

EUDAT

Towards a Collaborative Data Infrastructure - Short Training on Key Principles -

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Outline

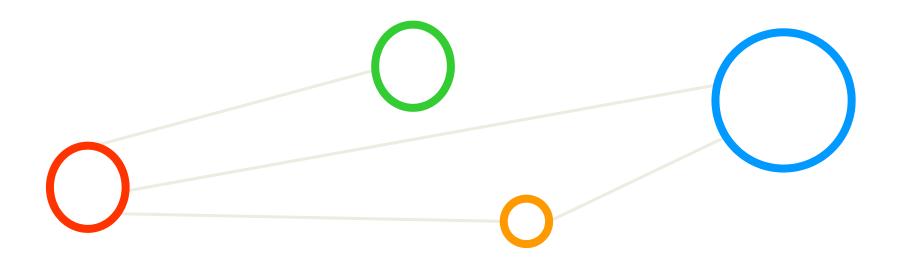
- Motivation & EUDAT 101
- Short Training on Key Principles
 - How to create a collaborative data infrastructure
 - How to create a registered domain of data
 - How to perform policy-based data replication
- Summary & Actions
- References







Motivation & EUDAT 101





Big Data Waves – Surfboards – Breakwaters How can we manage the rising tide of scientific data

High Level Expert Group on Scientific Data Report

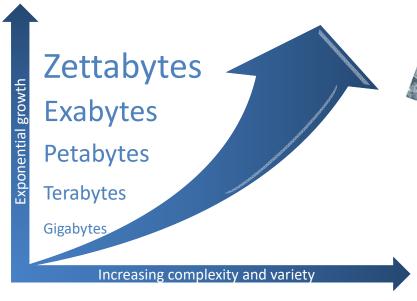
Lists unsolved questions
Outlines challenges
Provides visions

A Surfboard for Riding The Wave Report

Lists 4 key action drivers Identifies 3 strategic goals Clarifies Data Scientists



Data trends





- Where to store it?
- How to find it?
- How to make the most of it?





How to ensure interoperability?





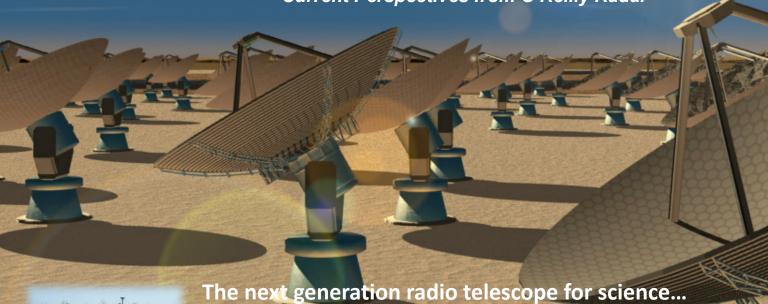


In commercial environments **Big Data is all about**

Volume – Variety – Velocity

'Big Data is data that becomes large enough that it cannot be processed using conventional methods.'

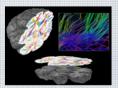
> [1] O'Reilly Radar Team, 'Big Data Now: Current Perspectives from O'Reilly Radar'



The square kilometre array

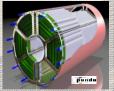
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LOFAR

test site Jülich

EUDAT - Collaborate to tackle 'big data'

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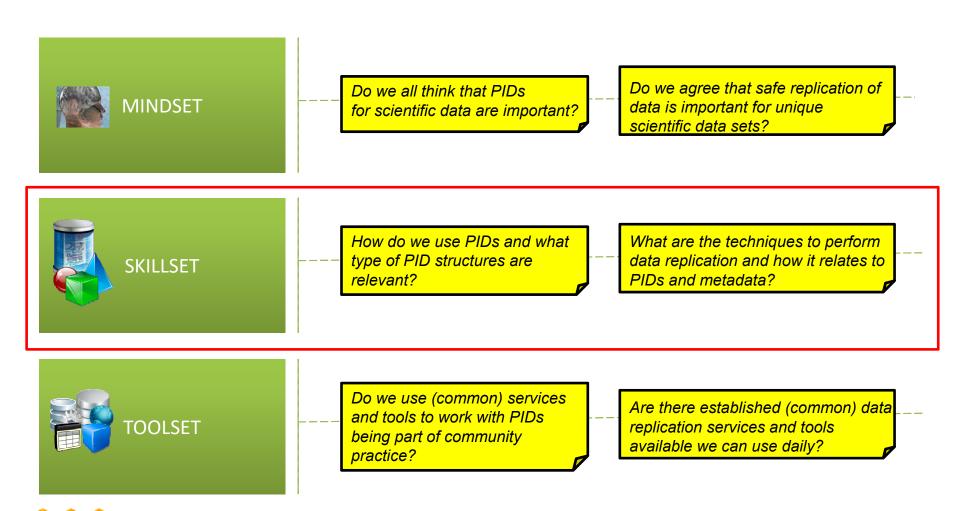






