

TaPP '11

3rd USENIX Workshop on the
Theory and Practice of Provenance

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Sponsored by USENIX in cooperation with ACM SIGMOD, ACM SIGPLAN, and the W3C Greece Office

Provenance Exchange, Integration and Querying

Marta Mattoso

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Provenance

Exchange, Integration and Querying

Contributors:

- M. David Allen, Adriane Chapman, Barbara Blaustein, Len Seligman
[5 Getting It Together: Enabling Multi-organization Provenance Exchange]
- Anderson Marinho, Marta Mattoso, Claudia Werner, Vanessa Braganholo and Leonardo Murta
[33 Challenges in managing implicit and abstract provenance data: experiences with ProvManager]
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[26 Provenance Query Patterns for Many-Task Scientific Computing]

Importance of provenance in Science

- Interpret and reproduce data
- Understand the experiment and chain of reasoning that was used in the production of a result
- Verify that an experiment was performed according to acceptable procedures
- Identify what were the inputs to an experiment and where they came from
- Assess data quality
- Track who performed an experiment and who is responsible for its results (patents)

Provenance is as (or more!) important as the results (Davidson, Freire, Provenance and Workflows- SIGMOD 2008)

Provenance along Wf levels

Databases

External Schema

Logical Schema

Physical Schema

Semantic WF

Abstract WF

Executable WF

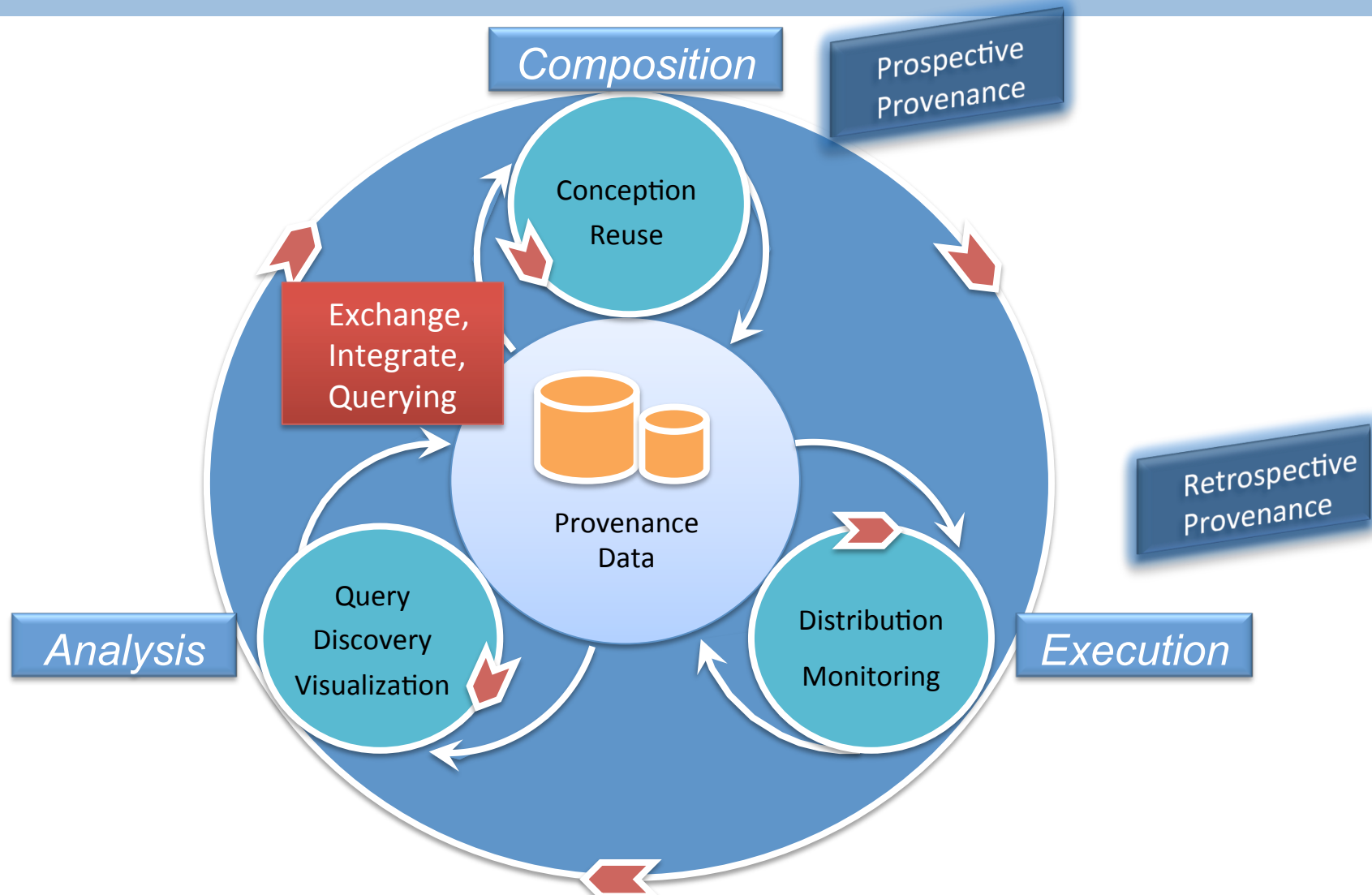
Workflows

Provenance can support analyzing scientific experiments

- Before execution:
 - What programs may be used? Is there any alternative methodology to explore?
 - Is there any dependency between activities? Which activities are mandatory?
- After execution:
 - What were the parameters used in the critical result ?
 - What were the scientific workflow activities used to obtain such result?
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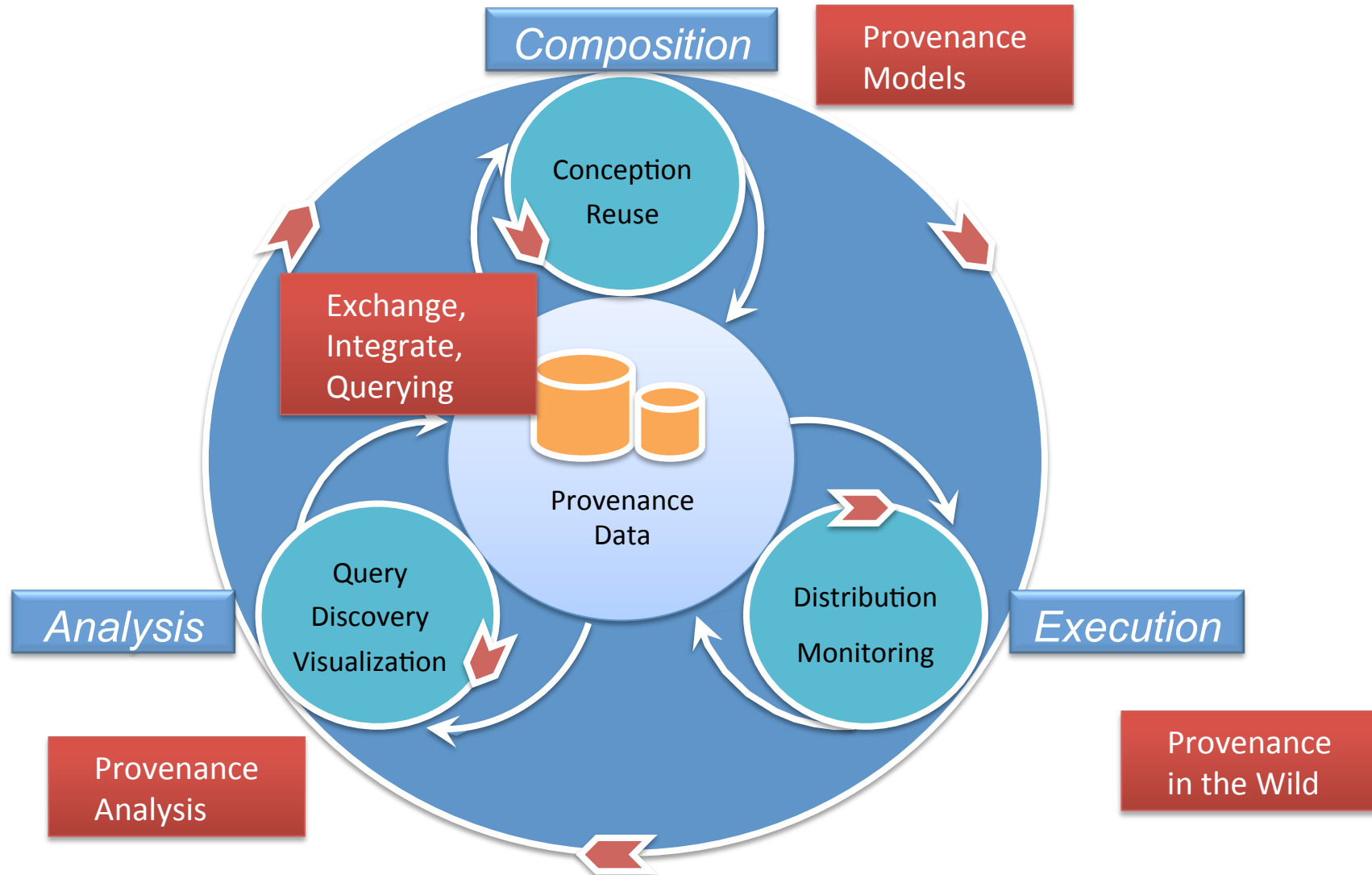
all these queries are related to the ability of reproducing and validating a scientific experiment

Experiment Life Cycle*

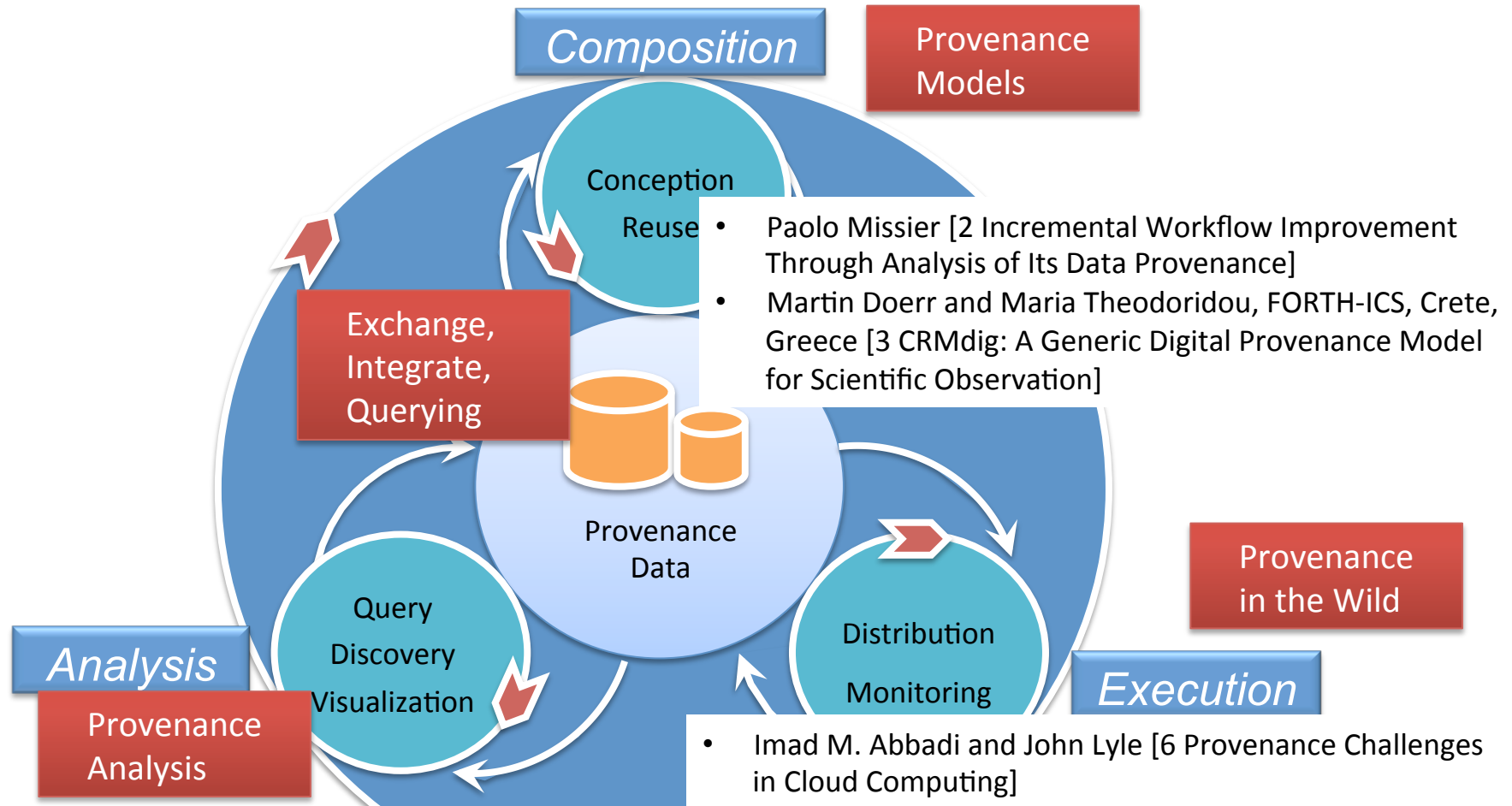


*Mattoso et al, 2010 - Towards Supporting the Life Cycle of Large Scale Scientific Experiments. IJBPIIM
Mattoso - TaPP 2011 -

