Data services

Christine Staiger, SURFsara



Agenda

1pm - 2.10pm

- Introduction (Christine)
- GUI to archive, Cyberduck and FileZilla (Narges)
- Coffee break

2.10pm - 4.10pm

- scp + rsync (Jeroen)
- Tarring data with tar and dmftar (Hans)
- Coffee break

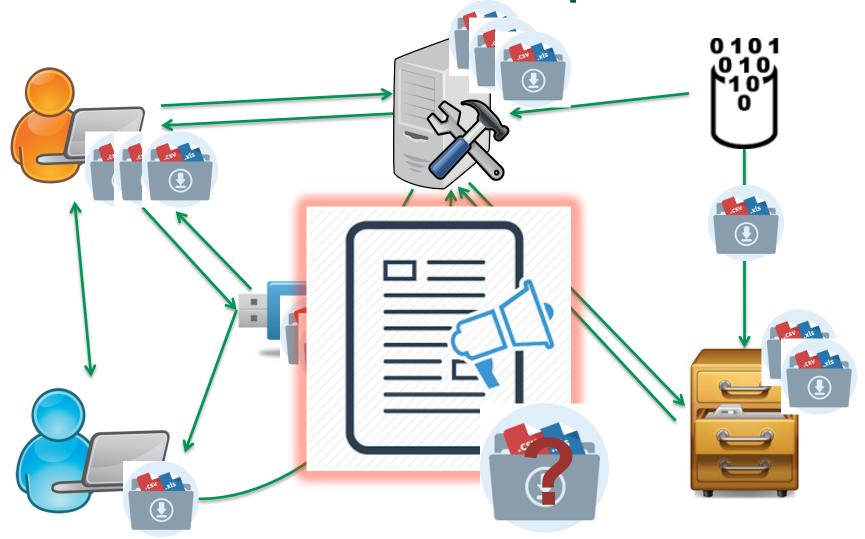
4.10pm - 5pm

- Wrap-up (Christine)
- Final Challenge:

Putting it all together in a python workflow



Data – where is the problem?