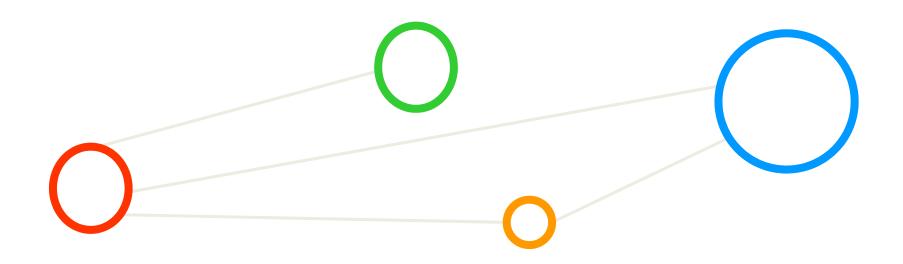
Training & Working habits with Communities

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How to create a collaborative data infrastructure

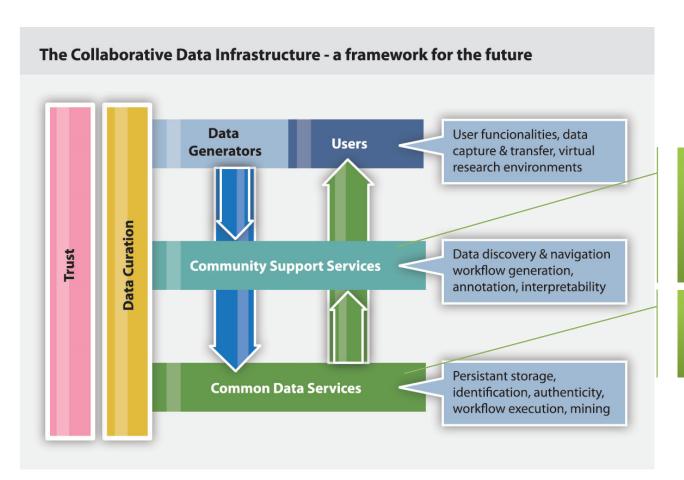


Training on 'Skillset Level'





Blueprint of a Collaborative Data Infrastructure



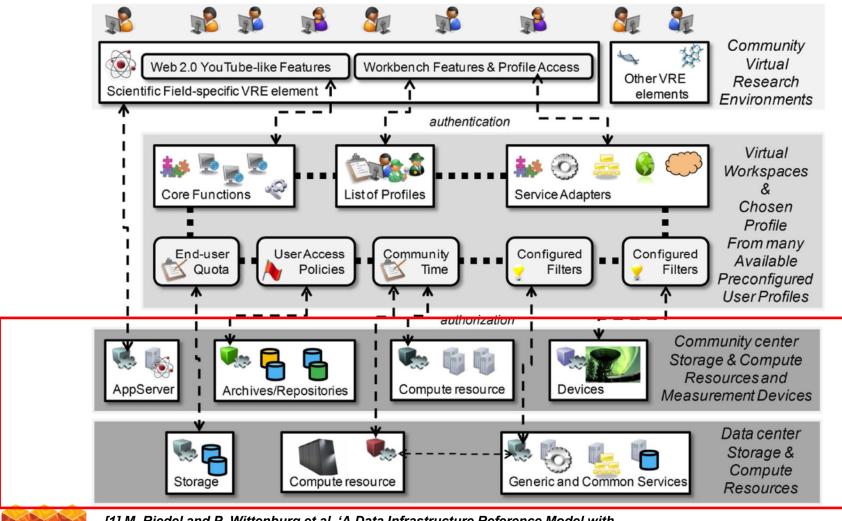


CLARIN, LifeWatch, ENES,EPOS, VPH, etc.5 Core Infrastructuresmore second roundinfrastructures

=> 12 EUDAT data centers



Conceptual View of a CDI

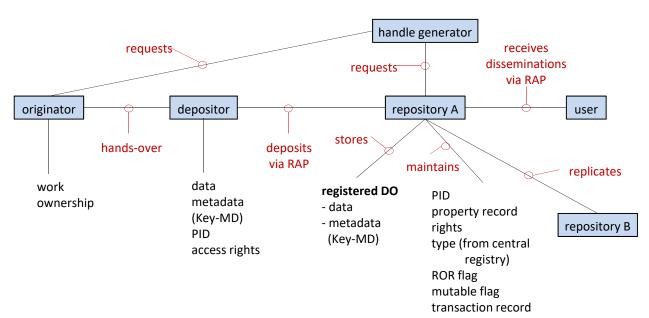




EUDAT



- ☐ community interactions based on abstract model (Kahn & Wilensky, 2006)
 - 'triple': Data + Metadata + Handle (PID) use it as 'orientation point'!
- ☐ used in many meetings and interactions accepted quickly as reference model
- ☐ helped even in improving community organization plans



