«THE RECIPROCAL CONVERSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA FOR CUSTOMER INFORMATION SUPPORT»

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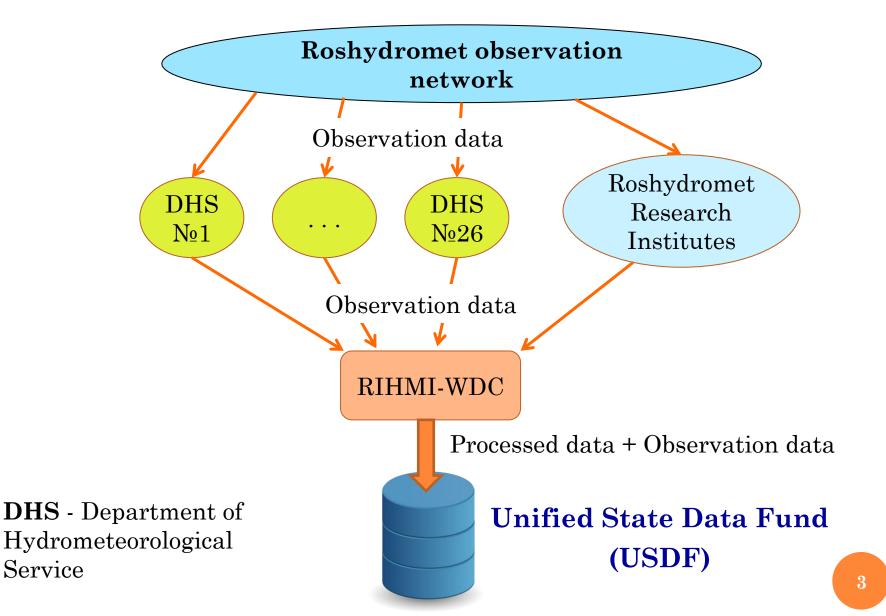
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REPORT STRUCTURE

- Roshydromet & Unified State Data Fund (USDF).
- USDF data.
- Main objectives.
- DDL as USDF data storage format with examples.
- The first version of the reciprocal data conversion system.
- Description of some algorithms and subsystems.
- Current results & Conclusion.

ROSHYDROMET & UNIFIED STATE DATA FUND



USDF DATA

- ❖ USDF data can be considered as Big Data, because they meet the characteristic "3V" − volume, velocity, variety.
- ❖ For long-term storage with the preservation of the hierarchical structure of environmental data obtained from observation networks, a specialized format of data − DDL (Hydrometeorological Data Description Language) was developed at RIHMI-WDC.
- ❖ The data in the DDL format is a combination of files a file with a description of the data structure, and one or more files directly with the data.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

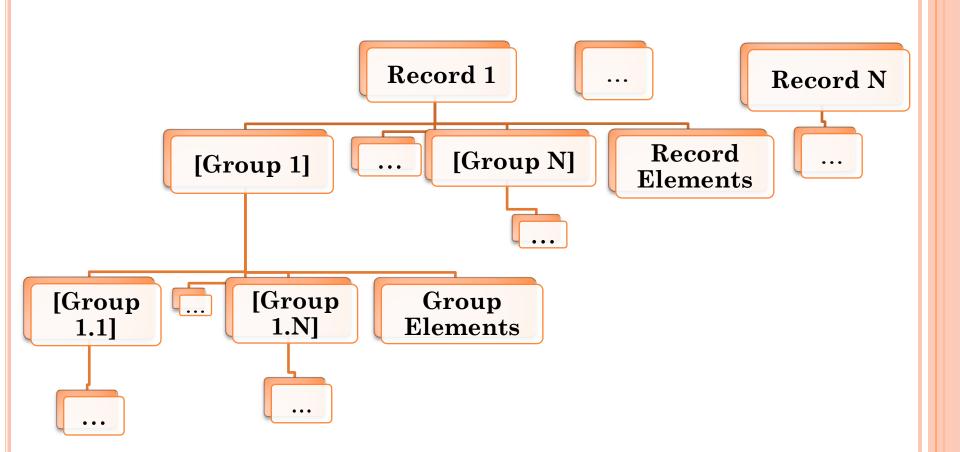
Due to the fact the data of primary observations are of the greatest interest (can be considered as Big Data), taking into account their specifics, it is necessary to create:

- 1) A single technology for all types of data storage, verification (completeness and reliability of data) and provision of USDF data to consumers in the format necessary for solving their problems.
- 2) Technology for the formation and storage of meta descriptions (FSMD), describing the content of files and archives (file collections) of data. The meta description is information about the internal content and data state of each file.
- 3) Technology of reciprocal conversion of USDF data (from HDDL format to other formats widely used by consumers).

This report is dedicated to the system for reciprocal data conversion, with control over the adequacy of the conversion performed.

To be more precise - the first version of it.

GENERAL HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE OF THE USDF DATA IN THE DDL FORMAT



PART OF DDL DESCRIPTION OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA

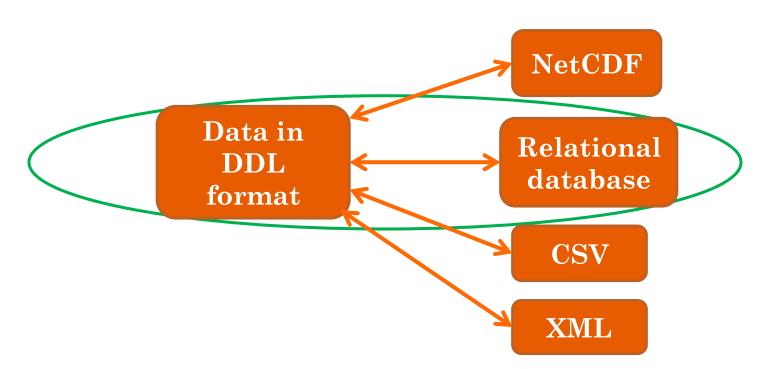
```
1) Description of the data header
RECORDS:
LNG ДЛЗАП B(2) PC(4);
MIT НУЛИ B(2) PC(4);
KEY(I) ГОД B(2) PC(4); // Год
KEY(I) МЕСЯЦ B(1) PC(2); // Месяц
KEY(U) СТАНЦИЯ B(4) PC(7);
MRC(I) ТИПЗАП B(1) PC(1); // ТИП
записи (1-3)
2) Part of the record CONST description
RBODY(1) CONST; // Пасп-ые данные
 MIT HAUMEHCT A(20) PA(20) NA;
 MIT КООРДНОМ В(4) РС(7) NA; //
Коорд. ном. станц
 MIT HOMYTIPAB B(1) PC(2) NA; //
Номер УГМС
 MIT HOMYACII B(1) PC(2) NA; //
Номер час. пояса
 MIT \PiPFEOPAC B(1) PC(1);
 MIT KOЛСРОК B(1) PC(1) NA; // Кол-во
сроков набл.
```

```
3) Part of the record TPOCHV description
RBODY(3) TPOCHV; //
 KEY(I) ДЕНЬ B(1) PC(2);
 CNT CY\Gamma PO\Gamma\Pi B(1) PC(1); //
 CNT CYPECII B(1) PC(1); //
 CNT C4\(\text{C4\(\text{PEC\(\Pi\)}\)2 B(1) PC(1); //
 MIT CHEПВЫСТ B(2) PC(4); //
 CHA(CHEПВЫСТ) Q B(1) PC(1) NA;
 GRV(CY\Gamma PO\Gamma\Pi) TEMΠΟΓ;
  IND(1) ПРНАЛИЧ PC(1);
   GRP SROKG; // -- Вложенная группа
    IND(4) ГЛУБИНЫ PC(1);
    MIT TEMΠΟΓCT B(2) PC(5,1) D(1); //
    CHA(TEMПОГСТ) \bigcirc B(1) PC(1) NA;
   END SROKG;
 END TEMΠΟΓ;
END TPOCHV;
```