Data services in the Netherlands – there are a lot of solutions









4TU.Centre for Research Data









Data ingest service

Handle.Net®









Data services at SURFsara







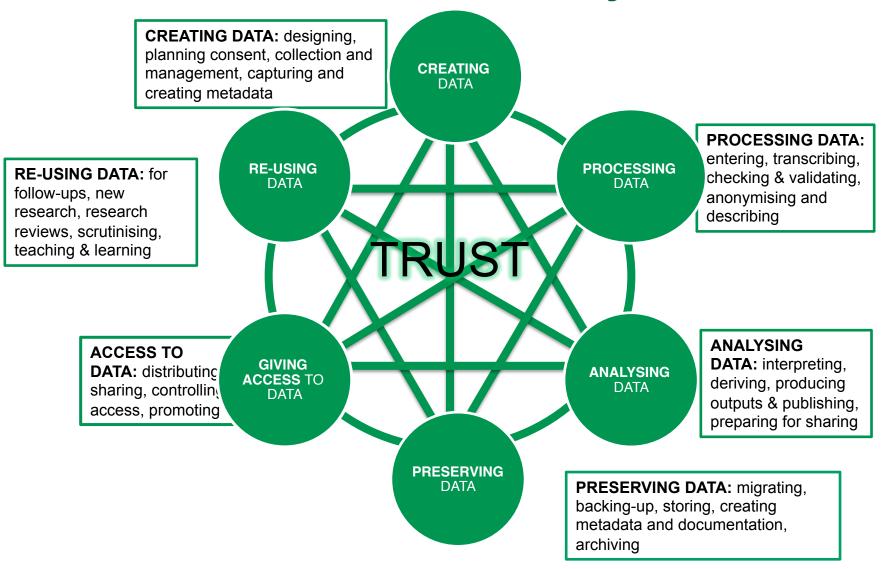
Data ingest service

Handle.Net®









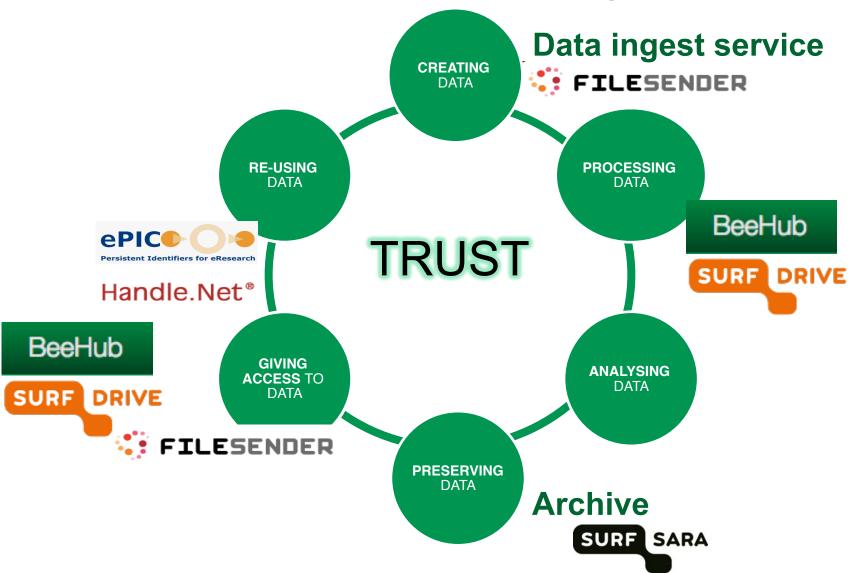


The researchers' needs

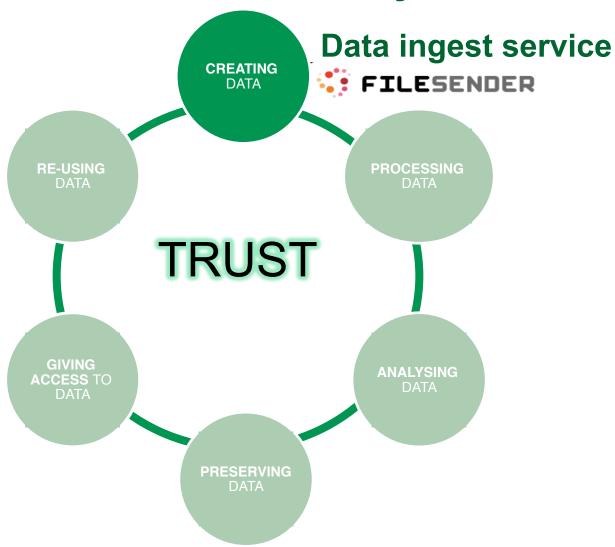
- Store data during research
- Share data during and after research
- Archive data
- Synchronise data across different locations
- Link publication to processed and raw data
- Publish data
- Find data and make data findable by others
- Data transfers
- Data provenance: what happened with the data

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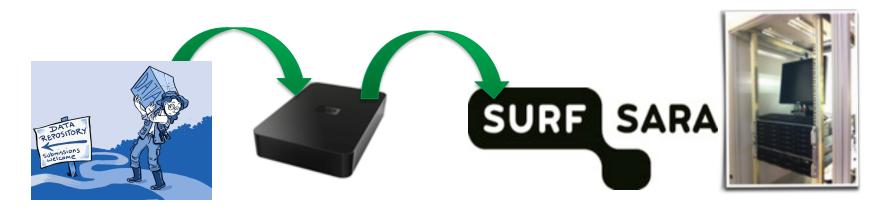






Data ingest service

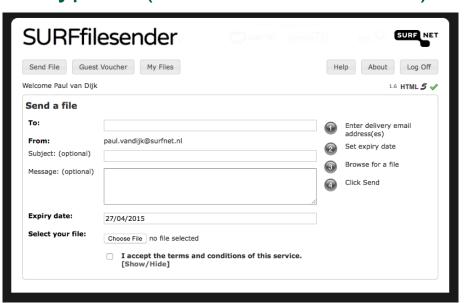
- Data often resides on external storage media, USB sticks, external hard drives
- Slow or no internet connection
- Easy way to upload large data from disk to SURFsara facilities
- Upload data from 45 disks in parallel



