## **DataCutter**

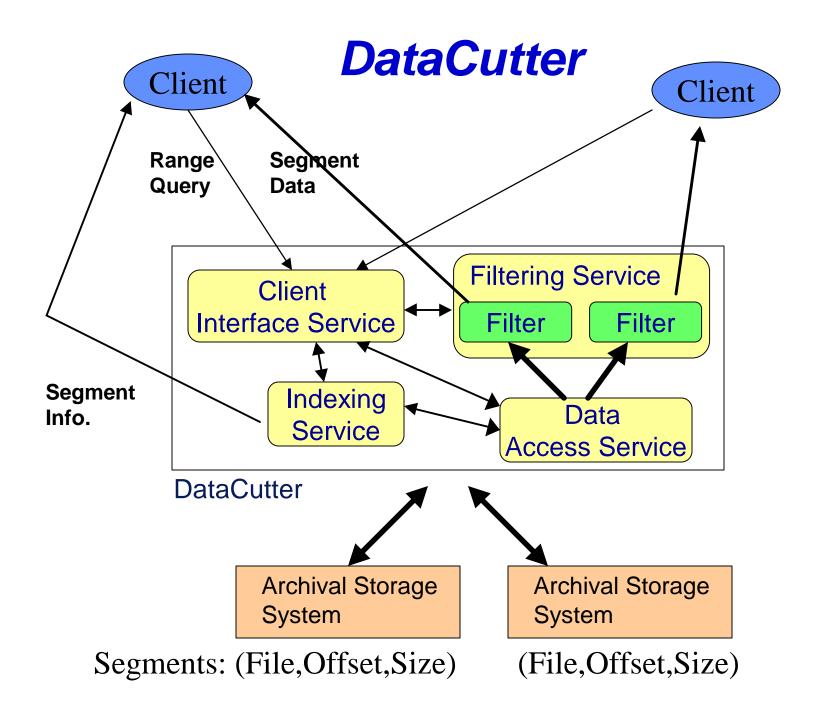
Joel Saltz Alan Sussman Tahsin Kurc University of Maryland, College Park and Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions http://www.cs.umd.edu/projects/adr

## **DataCutter**

- A suite of Middleware for subsetting and filtering multi-dimensional datasets stored on archival storage systems
- Subsetting through Range Queries
  - a hyperbox defined in the multi-dimensional space underlying the dataset
  - items whose multi-dimensional coordinates fall into the box are retrieved.

## **DataCutter**

- Restricted processing (filtering/aggregations) through *Filters*
  - to reduce the amount of data transferred to the client
  - filters can run anywhere, but intended to run near (i.e., over local area network) storage system
  - based on filter-stream programming model -- to optimize use of limited resources, such as memory and disk space



#### **DataCutter Architecture**

#### • Client Interface Service

- Manages client connections and client requests
- Manages data and information flow between different services

#### • Indexing Service

- Two-level hierarchical indexing -- summary and detailed index files
- Customizable --
  - Default R-tree index
  - User can add new indexing methods

#### **DataCutter Architecture**

#### • Filtering Service

- Manages filters (registered in the system)
- Users can add/run new filters

#### • Data Access Service

- Manages storage/retrieval of data from the tertiary storage
- Low level system dependent I/O operations

#### **DataCutter -- Subsetting**

#### • Datasets are partitioned into segments

• used to index the dataset, unit of retrieval

#### Indexing very large datasets

- Multi-level hierarchical indexing scheme
- Summary index files -- to index a group of segments or detailed index files
- Detailed index files -- to index the segments

## **DataCutter -- Filters**

- Filters
  - Specialized user program to process data (segments) before returning them to the client
- Filter-stream programming model
  - Originally developed for Active Disks environment (Acharya, Uysal, and Saltz)
  - Based on stream abstraction
    - A stream denotes a supply of data
    - Streams deliver data in fixed size buffers
    - Communication of a filter with its environment is restricted to its input and output streams
  - init, process, finalize interface

