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## WebDat: Bridging the Gap between Unstructured and Structured Data

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### Outline

### Management of Unstructured and Structured Data

- Structured vs. unstructured data
- Data management challenge in R&D environment
- Concept of integrated data management system

#### WebDat Design

- Design goals
- Required functionality
- Interaction with the system
- Lifecycle of information access
- WebDat Implementation
  - Technologies
  - Deployment
  - User interface
  - On-line generated reports
  - Web service
- Conclusion
  - Features
  - Summary

- Metadata
- Contents
- Automatic processing

# I. Management of Unstructured and Structured Data

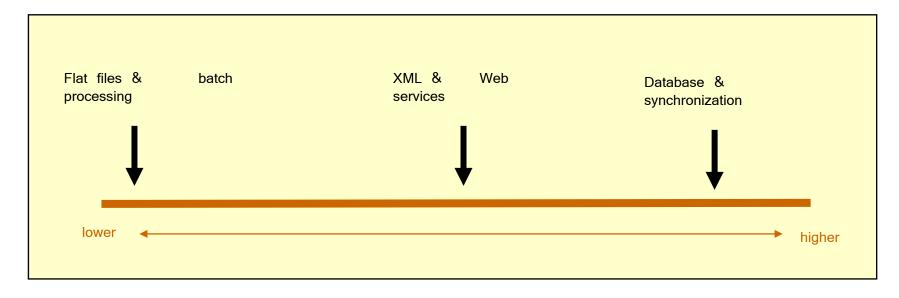
### Structured & Unstructured Data

- Information systems have grown around structured data made up of fields, columns, tables, indices; very predictable, static and ordered environment.
- The unstructured data have unknown organization and consist of documents, spreadsheets, rich media information; rather disorderly and fairly dynamic environment.
- Two major classes of data management systems evolved:
  - DBMS to manage homogenous, well-typed structured data.
  - CMS to manage non-traditional, heterogeneous, unstructured contents.
- Information regardless of its format, source, location has to be easily managed, searched and accessed. Access to all data is needed.

Systems that will provide an integrated, uniform access to heterogeneous information are needed.



### Levels of Structure in Data



The level of structure of data provided by various data management and exchange models.



### R&D Data Management Challenges

- There exist production systems as well as rapidly developed systems.
- Information ranges from well-structured, homogeneous, and stable (well-suited for DBMS) to unstructured collections of data or documents (well-suited for CMS).
- Data is owned and kept by several groups and individuals in various formats and locations.
- Systems have different level of completeness in data handling and configuration management.
- Information about DAQ systems varies since they range from configurable to single-purpose systems (possibly tailorable via parameter files).



### Concept of Integrated System

- Create a set of common and necessary metadata that is configurable via UI.
- Use common metadata for unstructured data in files and structured data in databases.
- Define metadata first and create tests and upload data, contents and comments later.
- Allow for manual and programmatic access.

### II. WebDat: Design



### WebDat Design Goals

Develop a Web-based system using a database to organize data and documents pertaining to tests. The system will allow for sharing information and results. It will also:

- Adapt to various levels of integration and maturity of DAQ systems.
- Allow registering and cataloging data and related documents for each test.
- Keep data and analysis results organized, searchable and accessible (allow searching and navigating to data).
- Authenticate and control access (passwords, groups).
- Integrate documents and data.
- Preserve information about the DAQ system, test procedure, data acquisition system, data reduction, etc. (as much as supplied)

### WebDat Functionality

#### Maintain information about systems and subjects

- Keep information about measurement infrastructure (facilities, stands, hardware, software, versions).
- Register new test types and series.
- Register new subject types, subject series and subjects.

#### Register new tests/upload data and documents

- Register tests (measurements) and relate them to infrastructure.
- Store data for a registered test (user file upload, programmatic file upload or data inserts).
- Store any documents pertaining to the test (test plans, reports, screenshots, configurations, etc.).
- Add comments to stored tests about documents, results, etc.

#### Retrieve/search/download data and documents

- Retrieve (download) all submitted documents and data files.
- Search tests using subject names, dates, test types, etc.
- View reports generated on-line from data (limited to 'installed reports').
- View statistical info (e.g., contents for given test, tests in last week, contents for given subject, contents for given test type).

### Metadata

#### Test/Run

Test attributes: required test parameters entered by the user,

• **Test tags**: keywords characterizing test

Test types: a type of test defined by its keywords and tags

Test series: a collection (series) of tests

#### **Subject**

Subject type: a type of subject (e.g., dipole, cavity)