SYSTEM FOR RECIPROCAL DATA CONVERSION

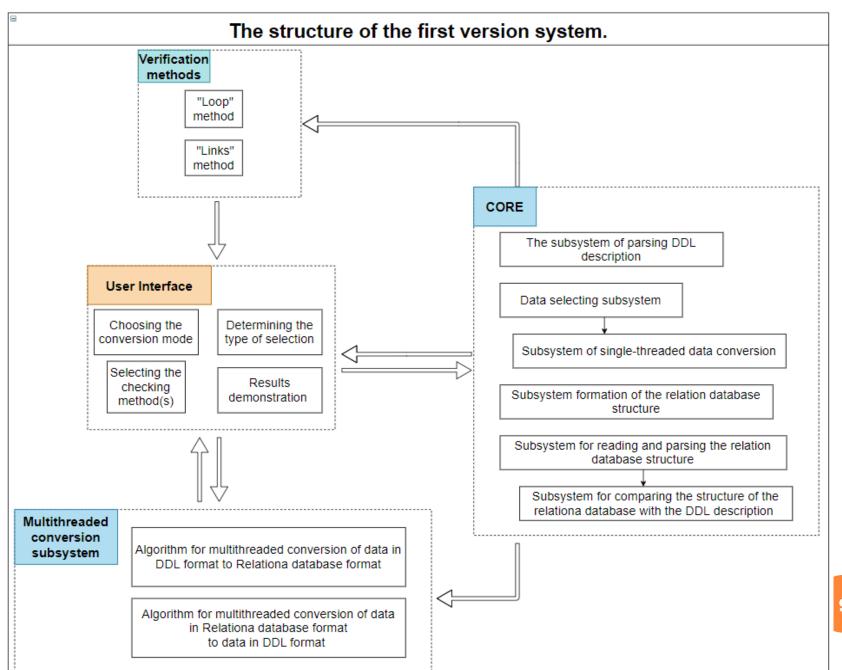
The DDL format is convenient for accumulating and storing large arrays of data that make up the USDF, but using it as a data format provided to consumers is impractical due to its specificity, departmental use and complexity for use by consumers.

Studies have shown that to provide consumers with their information service with USDF data, the most popular formats are netCDF, XML, CSV and relational database formats (**RDB**).



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STRUCTURE OF THE SYSTEM FIRST VERSION



PROGRAM INTERFACE

■ MainWindow				– □ X					
Выберете спос	соб преобразования:	Укажите данные дл	ля <u>создания</u> базы данных:						
● ЯОД ->> РБД	I ● Один файл	Имя базы данных:	Введите имя БД						
O NOR PPICE O SAME POINT		<u>Логин:</u>	Введите логин						
○ РБД ->> ЯОД ○ Папка с файлами		Пароль:	Введите пароль	Проверка данных для СУБД					
Тип выборки:	Тип выборки: По указанной структуре ▼		Укажите имя хоста						
По значаению параметров		Порт:	Укажите номер порта						
Укажите дире	По указанной структуре Полная выборка ктории необходимых фаилов	:							
Директория файла с ЯОД описанием: Укажите директорию файла Обзор									
Директория файла с данными: Укажите директорию файла Обзор									
		Выход	Далее						

DDL -> RDB CONVERSION ALGORITHM

BAT file formation for relation database creation

Automatic text generation of a BAT file containing a script for creating a database in a PostgreSQL DBMS.



Parsing a file with a DDL description

Description parsing of DDL in order to obtain and save the data structure in DDL format.



Creating a relation database structure

Tables creation with their fields, and links.



