



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

Long-Term Sustainability: **Services & Data** A User (Support) View

EOSC Pilot: Science Demonstrator

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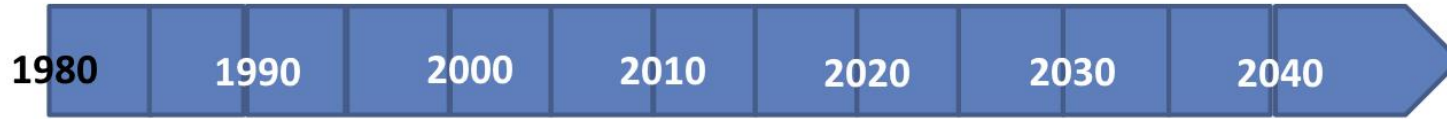


EOSC_{pilot}
The European Open Science
Cloud for Research Pilot Project

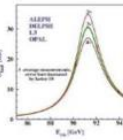
Slides available at <https://indico.cern.ch/event/643419/>



WLCG
Worldwide LHC Computing Grid

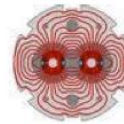


LEP



Database / data management support, CERN Program Library, Distributed Computing

LHC



DM R&D, DBs, WLCG, EGI Major Data Migrations(!)

HL-LHC



ESFRI roadmap as

“landmark project”

- Robust, stable services over **several decades**
- Data preservation and re-use over **similar periods**
- “Transparent” and supported **migrations**

“Data Preservation” Demonstrator

- Goal is to demonstrate “best practices” regarding data management and their applicability to LTDP + “open” sharing + re-use
 - ✓ **PIDs for data & meta-data stored in TDRs;**
 - ✓ **DOIs for documentation;**
 - ✓ **S/W + environment.**
- Equivalent to CERN Open Data Portal but using “open” – i.e. non-HEP – solutions
 - **These all exist and are “advertised” in some form**
 - But there are “questions” around:
Services; Resources; Long-Term Support (& Migration)...
 - **As well as Cost of Entry / “Ownership”**



Example Services – LTDP

Service	HEP	Non-HEP	Issues
Trustworthy DR	CERN CASTOR+EOS (ISO 16363)	EUDAT (?) (DSA / WDS)	How to get access to even modest resources?
PID / DOI systems			“Long-term” support; availability of services
Digital Library	CERN Document Server, INSPIRE- HEP (Invenio-based)	B2SHARE, Zenodo (Invenio-based)	CERNLIB documentation example (20 years)
Software + Environment (+build system)	CVMFS, CernVM	Ditto	“Software without environment is just bad documentation”

- **For a user (community) to go “shopping around” to find the right services, resources and support is a (major?) challenge / impediment**
- ❑ **More (and more complex) services needed to support data processing, distribution and analysis (full data lifecycle=WLCG4LHC)**

What is (HEP) data?

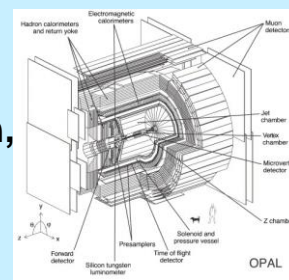
(And its not just "the bits")



Digital information
The data themselves, volume estimates for preservation data of the order of **a few to 10 EB**

Other digital sources such as databases to also be considered

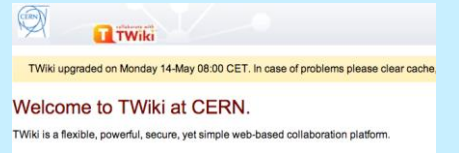
Software Simulation, reconstruction, analysis, user, in addition to any external dependencies



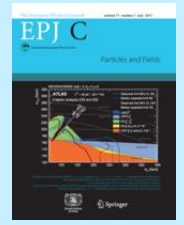
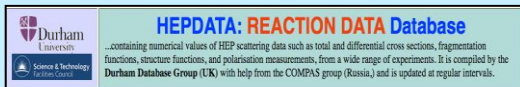
CERNLIB Access

- Access to the CERN Program Library is free of charge to all HEP users worldwide.
- Non-HEP academic and not-for-profit organizations: 1KSF/year

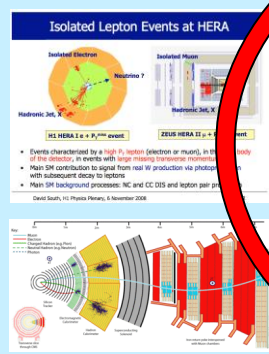
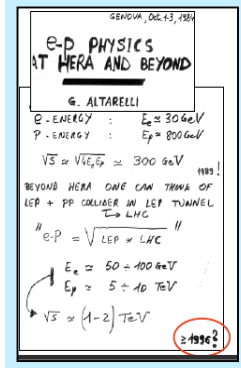
Meta information
Hyper-news, messages, wikis, user forums..



