

Extremely Large Databases in Astronomy: LSST

**Extremely Large Databases Workshop
SLAC
October 25, 2007**

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Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

Why?

What?

How?

What does this mean?

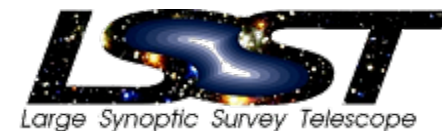
Why?

What?

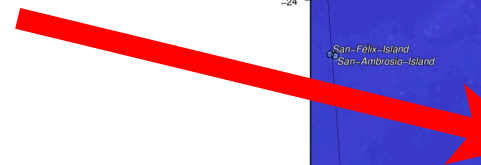
How?

What does this mean?

LSST Overview



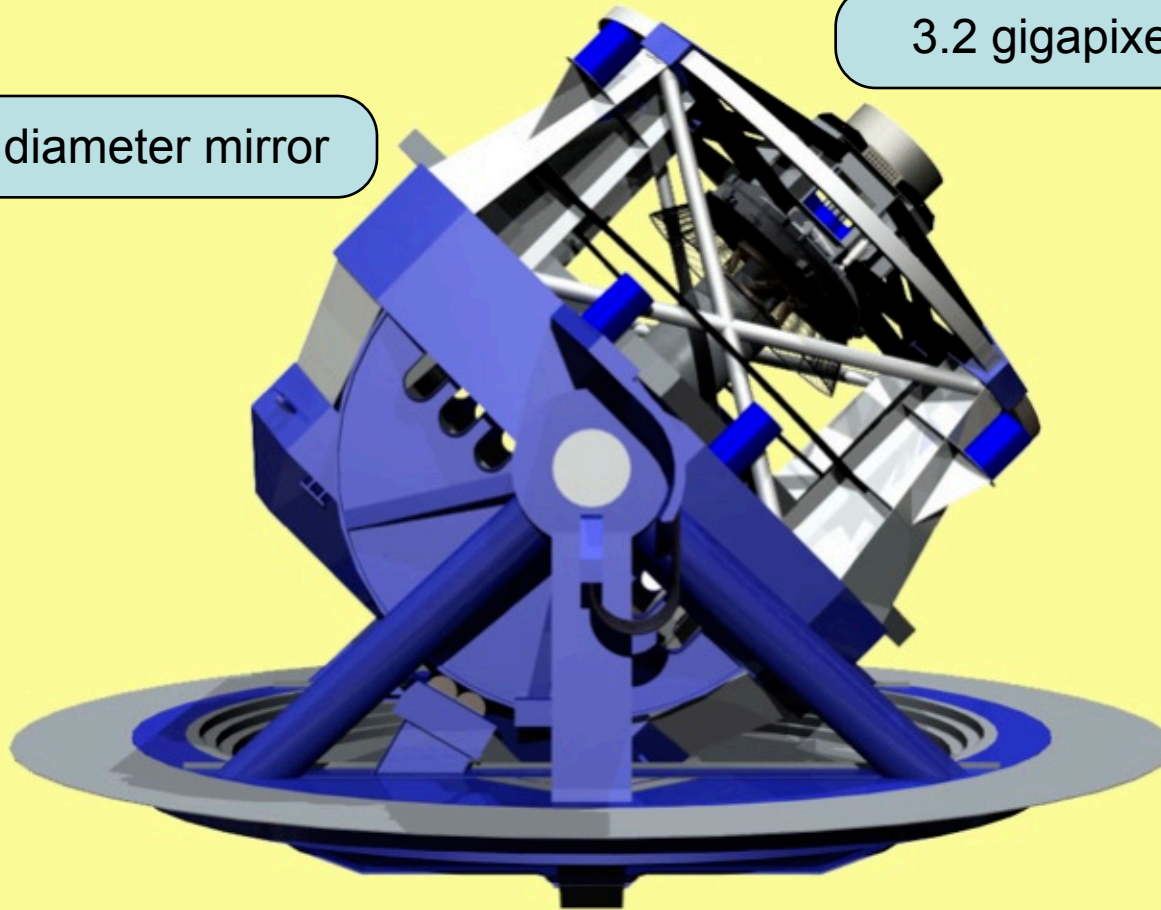
**Proposed
telescope to be
built in Chile**