Definitions/Entities

originator = creates digital works and is owner;
depositor = forms work into DO (incl. metadata),
digital object (DO) = instance of an abstract data
type;

registered DOs are such DOs with a Handle; **repository (Rep)** = network accessible storage to store DOs;

RAP (Rep access protocol) = simple access protocol Dissemination = is the data stream a user receives ROR (repository of record) = the repository where data was stored first;

Meta-Objects (MO) = are objects with properties mutable DOs = some DOs can be modified property record = contains various info about DO type = data of DOs have a type transaction record = all disseminations of a DO



[2] EUDAT Web page

Example: EUDAT Centres





Clear Task: Identify Common Services

111010010**1**

If there are hundreds of Research Infrastructures, how many different data management systems can we sustain?

Research Community	Research Community	Research Community		Research Community		
	Community specific services					
Servi	ices needed by s	some				
	Servic	es common to	all			



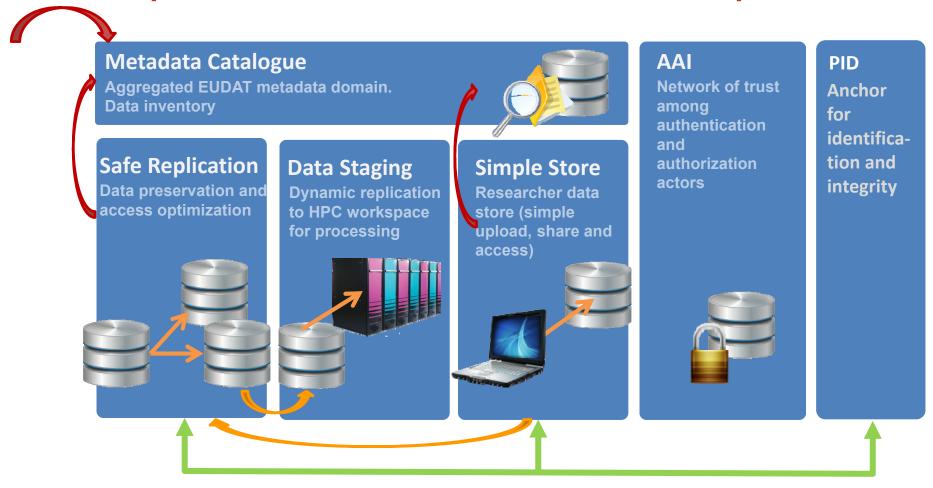
Example: Current EUDAT Services Focus

Common Services	CLA RIN	LW	VPH	EN ES	EP OS	IN CF	EC RIN	Bio Vel	Dixa	CESS DA	DAR IAH	Pan Data	BB MRI	EM SO
Safe Replication	X	0	X	X	X	Х			Х		Х			
Data Staging	0	0	X	X	X									
SimpleStore	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	х	x	x	x	x	х		х	
Metadata	X	X	0	X	х	х	x	x	x	x	x	x	х	х
Web-service platform	X	0		X	0									

X = needed now, x = interested, o = interest, not direct priority



Example: EUDAT Services in Preparation









PID



Example: EUDAT user communities

- EPOS: European Plate Observatory System
- CLARIN: Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure
- **ENES**: Service for Climate Modelling in Europe
- LifeWatch: Biodiversity Data and Observatories
- VPH: The Virtual Physiological Human
- All share common challenges:
 - Reference models and architectures
 - Persistent data identifiers
 - Metadata management
 - Distributed data sources
 - Data interoperability



