ACQUISITION, PRESERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLEX SCIENTIFIC DATA

Research Data Canada Webinar

Benoît Pirenne

November 26, 2013



OCEAN

(OR: SCIENCE DATA MANAGEMENT)

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OCEAN NETWORKS CANADA INNOVATION



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(OR: TOWARDS DATA STEWARDSHIP FACILITIES)

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WHAT IS DATA MANAGEMENT?

- *It's an integrated *process*
 - takes data from acquisition to distribution
 - applies optional transforms (e.g., calibration) along the way
 - associates data with its complete description (**metadata**), and possibly later with related **publications**

- is auditable, repeatable, quality-controlled
- includes hardware, software, processes and people
- evolves with practice and technology

WHAT IS DATA MANAGEMENT?

- *The process applies to any type of data/discipline
 - images from astronomy detector
 - current velocity vectors in the ocean
 - audio recordings from first nation elders
 - scans from old manuscript
 - lab test results

. . .

WHAT IS DATA MANAGEMENT?



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WHY DATA MANAGEMENT?

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- *Science research equipment and programmes are costly to setup and/or operate and therefore data must be **re-used** and **shared** with many other users
- *There is a potential for **new insight to emerge from a re-use** of the data
- *The project build time is significant and its operational lifetime unclear (e.g., space experiment, Arctic exploration, ...)
- *Observations/findings are **unique** and cannot easily be reproduced (e.g., observation of poorly known, possibly transient phenomena)

WHY DATA MANAGEMENT?

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- The science team behind the data is large and internationally distributed
- The science requires long time series
- The opportunity to recalibrate later and improve data quality as sources are better understood
- Need to optimize and audit the use of resources
- Need to support outreach and education efforts

HOW CAN WE AFFORD DM?

- * Data Management *is* affordable
 - Experience shows that across disciplines, the average cost to set up a DM is ~10% of the costs of the projects it supports

- Experience shows that the burden of operating a DM is about 10% of the overall projects operating costs
- DM costs fall down further when projects are no longer operational



*Hardware:

- not much of an issue. Really. (thanks, Gordon Moore!)
- Instruments and experiments producing highest data rates usually not ready before relevant information technology catches up
- As long as we maintain the funding formula!



*Hardware:

[LHC's 25PB/yr]: "Storing the data is not a problem: hard drives are cheap and getting cheaper. The challenge is preserving knowledge that is less commonly stored — the software, algorithms and reference plots specific to each experiment. These often degrade or disappear with time", says Cristinel Diaconu (nature.com Nov. 26, 2013)!

- As long as we maintain the funding formula!



- Data description (metadata)
 - Requires having dedicated staff with the memory of assets and holdings, which causes a significant cost increase --- or you do it right and make it part of the design!
 - Essential for, and part of, data quality assessment
 - Includes calibration, annotations, space-time info, ..., ownership, access authorizations, ...



- Data access
 - Search through data (not always possible), search through metadata
 - Metadata encoding and transport standards needed
 - Data formats are discipline-specific
 - Uniform, interoperable access is a huge challenge (e.g., VO)



- Convince PIs and funding agencies that good Data Management is important.
 - But this battle is by now almost won. (NSF, TC3+, ...)



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TOWARDS DATA STEWARDSHIP FACILITIES



- *At the service of many projects in a related disciplines
- * Provides long-term data storage, access and stewardship, well beyond the lifetime of individual projects
- *Need is particularly acute for small projects
- *Avoid the creation of many ad-hoc systems that can't be maintained long-term
- *Economies of scale, discipline-specific expertise

DSF FOR USERS



*Are a one-stop-shop for data in a given discipline, and a portal to international resources

- *Allow scientists to focus on science, not on data management
- *Ensure stewardship of data beyond project funding
- *Ensure data will remain citable

DSF FOR FUNDING AGENCIES

*Ability make economies of scale

- *DSF gather expertise in data management *and* in the science disciplines
- *DSF have the wherewithal to remain at the leading edge of technology
- *Adoption easier with users used to entrust their most precious data to "the Cloud", and work using remote compute resources
- *With similar international peers, have a voice at the interoperability and standards table

CHALLENGES FOR DSF

- Need buy-in from
 - Development of trust v pol

and more open data policies around intities managing their data

Pls regardir

In progress:

use of clouds

increasing

- The definition of a(n open) data policy, sharing of data
- Being thorough with data/experimentation description (Metadata)
- Realizing that data management is not achieved with a bit of hardware and software

In progress: more

DISCOVER THE OCEAN. UNDERSTAND THE PLANET.



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DSF STRUCTURE EXAMPLE

SOFTWARE DEV & QC

- Polyvalent IT staff

SYSTEMS & OPS

- On call

- Network, systems managementRedundancy management
- Support software management

DATA STEWARDSHIP

- Data QA/QC - Data annotation - Overall metadata quality - User support

CANADIAN DSF EXAMPLES

*Canadian Astronomy Data Centre (CADC) is a great example of discipline specific Data Stewardship Facility

- *Canadian Polar Data Network (CPDN) includes multidisciplinary data
- Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN) (social and population health statistics)

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THANK YOU