



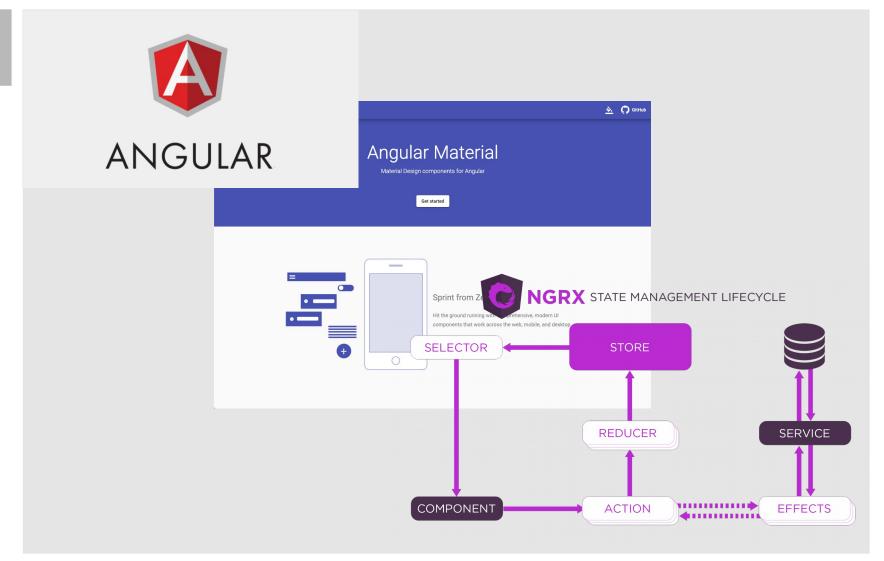


**Luke Gorman - Software Engineer (Paul Scherrer Institut)** 

- Data catalog management system for scientific data
- Aims to support the management of the whole data lifecycle
- Open source (https://github.com/scicatproject)
- Modular design to cope with evolving requirements from scientists
- Technical architecture based on Microservices with the latest web technologies



### The Stack - Client





- Built using Angular and Ngrx
- Created with Typescript
- Component based architecture to reuse throughout the application
- Based on Angular Material Widget Set
- Responsive, Standards compliant

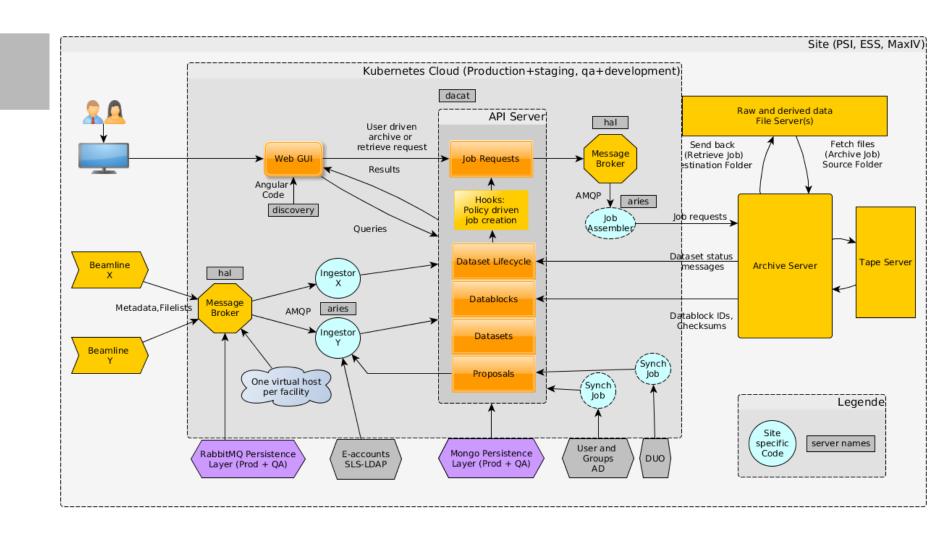


#### The Stack - Back End





## Overall Data Catalog Architecture



- Allows to add metadata to your files to give them more meaning
- Allows you to organize data and make the data findable
- Allows you to publish your data and make it citable via a digital object identifier (DOI)
- Can be used both for raw (experiment) data and derived (analysis results) data



