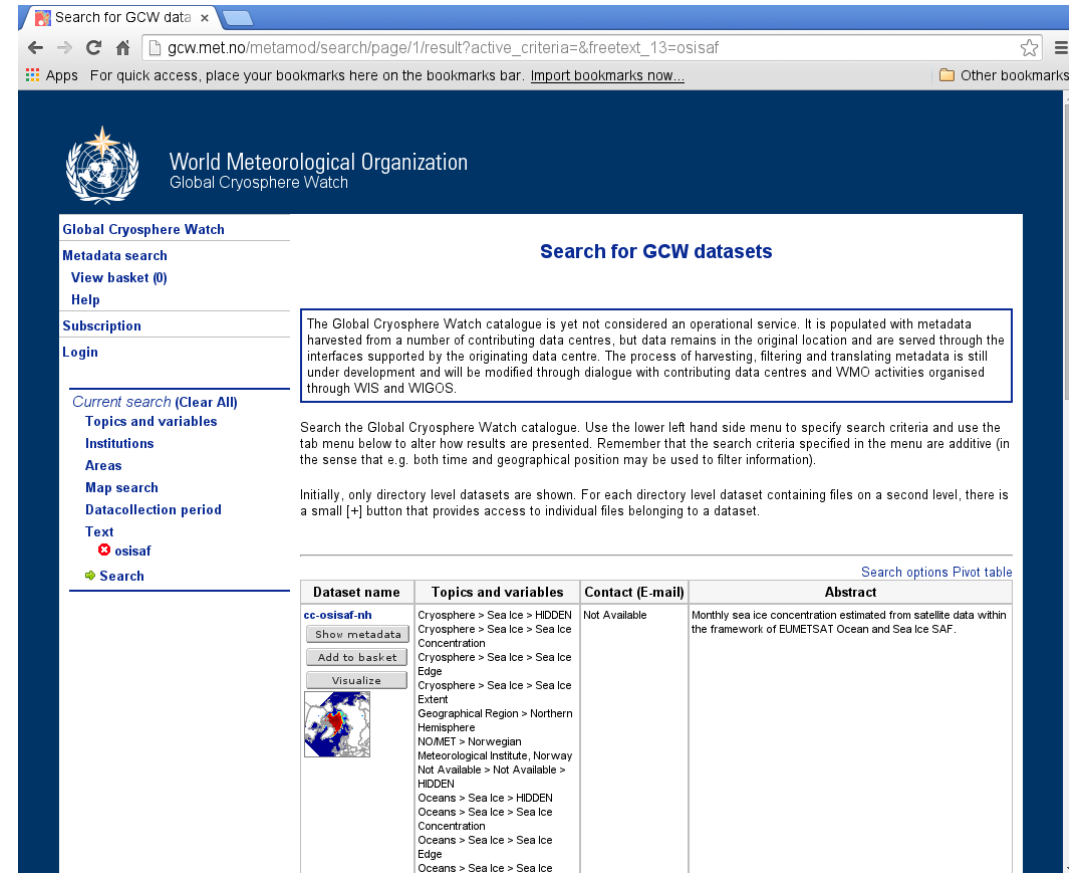


GCW Data Management

Øystein Godøy

Purpose of GCW Data Management

- To provide an overview of the datasets that are relevant for GCW
- To provide access to datasets
 - Real time data streams
 - Archive access
- Distributed Data Management
 - Metadata driven
 - *Not hosting data*
- To connect GCW with
 - WMO Information System
 - WIGOS



The screenshot shows the GCW Data Management web interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: `gcw.met.no/metamod/search/page/1/result?active_criteria=&freetext_13=osisaf`. The page header includes the WMO logo and the text "World Meteorological Organization Global Cryosphere Watch".

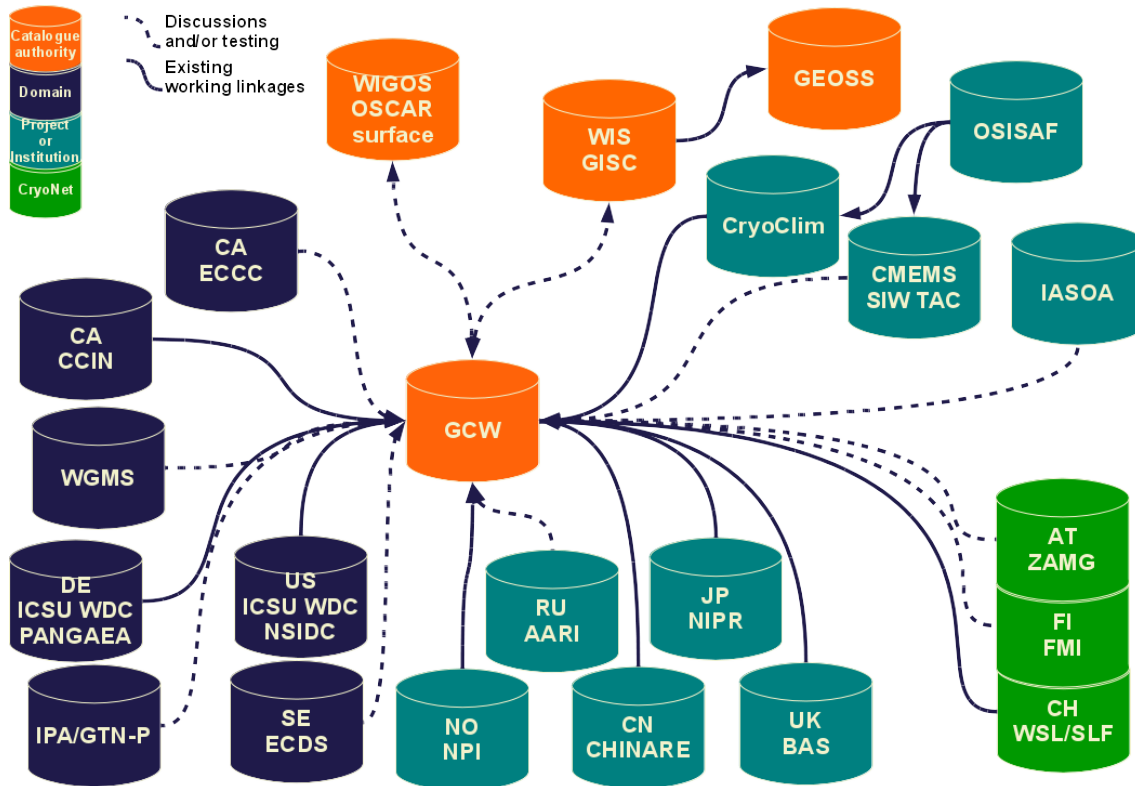
On the left side, there is a navigation menu for "Global Cryosphere Watch" with links for "Metadata search", "View basket (0)", "Help", "Subscription", and "Login". Below this, a "Current search (Clear All)" section shows the search criteria: "Topics and variables", "Institutions", "Areas", "Map search", "Datacollection period", "Text", "osisaf", and "Search".