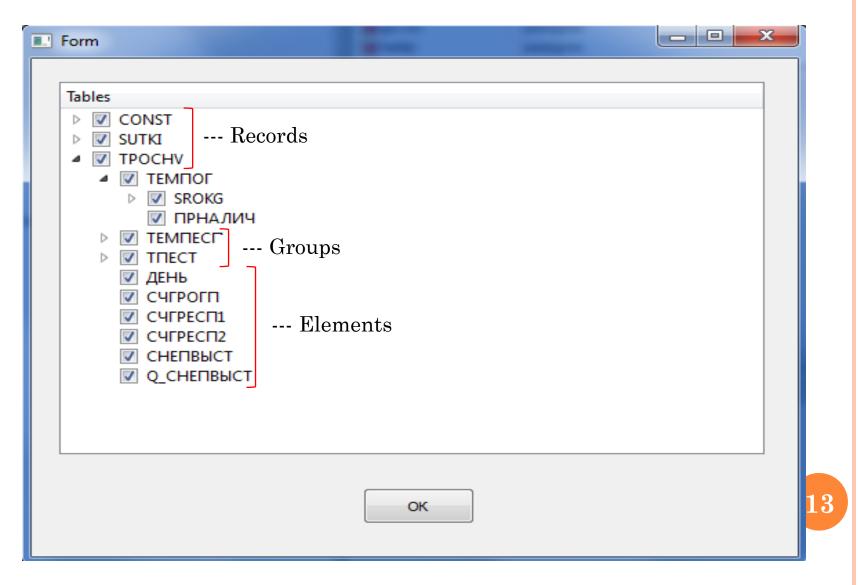
Converting data from a data file or files.

Sequential reading of each record and conversion of its contents into relational database tables

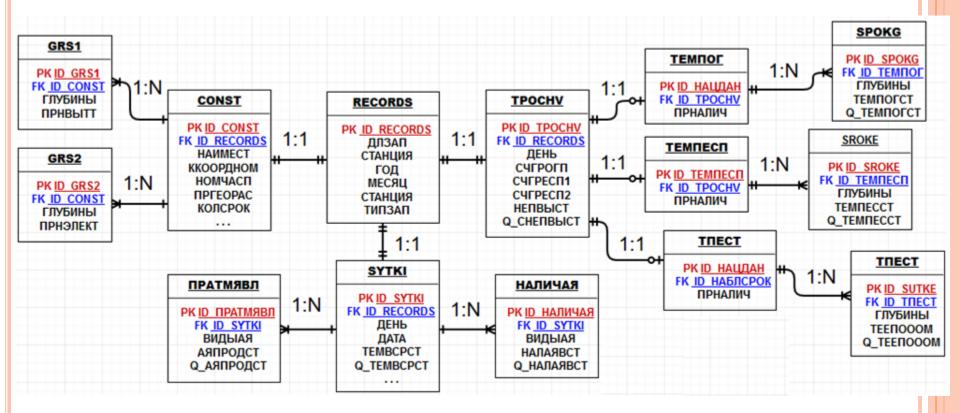
1) Automatic text generation of a BAT file containing a script for creating a database in a PostgreSQL DBMS.

```
🔚 Bat UniCreate.bat 🔣
     SET PGHOST=localhost
  2 SET PGPORT=5432
  3 SET PGUSER=postgres
    SET PGPASSWORD=123
    C:
     cd C:\PostgreSQL\9.4\bin\\
  7 createdb -O postgres "TMSS TEST"
     exit
```

2) Description parsing of DDL in order to obtain and save the data structure in DDL format.