Experiment Life Cycle & TaPP Sessions



Experiment Life Cycle & TaPP Papers

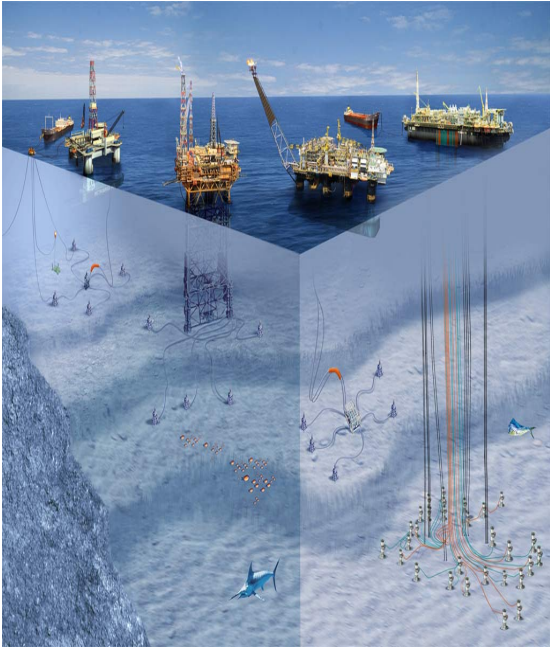


- Reng Zeng, Xudong He, Jiafei Li, Zheng Liu, W.M.P. van der Aalst [1 A Method to Build and Analyze Scientific Workflows from Provenance through Process Mining]

- Paolo Missier [2 Incremental Workflow Improvement Through Analysis of Its Data Provenance]
- Martin Doerr and Maria Theodoridou, FORTH-ICS, Crete, Greece [3 CRMdig: A Generic Digital Provenance Model for Scientific Observation]

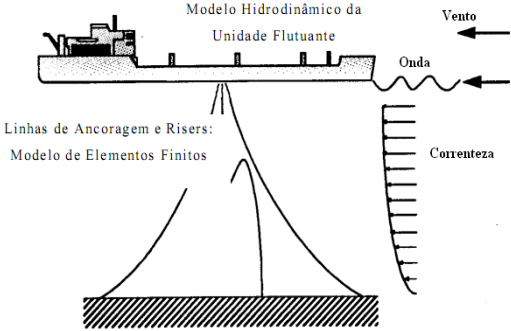
- Imad M. Abbadi and John Lyle [6 Provenance Challenges in Cloud Computing]
- Peter Macko, Marc Chiarini, and Margo Seltzer [18 Collecting Provenance via the Xen Hypervisor]
- Elaine Angelino, Uri Braun, David A. Holland, Peter Macko, Daniel Margo, and Margo Seltzer [23 Provenance Integration Requires Reconciliation]

Risers' fatigue analysis in oil elevation from ultra-deep waters following a coupled analysis

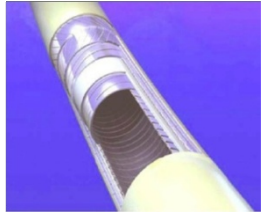


Input Data to simulate Movements:
Waves, wind, currents, bathymetry
Dados de onda, vento, correnteza, bathymetry, etc. :

1. Coupled movement Analysis (TPN or Prosim)



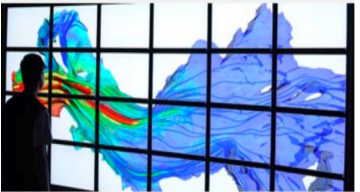
Generates large quantity of Data ...
(finite element meshes)



2. ... To do structural Analysis of Risers (ANFLEX)



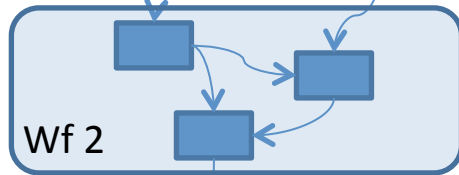
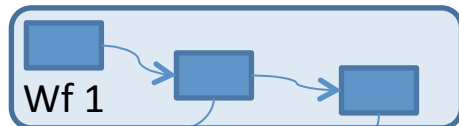
3. Results are analyzed POSFAL



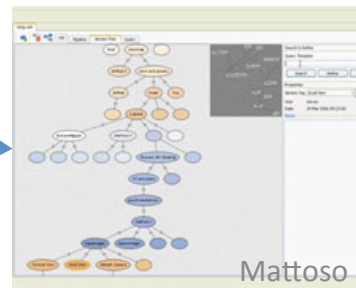
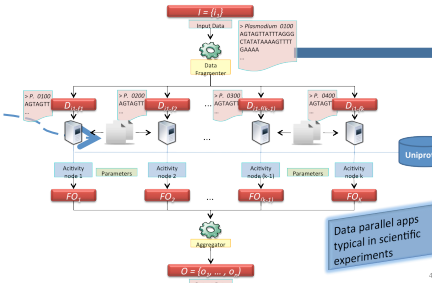
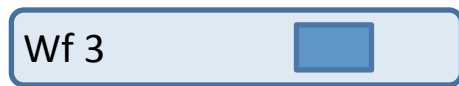
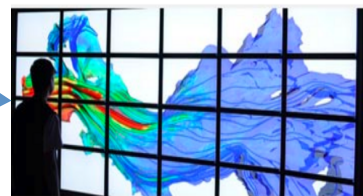
Estimate risers lifetime

Distributed Provenance

Scientific experiment



Offline analysis (vis cave)