Telescope

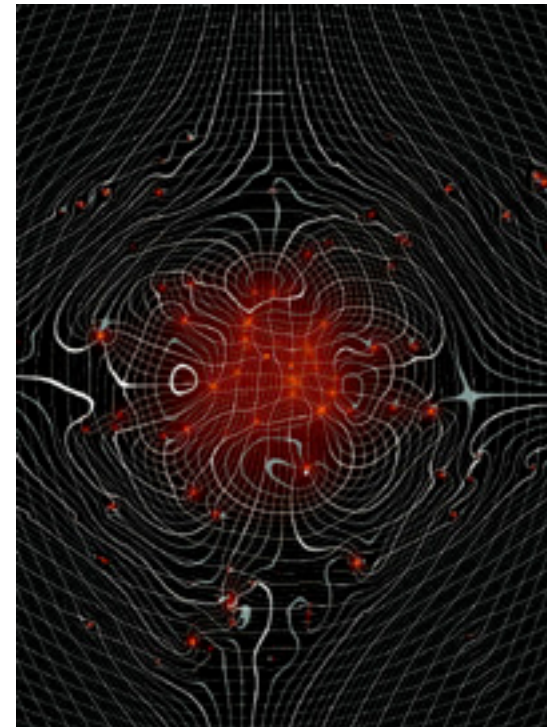
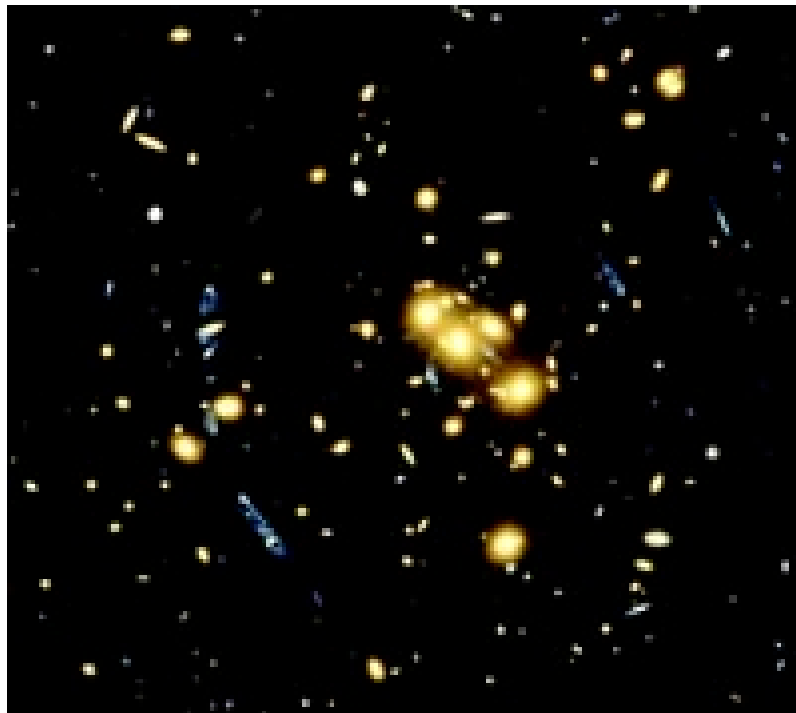
8.4 meter diameter mirror