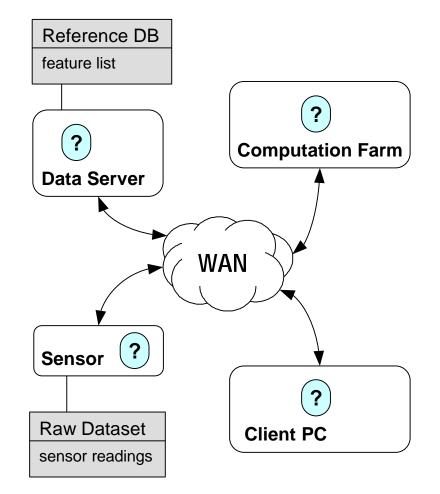
## **A Motivating Scenario**

#### **Sample Application:**

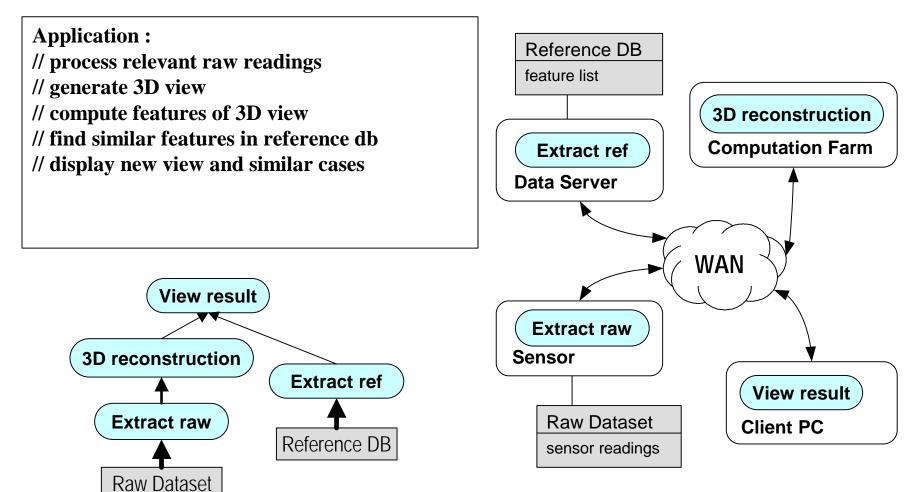
- generate 3D reconstructed view from new set of sensor readings
- compare features with reference db

#### **Grid Configuration:**

- remote data server reference db
- sensor host large raw readings
- parallel computation farm available
- 3D reconstruction computationally intensive



## A Motivating Scenario (2)



## **Filters**

#### • Filters

- communicate with other filters *only* using streams
- cannot change stream endpoints
- are allowed to pre-disclose dynamic allocation of memory/scratch space in *init* phase, before *processing* phase

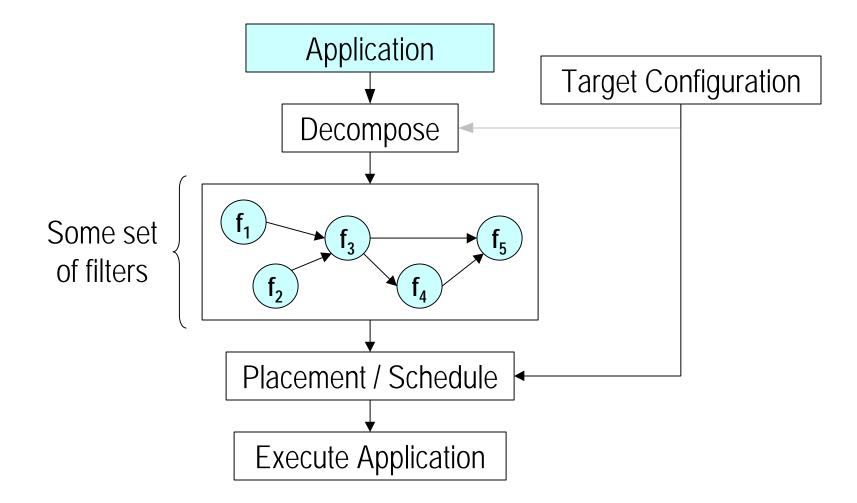
#### Advantages

- location independence
- easier scheduling of resources
- filter stop and restart is defined explicitly in model

### **Placement**

- The dynamic assignment of filters to particular hosts for execution is placement (mapping)
- Optimization criteria:
  - Communication
    - leverage filter affinity to dataset
    - minimize communication volume on slower connections
    - co-locate filters with large communication volume
  - Computation
    - expensive computation on faster, less loaded hosts

#### **Restructuring Process**



## Software Infrastructure

#### • Prototype implementation of filter framework

- C++ language binding
- manual placement
- wide-area execution service
- one thread for each instantiated filter

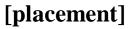
## Filter Framework

```
class MyFilter : public AS_Filter_Base {
  public:
     int init(int argc, char *argv[]) { ... };
     int process(stream_t st) { ... };
     int finalize(void) { ... };
}
```