The main content area is titled "Search for GCW datasets". It contains a disclaimer: "The Global Cryosphere Watch catalogue is yet not considered an operational service. It is populated with metadata harvested from a number of contributing data centres, but data remains in the original location and are served through the interfaces supported by the originating data centre. The process of harvesting, filtering and translating metadata is still under development and will be modified through dialogue with contributing data centres and WMO activities organised through WIS and WIGOS." Below this, there is a search instruction: "Search the Global Cryosphere Watch catalogue. Use the lower left hand side menu to specify search criteria and use the tab menu below to alter how results are presented. Remember that the search criteria specified in the menu are additive (in the sense that e.g. both time and geographical position may be used to filter information)." and a note: "Initially, only directory level datasets are shown. For each directory level dataset containing files on a second level, there is a small [+/-] button that provides access to individual files belonging to a dataset."

The search results are displayed in a table with the following columns: "Dataset name", "Topics and variables", "Contact (E-mail)", and "Abstract". The first result is for the dataset "cc-osisaf-nh".

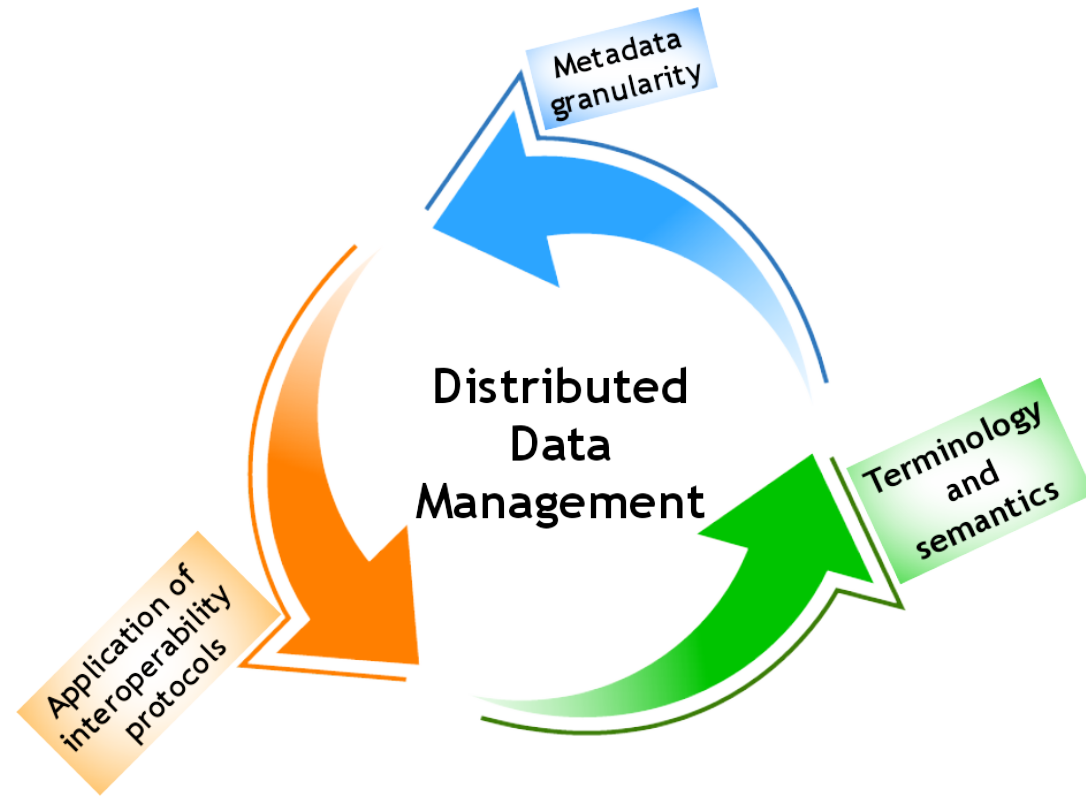
Dataset name	Topics and variables	Contact (E-mail)	Abstract
cc-osisaf-nh	Cryosphere > Sea Ice > HIDDEN Cryosphere > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Concentration Cryosphere > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Edge Cryosphere > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Extent Geographical Region > Northern Hemisphere NOMET > Norwegian Meteorological Institute, Norway Not Available > Not Available > HIDDEN Oceans > Sea Ice > HIDDEN Oceans > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Concentration Oceans > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Edge Oceans > Sea Ice > Sea Ice	Not Available	Monthly sea ice concentration estimated from satellite data within the framework of EUMETSAT Ocean and Sea Ice SAF.

Heterogeneous community



- National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
- Universities
- Independent research institutions
- Varying degree of structured data management
- Varying degree of interoperability for
 - metadata
 - data
- Mutual benefit of standardisation
- Not necessarily the same objective

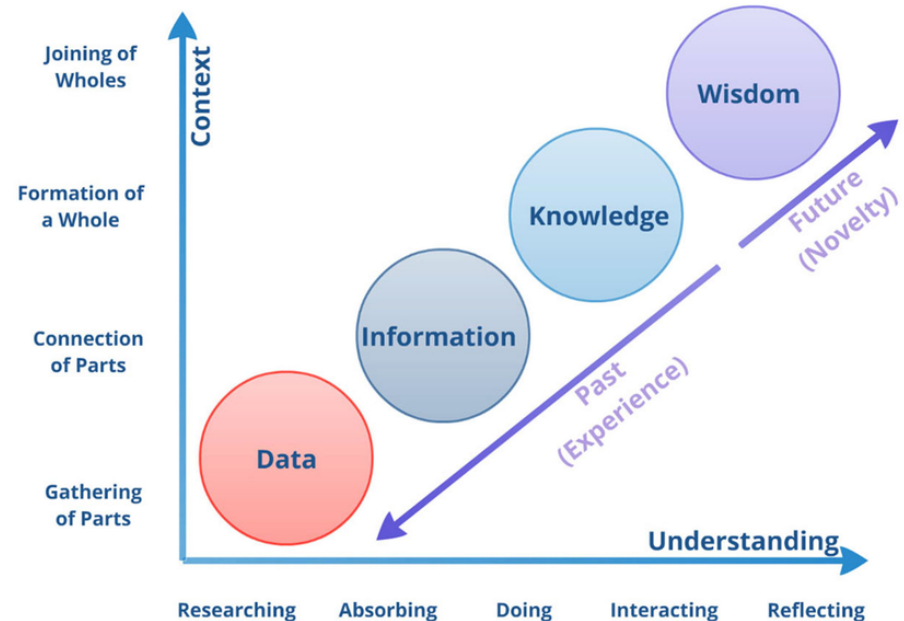
Challenges



- Interoperability
 - Metadata
 - Protocols (✓)
 - Structures (✓)
 - Semantics/terminology (-)
 - Data
 - Protocols (✓)
 - Formats (-)
 - Semantics/terminology (-)
 - Common data model (-)

