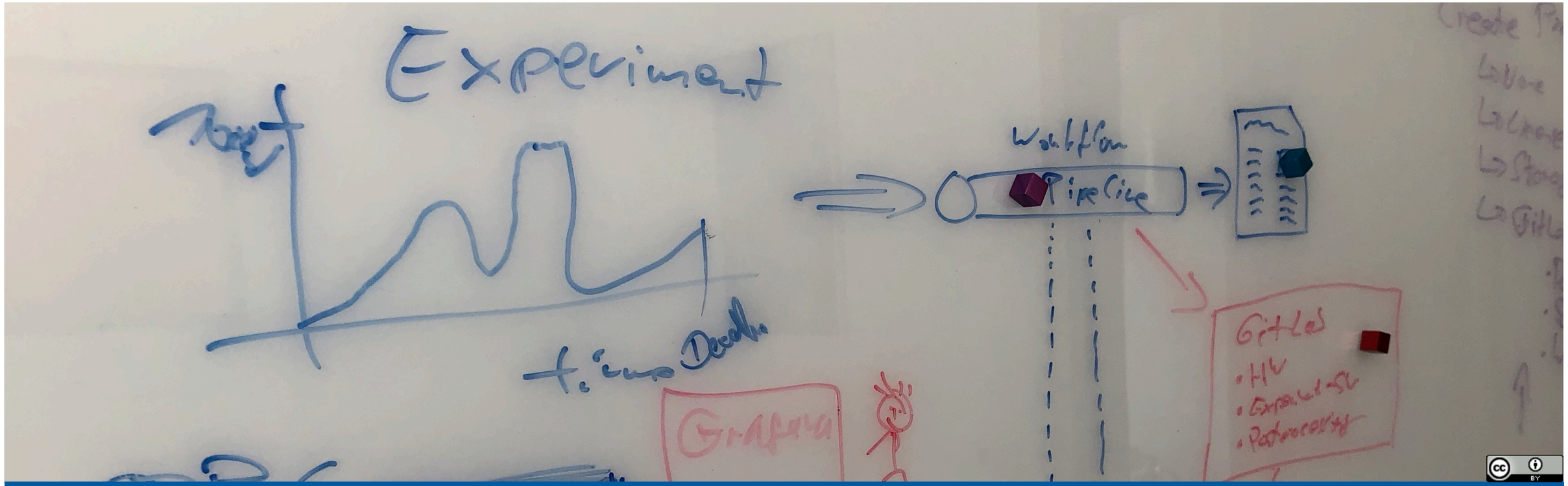


Connecting Processes to Data via Meta-Data

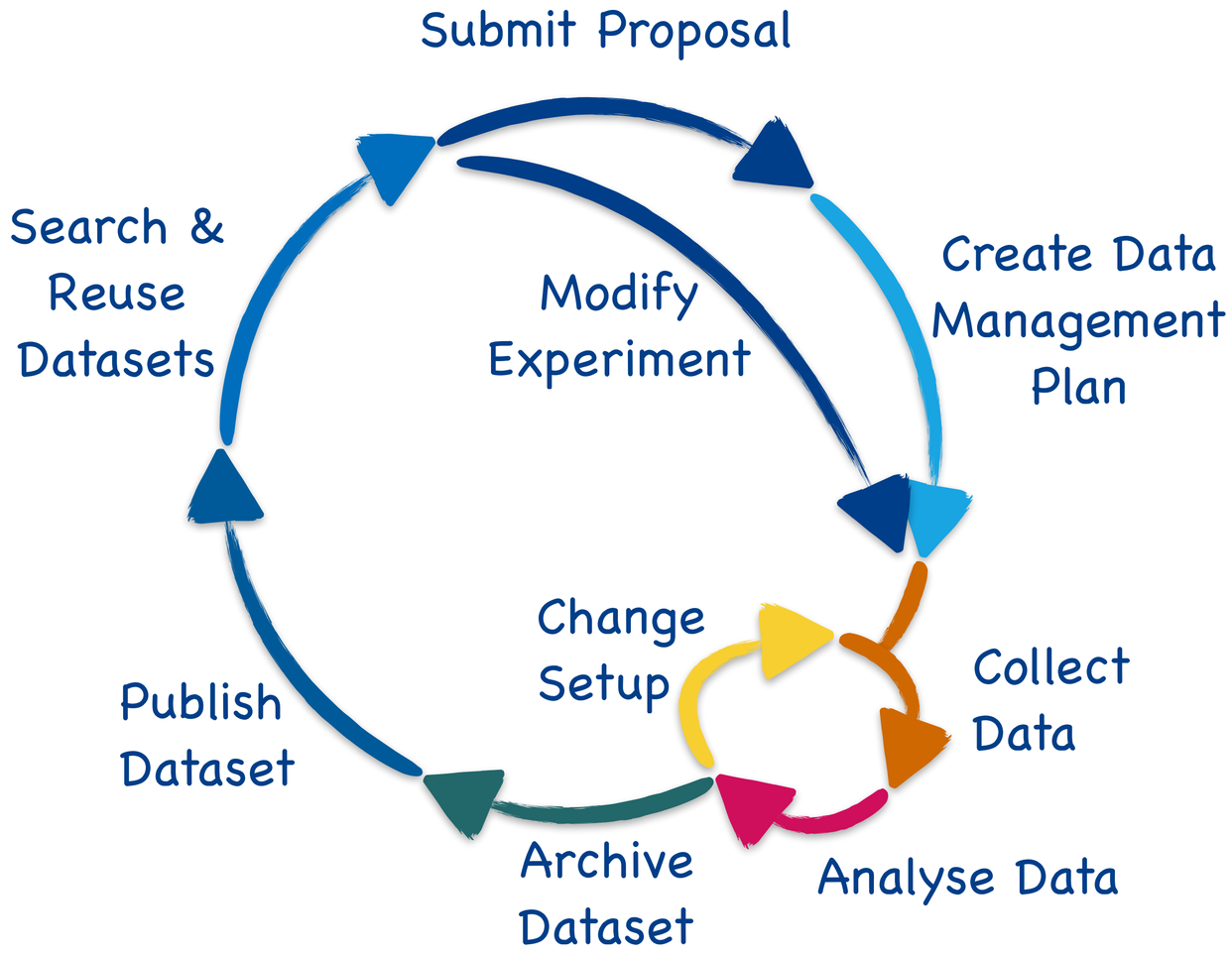
Perspectives of Data collection and Exchange