Provenance Systems



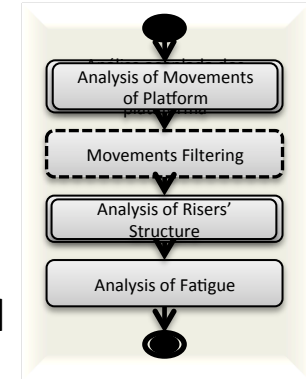
Publish
Experiment and
Workflow



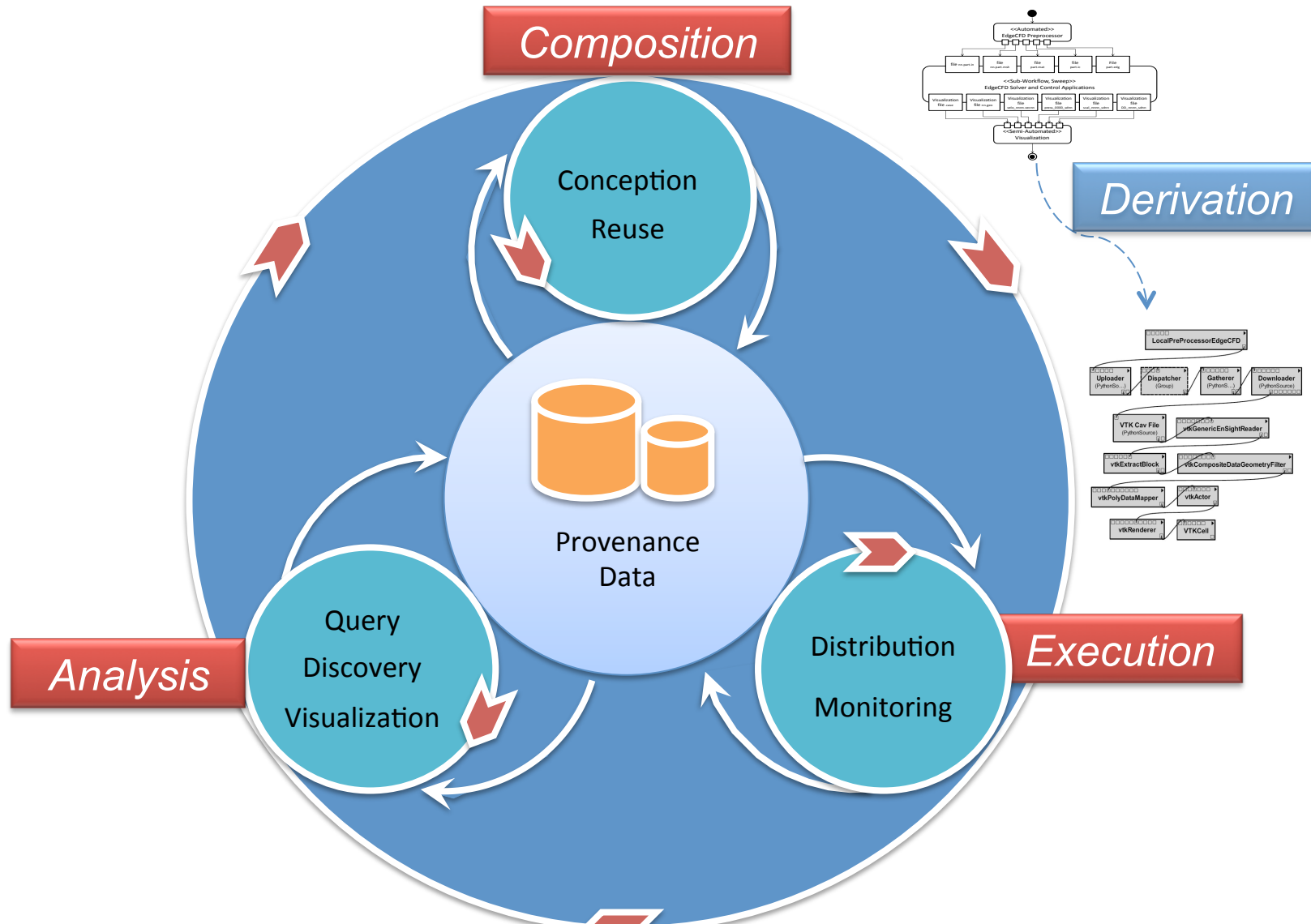
Sub-workflow parallel execution
in HPC clusters, clouds



Visualize and Share
provenance data
with others scientists



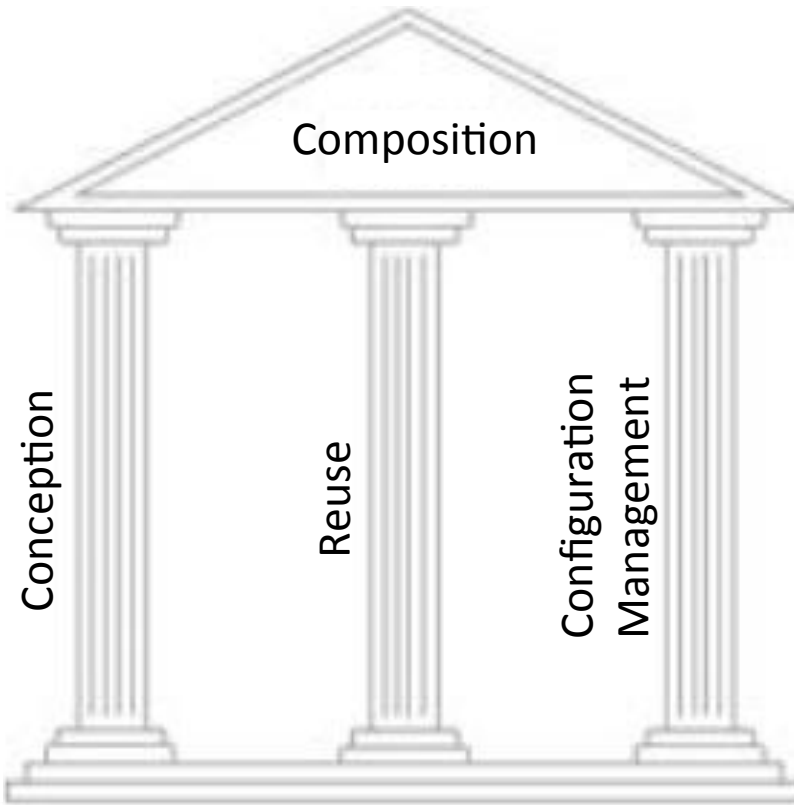
Some aspects of Composition



Pillars of composition

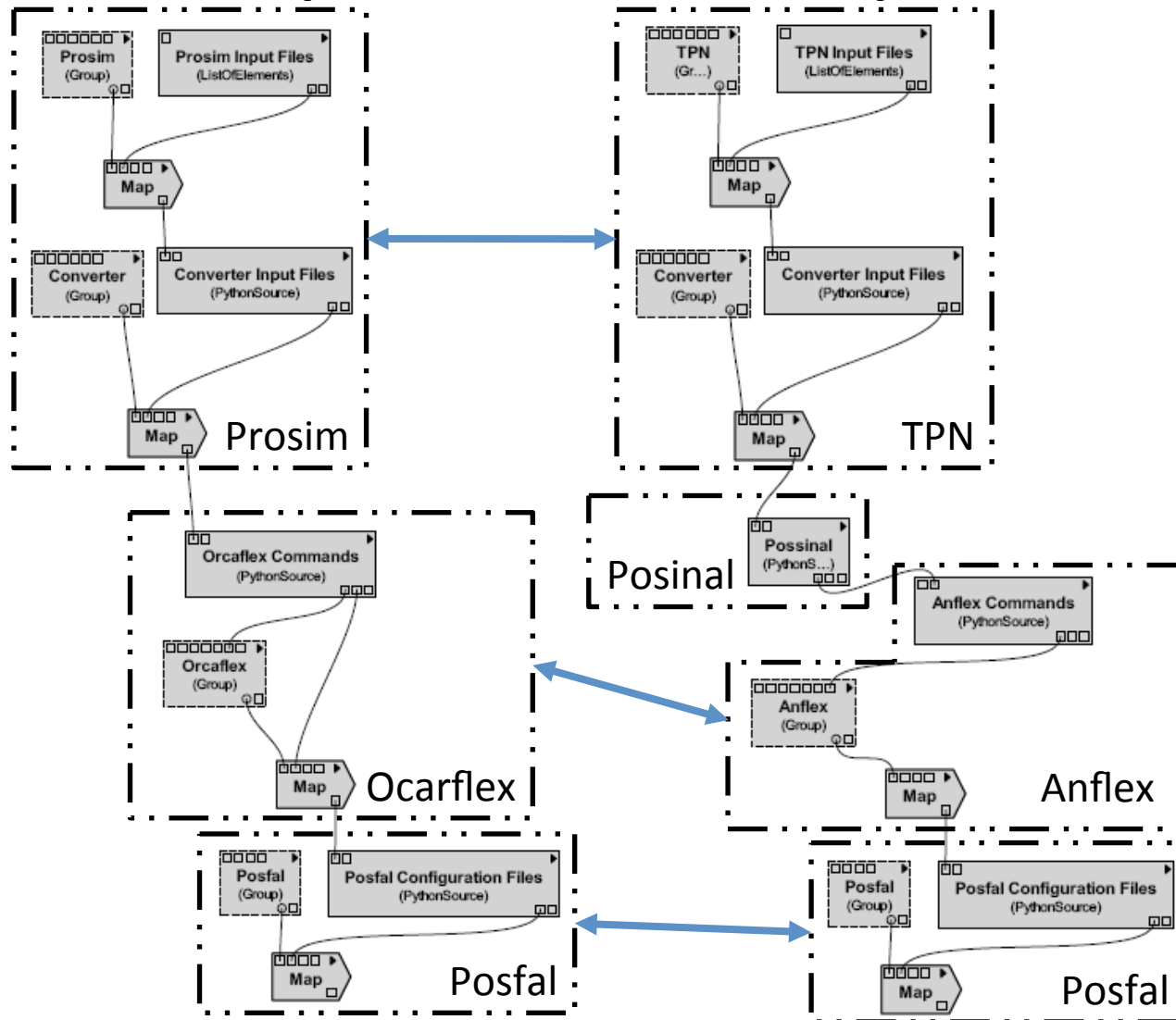
Provenance is orthogonal to those pillars and it is generated in each one of them