DIKW chain

- How to transition from data to knowledge and understanding...
 - The illustration is a common redrawing of Russ Ackoff “From Data to Wisdom”
 - Journal of Applied Systems Analysis, Volume 16, 1989 p 3-9
- Take home...:
 - Take care of data for the future
 - Data is the basis for knowledge
 - Now and in the future
 - Knowledge based management depends on national, regional and global interaction

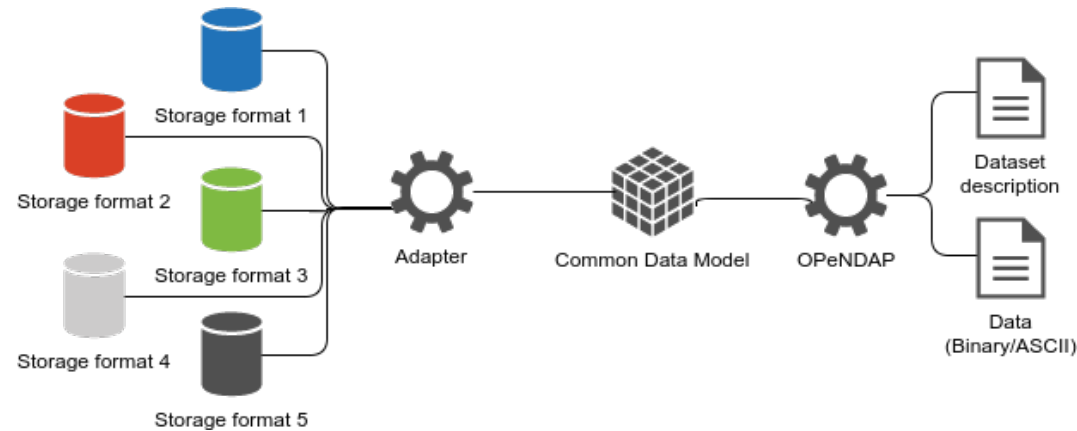


Metadata and data standards

- Discovery
 - Information encoding in
 - GCMD DIF
 - Also keywords
 - ISO19115
 - Exchange through
 - OAI-PMH
 - (OGC CSW)
 - (OpenSearch)
 - Use
 - Formatting
 - NetCDF4 classic
 - Documentation standard
 - Climate and Forecast
 - Exchange through
 - OPeNDAP
 - Allows transformation into BUFR
- Discovery metadata is required for every physical file unless aggregation is used
 - Updating interoperability guidelines when collaborating with contributing data centres
 - Must also align WIGOS and CF efforts

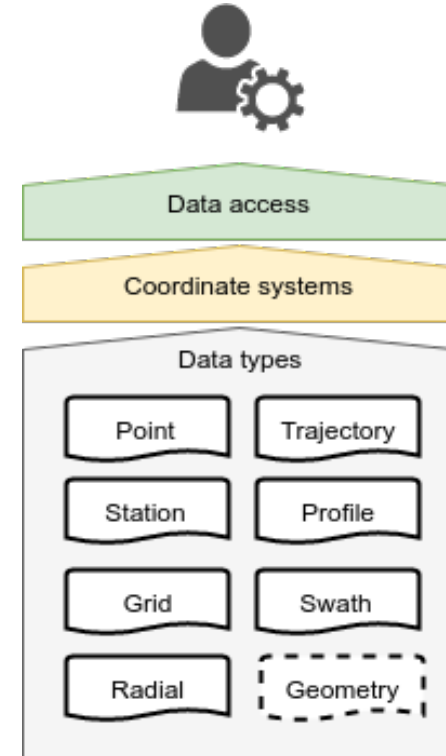
Interoperability with CryoNet stations

- Dedicated effort with Davos (WSL/SLF)
 - Software for discovery and data interoperability developed in Davos
 - Solution capable of integration a wide range of input streams, including RDBMS
- Takes care of data from measurement to published data where it can be picked up by services



Why OPeNDAP and NetCDF/CF?

- Do not start from scratch
- WMO formats not used nor accepted within the science community
- NetCDF/CF well developed concerning annotation and self explaining data encoding
- OPeNDAP provides software that allows you to access data over the internet,
 - from programs that weren't originally designed for that purpose,
 - as well as some that were.
- Allows connecting to data streams
 - Delivers data, not files
 - Segmenting data in time and space(s)
 - Bridges the message approach of operational data with the long time series approach of climate analysis