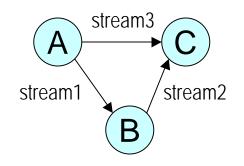
#### Filter Connectivity / Placement

#### [filter.A]

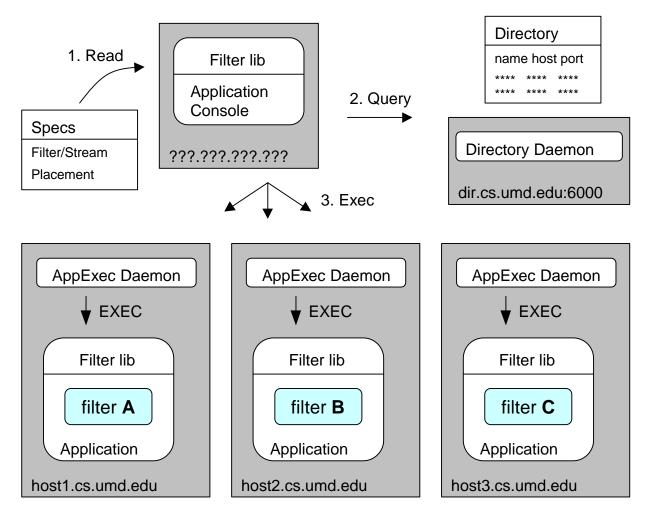
outs = stream1 stream3
[filter.B]
ins = stream1
outs = stream2
[filter.C]
ins = stream2 stream3



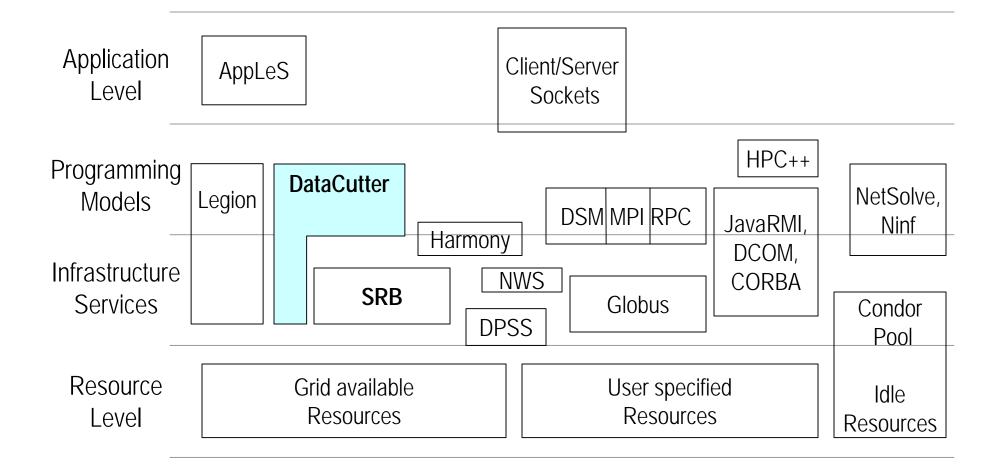
- $\mathbf{A} = host1.cs.umd.edu$
- $\mathbf{B} = \text{host2.cs.umd.edu}$
- C = host3.cs.umd.edu



#### **Execution Service**



## **Related Work**



## Integrating DataCutter with the Storage Resouce Broker

## Storage Resource Broker (SRB)

- Middleware between clients and storage resources
- Remote Access to storage resources.
  - Various types :
    - File Systems UNIX, HPSS, UniTree, DPSS (LBL).
    - DB large objects Oracle, DB2, Illustra.
  - Uniform client interface (API).

# Storage Resource Broker (SRB)

#### • MCAT - MetaData Catalog

- Datasets (files) and Collections (directories) inodes and more.
- Storage resources
- User information authentication, access privileges, etc.