Thrill WP5 ML Workshop, HZDR, February 2024

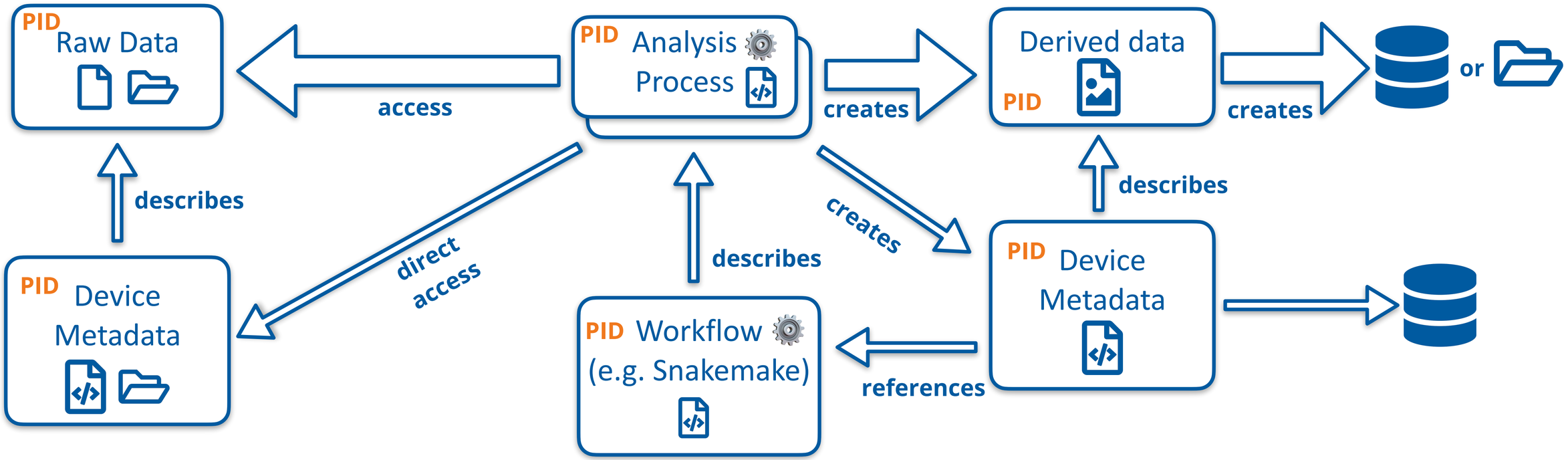
Oliver Knodel // contact: o.knodel@hzdr.de

Our Challenge: An End-to-End Digital Data Lifecycle

- We support many steps of our different research experiment (matter, energy and health) with tools:
  - Electronic lab notebook (**E-Logbook**),
  - Interactive analysis,
  - Publication of datasets,
  - Scientific workflow management,
  - Handle generation and management.
- A uniform and smooth access to and between all services and **processes** in a digital ecosystem is necessary.
- The description and interconnection between all linked resources through metadata is essential to create a **comprehensible** and **FAIR** experiment.