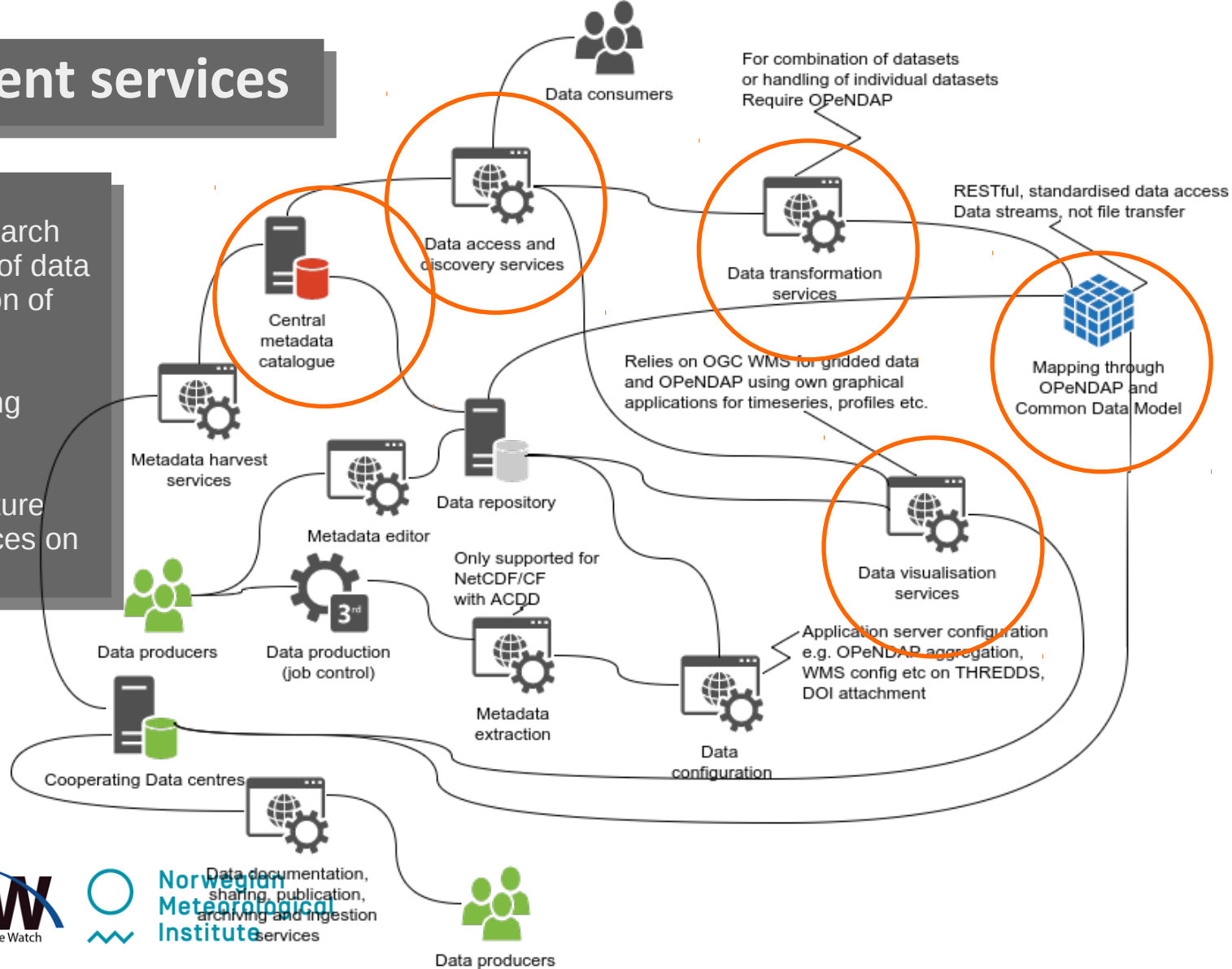
Data management services

Relies quite heavily on:

- OAI-PMH for federated search
- OPeNDAP for integration of data
- OGC WMS for visualisation of gridded data

The GCW Data Portal is being restructured

- Modularised
- Service Oriented Architecture
- Enabling distributed services on distributed data



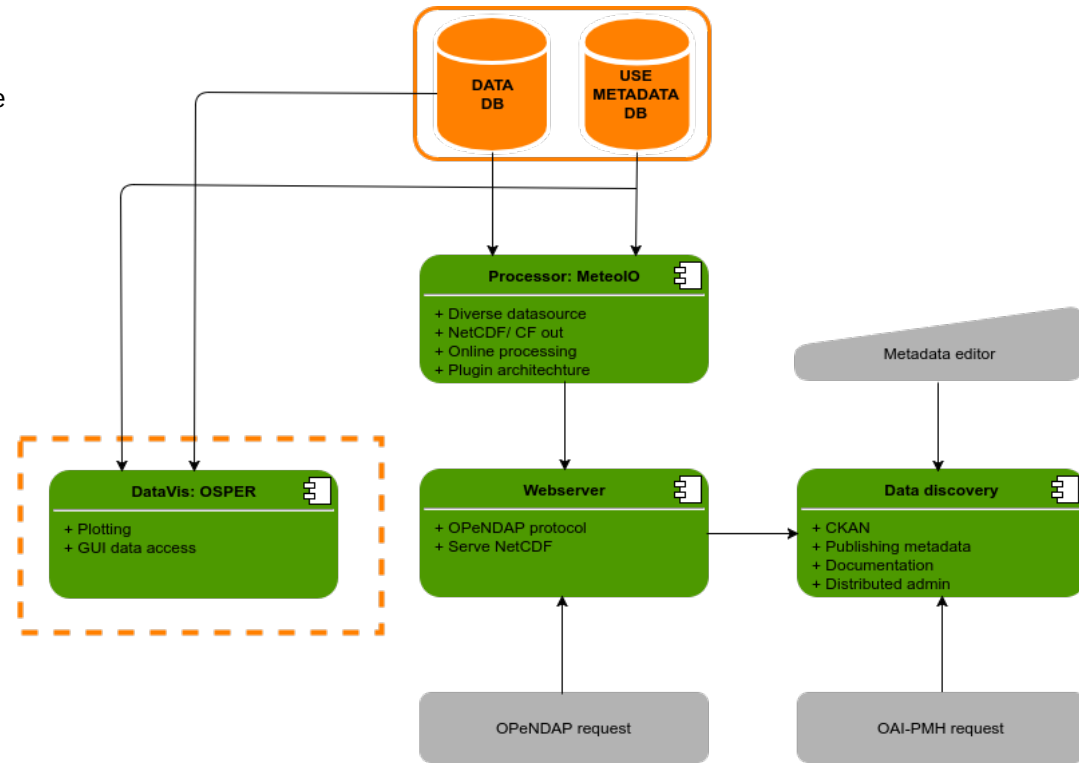
WMO OMM



Norwegian
Meteorological
Institute

Challenges and next steps

- Harvesting information from legacy systems
 - No standardisation at the data level
 - But can show what is available when datasets relevant to cryosphere are identified
 - Gaps in discovery metadata
- Need to get data from CryoNet stations
 - Must be harmonised to service downstream purposes
 - Common annotation
 - Varying degree of existing data management capabilities and understanding
 - Building software and services to help stations
 - Selected datasets to be integrated with WMO GTS
- Need to get descriptions of CryoNet stations
 - WMDS required
 - Transparency in e.g. glossary development
 - Facilitating light weight implementation
 - Discussing governance aspects
 - Joining forces with GAW
- Semantic annotation
 - Need to align WIGOS and CF keywords



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GCW Data Portal

https://gcw-test.met.no

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World Meteorological Organization
Global Cryosphere Watch

Search

GCW HOME PAGE DATA PORTAL NEWS DATA ACCESS ABOUT THE DATA PORTAL SUPPORT MY ACCOUNT

Under development...

The old GCW Data Portal is available at <http://gcw.met.no>. This portal is still under development and active. The Global Cryosphere Watch catalogue is yet not considered an operational service. It is populated with many contributing data centres, but data remains in the original location and are served through the interfaces supported.