#### 1. Define Datasets

- Simply list all the file names that logically belong to a measurement (e.g. a data taking run). In the simplest case this is just the name of a folder: all files within are taken as the dataset files
- Define data ownership by assigning a p-group via Digital user Office DUO. Only members of the pgroup get access to the data. Membership defined by beamline manager BM or principal investigator PI
- Define minimal administrative metadata (more is possible)

```
{
    "principalInvestigator": "federica.marone@psi.ch",
    "creationLocation": "/PSI/SLS/TOMCAT",
    "sourceFolder": "/data/experiment/run/17",
    "type": "raw",
    "ownerGroup":"p16623"
}
```



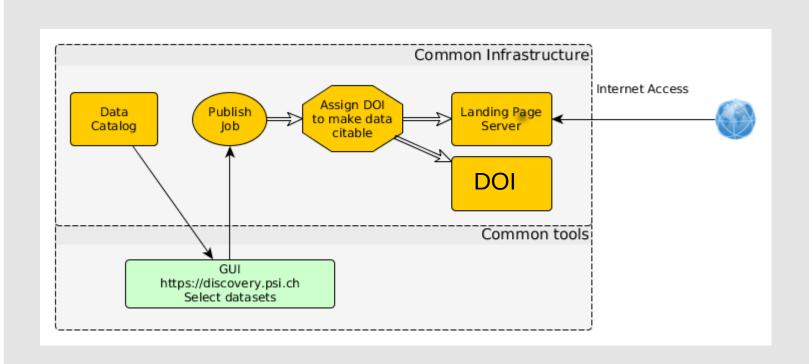
#### 2. Define Scientific Metadata

- The definition of scientific meta data is completely up to the scientific discipline.
- Ideally follow a standard if it exists, e.g. Nexus based HDF5 files
- Scientific metadata can also be added later
- Just an example:

```
"beamlineParameters": {
    "Monostripe": "Ru/C",
    "Ring current": {
        "v": 0.402246,
        "п": "А"
    "Beam energy": {
        "v": 22595,
        "u": "eV"
},
"detectorParameters": {
    "Objective": 20,
    "Scintillator": "LAG 20um",
    "Exposure time": {
        "v": 0.4,
        """: """
}...
```