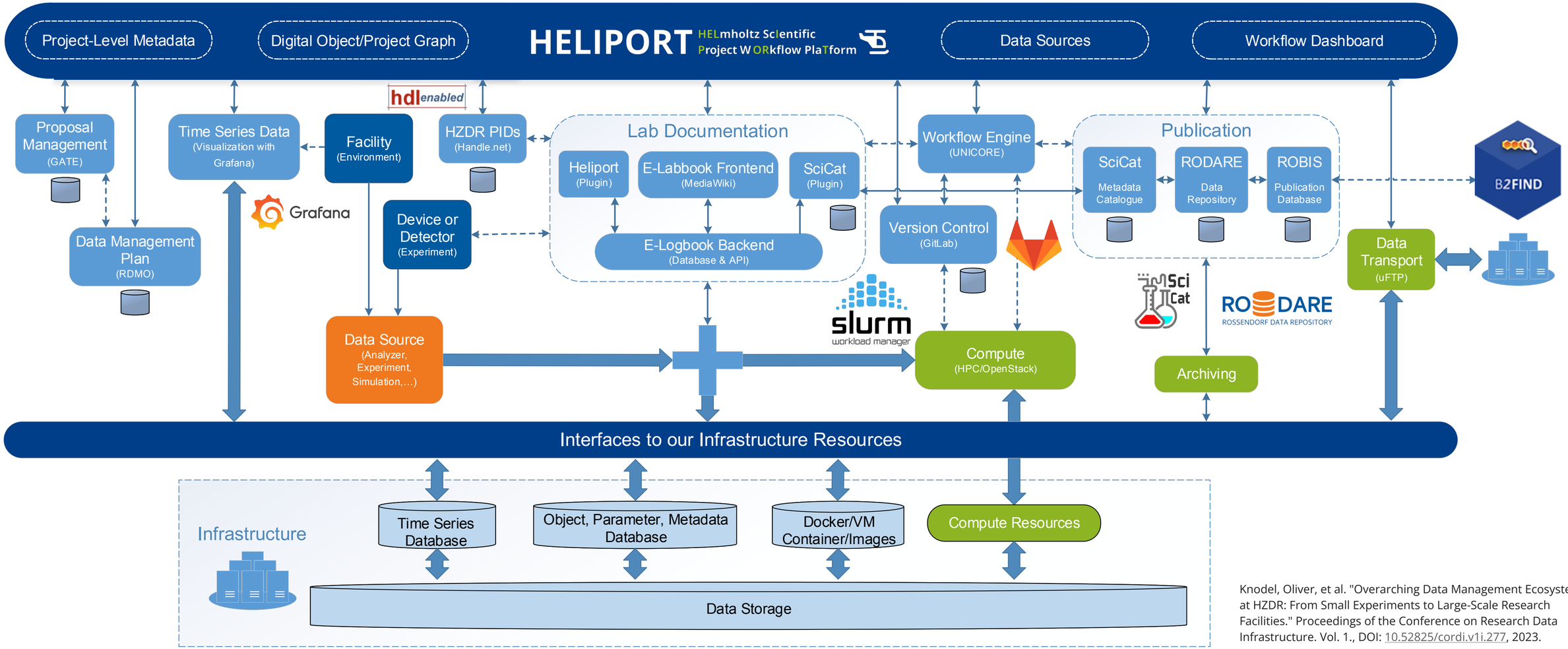


Connecting Processes to Data via Meta-Data



- The entry point is usually the raw data set that is generated from the test setup (e.g. detector, camera)
- Each data product should be described by a (standardised) metadata schema
- Process (or workflows) can access the RAW data via the corresponding metadata (with associated identifier)
- Workflows themselves should be described regarding the FAIR principles
- Derived data should contain additional descriptive metadata and an exchangeable data format (e.g. HELPMI)
- **PIDs** (e.g. Handles, DOIS) are essential to provide persistent identifier for data and metadata