System update

LAST UPDATED: NOVEMBER 25, 2018

The software running the catalogue integration in the test portal has been upgraded. This upgrade brings new relationships for datasets as well as to define collections within the system. The content in the portal is still relevant. This will be changed once this portal moves from test to operations.

Tags:

[System update](#)

New functionality

LAST UPDATED: MAY 23, 2018

A validation service for NetCDF/CF files have been added. You find this interactive service under the menu "Support". It will also check ACDD elements if requested. The purpose of this service is to help data providers to check their products before they are made available. The service is available at https://gcw-test.met.no/dataset_validation/form.

Tags:

[Services](#)

<https://gcw-test.met.no/node/2>

Information on how to submit data etc.

HOW TO CONNECT YOUR DATA CENTRE

HOW TO ENCODE DATA

THE CONCEPT OF METADATA

CONTACT FORM

ISSUE TRACKER

CONVERT TEXT FILE TO NETCDF/CF

DATASET VALIDATION

GCW/SLF SOFTWARE PACKAGE

MANUALS

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Dataset Validation | GCW

https://gcw-test.met.no/dataset_validation/form

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Under development...

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Home / Support / Dataset Validation

Dataset Validation

Webform for validation of netCDF files based on the [IOOS compliance checker](#)

Select the test you want to run *

☐ CF-1.6

☐ ACDD

Upload Your File *

Browse... No file selected.

Upload

You can only upload a single netCDF file with ".nc" extension, with a maximum size of 1500M. You need to upload a bigger file, take contact with the website support directly.

Submit

Questions?

What can we do in the front end?

[Home](#) / [Data Access](#)

Data Access

[View](#) [Edit](#)

Full text search

Search words

Data collection period

Start date

1966-01-01

End date

yyyy-mm-dd

Bounding box

Institutions

Investigator

Topics and variables

sea

Oceans > Ocean Temperature > Sea Surface Temperature

Oceans > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Concentration

Sea Ice

Sea Ice Extent

Geographical search



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Search results | GCW Data

https://gcw-test.met.no/results/?page=1

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	Dataset name	Institutions	Keywords	Abstract	Collection period
☐	Arctic Sea Ice Svalbard Download .NetCDF product Metadata Transform 	Norwegian Meteorological Institute	Arctic Sea Ice Climate Indicators > Cryospheric Indicators > Sea Ice Concentration Oceans > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Concentration Cryosphere > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Concentration	Sea ice concentration charts based on a manual interpretation of different satellite data. The main satellite sensor used are the SAR sensor (Synthetic Aperture Radar) supplemented by visual and infrared sensors and data from passive microwave sensors. As part of the Copernicus project the sea ice concentration product is gridded to a 1km spatial resolution and converted to a NetCDF format. The concentration intervals follow the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) total concentration standard. A new product is delivered every weekday around 1500 UTC.	2010-01-04T12:00:00Z to
☐	Sea Ice Extent Download .NetCDF product Metadata Visualize ASCII	Norwegian Meteorological Institute	Climate Sea Ice Oceanography Sea Ice Extent Meteorology Remote Sensing Cryosphere > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Extent Geographic Region > Northern Hemisphere Oceans > Sea Ice > Sea Ice Extent Vertical Location > Sea Surface EUMETSAT/OSISAF > Satellite Application Facility on Ocean and Sea Ice, European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites	Arctic Sea Ice Extent estimates based upon EUMETSAT Ocean and Sea Ice SAF products. Both reprocessed and operational datasets have been used. See http://cryoclim.met.no/indicators/seaiceextent/ for details.	1978-11-16T12:00:00Z to 2013-09-16T12:00:00Z
☐	Satellite based sea ice charts from the national sea ice service in Norway	Norwegian Meteorological Institute	Arctic Sea Ice Ice chart Climate Indicators > Cryospheric Indicators > Sea Ice Concentration	The product is based on a manual interpolation of available satellite data and in situ observations and provides a gridded map. It is a continuation of the previous sea ice chart which basically identified the ice edge.	1967-01-07T12:00:00Z to 2015-12-30T12:00:00Z

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GCW Data Portal x +

https://gcw-test.met.no/metsis/display/metadata?datasetID=f5a77c24-368e-11e... Search

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 **World Meteorological Organization**
Global Cryosphere Watch