3.2 gigapixel camera

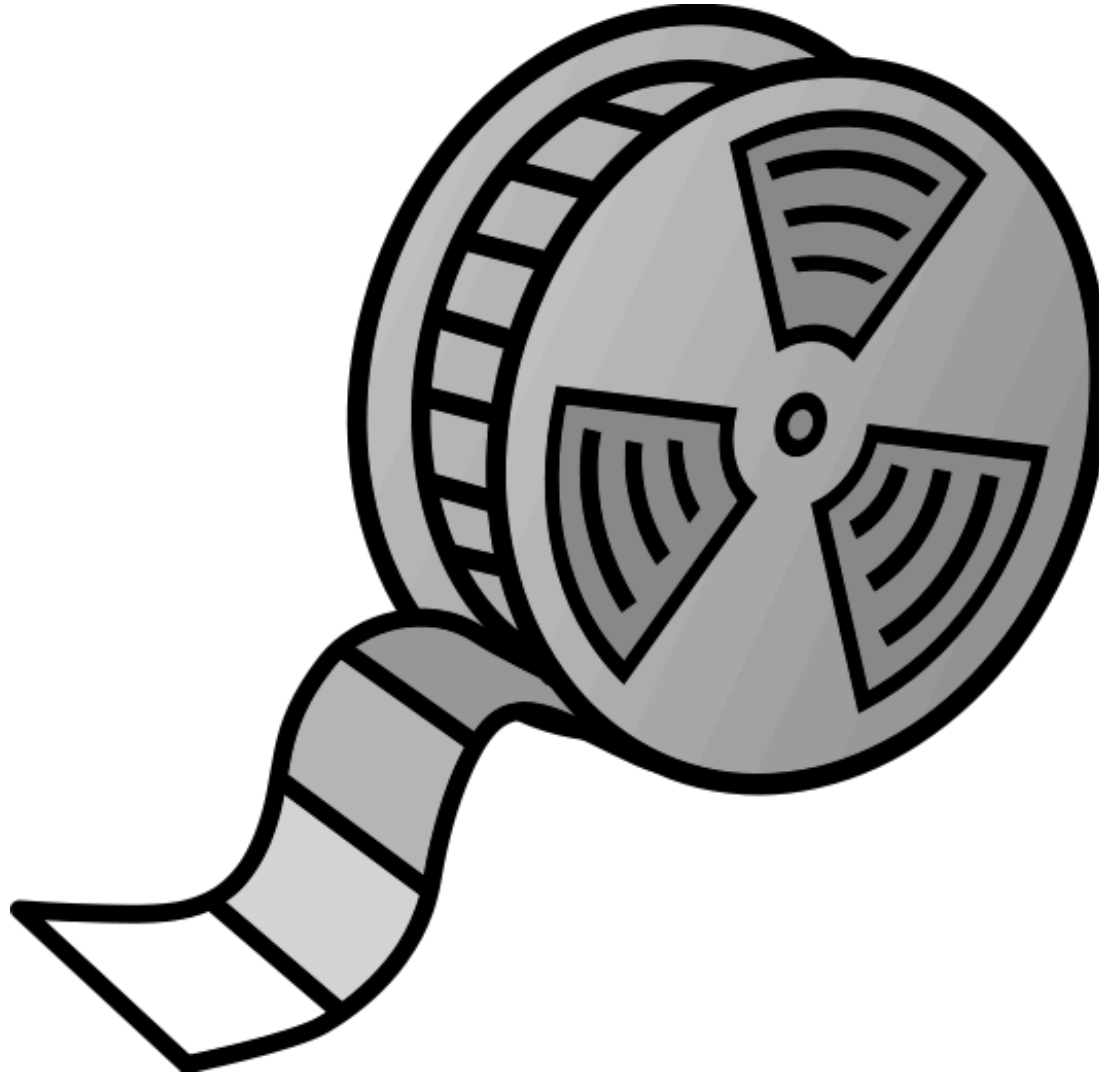


Wide
Fast
Deep

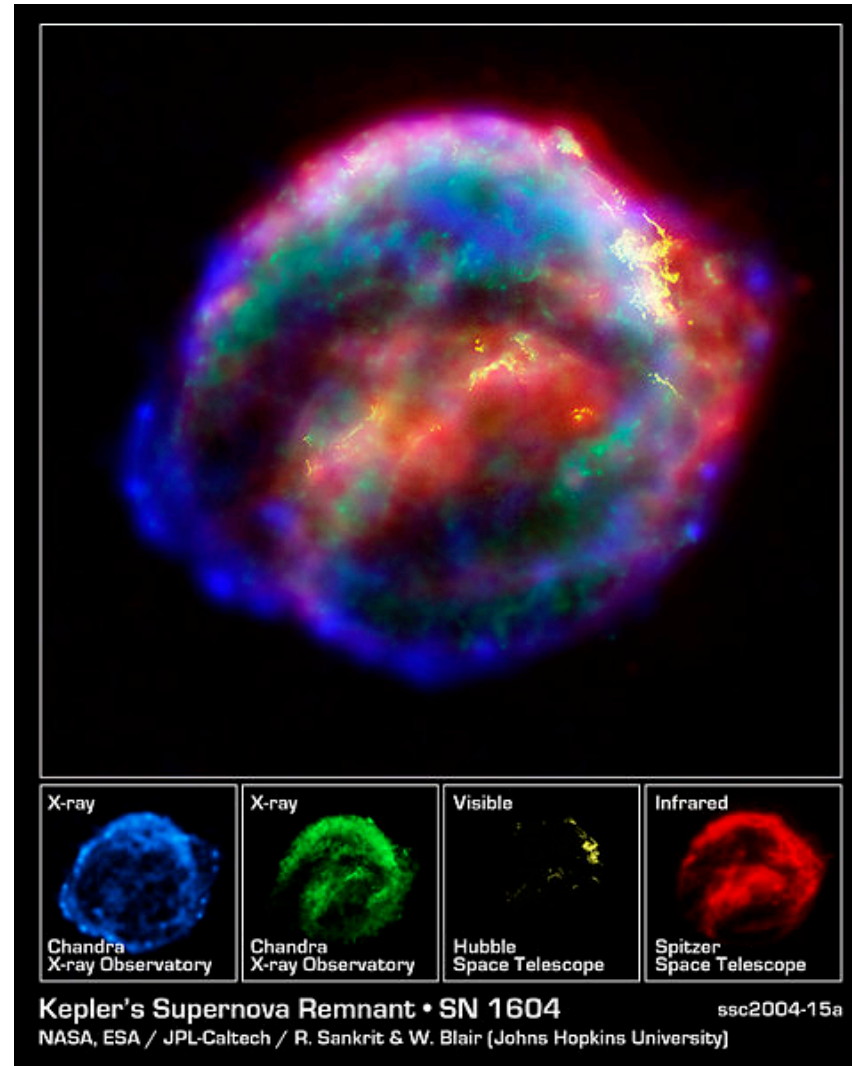
Dark Matter and Energy



Variable Objects



Transient Objects