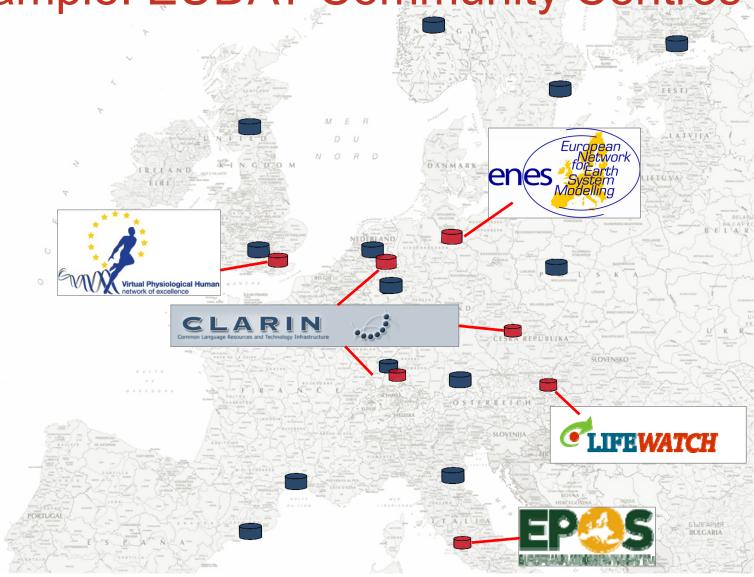








Example: EUDAT Community Centres





'ScienceTube': User perspective of CDI







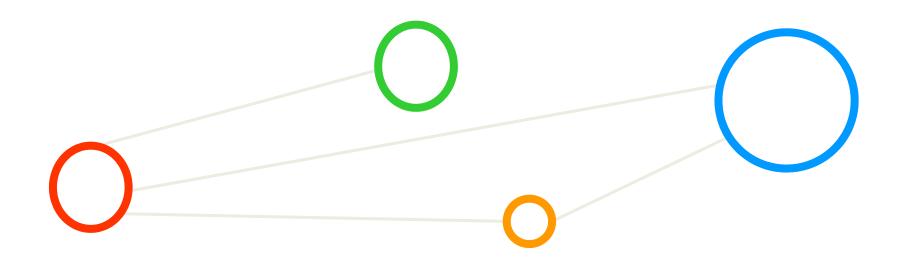
Lessons Learned in this Training Section

- ✓ Accept that many communities have already a data infrastructure, so we need to connect it
- ✓ Knowing triple to organize/understand data plans
- ✓ Understand the major blueprint of a Collaborative Data Infrastructure (CDI)
- ✓ Capable of identifying common data services
- ✓ Knowing the difference between mono-thematic community center and multi-disciplinary centers





How to create a registered domain of data

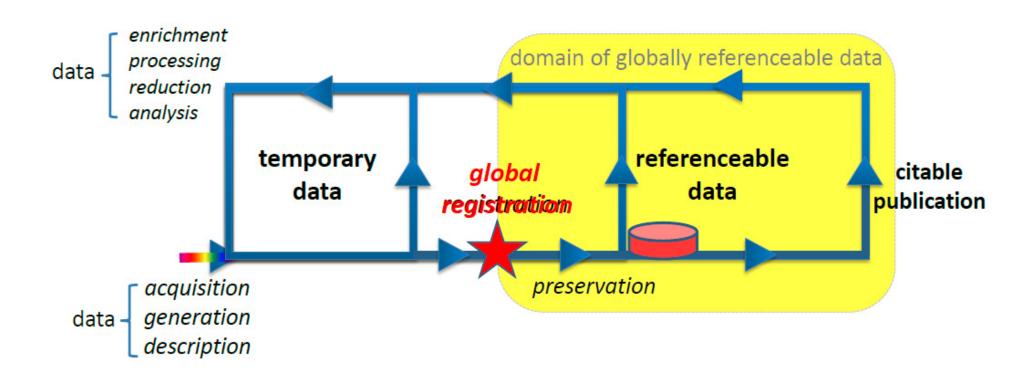


Training on 'Skillset Level'