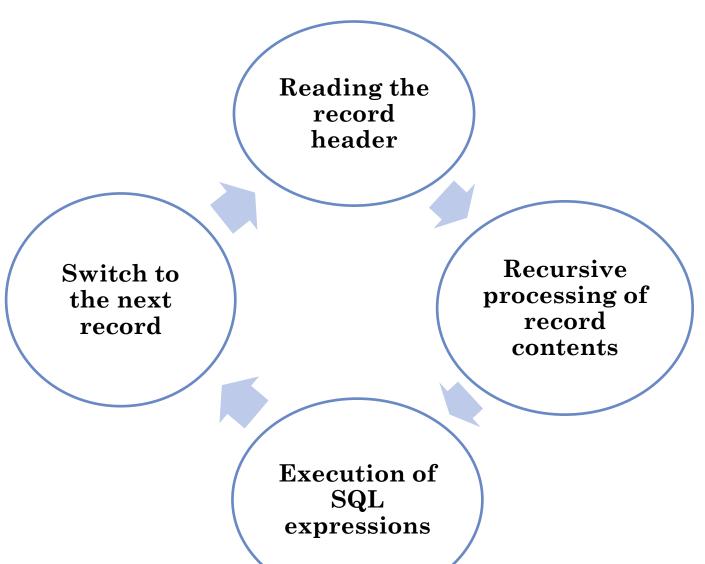


3) Relational database structure generation – the creation of tables with their fields, and relationships between tables based on the results of parsing the DDL.

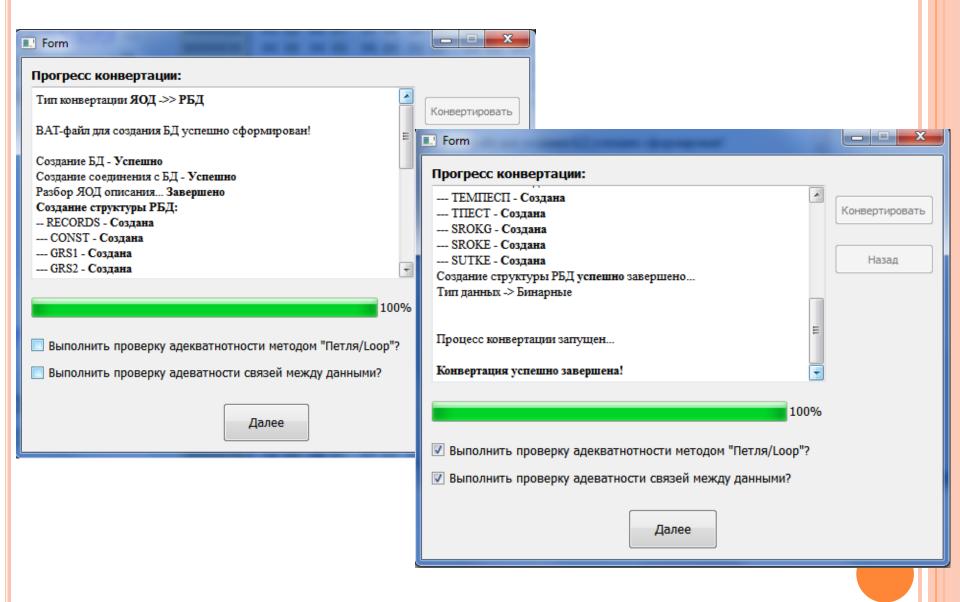


PK - Primary Key FK - Foreign Key

4) Converting data from a data file or files.