Digital Research Landscapes at HZDR

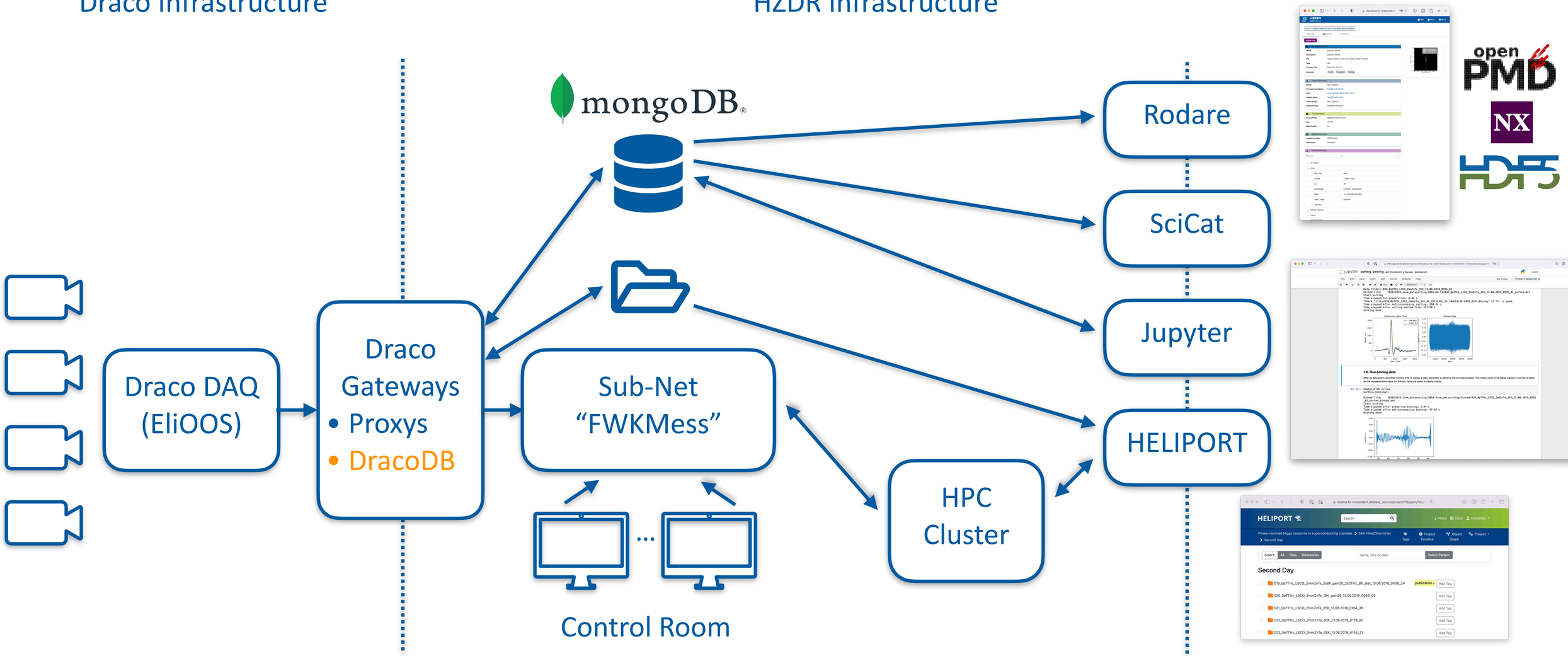


Knodel, Oliver, et al. "Overarching Data Management Ecosystem at HZDR: From Small Experiments to Large-Scale Research Facilities." Proceedings of the Conference on Research Data Infrastructure. Vol. 1., DOI: 10.52825/cordi.v1i.277, 2023.