Moving Objects



Photo: D. Roddy, Lunar and Planetary
Institute

Why?

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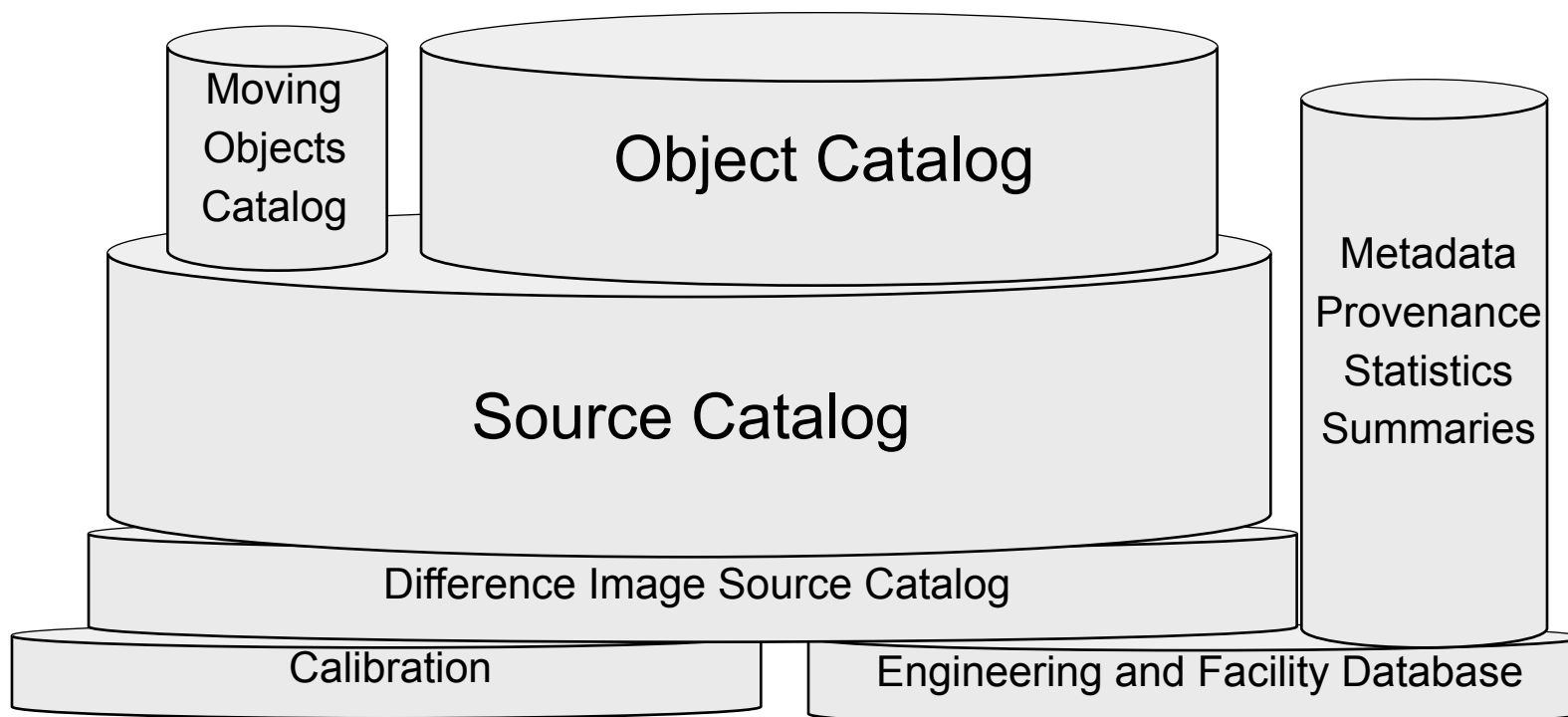
What does this mean?