PROGRAM INTERFACE



CONVERTATION RESULTS

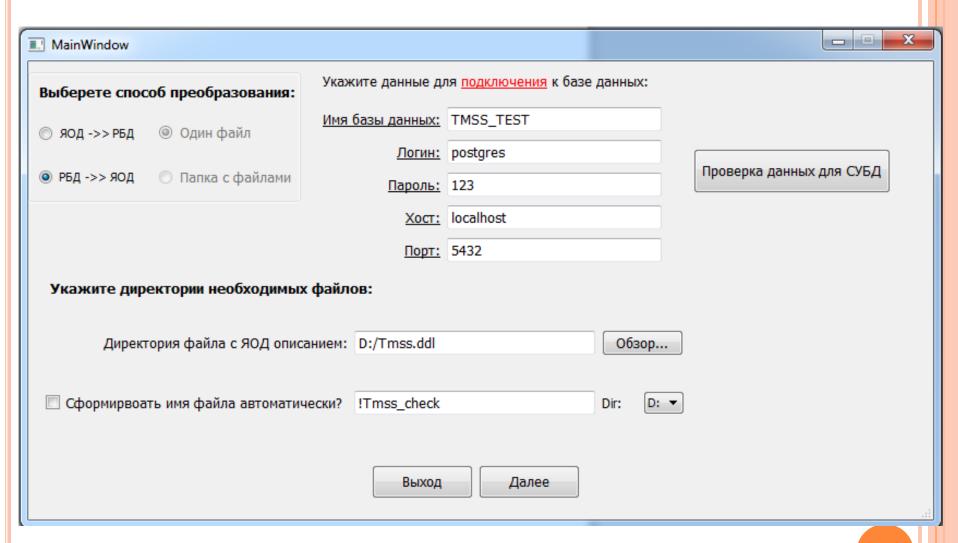
• Example of data from RECORDS table

	id_records [PK] serial			ГОД smallint		СТАНЦИЯ integer	ТИПЗАП smallint
1	1	137	0	1985	1	7333991	1
2	2	120	0	1985	1	7333991	2
3	3	120	0	1985	1	7333991	2
4	4	120	0	1985	1	7333991	2
5	5	120	0	1985	1	7333991	2

Example of data from SYTKI table

	id_sutki [PK] serial	id_records bigint		ДАТА smallint	TEMBCPCT numeric(5,1)	q_TEMBCPCT smallint	TEBMAKCT numeric(5,1)	q_TEBMAKCT smallint	TEBMИНСТ numeric(5,1)	q_TEBMИНСТ smallint
1	1	2	1	1	-23.4	0	-20.1	0	-26.7	0
2	2	3	2	2	-20.7	0	-19.6	0	-23.4	0
3	3	4	3	3	-24.0	0	-20.7	0	-26.0	0
4	4	5	4	4	-26.7	0	-25.2	0	-27.4	0
5	5	6	5	5	-29.2	0	-27.3	0	-30.7	0
6	6	7	6	6	-27.5	0	-26.3	0	-30.1	0
7	7	8	7	7	-28.3	0	-26.1	0	-31.3	0

PROGRAM INTERFACE



RDB -> DDL CONVERSION ALGORITHM

Reading and saving the relational database structure

Establish a connection with the specified relational database and use SQL commands to get its structure

Parsing of the description code on which relation database is based

Parsing and saving the data structure for further conversion



Comparison of information about both data structures

Compare and combine information about the structure of a relational database and data in DDL format



Data Conversion

Converting a relational database to a file in the DDL format

METHODS OF ADEQUACY CONTROL

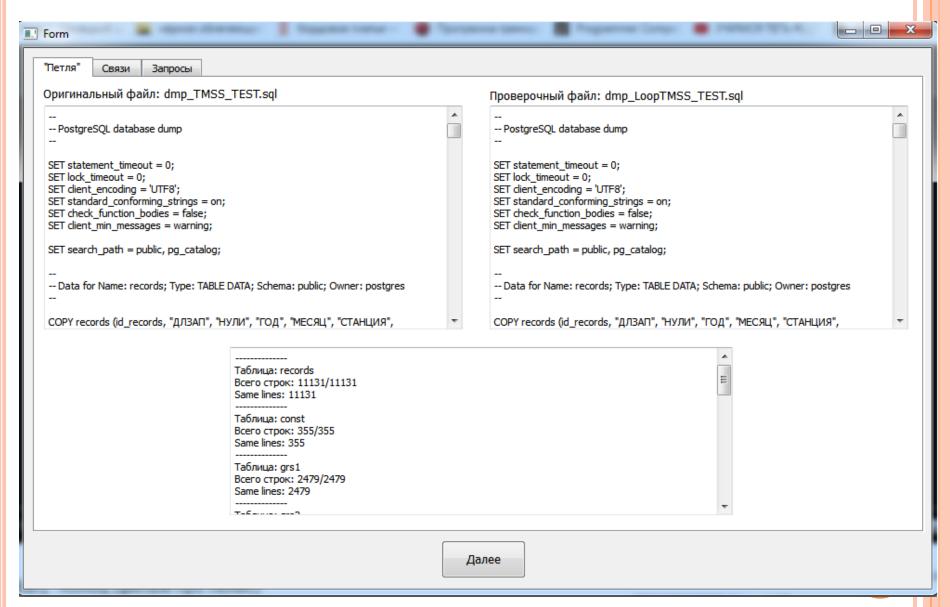
The adequacy control subsystem includes the following methods:

- 1) "Loop" after the conversion is completed, the reverse conversion is performed, followed by a comparison of the results;
- 2) Comparison of the results of adequate data queries;
- 3) Comparison of relationships between data in different models;

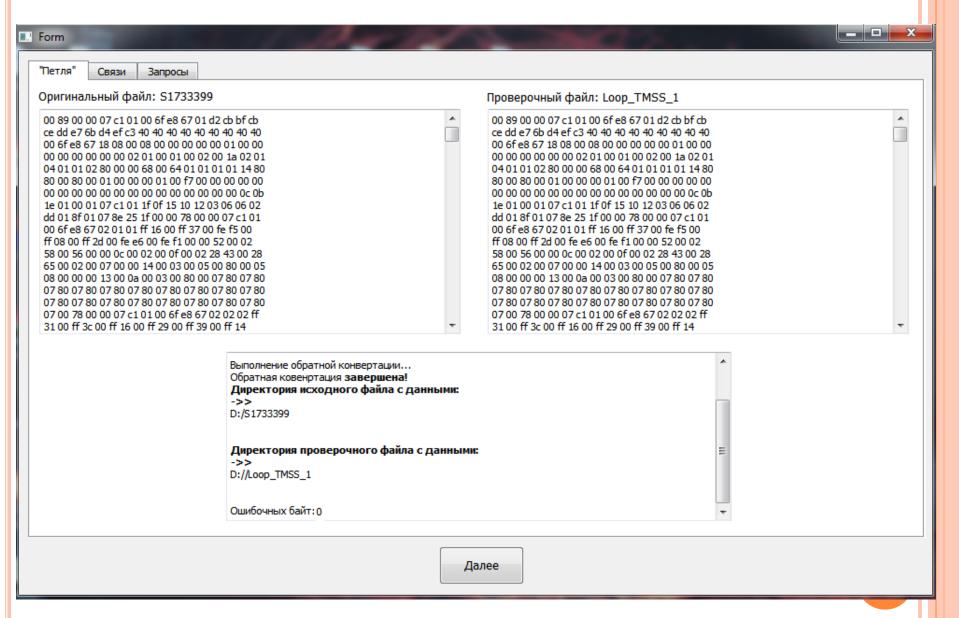
CONVERSION RESULTS

!test_tmss X						
00000000	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f					
00000000	00 89 00 00 07 c1 01 00 6f e8 67 01 d2 cb bf cb . %	.Воид.ТЛїЛ				
00000010	ce dd e7 6b d4 ef c3 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 093k	ΦπΓ				
00000020	00 6f e8 67 18 08 00 08 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 .оид					
00000030	00 00 00 00 00 00 02 01 00 01 00 02 00 1a 02 01					
00000040	04 01 01 02 80 00 00 68 00 64 01 01 01 01 14 80	Ъh.dЪ				
00000050	80 00 80 00 01 00 00 00 01 00 f7 00 00 00 00 т.ъ.	ч				
00000060	d0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00					
00000070	le 01 00 01 07 c1 01 1f 0f 15 10 12 03 06 06 02	.Б				
080000080	id 01 8f 01 07 8e 25 1f 00 00 78 00 00 07 c1 01 Э.Џ.	.h%xB.				
00000090	00 6f e8 67 02 01 01 ff 16 00 ff 37 00 fe f5 00 .оид	яя7.юх.				
000000a0	ff 08 00 ff 2d 00 fe e6 00 fe f1 00 00 52 00 02 яя	10% NocR				
000000b0	58 00 56 00 00 0c 00 02 00 0f 00 02 28 43 00 28 X.V.	(C.(
000000c0	65 00 02 00 07 00 00 14 00 03 00 05 00 80 00 05 e					
000000d0	08 00 00 00 13 00 0a 00 03 00 80 00 07 80 07 80	BB.B				