Blueprint for a registered domain of data

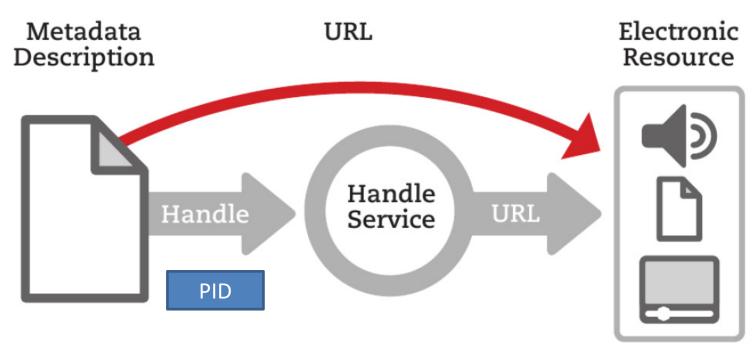
111010010**1**







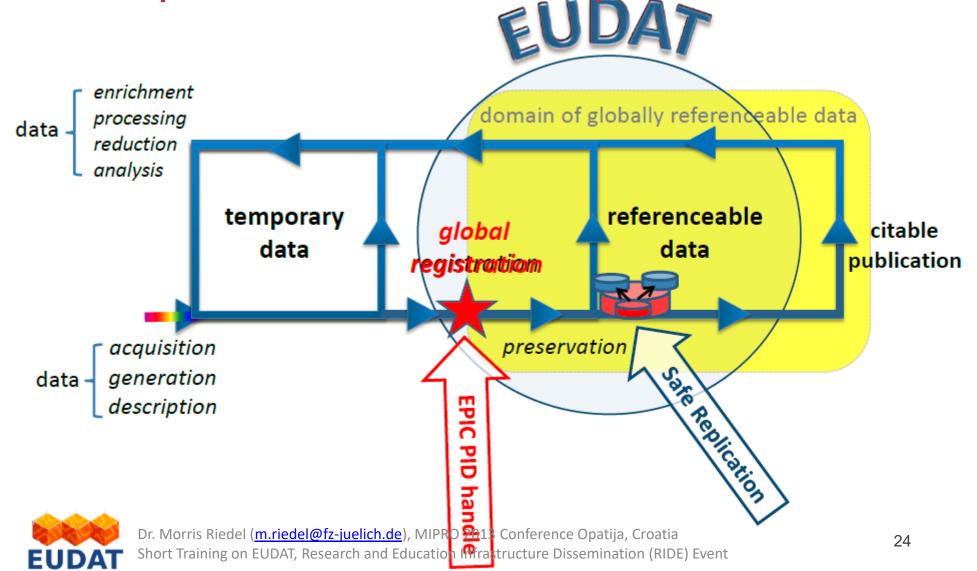
Key Principle of Handle System



- URN, ARK, Handle, DOI, PURL (by HTTP-redirect)
- Critical: Resolution



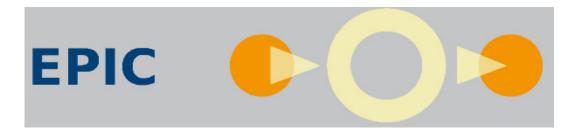
Example: EUDAT Safe Replication Service





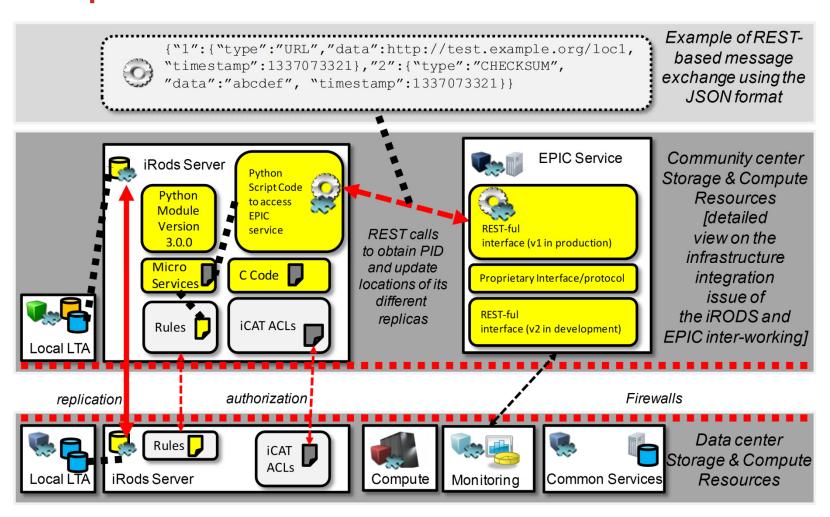
Use Persistent Identifiers to Identify Data

- Use Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)
 - Based on the Handle System
 - Used to reference data, including different locations
- Requires a PID Service
 - One example is the EPIC PID service
 - E.g. register a PID specifying a URI
 - EPIC = European Persistent Identifier Consortium





Example: EUDAT Use of EPIC Service







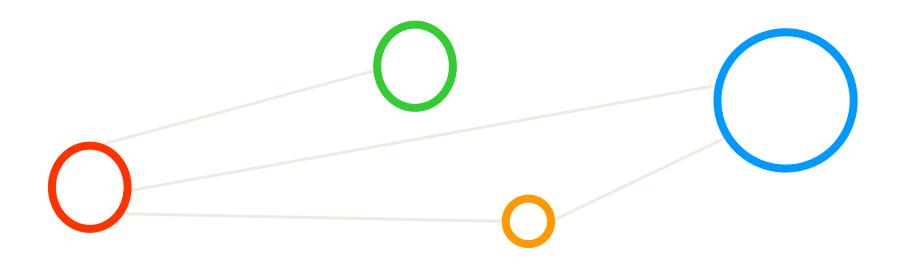
Lessons Learned in this Training Section

- ✓ Understand the structure of one possible registered domain of (scientific) data
- ✓ Accept that the handle system is a pragmatic way to identify data not bound to location
- ✓ Knowing that you need Persistent Identifier
 (PIDs) as reference to digital objects (data)
- ✓ Capable of creating a theoretical use case that is using PIDs and an associated PID service (EPIC)





How to perform policy-based data replication

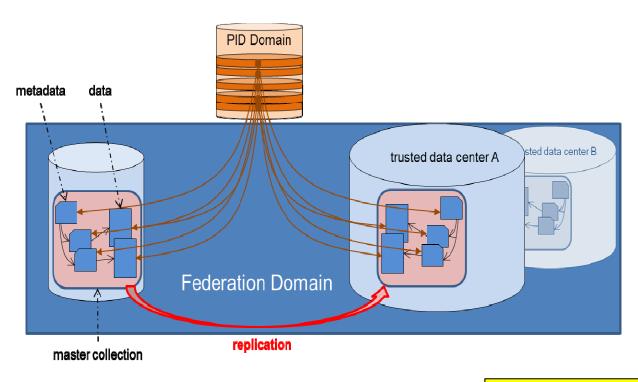


Training on 'Skillset Level'