The composition should be supported in scientific experiments



Provenance

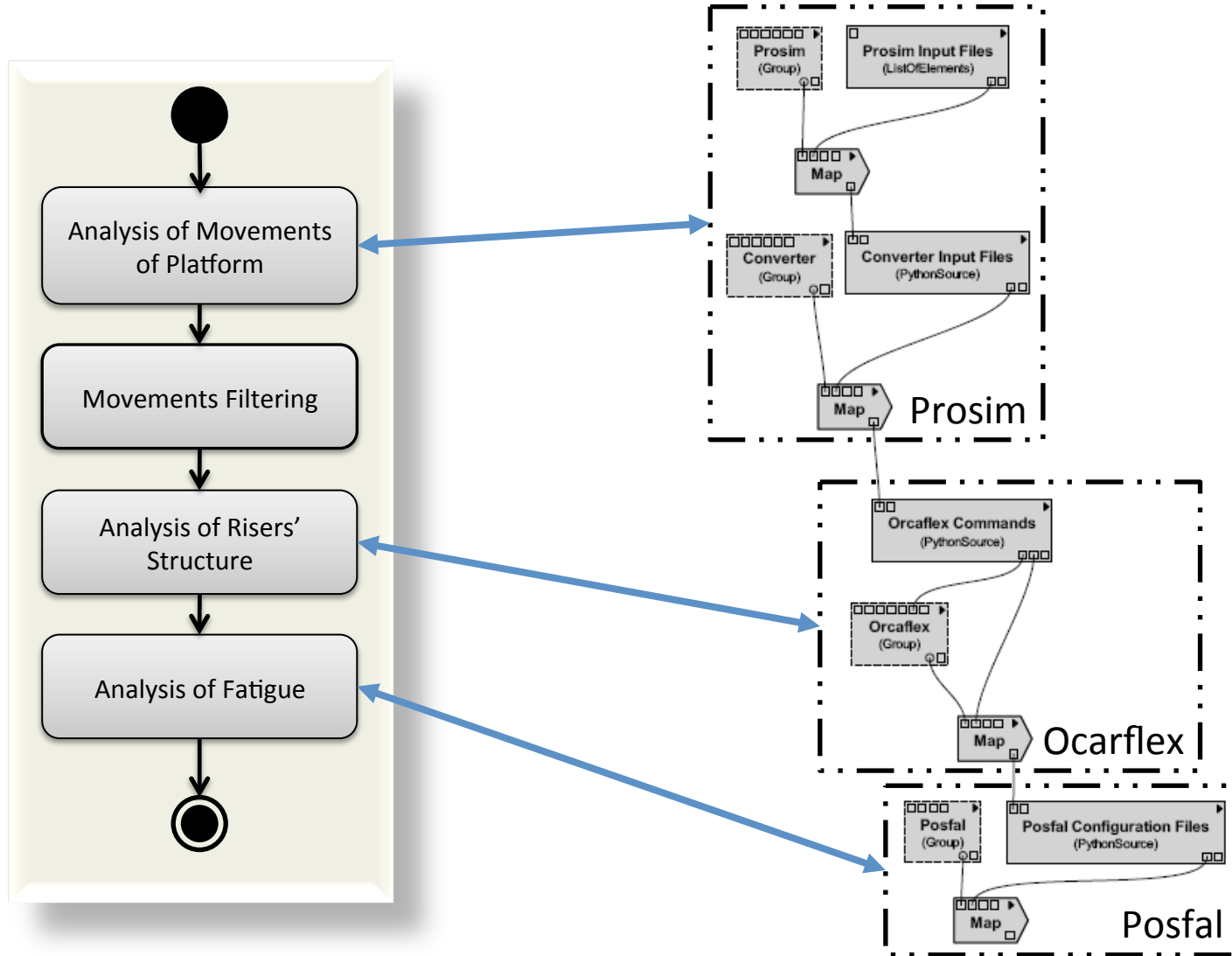
Concrete Workflows for Ultra Deep Water Oil Exploration