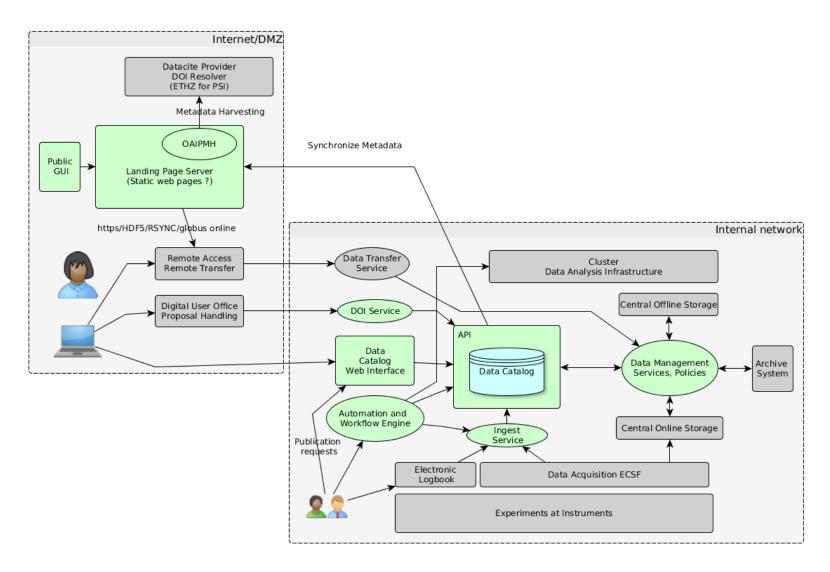
## How it works: publishing data



Driven by researchers who want to publish in a journal

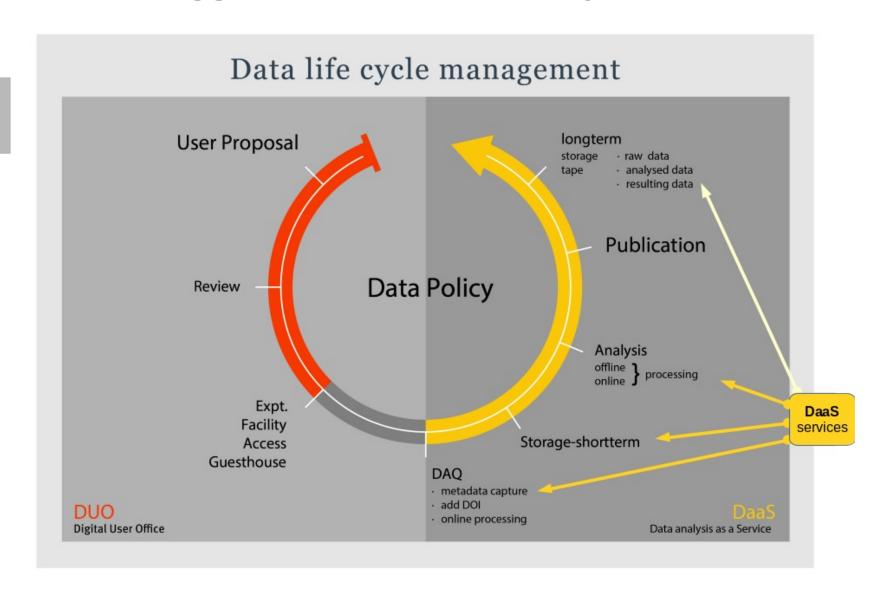


# Architecture Update for Publication Workflow





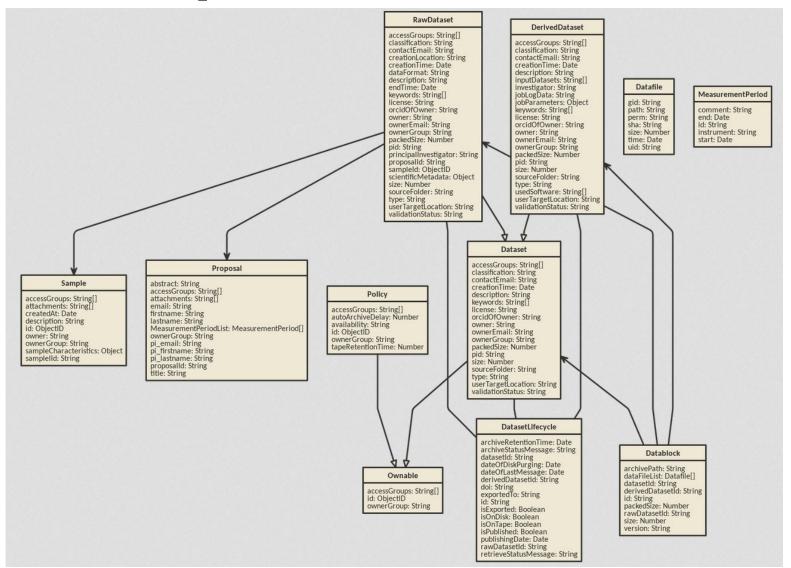
## Bigger Picture: Data Lifecycle



- MongoDB backend
- NoSQL Document based storage, collections, "schemaless"
- Map/Reduce/Facet Aggregation queries
- Powerful indexing and support for file storage
- Fault tolerant and drivers for most languages