Blueprint for safe data replication



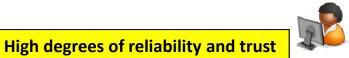




Better accessibility of scientific data



Make data referencable



More optimal data curation





- Idea: Safe replication between 1 scientific community center and N data centers
 - Replication within a ,registered domain of data' (i.e. PID assigment)
- Flexibility, scalability and management require policy-based data management (i.e. rule engine)
 - With local policies at centers and global policies for infrastructure(s)
- Islands (community + data centers)
 in parallel & close interaction → merge?
 - Enabling community as process for acknowledging existing data management plans of communities





Example EUDAT: Forming strong relationships



CLARIN - Common

Observatories on Earthquakes, · About 200 centers in EU

- · Require PIDs, CMDI
- · ISOcat, SCHEMcat
- Language Resources · Virtual Language Obs. http://www.clarin.eu/vlo/

and Technology

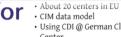






The CLARIN project is a large-scale pan-European collaborative effort to create, coordinate and make language resources and echnology available and readily usable

ENES - Service for Climate Modeling in Europe



- · Using CDI @ German Climate
- · Using DOIs and EPIC
- Metadata based on ISO 11179





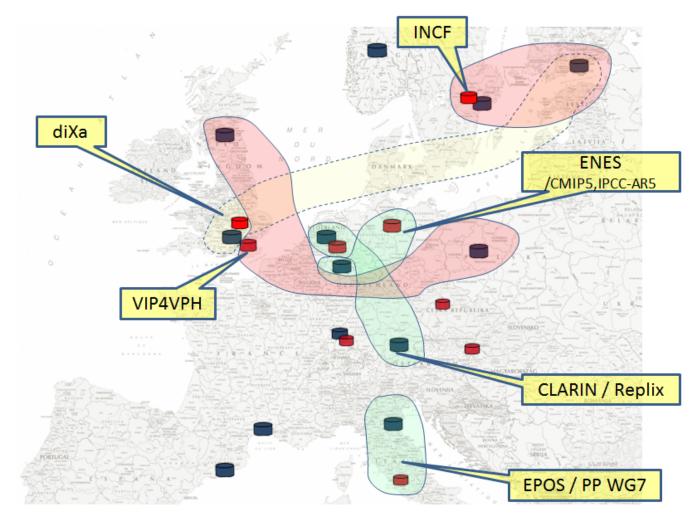
ENES provides information and services to foster intricate simulations of the climate system using high performance computers as well as the distributions and dissemination of data produced by such simulations

distributions and dissemination of data produced by such simulations



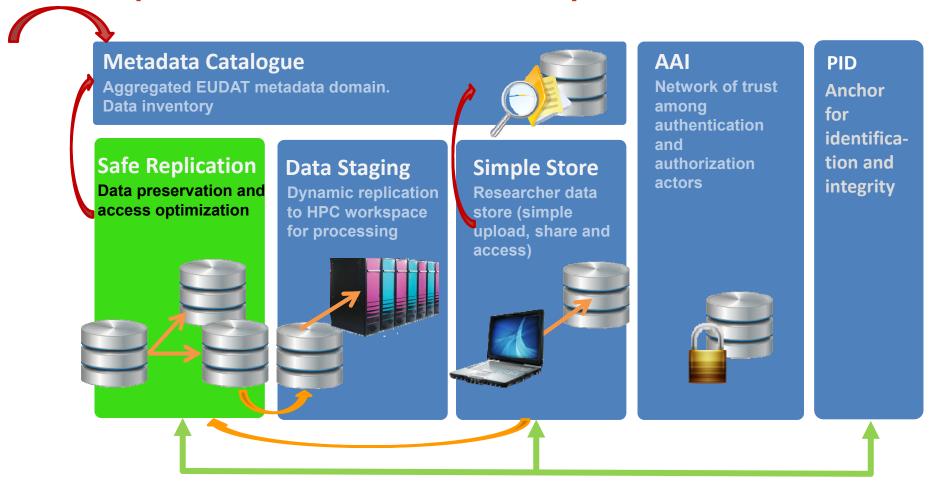
Example: EUDAT Science Relationships

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Example: EUDAT Safe Replication Service