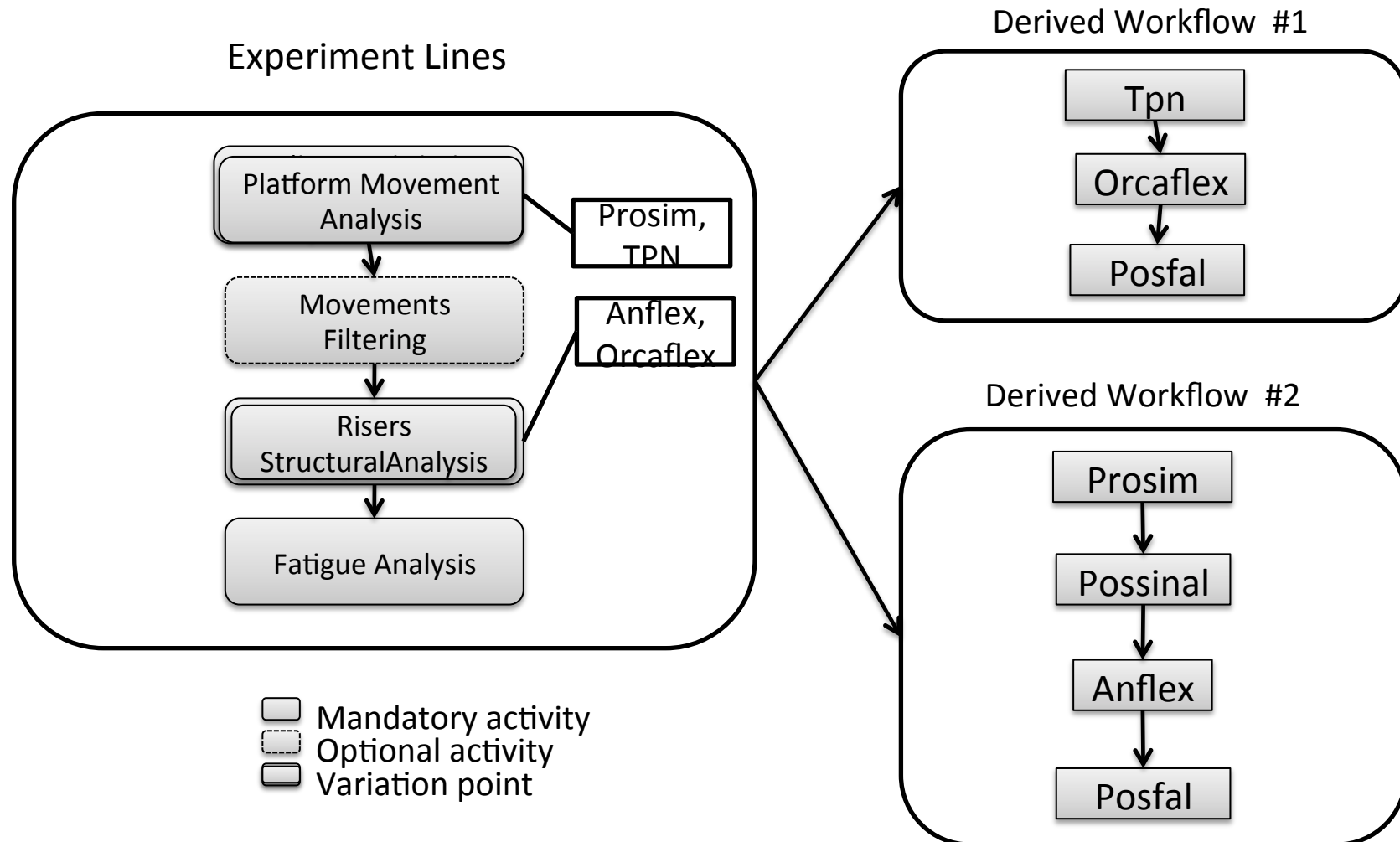
Workflow #1

Workflow #2

Conceptual Workflows and Concrete Workflows Limitations

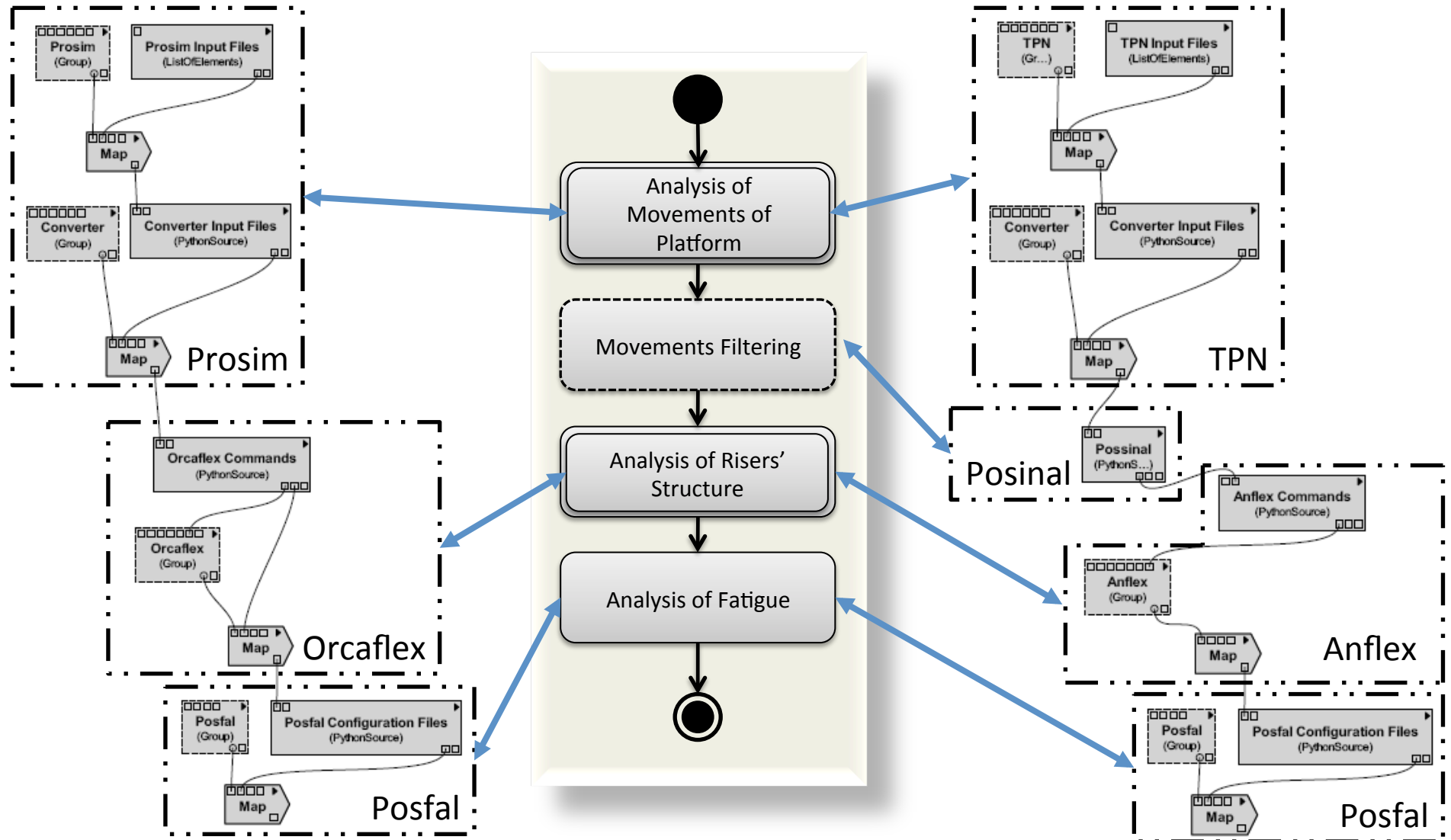


Experiment Lines* - abstract workflow

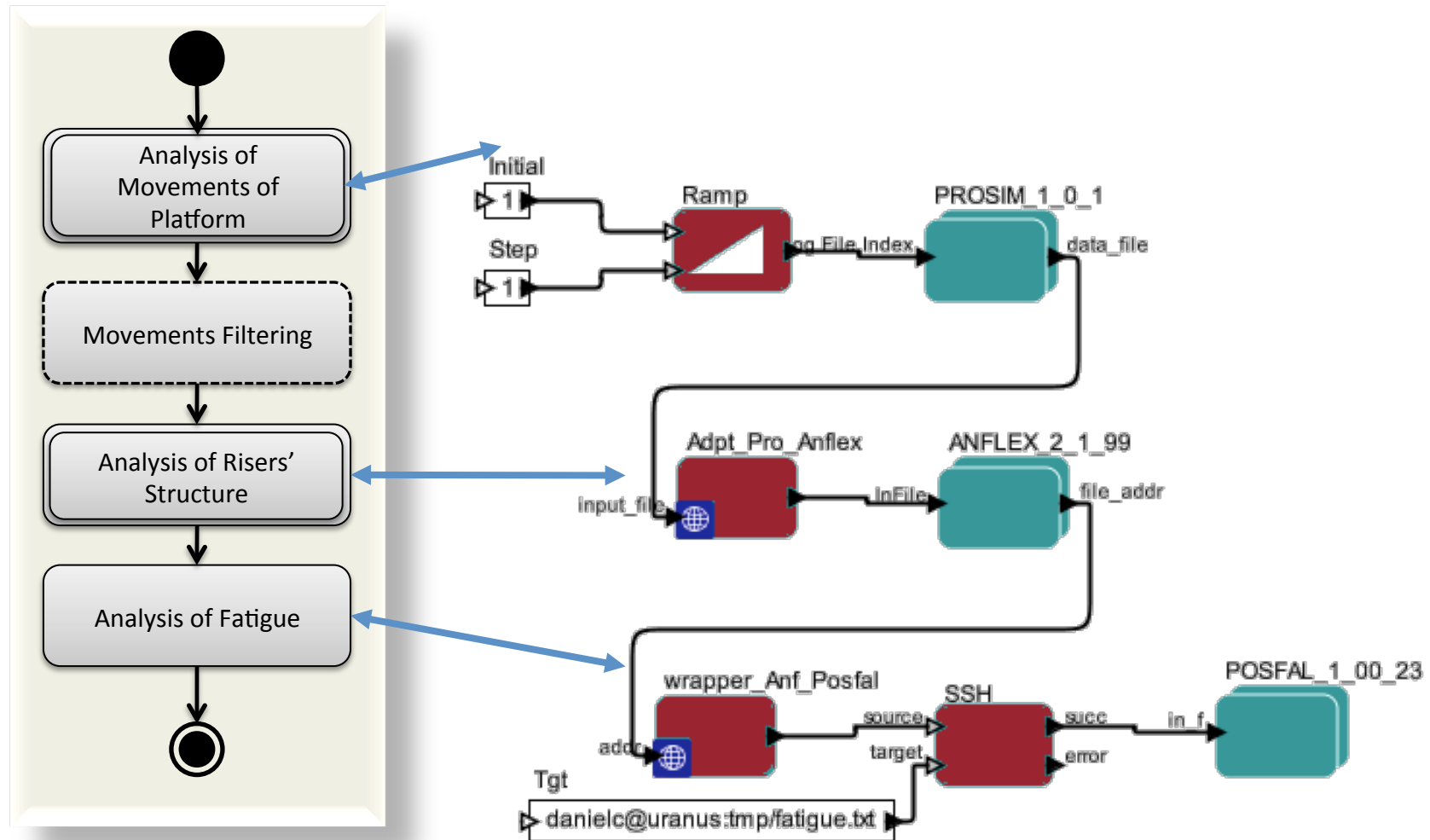


*Experiment Line: Software Reuse in Scientific Workflows. SSDBM 2009: 264-272

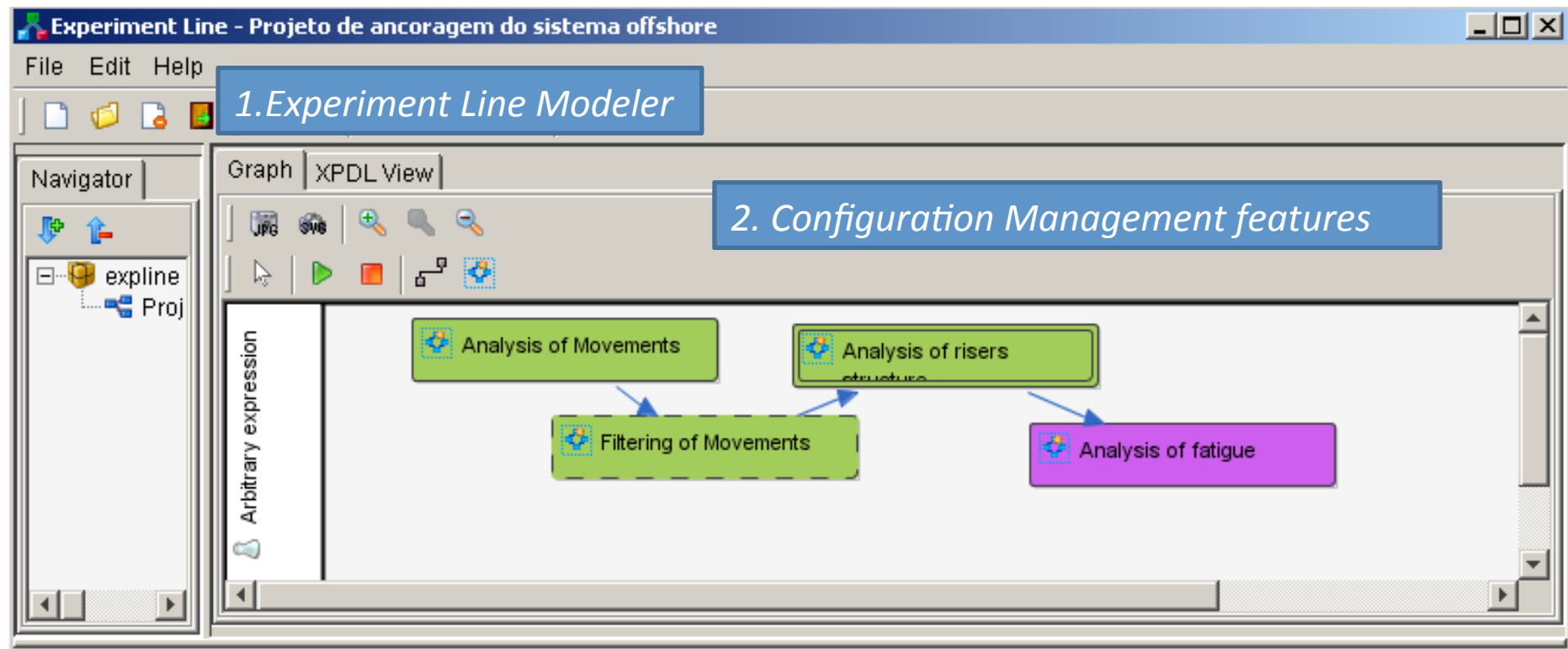
Workflow Derivation - VisTrails



Workflow Derivation – Kepler