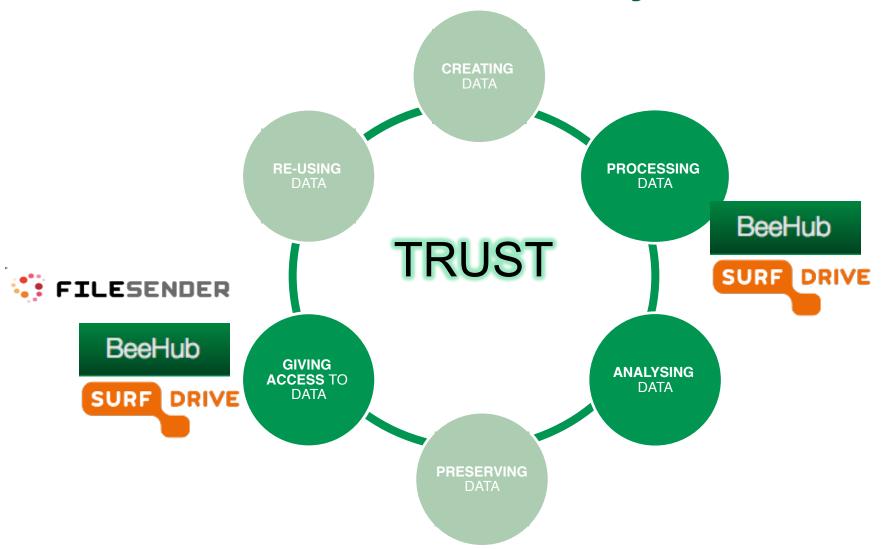


FILESENDER

- Trusted community service
- Transferring BIG files from person to person
- File Transport service not File Storage (!)
- Simple interface
- Up to 200GB per file
- Option to apply end-to-end encryption (250MB browser limit)
- Vouchers for guest usage

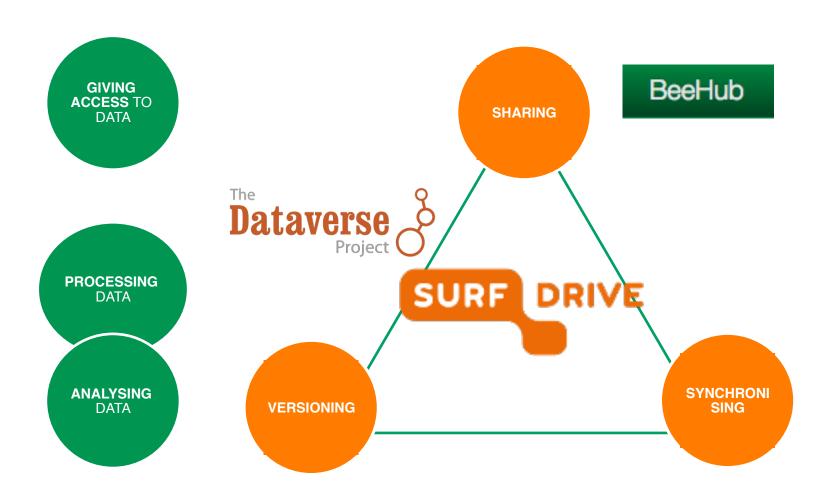








Data services – what goes where?





SURFdrive

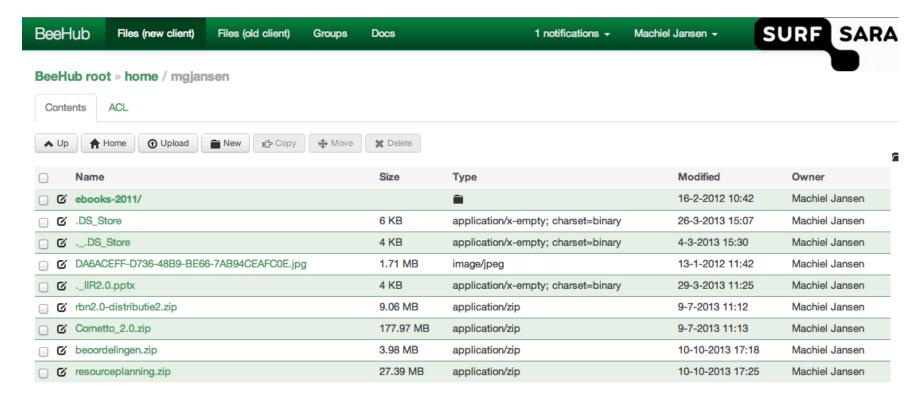
- Trusted community cloud for personal storage
- Sharing smaller data files
- Collaboration between SURFsara, SURFnet and Dutch universities
- Specifications and service determined by end-users (universities)
- 100 GB storage capacity per user
- Based on ownCloud, synchronises with local storage