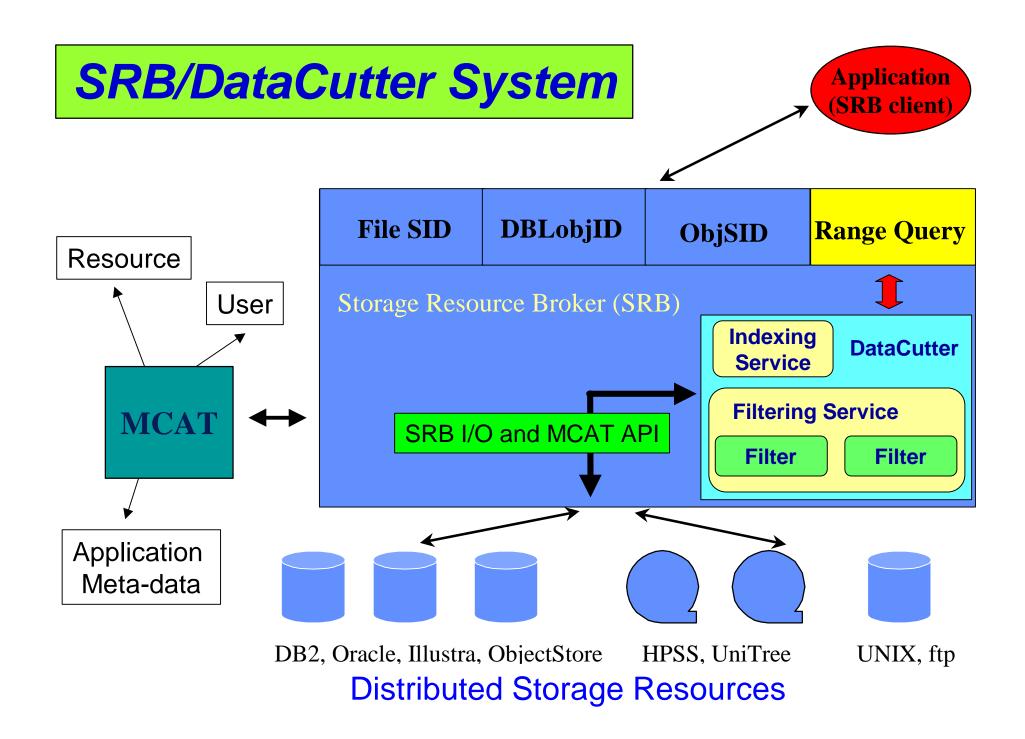
#### • Software package

- Server, client library, UNIX-like utilities, Java GUI
- Platforms Solaris, Sun OS, Digital Unix, SGI Irix, Cray T90.

#### SRB/DataCutter - Prototype Implementation

#### Support for Range Queries

- Creation of indices over data sets (composed set of data files)
- Subsetting of data sets
  - Search for files or portions of files that intersect a given range query
- Restricted filter operations on portions of files (data segments) before returning them to the client (to perform filtering or aggregation to reduce data volume)



## SRB/DataCutter Client Interface

• Creating and Deleting Index

## SRB/DataCutter Client Interface

#### • Searching Index -- R-tree index

```
typedef struct {
 int dim; /* bounding box dimensions */
 double *min; /* minimum in each dimension */
 double *max; /* maximum in each dimension */
} sfoMBR; /* Bounding box structure */
typedef struct {
 sfoMBR segmentMBR; /* bounding box of the segment */
        *objID;
                     /* object in SRB that contains the segment */
 char
        *collectionName; /* collection where object is stored */
 char
 unsigned int offset; /* offset of the segment in the object */
 unsigned int size; /* size of segment */
} segmentInfo; /* segment meta-data information */
typedef struct {
         segmentCount; /* number of segments returned */
 int
 segmentInfo *segments; /* segment meta-data information */
         continueIndex; /* continuation flag
                                                  */
 int
 indexSearchResult; /* search result structure */
```

## SRB/DataCutter Client Interface

• Searching Index -- R-tree index

typedef struct {
 int dim;
 double \*min, \*max;
} rangeQuery;

# **Applying Filters**

```
typedef struct {
   segmentInfo segInfo; /* info on segment data buffer after filter oper. */
   char *segment; /* segment data buffer after filter is applied */
} segmentData;

typedef struct {
   int segmentDataCount; /* #segments in segmentData array */
   segmentData *segments; /* segmentData array */
   int continueIndex; /* continuation flag */
} filterDataResult;
```

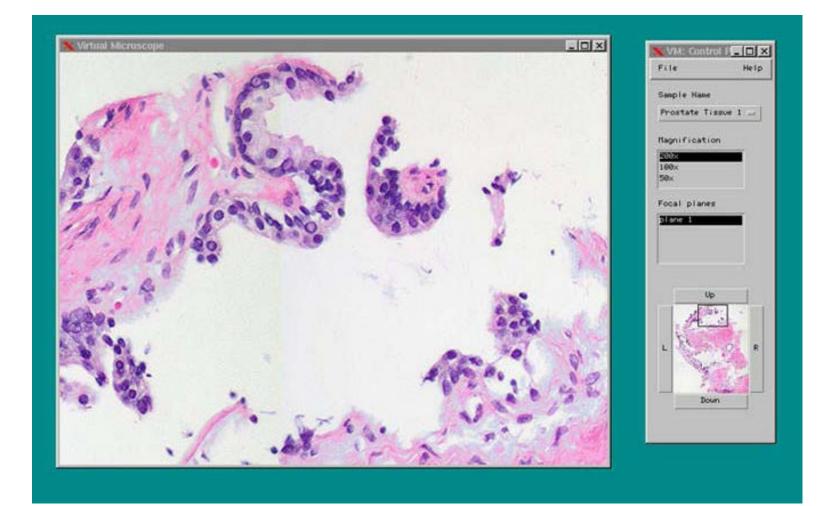
# **Applying Filters**

int sfoGetMoreFilterResult(srbConn \*conn, int continueIndex, filterDataResult \*myresult, int maxSegCount)

## **Application:** Virtual Microscope

- Interactive software emulation of high power light microscope for processing/visualizing image datasets
- 3-D Image Dataset (100MB to 5GB per focal plane)
- Client-server system organization
- Rectangular region queries, multiple data chunk reply
- pipeline style processing

## Virtual Microscope Client



## VM Application using SRB/DataCutter