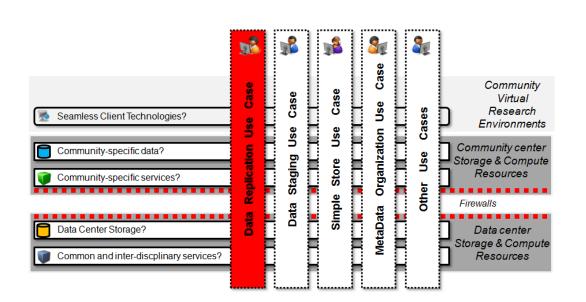


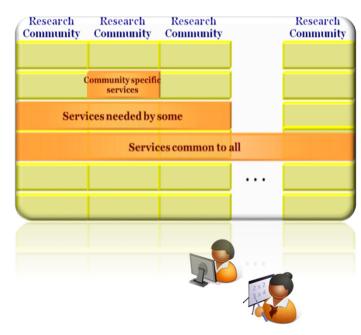




Federated Approach for Use Cases

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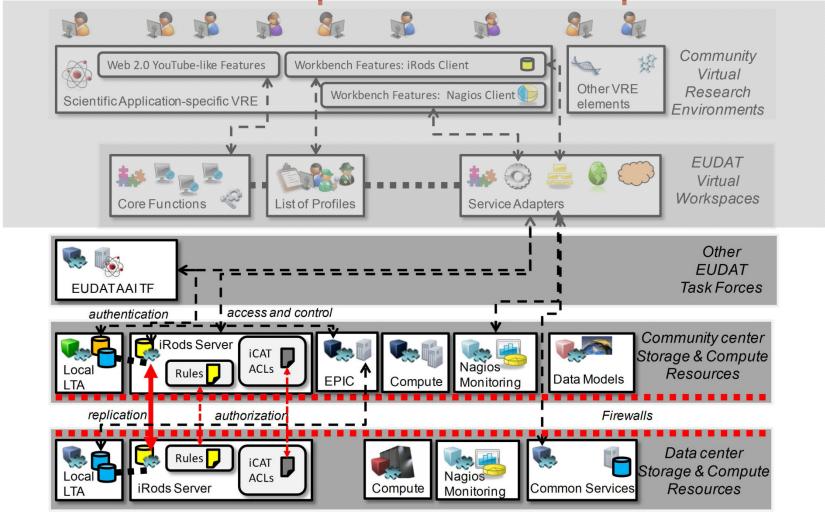


Create M replications at different data centers for N years,
exclude data centers X to data centers Z from the replication scheme
and make them all accessible by maintaining the given access permissions.





