments capture activity patterns (PET, fMRI)
 - Temperature, electrical, oxygen consumption, ...
- Ex: *“a parasagittal view of all scans containing critical Hippocampus activations, TIFF-coded.”*

```

select tiff( ht[ $1, ** , ** ] )
  from   HeadTomograms as ht,
        Hippocampus as mask
 where  count_cells( ht > $2 and mask )
        / count_cells( mask )
        > $3
    
```

\$1 = slicing position, \$2 = intensity threshold value, \$3 = confidence



Domains Investigated

■ Geo

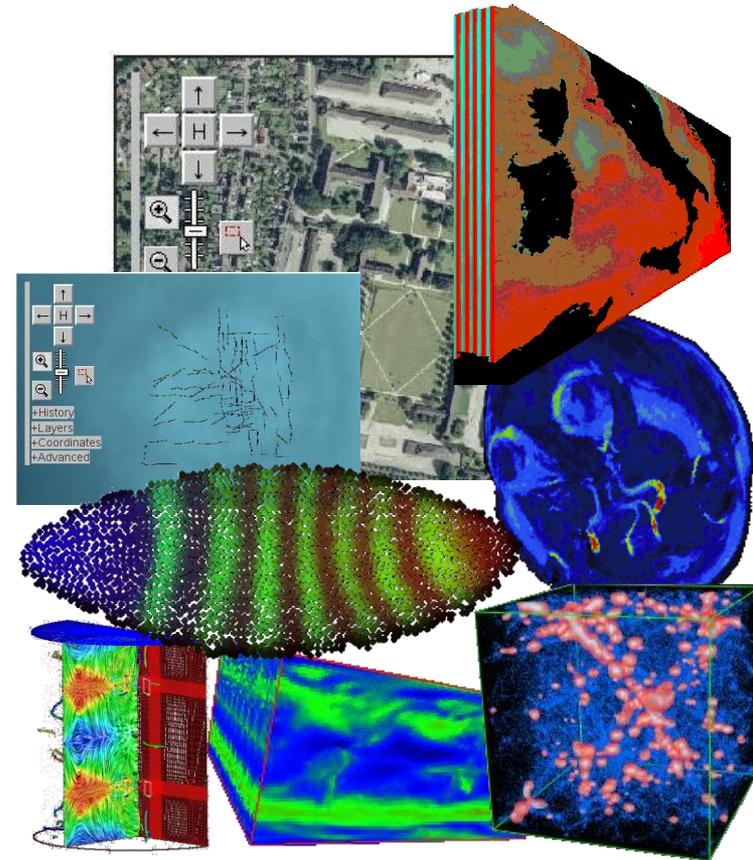
- Environmental sensor data, 1-D
- Satellite / seafloor maps, 2-D
- Geophysics (3-D x/y/z)
- Climate modelling (4-D, x/y/z/t)

■ Life science

- Gene expression simulation (3-D)
- Human brain imaging (3-D / 4-D)

■ Other

- Computational Fluid Dynamics (3-D)
- Astrophysics (4-D)
- Statistics (n-D)



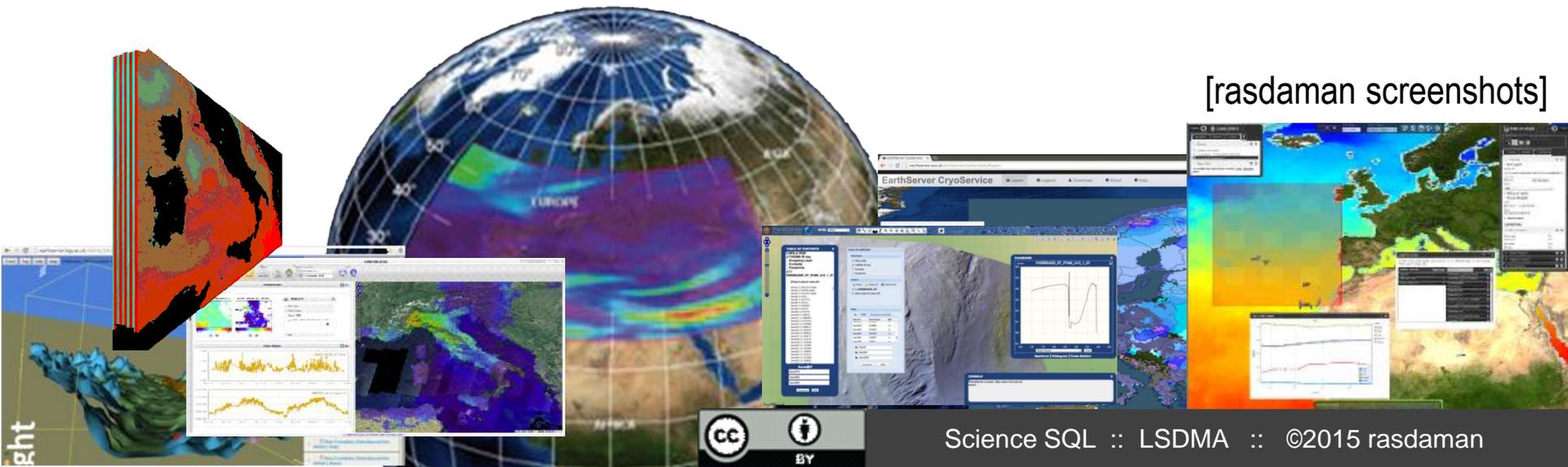
Conclusions

Everybody will have the data - users will go to best service

Data stewardship → service stewardship

flexibility, performance, visualization, tools, ...

cf. Array Databases like rasdaman



[rasdaman screenshots]