Beehub



- Sharing large data
- Mountable via webdav (no synchronisation)
- Capacity: 80 TB

- Temporary storage
- 100GB/user
- You can apply for more via SURF e-infrastructure grant







Data services – what goes where?



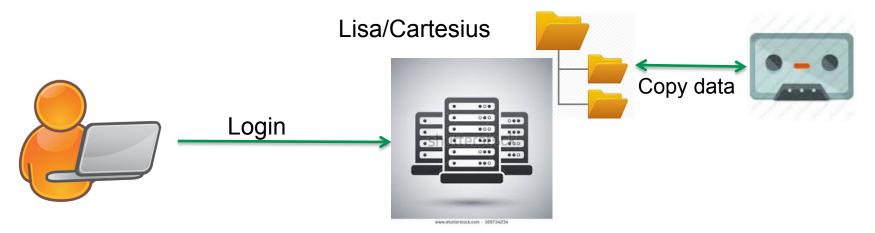




The Archive – Long-term storage

- Long-term storage of big data
- Storage medium: Tape
 → high latency

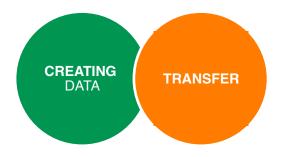
- Powerful transfer protocols:
 - gridfTP
 - rsync
 - scp



- Easy access from HPC services lisa and cartesius via NFS mounts → use archive as yet another directory
- Access: NWO grant or SURF e-infrastructure grant



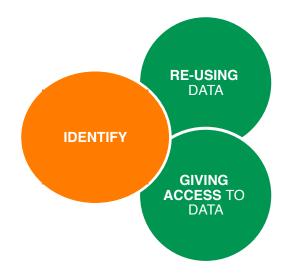
Data services – what goes where?



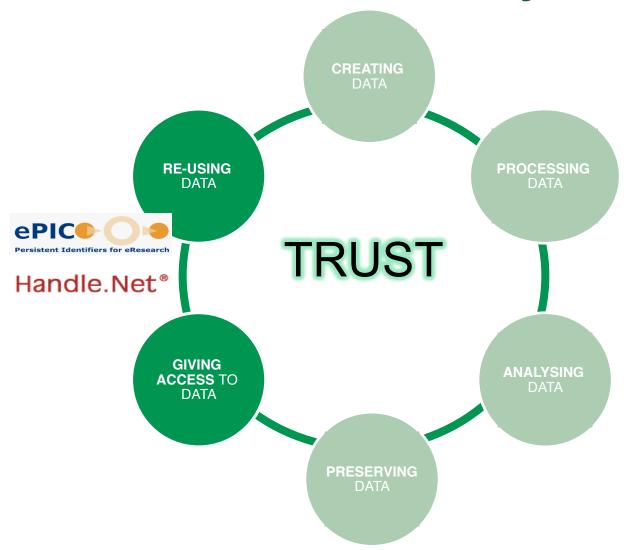
Data ingest service













PIDs

- PIDs (Persistent Identifiers) are
 - Pointers to resources like files, folders, webpages, real world objects
 - Globally unique
 - Resolvable via http
- Example resolvers: https://dx.doi.org/ and https://dx.doi.org/ and https://hdl.handle.net/





PIDs – Handle, EPIC and DOIs

- Handle
 - Technology to create, store and update PIDs
 - Infrastructure and technology to resolve PIDs
 - Example: https://dx.doi.org/ and https://dx.doi.org/ and https://hdl.handle.net/
- EPIC (European Persistent Identifier Consortium)
 - Maintaining reliable joint PID service for storing
 - Mirroring service, distributed resolving
 - Employing Handle technology
- http://www.ncdd.nl/pid-wijzer/