Images

Database

Mountain Base Camp Archive Center Data Access Center

Non-Image Data In Database



2

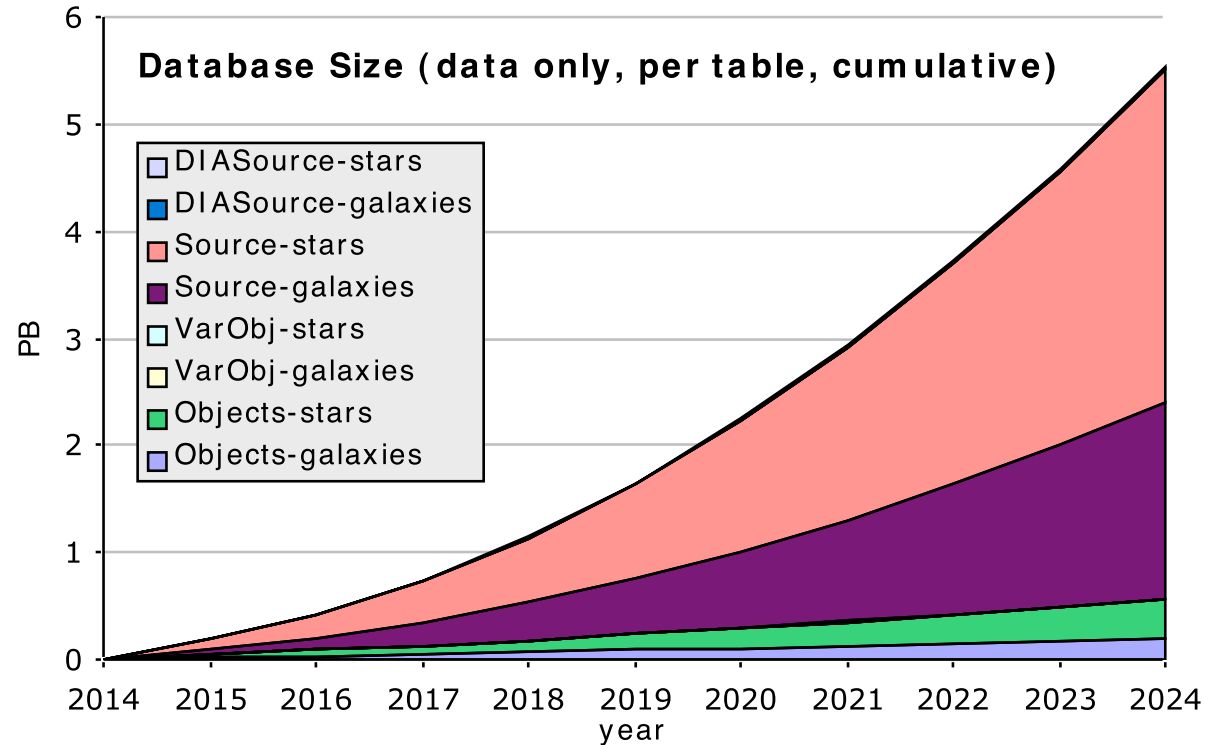
49 *billion* objects
2.8 *trillion* sources