Derivation in GExpLine



1. Experiment Line Modeler

2. Configuration Management features

3. Workflow Importing

4. Workflow derivation

5. Prospective Provenance Querying Support

Derivation Process

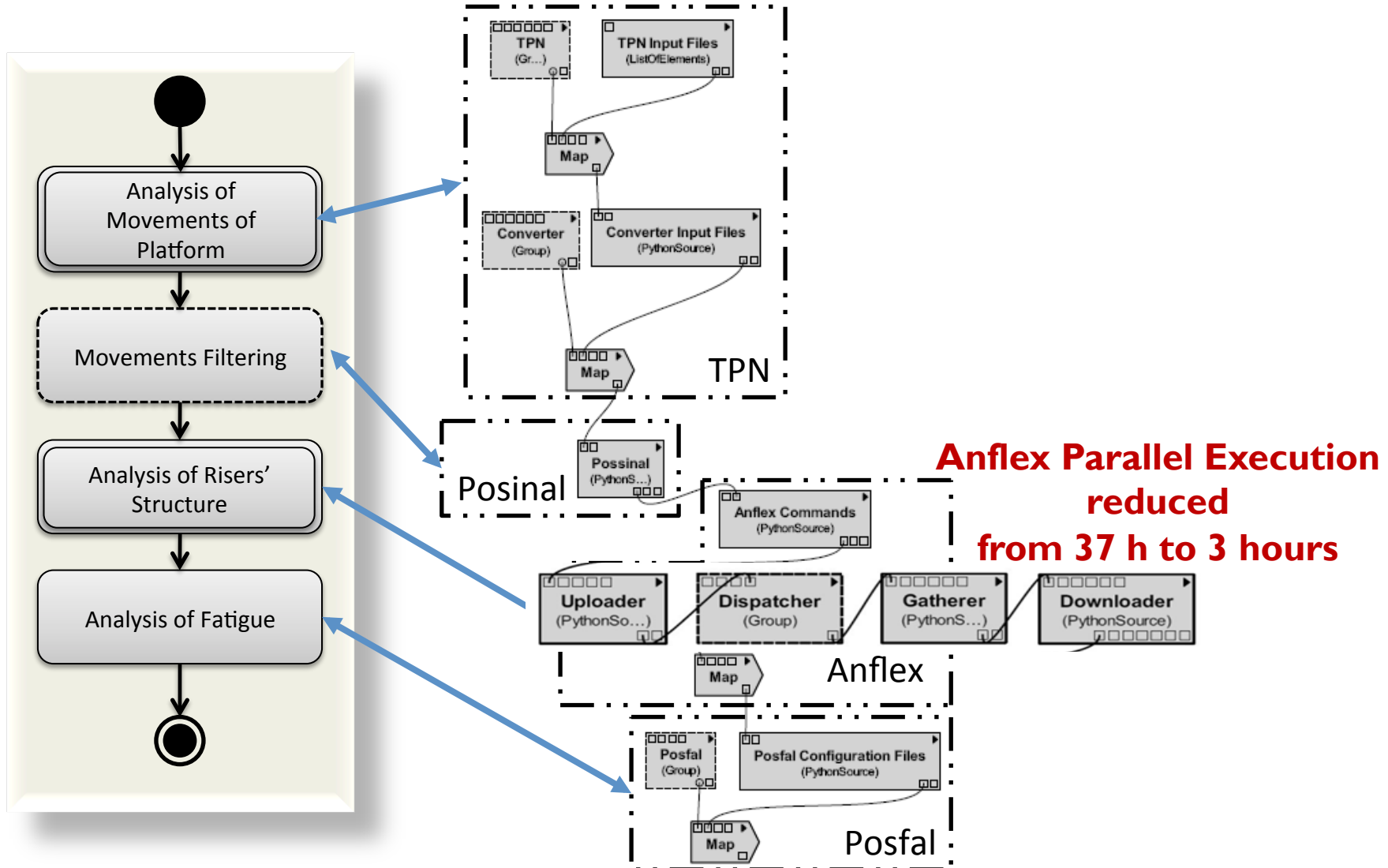
Derive concrete workflows from a conceptual workflow

Derivation information is an important provenance data

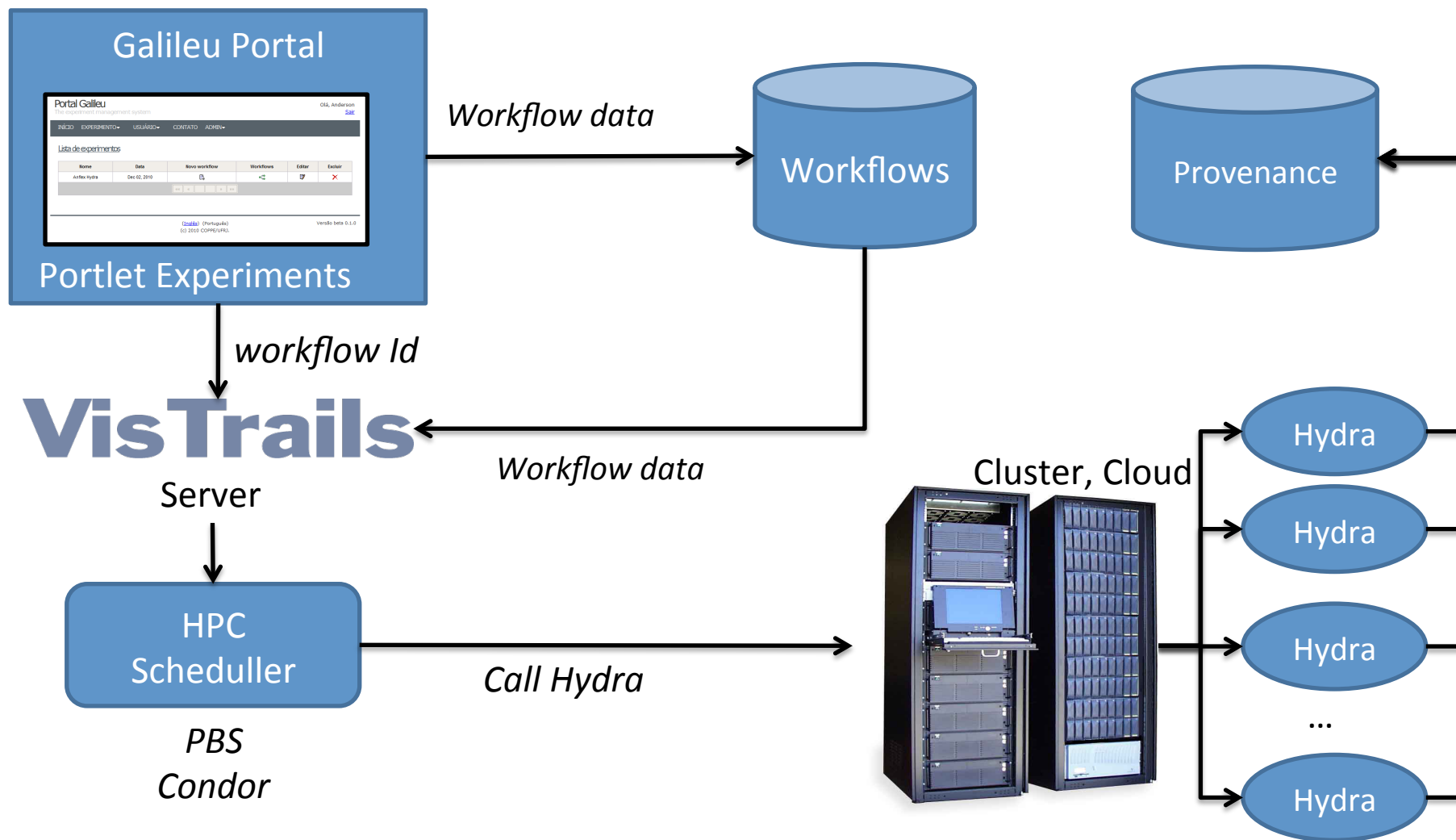
It relates all concrete workflows (trials) for a single experiment (conceptual)



Workflow Derivation – VisTrails and HPC



Workflow Execution



Issues in distributed provenance

- Provenance integration (local SWfMS and HPC wf execution)
- Provenance gathering in distributed/heterogeneous environments
- Controlling provenance from parallel execution in distributed environments
- Using provenance for steering activities in distributed environments

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