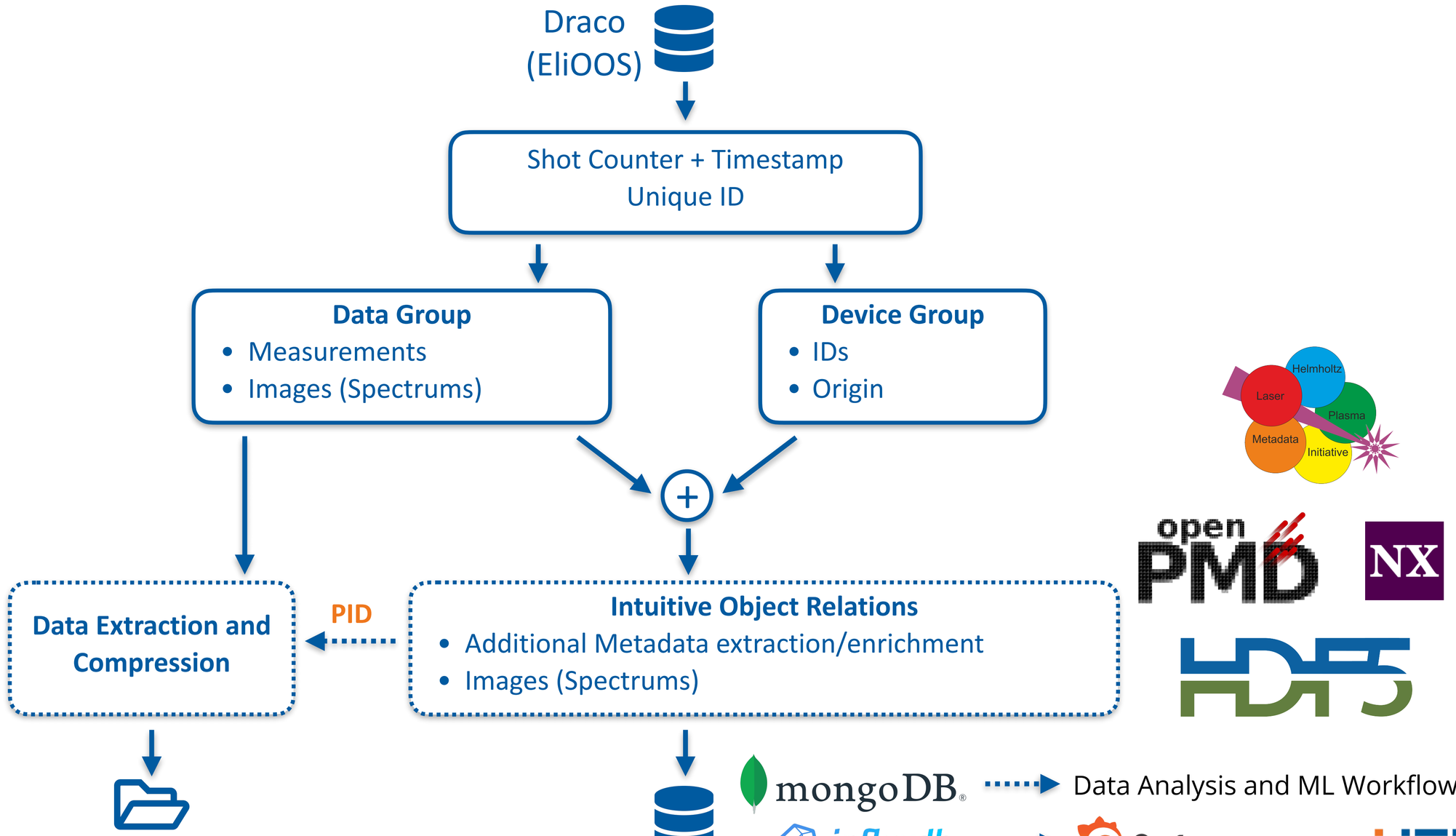
Draco Data Flow for Advanced Data Management

Draco Infrastructure

HZDR Infrastructure

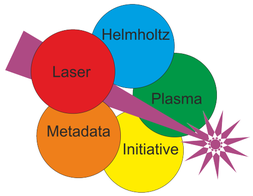


Extended Draco Data Pipeline (to fully take advantage of the HZDR infrastructure)



Computational Workflows (Processes) and Data Management (MetaData)