Publications **arXiv.org**



Documentation
Internal publications, notes, manuals, slides



Expertise and people



User requirements / expectations

- (Large) user requirements often exceed available resources / budgets (and existing resources typically **fully utilised**)
 - **Negotiation phase to converge**
- Service expectations (e.g. max 10' downtime) quasi-impossible to achieve
 - **Focus on response targets, critical services and reporting metrics**
- Regular operations meetings de-fuse situations before they arise
- **How to scale these “solutions” to large numbers of communities in an EOSC?**
- **Community-based support, e.g. for ESFRIs, probably needed**
 - **WLCG could be a successful model to look at**

The Worldwide LHC Computing

Grid

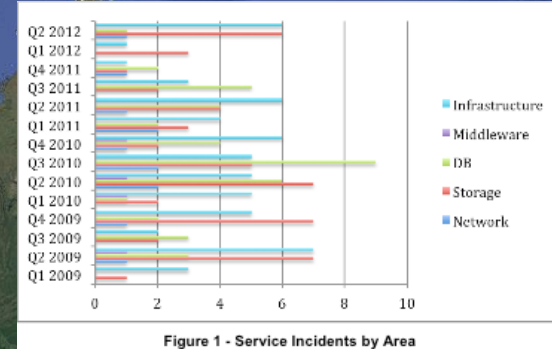
October 2016:

-63 MoU's

-167 sites; 42 countries

-Tier0, Tier1s & Tier2s

-O(1), O(10), O(100)



Don't under estimate the scale of the problem!

Building a production grid at the scale of WLCG took the best part of a decade (and a significant amount of investment, including from EU)

- CPU: 3.8 M HepSpec06
 - If today's fastest cores: ~ 350,000 cores
- Disk 310 PB
- Tape 390 PB

Running jobs: 441,353
Active cores: 630,003
Transfer rate: 35.32 GiB/sec

WLCG Service Challenges

- As much about people and collaboration as about technology
- **Getting people to provide a 24 x 7 service for a machine on the other side of the planet for no clear reason was going to be hard!**
- Regional workshops – both motivational as well as technical – plus daily Operations Calls
- In a grid, **something** is broken all of the time!
- Clear KPIs, “critical services” & response targets: **measurable improvement in service quality despite ever increasing demands**



DMPs, the EOSC and ESFRIs

- An EOSC must support multiple disciplines
- Therefore, we need a *lingua franca* i.e. someway of getting them to talk together
 - And / or to the service providers!
- **IMHO, DMPs could provide just that!**
 - Even though guidelines would need to be broadened to cover data acquisition, processing, distribution and analysis in more detail!
- DMP w/s for ESFRI(-like) projects proposed: to be re-scheduled now that EOSC goals / plans more clear

Benefits of collaboration: LTDP

1. The elaboration of a clear "**business case**" for long-term data preservation
2. The development of an associated "**cost model**"
3. A common view of the **Use Cases** driving the need for data preservation
4. Understanding how to address Funding Agencies requirements for **Data Management Plans**
5. Preparing for **Certification** of HEP digital repositories and their long-term future.



Director Generals' Viewpoints

- *Software/Computing should not **limit** the detector performance and LHC physics reach*
 - *the Software must be **easy-to-use and stable***
 - ***not to hinder** the fast delivery of physics results (and a possible early discovery ...)*
- To find the Higgs you need the Accelerator, the Detectors and **the Grid!**



CHEP 2004, Interlaken

**“Higgs discovery day”,
CERN, 2012**

Services are (just) services

- No matter how fantastic our { TDRs, PID services, Digital Library, Software repository } etc is, they are there to support **the users**
- **Who have to do the really hard work!**
 - **E.g. write the software, documentation, acquire and analyse the data, write the scientific papers**
- Getting the degree of public recognition as at the Higgs discovery day was a **target KPI!**

~30 years of LEP – what does it tell us?

- ▶ Major migrations are **unavoidable** but hard to **foresee!**
- ▶ **Data** is not just “**bits**”, but also **documentation, software + environment + “knowledge”**
 - ▶ “**Collective knowledge**” particularly hard to capture
 - ▶ Documentation “refreshed” after 20 years (1995) – now in Digital Library in PDF & PDF/A formats (was Postscript)
- ▶ Today’s “**Big Data**” may become tomorrow’s “**peanuts**”
 - ▶ 100TB per LEP experiment: **immensely challenging** at the time; now “trivial” for both CPU and storage
 - ▶ With time, **hardware costs** tend to zero
 - ▶ O(CHF 1000) per experiment per year for archive storage
 - ▶ **Personnel costs** tend to O(1FTE) >> **CHF 1000!**
 - ▶ Perhaps as little now as 0.1 – 0.2 FTE per LEP experiment to keep data + s/w alive – no new analyses included