EUDAT: Example of Safe Replication

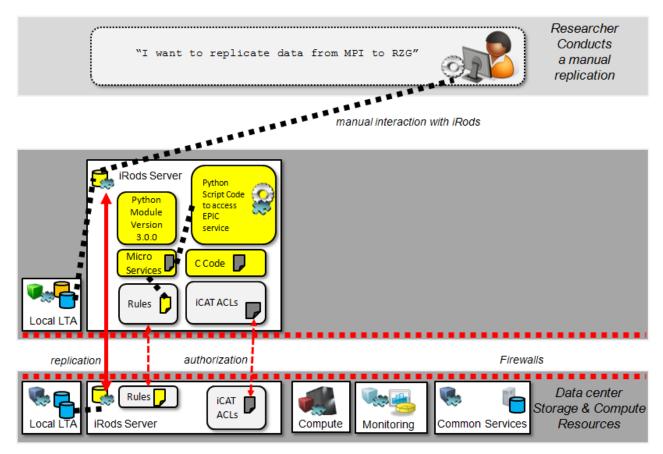






Overview: Manual Upload Replicated File

Need to understand federations and zones in iRods

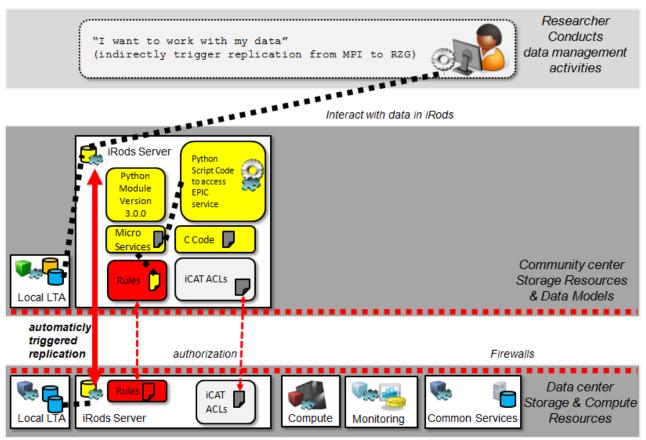






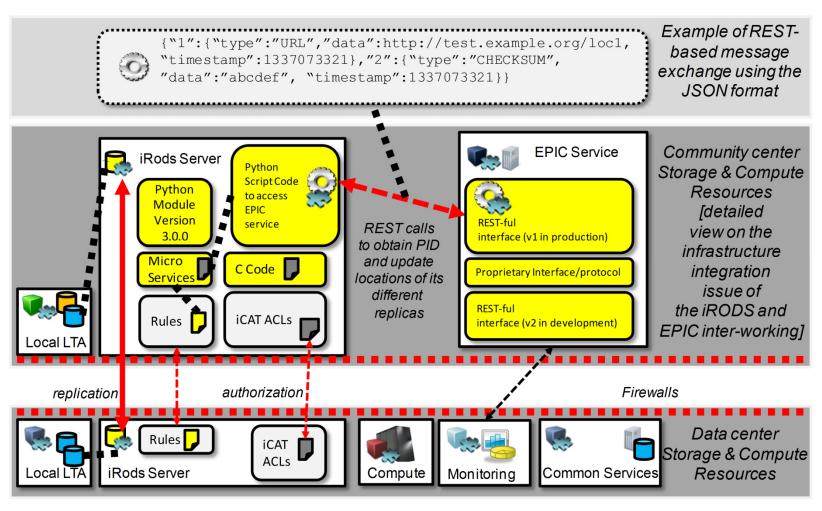
Overview: Rule-based data management

Need to understand rules & micro-services in iRods





Use of Persistent Identifier (PID) Service







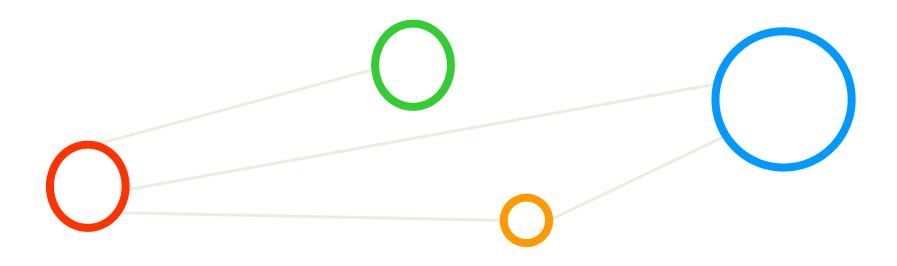
Lessons Learned in this Training Section

- ✓ Understand that long-term relationships matter
- ✓ Knowing the difference between simple backups and safe data replication
- ✓ Understand key aspects of policy-based replication by defining policies on different levels (i.e. rules global/local/infrastructure)
- ✓ Having an idea for what rules can be used in the context of the registered domain of data





Summary & Actions







Summary and Actions

☐ Prototype Services are in progress after about 1 year of work
☐ Safe Replication and Data Staging in operation for a few data centers of core communities
☐ Simple Store and MetaData will come soon
Production means enabling 'the services' together with user communities
☐ Worked hard to get this done and to understand how to interface with communities
 □ Needed to chose for some technologies – but take care of technology lock-in □ iRODS just as a thin layer for example and not as a system doing all
☐ There is a far way between "we know how it works" and having a "real service" ☐ Communities & researchers are interested in operational services
☐ Go ahead and extend the collaborative infrastructure with three levels of thinking ☐ Working habit of Mindset, Skillset, Toolset





Thanks for the attention.

Get in contact with us:

http://www.eudat.eu

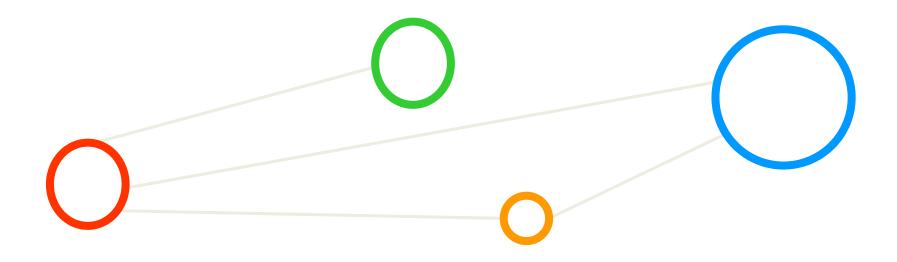


Join the Research Data Alliance http://rd-alliance.org/





References







References

[1] M. Riedel, P. Wittenburg, J. Reetz, M. van de Sanden, J. Rybicki, B. von St. Vieth, G. Fiameni, G. Mariani, A. Michelini, C. Cacciari, W. Elbers, D. Broeder, R. Verkerk, E. Erastova, M. Lautenschlaeger, R. Budig, H. Thielmann, P. Coveney, S. Zasada, A. Haidar, O. Buechner, C. Manzano, S. Memon, S. Memon, H. Helin, J. Suhonen, D. Lecarpentier, K. Koski and Th. Lippert, *A Data Infrastructure Reference Model with Applications: Towards Realization of a ScienceTube Vision with a Data Replication Service*, Journal of Internet Services and Applications, Volume 4, Issue 1

[2] EUDAT Web Page, Available online: http://www.eudat.eu

[3] RDA Web Page, Available online: http://rd-alliance.org

[4] High Level Expert Group on Scientific Data, *Riding The Wave – How Europe can gain from the rising tide of scientific data*, Submission to the European Commission, October 2010, Available online: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/e-infrastructure/docs/hlg-sdi-report.pdf

[5] Knowledge Exchange Partners, *A Surfboard for Riding the Wave – Towards a four country action programme on research data*, published 2011, updated 2012, Available online: http://www.knowledge-exchange.info/surfboard