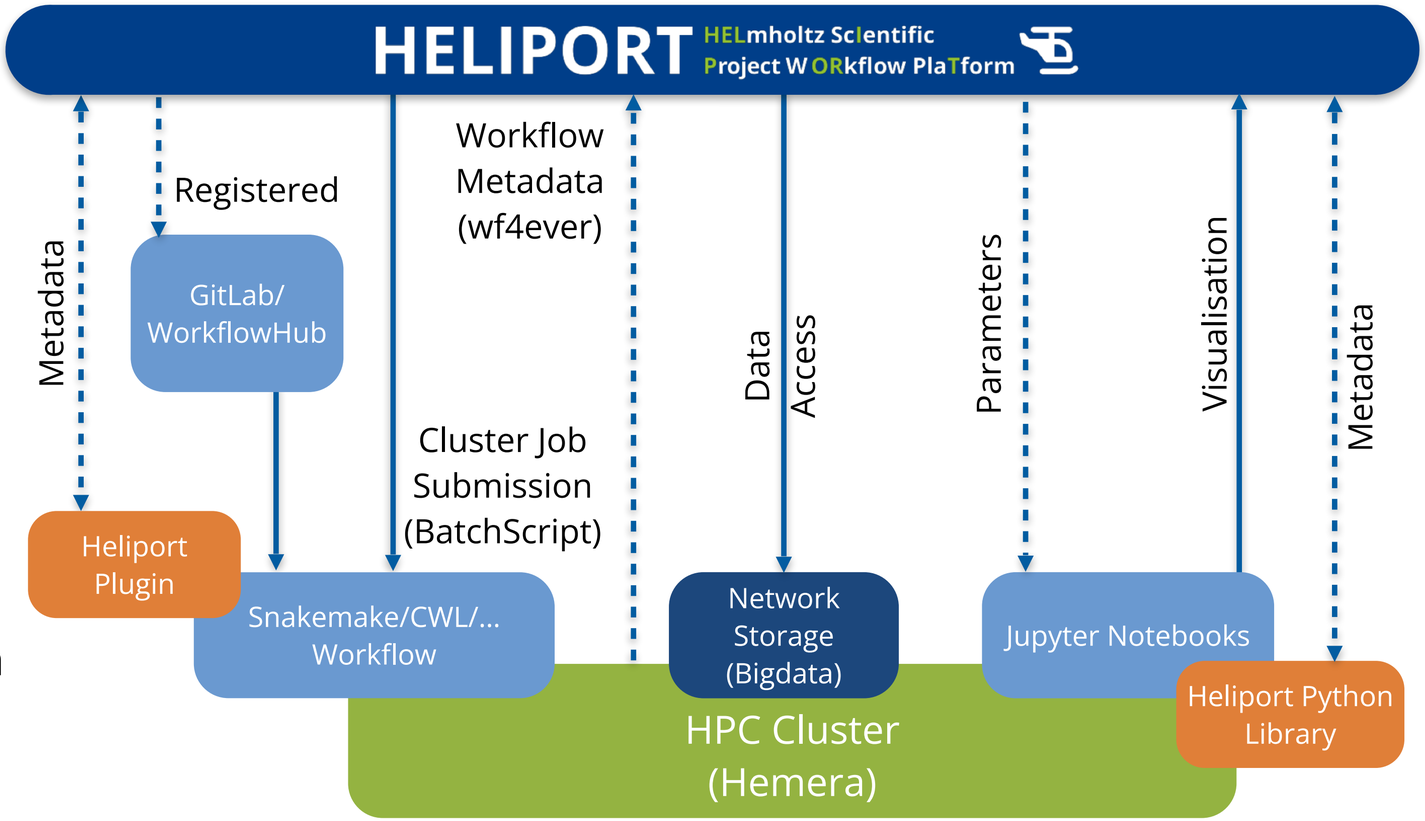
- In our HZDR infrastructure, the description of (recurring) work can be automatised with computational workflows.
- Workflows enable deeper insights and further Big Data / ML methods that are comprehensible and shareable.
- Workflows enable FA**IR**.
- With interchangeable, standards-based metadata, workflows can be used in different RIs to complete **FA**IR.



DAG of an ML Workflow in Snakemake based on “Machine Learning State-of-the-Art with Uncertainties”; DOI: 2204.05173

Workflow Architecture at HZDR (in development)

- HELIPORT offers an infrastructure which permits the integration of various workflow languages and access modes to HPC infrastructures.
- The infrastructure keeps track of and collects the metadata and enables access to all resources involved.
- Next steps:
  - Python library sending workflow information directly to HELIPORT,
  - Provision of provenance information from Jupyter notebooks,
  - Use case: **PIConGPU**