ODBMS migration – overview (300TB)

- **A triple migration!**
 - Data format and software conversion from Objectivity/DB to Oracle
 - Physical media migration from StorageTek 9940A to 9940B tapes
 - Took ~1 year to prepare; ~1 year to execute
 - Could never have been achieved without extensive system, database and application support!
-
- Two experiments – many software packages and data sets
 - **COMPASS** raw event data (300 TB)
 - Data taking continued after the migration, using the new Oracle software
 - **HARP** raw event data (30 TB), event collections and conditions data
 - Data taking stopped in 2002, no need to port event writing infrastructure
 - In both cases, the migration was during the “lifetime” of the experiment
 - System integration tests validating read-back from the new storage

Open Science: A 5-Star Scale?

- **We have a 5-star scale for Open Data**
 - **Sir Timothy Berners-Lee**
- **We have a proposed 5-star scale for FAIR data management (+TDRs)**
 - **Peter Doorn and Ingrid Dillo**
- **How about a 5-star scale for “Open Science: Open to the World”?**
 - **The EOSC**

What are the right metrics?

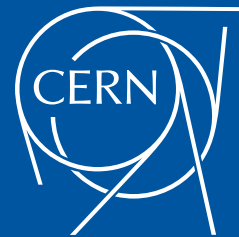
- **As easy to use as Amazon?**
- **Cheaper (and better) than doing it in-house?**
- **A majority of ESFRIs use it as their baseline?**
- *“To find dark matter, you need the EOSC”?*

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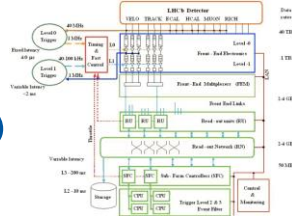




“Data” Preservation in HEP

- The data from the world’s particle accelerators and colliders (HEP data) is both **costly** and **time consuming** to produce
 - HEP data contains a wealth of **scientific potential**, plus high value for **educational outreach**.
 - Many data samples **are unique**, it is essential to preserve not only the data but also the full capability to reproduce past analyses and perform new ones.
- **This means preserving data, documentation, software and "knowledge".**

What Makes HEP Different?



- We **throw away** most of our data before it is even recorded – “triggers”
- Our detectors are **relatively stable** over long periods of time (years) – not “doubling every 6 or 18 months”
- We make “**measurements**” – not “**observations**”
- Our projects typically last for **decades** – we **need** to keep data usable during at least this length of time
- We have **shared** “data behind publications” for more than 30 years... (HEPData)

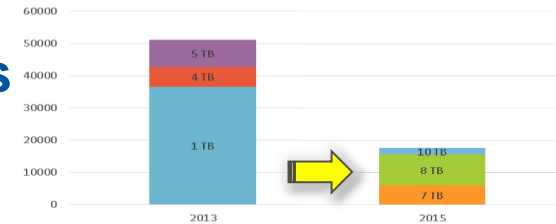
CERN Services for LTDP

- 1.State-of-the art "**bit preservation**", implementing practices that conform to the ISO 16363 standard
 - 2."**Software preservation**" - a key challenge in HEP where the software stacks are both large and complex (and dynamic)
 - 3.Analysis **capture and preservation**, corresponding to a set of agreed Use Cases
 - 4.Access to **data behind physics publications** - the HEPData portal
 - 5.An **Open Data portal** for released subsets of the (currently) LHC data
 - 6.A **DPHEP portal** that links also to data preservation efforts at other HEP institutes worldwide.
- **These run in production at CERN and elsewhere and are being prototyped (in generic equivalents) in the EOSC Pilot**



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}

LTDP Conclusions

- As is well known, Data Preservation is a **Journey** and not a **destination**.
- Can we capture sufficient “**knowledge**” to keep the data usable **beyond** the lifetime of the original collaboration?
- Can we prepare for **major migrations**, similar to those that happened in the past? (Or will x86 and Linux last “forever”)
- For the HL-LHC, we may have **neither** the storage resources to keep all (intermediate) data, **nor** the computational resources to re-compute them!
- You can't **share** or re-use data, nor **reproduce** results, if you haven't first preserved it (data, software, documentation, knowledge)

Big Data: From LEP to the LHC to the FCC

From LEP (1989 – 2000) to the LHC (2009 – 2035) to the “FCC”

- “Big data” from hundreds of TB to hundreds of PB to (perhaps) hundreds of EB
- FCC-ee option: “repeat” LEP in just 1 day!
- FCC-hh: 7 times LHC energy, 10^{10} Higgs bosons