000000e0	от 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 . т.	.ъ.ъ.ъ.ъ.ъ				
000000f0	от 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 . т.	.b.b.b.b.b.b				
00000100	07 00 78 00 00 07 c1 01 00 6f e8 67 02 02 02 ffx.	Боидя				
00000110	31 00 ff 3c 00 ff 16 00 ff 29 00 ff 39 00 ff 14 1.я<	.яя).я9.я.				
00000120	00 ff 18 00 00 69 00 02 58 00 51 00 00 0e 00 02 .я	.iX.Q				
00000130	00 18 00 02 28 54 00 28 76 00 02 00 02 00 00 31	(T.(v1				
00000140	00 07 00 0b 00 80 00 05 08 00 00 00 13 00 0a 00	.ъ				
00000150	оз оо 80 оо 07 80 о7 80 о7 80 о7 80 о7 80 о7 80ъ.	.b.b.b.b.b.b				
00000160	от 80 07 80 07 80 07 05 00 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 .Ть.Ть	.ъъ.ъ.ъ.ъ				
00000170	07 80 07 80 07 80 07 80 07 00 78 00 00 07 c1 01 .Ђ.Ђ	.ъ.ъхБ.				
00000180	00 6f e8 67 02 03 03 ff 10 00 ff 31 00 fe fc 00 .оид	яя1.юь.				
00000190	fe fc 00 ff 2a 00 fe de 00 fe eb 00 00 4c 00 02 юь.я	*.юЮ.юлL				

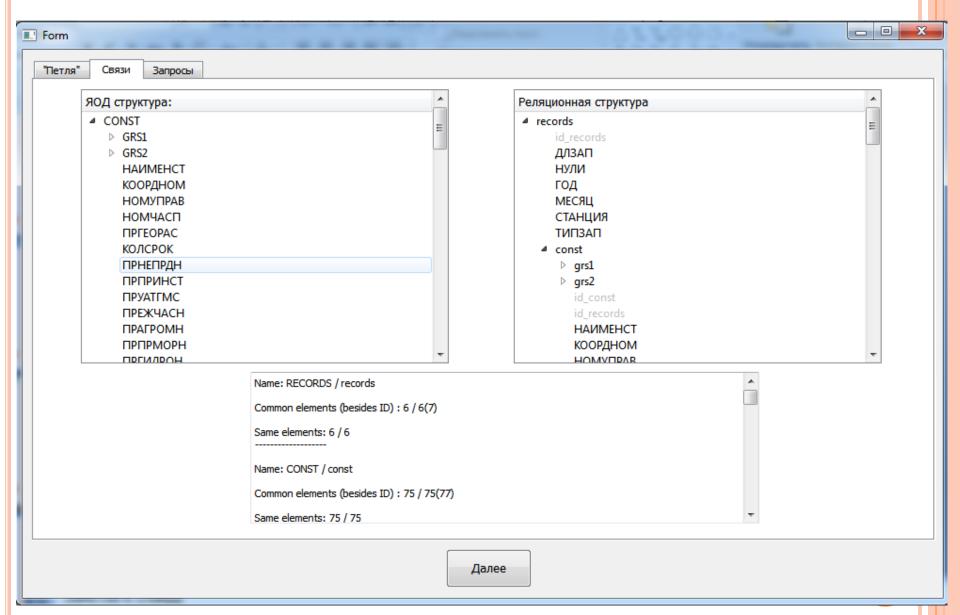
ADEQUACY OF RESULTS



ADEQUACY OF RESULTS



ADEQUACY OF RESULTS



CONCLUSION

- Major results:
 - * The system of mutual data conversion has been designed, with a subsystem monitoring the adequacy of the conversion performed.
 - * The first version of the mutual conversion system has been developed and implemented programmatically.
 - Methods of adequacy verification have been developed.
 - * The first version of the system was tested using the example of aerological and meteorological data.

Thank you for attention!