HELIPORT

HELmholtz Sc**I**entific
Project W**OR**kflow Pla**T**form

heliport.hzdr.de

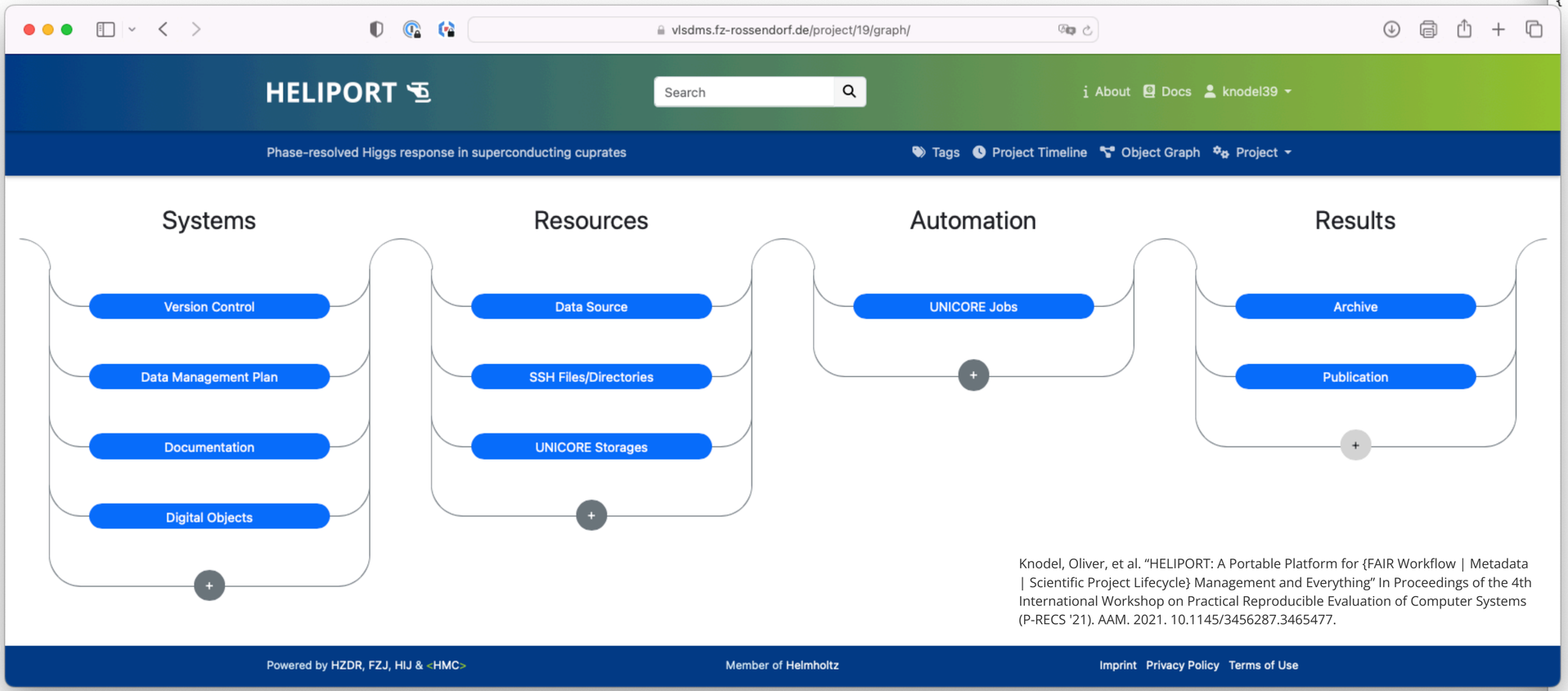
> The HELIPORT project aims at developing a platform which accommodates the **complete life cycle** of a scientific project and links all corresponding programs, systems and workflows to create a more **FAIR** and comprehensible project description using **APIs**.

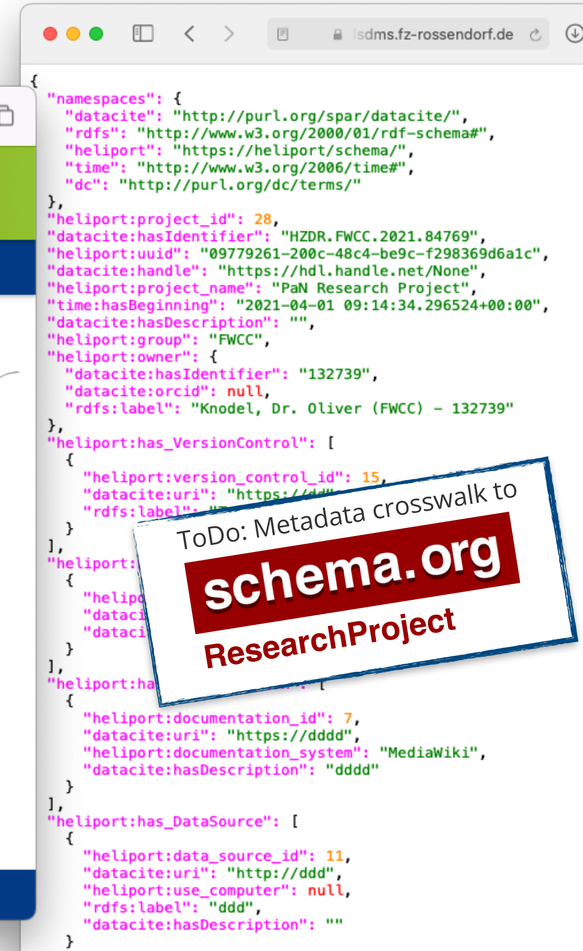
Project Members:

HZDR HELMHOLTZ ZENTRUM DRESDEN ROSSENDORF
HI JENA Helmholtz Institute Jena
JÜLICH FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

Funded by:

HMC HELMHOLTZ Metadata Collaboration



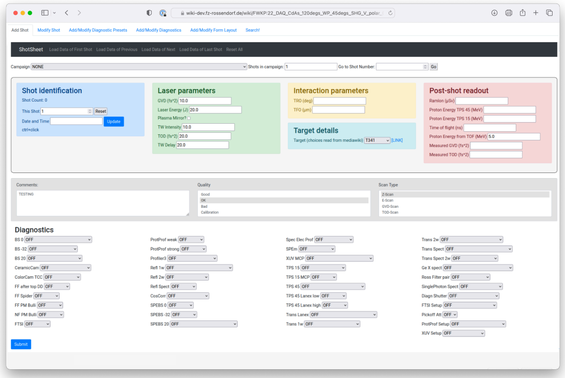


Knodel, Oliver, et al. "HELIPORT: A Portable Platform for {FAIR Workflow | Metadata | Scientific Project Lifecycle} Management and Everything" In Proceedings of the 4th International Workshop on Practical Reproducible Evaluation of Computer Systems (P-RECS '21). AAM. 2021. 10.1145/3456287.3465477.

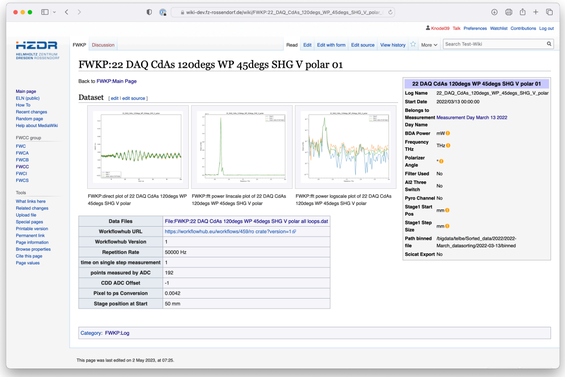
Metadata Catalogue SciCat and Data Repository RODARE (Draft)

Curated Metadata Source

ExperimentLogging app (ExL)



E-Logbook



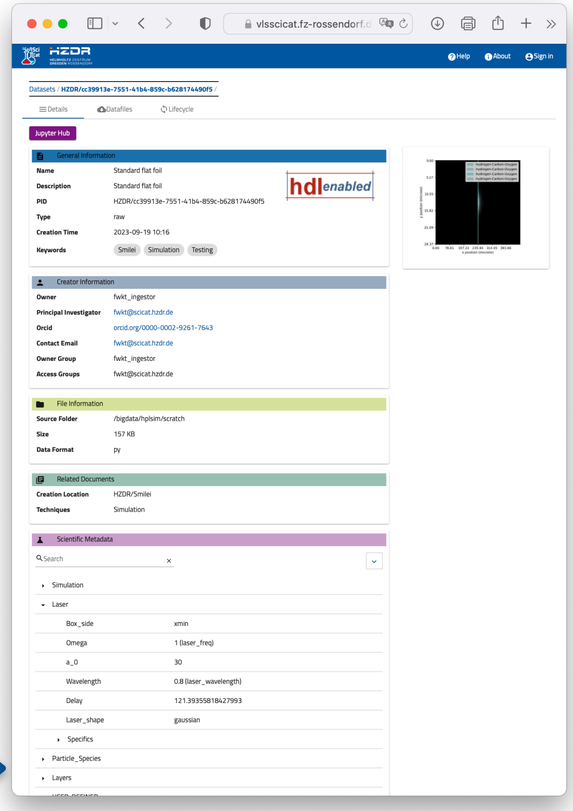
Metadata from Experiment/Simulation

Fully Automated Process for DRACO

Public Metadata Catalogue

DAPHNE 4NFDI

SciCat



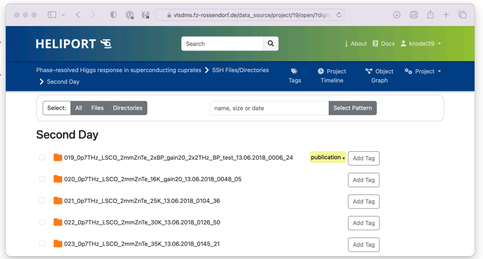
Subsequent Access to Data

Findable Accessible Interoperable Reusable

RODARE

Dataset

HELIPORT



Filesystem

Tape Archive

Conclusions

- Access to data via metadata and PIDs is required to enable ML according to the FAIR criteria
- Connecting Systems, services and processes using APIs for Metadata exchange is essential.
- Metadata and data should follow data standards and schemas to allow exchange of research products and to provide **FAIR** and **comprehensible** research.
- The computational workflows are essential to automate recurring processes.