Subject series: a series of subjects

#### **Test/Run environment**

Location: facility-stand pair

Software: system and version

Hardware: systems and version

Defined before data is generated and uploaded

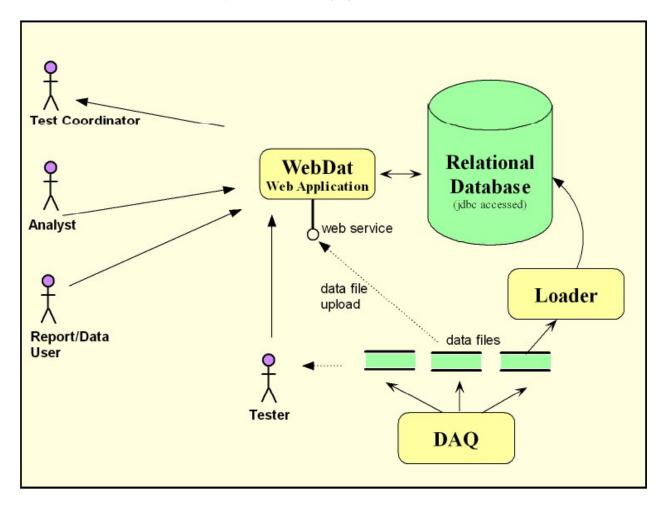
#### subject\_type\_attribute intunsigned Metadata subject\_attribute\_def subject\_test\_map user\_login user\_group\_map **Test Type** Test Subject Data Type Location **Mime Type** test\_type\_permission intunsign user\_metadata\_group in id intunsigned **Test** test\_attribute\_def test\_type\_attribute test\_type Group/ User Reports test\_type\_item test\_type\_tag Data **Processing** Comments **Data Item** Test System database file link

### Unstructured and Structured Data

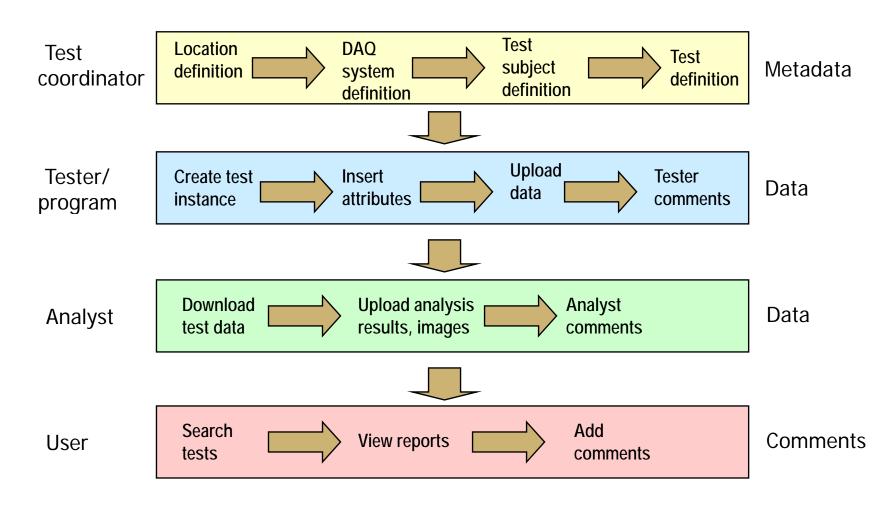
Test items – a collection of data and documents pertaining to a test (measurement).

- A document
  - An uploaded file (Word, Excel, jpg, gif, ...)
- Data
  - Files
  - Data kept in relational model (loaded to tables)
- Comments (on-line entry)

### Interactions with WebDat



### Lifecycle of WebDat Information





### Data Insertion & Retrieval

- Web-based interface (interactive access)
  - Insert (upload) data (drag & drop or browsing)
  - Search for tests based on metadata (location, DAQ, test subject, tags, attributes)
  - Download data
  - View comments, preview data
  - View reports
- Web service (programmatic access)
  - Upload of data
  - Query for test information
  - Data retrieval