269 columns/Object
56 columns/Source

Load

Query

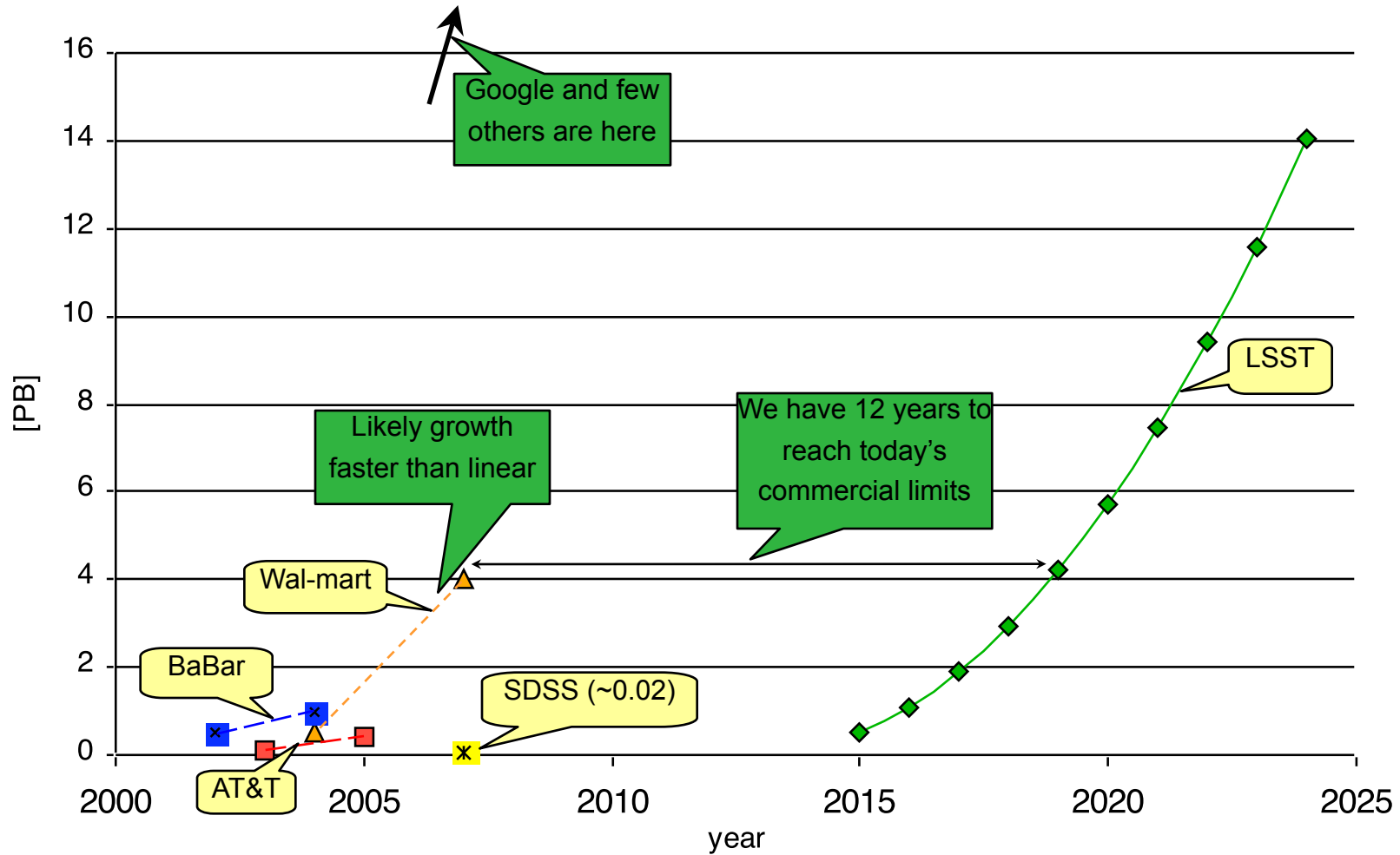
Database Size



Grows to 14 PB with indices

Similar to commercial analytical data warehouses

Comparisons



* All numbers based on **publicly** available data

Why?

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What does this mean?