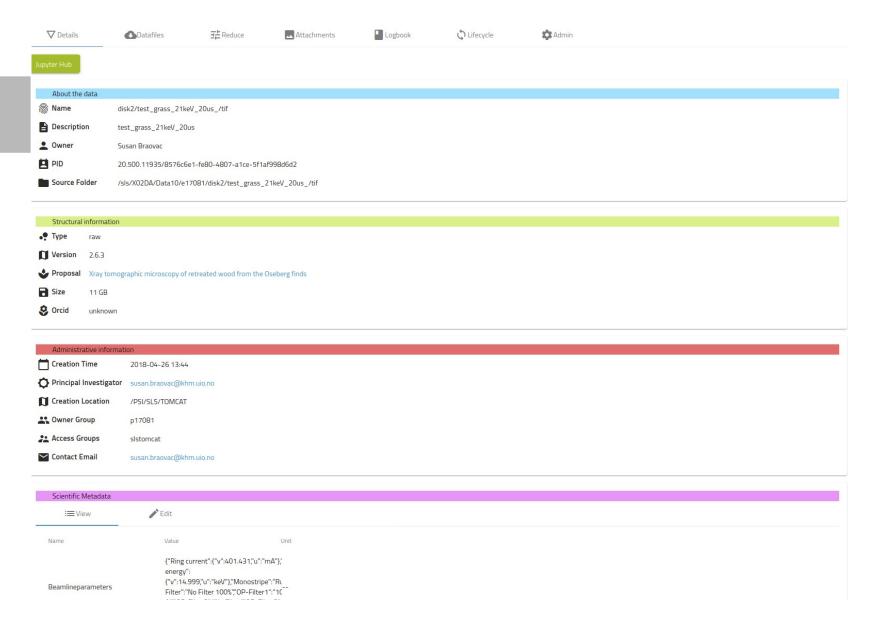


# Data Model: Raw/Derived Datasets, Proposals...



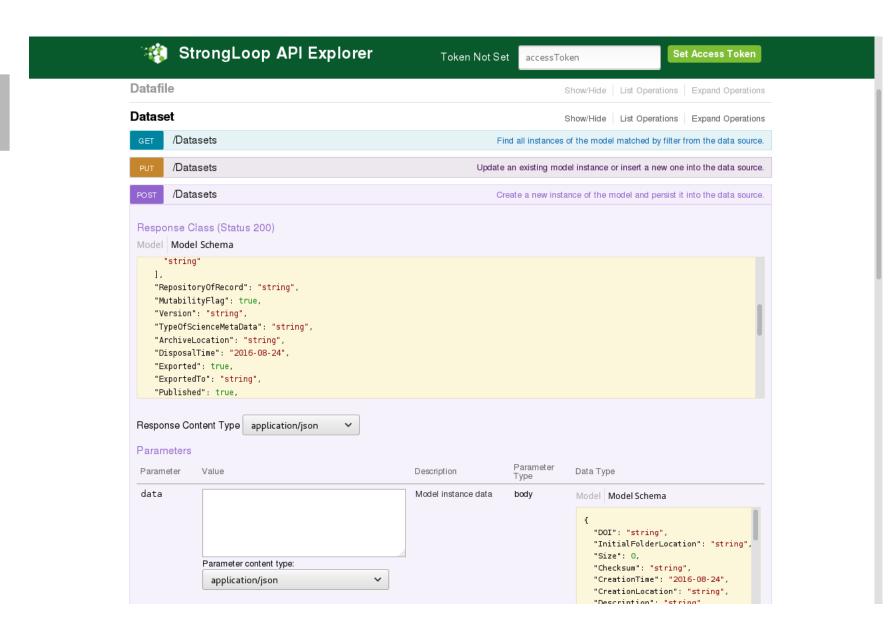


### Metadata



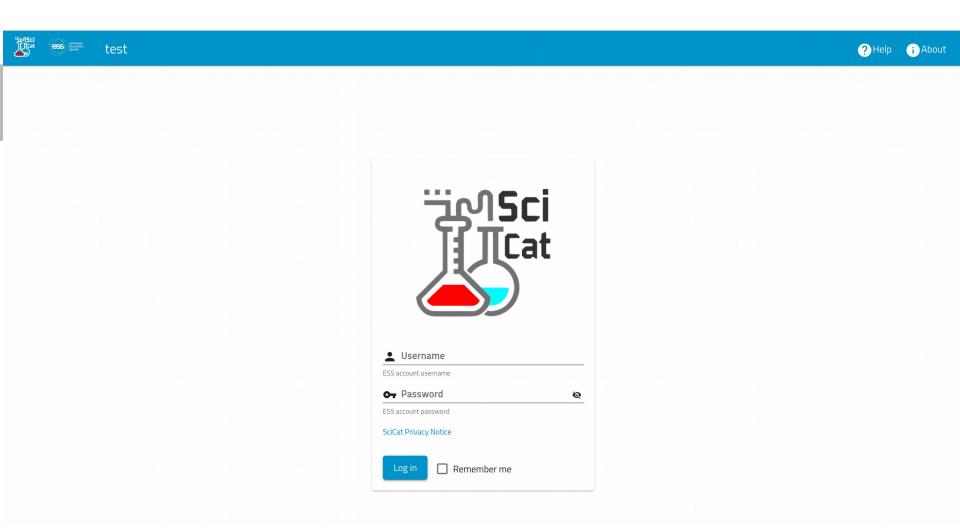


## Screenshot of API Explorer



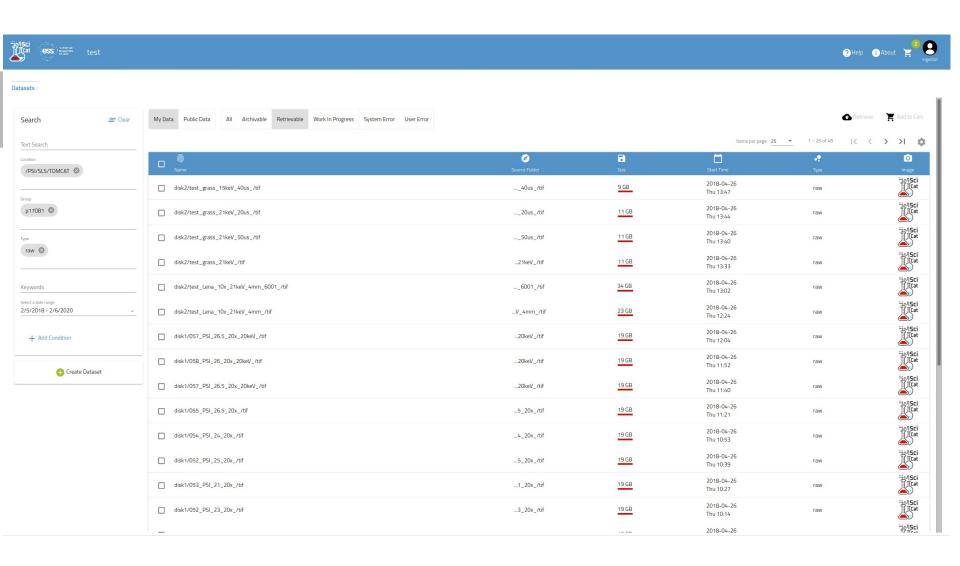


# Frontend Login



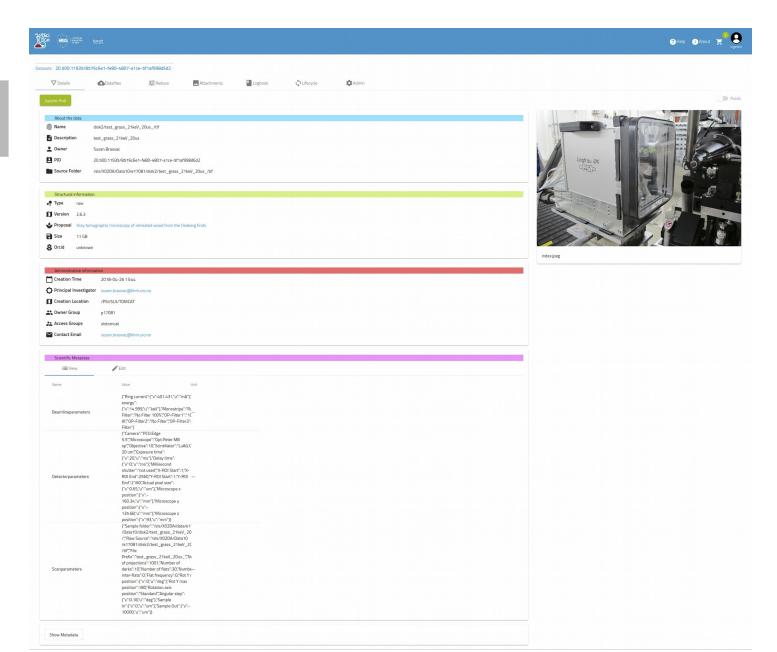


