



## Re-organizing Earth Observation Data Storage to Support Temporal Analysis of Big Data

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![](_page_6_Figure_0.jpeg)

### **Current Data Organization**

![](_page_7_Picture_1.jpeg)

AIRS.2017.10.29.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17303161840.hdf
AIRS.2017.10.30.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17304144754.hdf
AIRS.2017.10.31.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17305141729.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.01.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17306150758.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.02.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17307140216.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.03.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17310121421.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.04.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17310142829.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.05.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17311141745.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.06.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17313131129.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.07.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17313124354.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.08.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17313144044.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.09.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17317101251.hdf
AIRS.2017.11.10.L3.RetStd	IR001.v6.0.31.0.G17315162221.hdf

2017-10-30720:25:44 2017-10-31T18:56:04 2017-11-01T18:26:14 2017-11-02T19:11:25 2017-11-03T18:11:46 2017-11-06T17:17:47 2017-11-06T19:32:48 2017-11-07T19:32:58 2017-11-09T18:18:20 2017-11-09T17:48:19 2017-11-09T19:48:20 2017-11-13T15:19:09 2017-11-11T21:33:51

#### **Current Data Organization**

AIRS. 2017. 2017. 10. 31	2017-11-01T18:26:14
AIRS.2017. 0.31.0.G1730414 AIRS.2017. 2017.11.01.0.31.0.G1730514	2017-11-02T19:11:25
AIRS.2017. 0.31.0.G1730619 AIRS.2017. 2017.11.02. 0.31.0.G1730714	2017-11-03T18:11:46
AIRS.2017. AIRS.2017. .2017.11.03.	2017-11-06T17:17:47
AIRS.2017. AIRS.2017. AIRS.2017. 2017.11.04. .31.0.61731114 .31.0.61731313	2017-11-06T19:32:48
AIRS.2017. 2017.11.05 .31.0.G1731314	2017-11-07T19:32:58
AIRS.2017. .2017.11.06.	<sup>22</sup> 2017-11-09T18:18:20

![](_page_9_Picture_0.jpeg)

# How does time slice organization affect analysis performance?

Data Set: North America Land Data Assimilation System

Temporal Resolution: Hourly

Spatial Resolution: 0.125 deg resolution (464 x 224)

Variable: Air Temperature @ 2m

Calculation: Average over time at each grid point

Hardware: MacBook Air

**Software**: *ncra* from netCDF Command Operators (nco)

![](_page_10_Picture_0.jpeg)

# How does time slice organization affect analysis performance?

![](_page_10_Figure_2.jpeg)

# Hmmm...what if we pre-aggregate? For 2 years of data... Original Thin-sliced data: 17544 files Aggregated into Yearly Files: 2 files

Data organization	Number of files	Elapsed time to process
1 Hour / File	17544	461 s
1 Year / File	2	66 s

![](_page_12_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Meanwhile, back at the ranch archive...

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

# EOSDIS archive volumes are slated to grow quickly over the next several years

![](_page_13_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### EOSDIS migration to the cloud brings several benefits

#### Large Volume Data Storage

All datasets stored in common Web Object Storage archive

**Scalable Compute** Provision based on need

Cost by use

#### **Cloud Native Compute**

Analytics

#### Cloud compute services enhance implementation

![](_page_14_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### "Scalable Compute" comes with a catch...

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### **Cloud-based Data Parallelism**

![](_page_16_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### **Cloud-based Data Parallelism**

![](_page_17_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### A user journey through data analysis on the cloud

Processor	Data org.	No. of files	Storage Type	Elapsed time
MacBook	1 Hr / File	17544	Local SSD	461 s
t2.xlarge	1 Hr / File	17544	Local SSD	97 s
MacBook	1 Hr / File	2	Local SSD	66 s
t2.xlarge	1 Yr / File	2	Network	56 s
t2.xlarge	1 Yr / File	2	Local SSD	39 s
t2.xlarge multi-proc.	1 Yr / File	2	Local SSD	20 s
2 * t2.xlarge multi-proc.	1 Yr / File	2	Local SSD	11 s

t2.xlarge = 4 vCPU, 8 GB memory, \$0.1856/hr

SSD = Solid State Drive

![](_page_19_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Journey Cost in Time and Treasure

## 1.5 Days from a standing start\*

\*Thanks, Anaconda and nco!

![](_page_19_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Summary: How to run fast

- 1. Process on fast cloud CPUs
- 2. Reorganize the data (space-time tiles)
- 3. Get data onto fast storage
- 4. Use all the CPUs on the virtual machine
- 5. Use multiple virtual machines

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_22_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Why not reorganize ALL the data in the cloud?

- 1. First Rule of Archive Club: Nobody modifies the original data in Archive Club.
- 2. But: a second copy of all the data costs a lot of money
- 3. Live data streams mean ever-changing tiles
- 4. Users may be confused by the quasi-duplication

![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Data Bursting

#### Manual Curation

- Burst Based on User Requests / Votes
- > Data Expeditions
- Automatic Curation
  - > Event-triggered
  - ➤ "Data finds Data"\*

\*Jeff Jonas, http://jeffjonas.typepad.com/jeff\_jonas/2009/07/data-finds-data.html

![](_page_24_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Data Bursting Opportunities

- Multi-dataset suites for studying Earth systems
- Bespoke gridding / projection schemes
- Rapid assembly of data suites in response to events

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

## **Data Bursting Challenges**

- Reproducibility:
  - freeze-dry suites and store in low-temperature storage?
- Provenance:
  - bind to or place inside data?
- Choosing:
  - lightweight proposal process?
  - base on data impact?

![](_page_26_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

CPU	Central Processing Unit
EOSDIS	Earth Observing System Data and Information System
nco	netCDF Command Operators
netCDF	Network Common Data Form
SSD	Solid State Drive