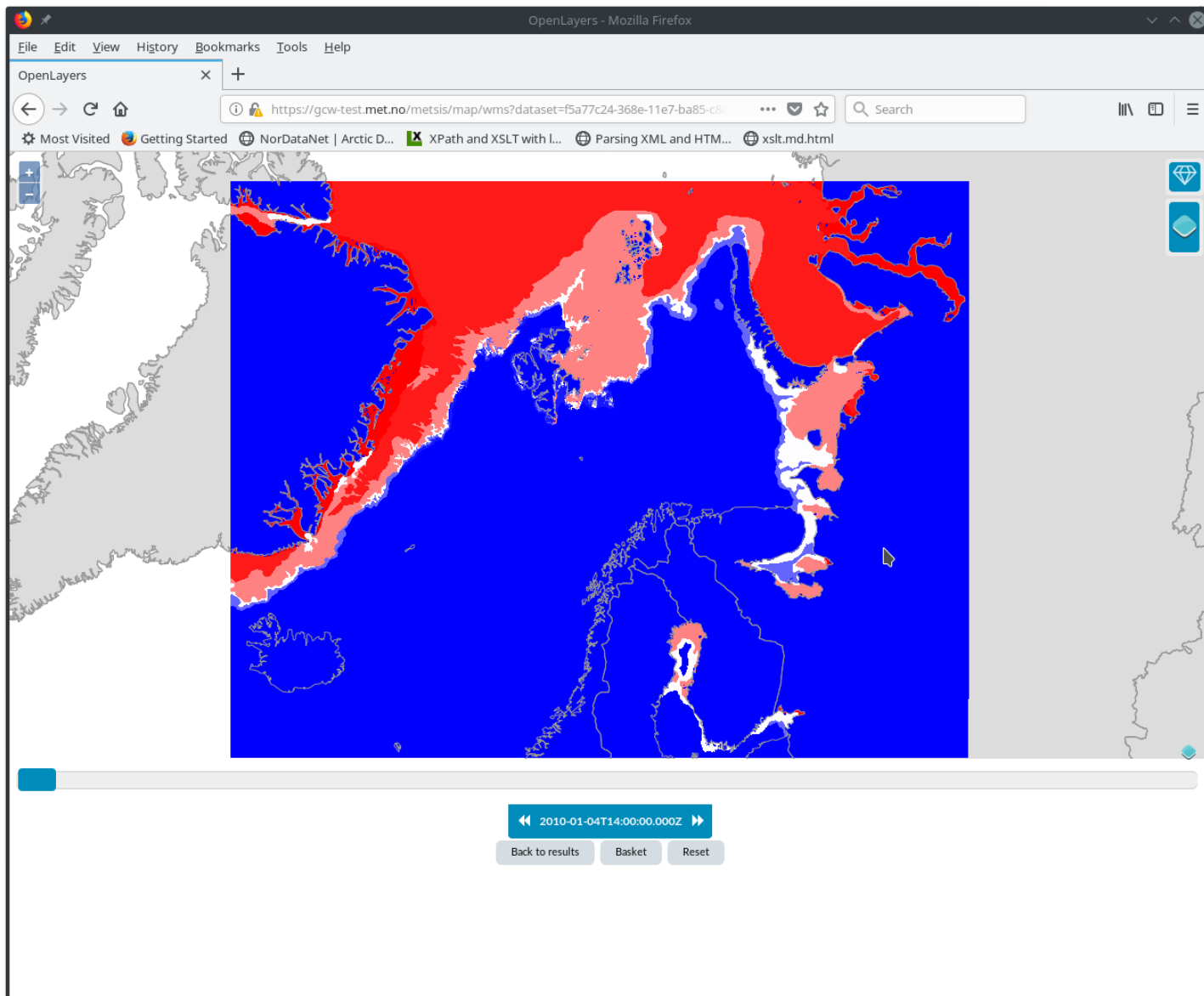
GCW Data Portal

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[Home](#) /

Available Metadata

Metadata key	Metadata value
TITLE	Arctic Sea Ice Svalbard
ABSTRACT	Sea ice concentration charts based on a manual interpretation of different satellite data. The main satellite sensor used are the SAR sensor (Synthetic Aperture Radar) supplemented by visual and infrared sensors and data from passive microwave sensors. As part of the Copernicus project the sea ice concentration product is gridded to a 1km spatial resolution and converted to a NetCDF format. The concentration intervals follow the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) total concentration standard. A new product is delivered every weekday around 1500 UTC.
PERSONNEL ROLE	Investigator
PERSONNEL ORGANISATION	Norwegian Meteorological Institute
TEMPORAL EXTENT START DATE	2010-01-04T12:00:00Z
DATA ACCESS RESOURCE	HTTP: http://thredds.met.no/thredds/myocean/SIW-TAC/siw-metno-svalbard.html OPeNDAP: http://thredds.met.no/thredds/dodsC/sea_ice/SIW-METNO-ARC-SEAICE_HR-OBS/ice_conc_svalbard_aggregated OGC WMS: http://thredds.met.no/thredds/wms/sea_ice/SIW-METNO-ARC-SEAICE_HR-OBS/ice_conc_svalbard_aggregated
BBOX	ENVELOPE(-80.3647384643555,85.30224609375,88.1023712158203,54.3656463623047)
ACTIVITY TYPE	Space borne instrument
DATA ACCESS WMS LAYERS WMS LAYER	ice_concentration
DATASET PRODUCTION STATUS	In Work
ISO TOPIC CATEGORY	oceans



Transform dataset | GCW Data Portal - Mozilla Firefox

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GCW Transform dataset | GCW

https://gcw-test.met.no/metsis_fimex7/dataset_id=f5a77c24-368e-11e7-ba85-c8d...

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GCW Data Portal

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Home / Transform dataset

Transform dataset

Title (discovery metadata): Arctic Sea Ice Svalbard

Abstract (discovery metadata): Sea ice concentration charts based on a manual interpretation of different satellite data. The main satellite sensor used are the SAR sensor (Synthetic Aperture Radar) supplemented by visual and infrared sensors and data from passive microwave sensors. As part of the Copernicus project the sea ice concentration product is gridded to a 1km spatial resolution and converted to a NetCDF format. The concentration intervals follow the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) total concentration standard. A new product is delivered every weekday around 1500 UTC.

- ▶ The e-mail address to send the results to
- ▶ Select spatial extent
- ▶ Select temporal extent
- ▶ Select variables
- ▶ Select map projection

Submit Back to results

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GCW Transform dataset | GCW X

https://gcw-test.met.no/metsis_fimex7/dataset_id=f5a77c24-368e-11e7-ba85-c8d... Search

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Transform dataset

Title (discovery metadata): Arctic Sea Ice Svalbard

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► The e-mail address to send the results to

▼ Select spatial extent

Degrees north
88.10237121582

Degrees south
54.365646362305

Degrees east
85.30224609375

Degrees west
-80.364738464355

► Select temporal extent

► Select variables

Transform dataset | GCW Data Portal - Mozilla Firefox

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GCW Transform dataset | GCW

https://gcw-test.met.no/metsis_fimex7/dataset_id=f5a77c24-368e-11e7-ba85-c8d...

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Transform dataset

Title (discovery metadata): Arctic Sea Ice Svalbard

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▶ The e-mail address to send the results to

 ▶ Select spatial extent

 ▶ Select temporal extent

 ▼ Select variables

	Name	Standard name	Long name	Units
☐	lat		latitude	degrees_north
☐	lon		longitude	degrees_east
☐	ice_concentration	sea_ice_area_fraction	sea ice concentration	%
☐	concentration_range		concentration range	%

▶ Select map projection

 Submit Back to results



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Performed *Delete* on 2 items.

Basket

[View](#)
[Edit](#)

Basket

Operations

- Choose an operation - ▾
- Choose an operation -
- Delete
- Download
- Transform
- Visualize

	Item added	IID
☐ 85-c8d3ff6f63a2	35 sec	4
☐ 85-c8d3ff6f63a2	30 min 7 sec	2
☐ f5a77c24-368e-11e7-ba85-c8d3ff6f63a2	30 min 7 sec	3

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https://gcw-test.met.no/results?page=1