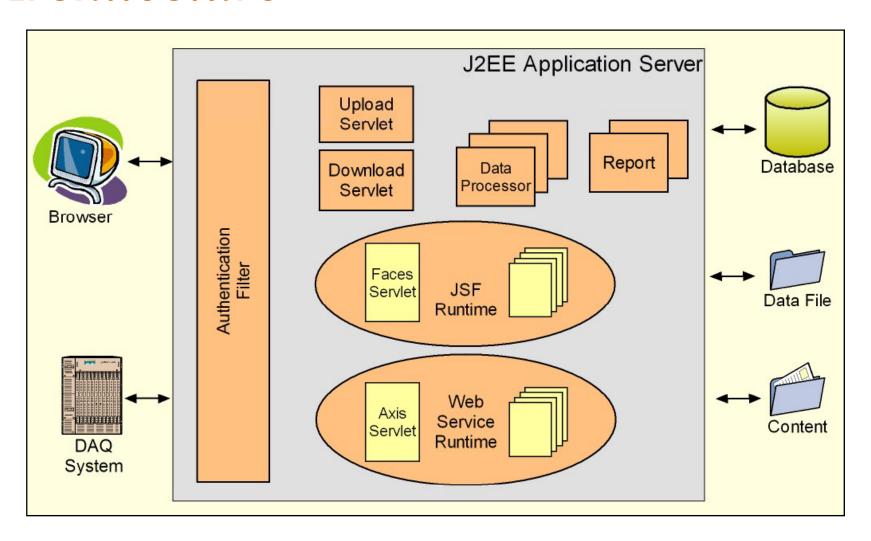


### Automatic Processing

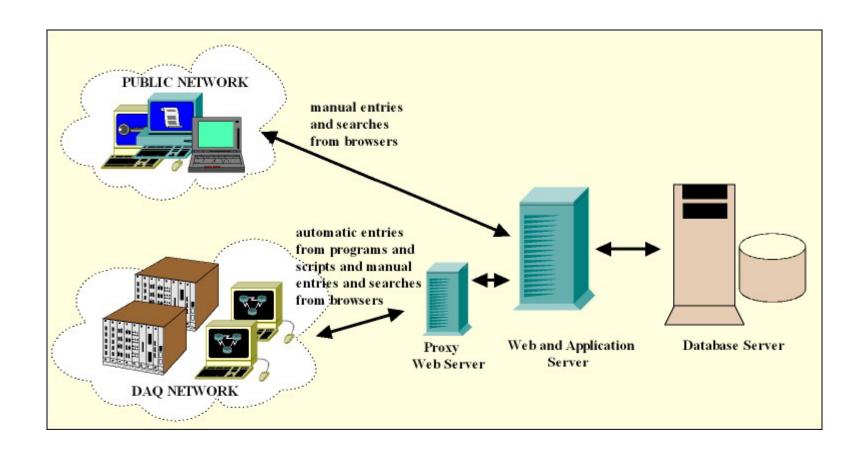
- Automatic processing of data upon upload (pre-processing). Examples include:
  - Format change
  - Format and contents verification
  - Automatic analysis
  - Insertion to a database
  - Compress data
- Automatic processing of data upon download (post-processing). Examples include:
  - Export/conversion to CSV or Excel format
  - Uncompress data

### II. WebDat: Implementation

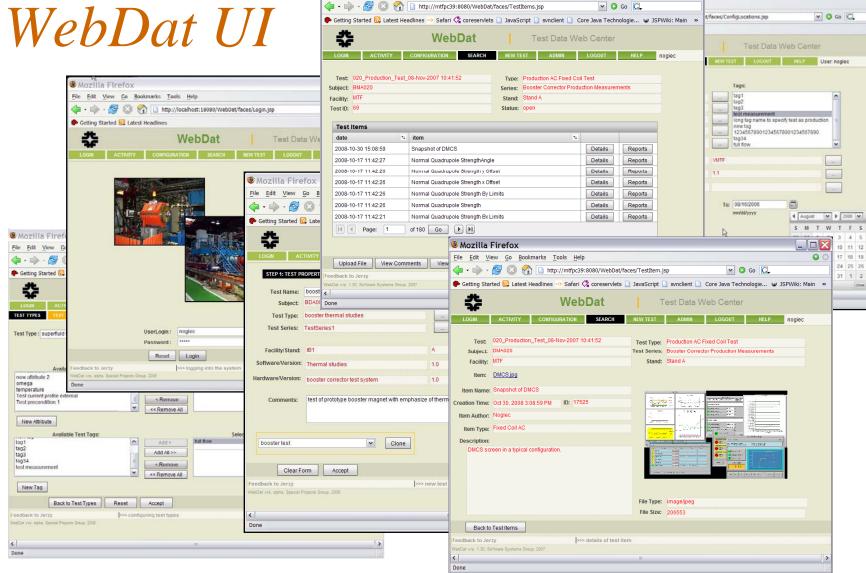
### Architecture



### WebDat Deployment







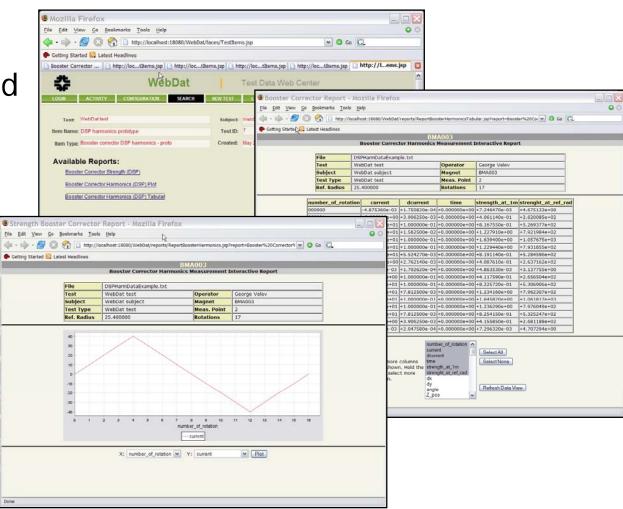
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### Reports

- Interactive and static reports.
- Ability to produce reports from file and database sources.



### Other Features of WebDat

- Secure authentication and role-based authorization.
- Administration of users and groups.
- Test lifecycle management.
- On-the-fly compression of data.

### Technologies

- JavaServer Faces
- MySQL database
- JasperReports
- Apache/Tomcat
- Apache Axis (Web service)
- Eclipse & Sun Java Studio Creator



### Summary

- There is a need and interest in uniform management of structured and unstructured data.
- R&D environment is one of the areas that would benefit from such approach.
- WebDat addresses this need by providing a system based on a common set of metadata for structured and unstructured data.
- WebDat provides consistent access to file and database data sources.
- WebDat provides for interactive (JSF-based UI) and programmatic (Web service) insertion and retrieval of data as well as pre and post processing of data.