Duplicate Buffer Replicate Backup Mirror

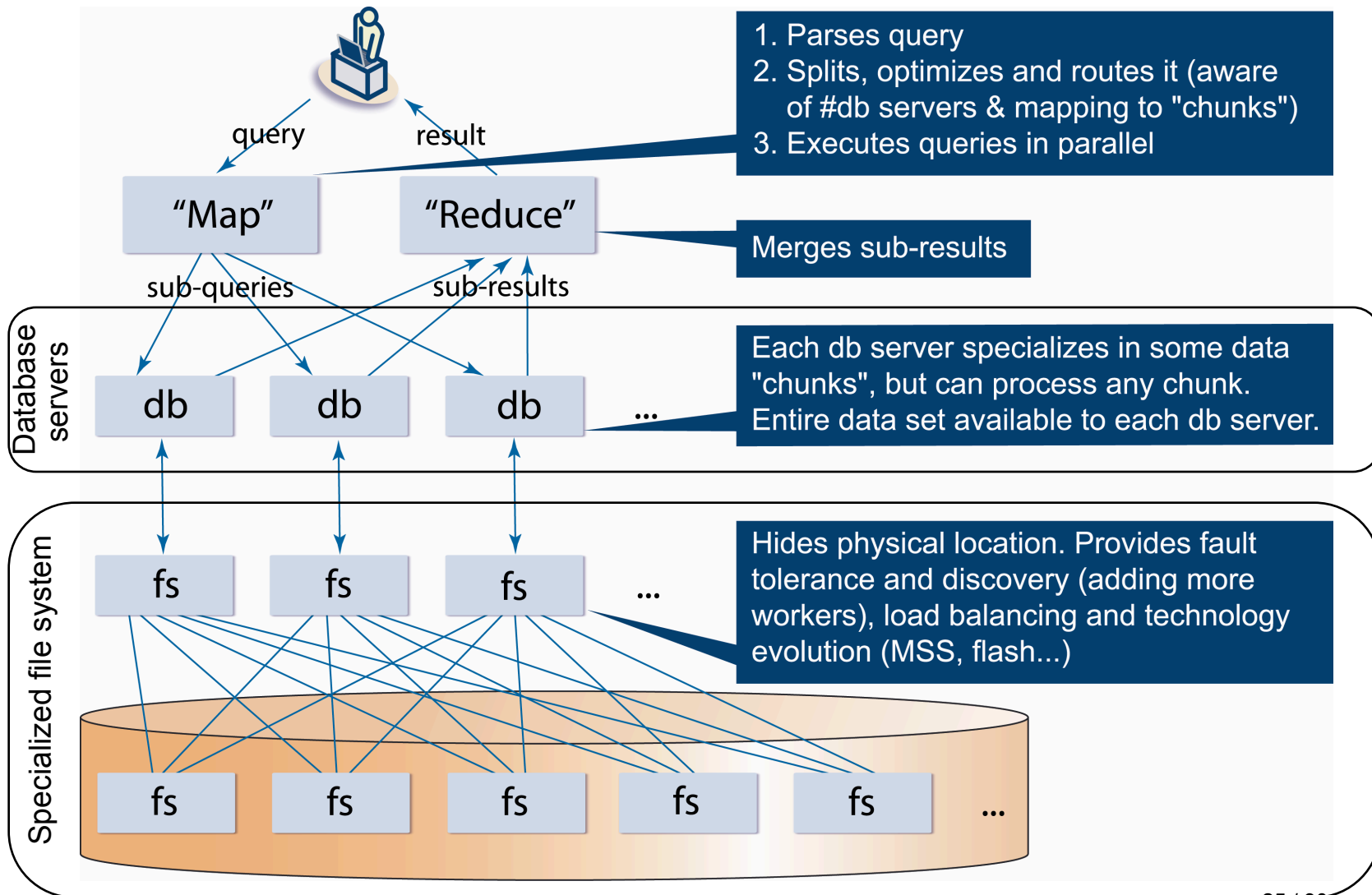
Never modify raw data

Provenance

Reprocessing

Horizontally scalable Portable code

Map/Reduce + SQL



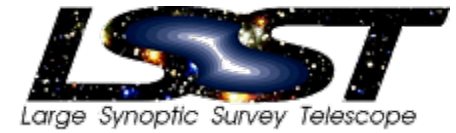
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What?

How?

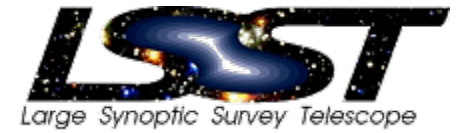
What does this mean?

What Can Vendors Do?



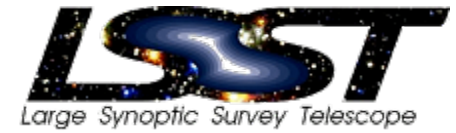
Mine!
Mining

What Can Vendors Do?



Relax
Relax

What Can Vendors Do?



Maintain Maintenance

Many issues common to extremely large DBs