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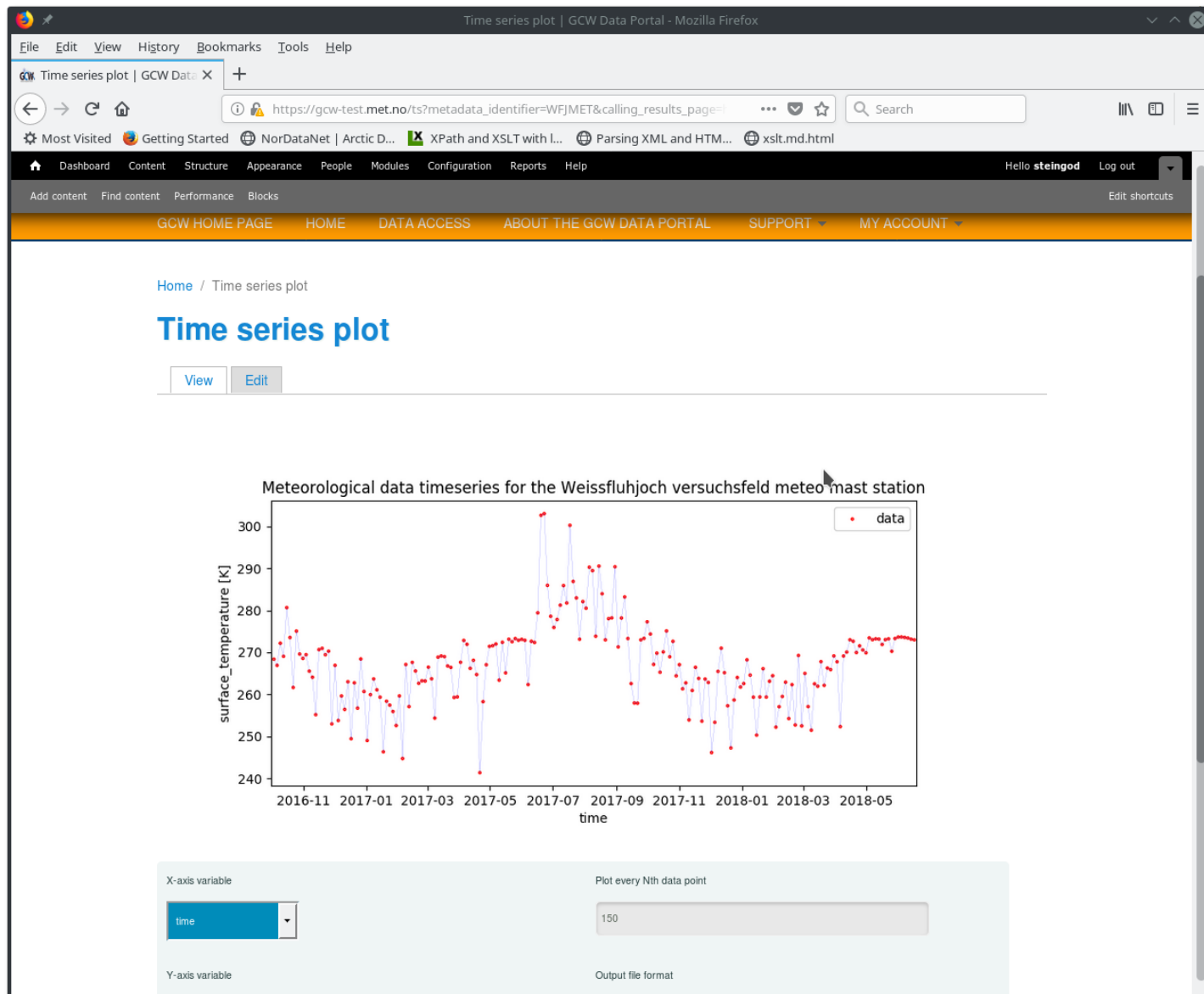
Add content Find content Performance Blocks Edit shortcuts

Search results



☐	Dataset name	Institutions	Project	Keywords	Abstract	Collection period
☐	Snow height laser at the Weissfluhjoch research site, Davos, Switzerland.  Metadata Visualize ASCII			EARTH SCIENCE > "CRYOSPHERE" > SNOW/ICE	Snow pillow sensor measuring snow water equivalent at the Weissfluhjoch experimental site, Davos, CH. The experimental site at the Weissfluhjoch (WFJ, 46.83 N, 9.81 E) is located at an altitude of 2540 m in the Swiss Alps near Davos. During the winter months, almost all precipitation falls as snow at this altitude. As a consequence, a continuous seasonal snow cover builds up every winter, with a maximum snow height ranging from 153–366 cm over the period 1934–2012. The measurement site is located in an almost flat part of a southeast oriented slope. LICENSE: This dataset is made available under the Open Database License: http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1.0/ . Any rights in individual contents of the database are licensed under the Database Contents License: http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/dbcl/1.0/ . (C) Copyright WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF.	2017-02-04T12:00:00Z to
☐	Lysimeter at the Weissfluhjoch research site, Davos, Switzerland.  Metadata Visualize ASCII			EARTH SCIENCE > "CRYOSPHERE" > SNOW/ICE EARTH SCIENCE > TERRESTRIAL HYDROSPHERE > SURFACE WATER	Lysimeter measuring snow water runoff at the Weissfluhjoch experimental site, Davos, CH. "Lysimeter" values are the number of bucket tips (0.8l bucket, 5m ²). Lysimeter current is a 10min value. Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) values are calculated as (Lysimeter*0.8/5). SWE values are in mm. The experimental site at the Weissfluhjoch (WFJ, 46.83 N, 9.81 E) is located at an altitude of 2540 m in the Swiss Alps near Davos. During the winter months, almost all precipitation falls as snow at this altitude. As a consequence, a continuous seasonal snow cover builds up every winter, with a maximum snow height ranging from 153–366 cm over the period 1934–2012. The measurement site is located in an almost flat part of a southeast oriented slope. LICENSE: This dataset is made available under the Open Database License: http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1.0/ . Any rights in individual contents of the database are licensed under the Database Contents License: http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/dbcl/1.0/ . (C) Copyright WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF.	2017-02-04T12:00:00Z to
☐	Meteorological station at the Weissfluhjoch research site, Davos, Switzerland.  Metadata Visualize ASCII			EARTH SCIENCE > ATMOSPHERE > WEISSFLUHJOCH WINDS EARTH SCIENCE > ATMOSPHERE > ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE EARTH SCIENCE > ATMOSPHERE > ATMOSPHERIC WATER VAPOUR EARTH SCIENCE > ATMOSPHERE > ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE	Meteorological station at the Weissfluhjoch experimental site, Davos, CH. The experimental site at the Weissfluhjoch (WFJ, 46.83 N, 9.81 E) is located at an altitude of 2540 m in the Swiss Alps near Davos. During the winter months, almost all precipitation falls as snow at this altitude. As a consequence, a continuous seasonal snow cover builds up every winter, with a maximum snow height ranging from 153–366 cm over the period 1934–2012. The measurement site is located in an almost flat part of a southeast oriented slope. LICENSE: This dataset is made available under the Open Database License: http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1.0/ . Any rights in individual contents of the database are licensed under the Database Contents License: http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/dbcl/1.0/ . (C) Copyright WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF.	2016-10-01T12:00:00Z to