## **Dataset Listing and Navigation**

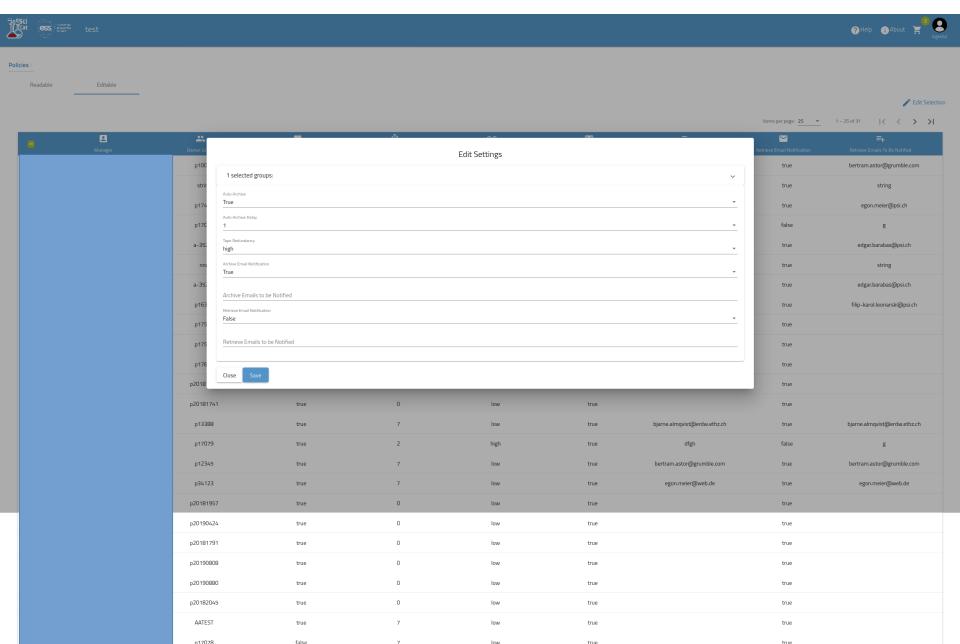




### Dataset and Attachments







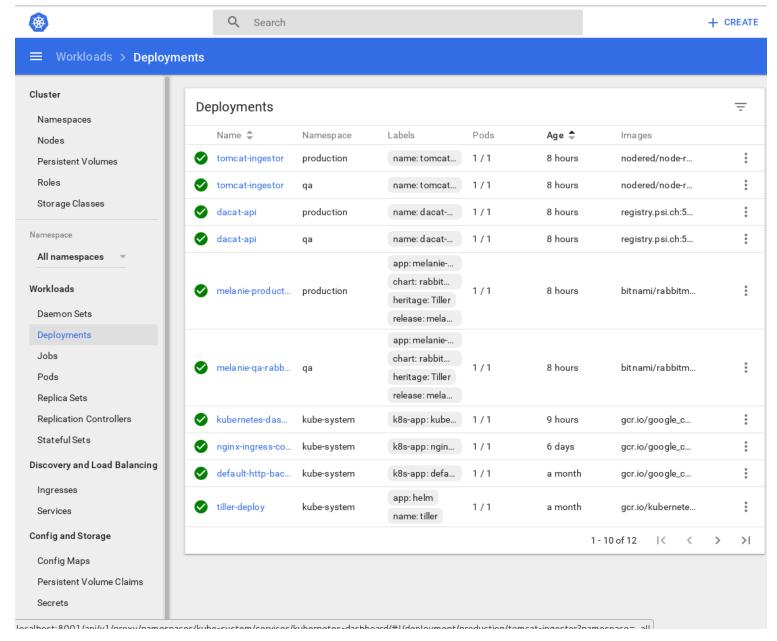


## Management and deployment

- Different deployment options, with and without container technology are available
- Preferred method is via a Kubernetes cluster
- Each microservice is built into a docker file and saved in a registry
- Kubernetes and Helm package manager deploys the containers and handles:
  - Routing
  - Scaling
  - Server failures
  - Updates



## Kubernetes Management Dashboard





## SciChat - Log Book

