DME Glossary

The following table defines various terms:

Term	Definition
DOC	A division, office, or center.
archive	A long-term storage location for datasets, or the process of storing datasets in that location.
collection	A folder for a dataset or project. A collection might have one or more collections within it. A collection can be identified by a custom collection type such as Project, Study, Sample, and so on, the default being Folder.
collection path	The unique location of each collection in DME.
metadata	Attribute values associated with your data in the archive. Metadata describe the data, such as the date and origin of creation, its contents, its condition, its processing, or its associations to other objects. Metadata can make data searches faster, more specific, and also enable and promote data sharing among scientists. The system automatically generates some metadata for each collection or file in the archive. Some data might also have custom (user-defined) attributes. The DOC policy file specifies the required attributes for each collection type. If the DOC policy file specifies that a particular attribute is required for a particular collection type, then DME requires a value for that attribute during registration.
metadata file	A file that contains metadata for each object (data file) or collection in bulk registration, as described in Preparing a Metadata File for Bulk Registration.
attribute	A field for a piece of information that helps to describe your data.
data hierarchy	An arrangement or classification of data. In DME, data are stored as *objects*, which are organized into *collections* (folders), and a collection might have one or more collections within it. A collection can be identified by a custom collection type such as Project, Study, Sample, and so on, the default being Folder.
data object or data file	A file that will be or has been registered into DME. It can be a single file or a compressed file.
data file path	The unique location of each data file in DME.
dbGaP	The NIH database of Genotypes and Phenotypes.
Globus	A system that performs transfer of large files. For instructions, refer to Preparing to Use Globus. For Globus-specific terms, refer to the following glossary: http://toolkit.globus.org/toolkit/docs/4.1/glossary.html
Google Drive	A file storage service.
Google Cloud	A file storage service.
endpoint	A destination that represents a location on a file transfer service server.
AWS S3	Amazon Simple Storage Service. If you intend to use DME CLU, refer to Preparing to Use AWS S3 Bucket for the CLU.
GUI	The graphical user interface, which allows basic search, registration, and download activities in DME.
CLU	The Command Line Utilities, which allow integration of DME into your scientific workflow or fine-grained control of DME.
tier	A layer of the DME deployment architecture. All users ultimately use the Production tier. Some users use the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) tier as a testing environment.
UUID	The Universally Unique Identifier for a data entity.
iRODS iCAT	A DME integration that manages metadata and its security for both collections and data files.
registration	Transfer collections, files, and metadata to DME from another system (such as your local system, Globus, Google Drive, Google Cloud, or AWS S3).
download	Transfer collections and files from DME to another system (such as your local system, Globus, Google Drive, Google Cloud, dbGaP, or AWS S3).