Prev 1 Next



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https://gcw-test.met.no/csv?metadata_identifier=WFJMET&calling_results_page... Search

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[View](#) [Edit](#)

CSV

☐	Standard name	Units
☐	air_temperature	K
☐	relative_humidity	1
☐	surface_temperature	K
☐	time	minutes since 2016-01-01 00:00:00
☐	wind_from_direction	degree
☐	wind_speed	m/s
☐	wind_speed_of_gust	m/s

Output format

CSV

Submit

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FileEditViewHistoryBookmarksToolsHelp

Search results | GCW Data Portal

https://gcw-test.met.no/results/?page=1

Search

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World Meteorological Organization
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GCW Data Portal

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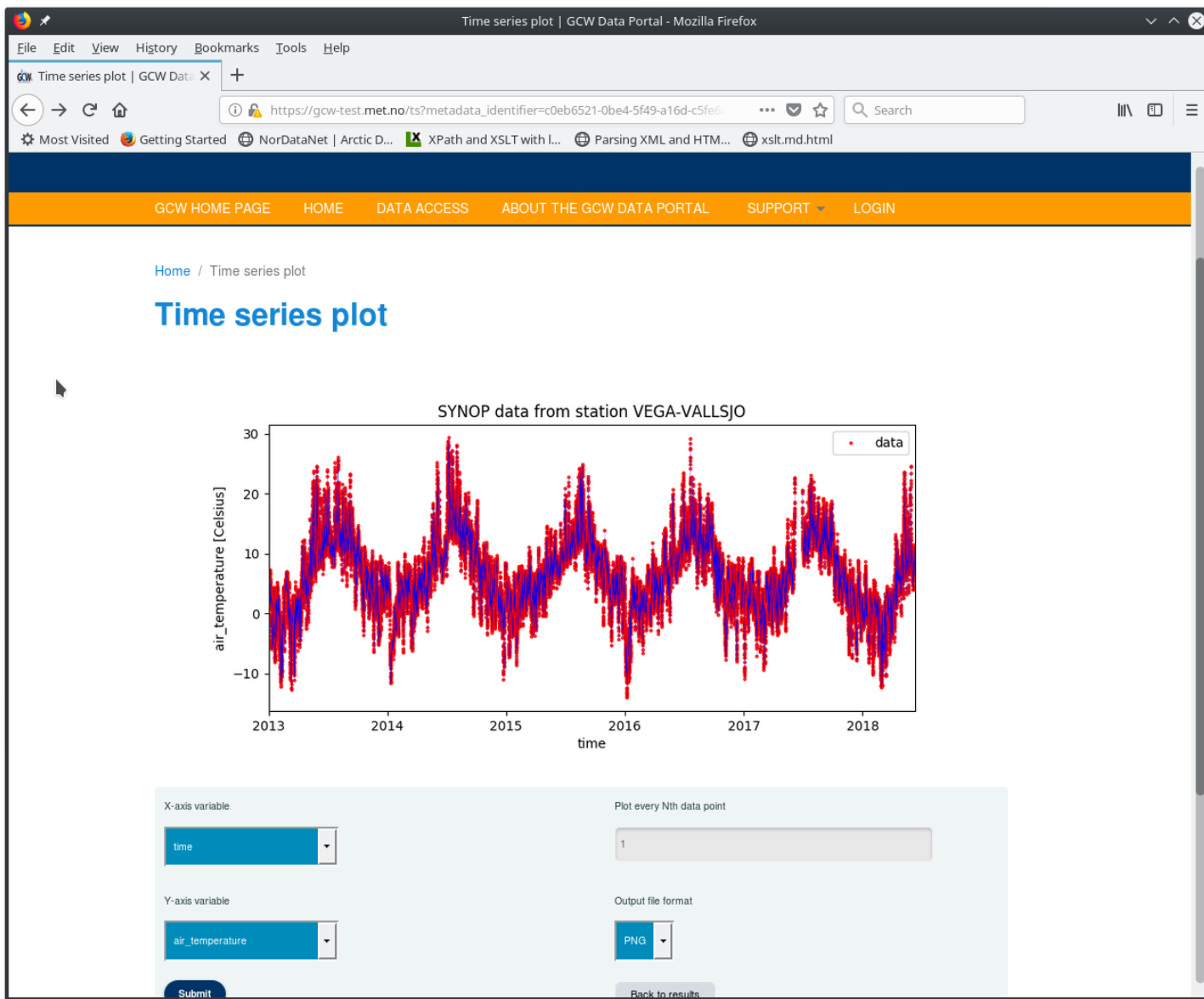
Home / Search results

Number of datasets found: 195

Search results



☐	Dataset name	Institutions	Project	Keywords	Abstract	Collection period
☐	SYNOP data from station EVENSTAD-DIH Metadata Visualize ASCII	Norwegian Meteorological Institute		Atmospheric Clouds Humidity Observation Precipitation Pressure SYNOP Temperature Wind wind_speed air_pressure precipitation_amount sea_surface_temperature air_pressure_at_sea_level dew_point_temperature thickness_of_snowfall_amount wind_speed_of_gust wind_from_direction relative_humidity air_temperature Atmosphere > Atmospheric Pressure > Surface Pressure Atmosphere > Atmospheric Temperature > Surface Air Temperature Atmosphere > Atmospheric Water Vapor > Humidity	Synoptic meteorological measurements from EVENSTAD-DIH extracted from the WMO Global Telecommunication System (GTS). Data are not quality controlled after extraction from GTS.	2013-01-01T12:00:00Z to



ASCII data download | GCW Data Portal - Mozilla Firefox

FileEditViewHistoryBookmarksToolsHelp

ASCII data download | GCW X

https://gcw-test.met.no/csv?metadata_identifier=0b0b2aa5-7504-5cfc-bd44-aeb1...Search

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	Standard name	Units
☐	air_pressure	hPa
☐	air_pressure_at_sea_level	hPa
☐	air_temperature	Celsius
☐	dew_point_temperature	Celsius
☐	precipitation_amount	kg m-2
☐	relative_humidity	percent
☐	sea_surface_temperature	Celsius
☐	thickness_of_snowfall_amount	cm
☐	time	days since 1970-01-01 00:00:00
☐	wind_from_direction	degree
☐	wind_speed	m s-1
☐	wind_speed_of_gust	m s-1

Output format

CSV

Submit

Back to results