





International Collaboration for **Data Preservation** and
Long Term Analysis in High Energy Physics

Certification: Motivation, Benefits and Status

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Certification – Introduction

- What is it?
- Who does it benefit? (And how?)
- What does it cost?
- Status and schedule for CERN
- (Examples)

What is it?

- A set of **metrics**, typically based on the OAIS reference model (ISO 14721) that can be used to judge a repository's end-to-end “data preservation practices”
- Several methodologies exist, which some view as a hierarchy:
 1. *Entry level, e.g. DSA, WDS-DSA*
 2. *Intermediate, e.g. DIN*
 3. **Full ISO conformance (ISO 16363)**
- **ISO 14721 and 16363 were developed and are maintained by the “space community” (later)**

Who does it benefit?

- **Funding agencies**, who can better judge if the money they are providing will be used according to their requirements
 - e.g. **FAIR DMPs which call for preservation & re-use**
- **Data users** to be able to determine the “trustworthiness” of the data (**user surveys**)
- **Producers** (e.g. LHC experiments) to understand how and what a repository does to preserve their data
- **The data of most CERN experiments already lost!**
 - By number of experiments, not by volume
 - CERN Greybook: 776 completed experiments, ~20 active
 - “Preserved”: LEP(4), LHC(4)
 - **O(10) vs O(1000)**

What does it cost?

- For CERN, the vast majority of the ISO 16363 metrics are covered by existing, documented practices
 - In some cases the documentation needed to be provided or improved
 - **In a small number of cases, e.g. business continuity, practices had to be put in place / improved!**
- It requires knowledge across a wide range of the organisation's activities
- **As a fraction of the cost of the LHC, the LHC experiments and / or compared to the measurable benefits it is simply in the noise**
- **Certification has been presented to WLCG OB & GDB and discussed with both current and previous DRC**

CERN as a “TDR” (ISO 16363)

- We believe **certification** will allow us to ensure that best practices are implemented and followed up on in the long-term: “**written into fabric of organisation**”
- Scope: **Scientific Data** and CERN’s **Digital Memory**
- **Timescale**: complete prior to 2019/2020 ESPP update
- Will also “ensure” adequate resources, staffing, training, succession plans etc.
- CERN can expect to exist until HL/HE LHC (2040/50)
- And beyond? FCC? Depends on physics...

Current ESPP (approved May 2013):

(i) data preservation [...] should be maintained and further developed



ISO 16363 certification of CERN

- ISO 16363 follows OAIIS breakdown:
 3. **Organisational Infrastructure;**
 4. **Digital Object Management;**
 5. **Infrastructure and Security Risk Management.**
- Many of the elements in 3) and 5) covered by existing (and documented) CERN practices
 - **Some “weak” areas – being addressed – include disaster preparedness / recovery (together with EIROForum)**
- **Next step is “stage 1” external audit to high-light those areas requiring attention**
 - **May just be a question of documentation, e.g. CERN is not going to change its financial practices (MTP etc) as a result of ISO 16363!**

Bit Preservation: Steps Include

- Controlled media **lifecycle**
 - **Media kept for 2 max. 2 drive generations**
 - **Regular media **verification****
 - When tape written, filled, every 2 years...
 - **Reducing** tape mounts
 - Reduces media wear-out & increases efficiency
 - **Data **Redundancy****
 - For “smaller” communities, a 2nd copy can be created: separate library in a different building (e.g. LEP – **3 copies at CERN!**)
 - **Protecting** the physical link
 - Between disk caches and tape servers
 - Protecting the **environment**
 - Dust sensors! (Don't let users touch tapes)



Constant improvement: reduction in bit-loss rate: 5×10^{-16}

Organisational Infrastructure

3.1	Governance & Organisational Viability	Mission Statement, Preservation Policy, Implementation plan(s) etc. Operational Circular, DPHEP Reports
3.2	Organisational Structure & Staffing	Duties, staffing, professional development etc.
3.3	Procedural accountability & preservation policy framework	Designated communities, knowledge bases, policies & reviews, change management, transparency & accountability etc. Generic descriptions refined by project DMPs
3.4	Financial sustainability	Business planning processes, financial practices and procedures etc.
3.5	Contracts, licenses & liabilities	For the digital materials preserved...

Infrastructure & Security Risk Management

5.1	Technical Infrastructure Risk Management	Technology watches, h/w & s/w changes, detection of bit corruption or loss, reporting, security updates, storage media refreshing, change management, critical processes, handling of multiple data copies etc
5.2	Security Risk Management	Security risks (data, systems, personnel, physical plant), disaster preparedness and recovery plans ...

Digital Object Management

4.1	Ingest: acquisition of content	
4.2	Ingest: creation of the AIP	Archival Information Package
4.3	Preservation planning	
4.4	AIP Preservation	
4.5	Information management	“FAIR” etc
4.6	Access management	

Current Status

- We have prepared written answers to all ISO 16363 metrics (H2 2017)
- They have been reviewed by some experts
- They have been sent to PTAB – the only accredited body to date in the MS
- **We await feedback (June?) before organising a formal on-site audit**
 - Annual “surveillance” audits follow, then re-cert.
 - “Plan” is to obtain (and retain) certification in step with ESPP update (see later)

Summary

- ISO 16363 certification of CERN under way: covers end-to-end: from deposit to re-use.
- Depositors and (re-)users can ask any question, based on >100 agreed metrics
- Some sort of certification expected to become semi-mandatory on Run3 timescales
- Important that large facilities / projects on leading edge in this respect