

Open Science Commons: A Participatory Model for the Open Science Cloud

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www.egi.eu

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- Open Science Commons
- E-Infrastructure Commons
 - The EGI example
- EOSC vision

The needs of modern research

- In research and society, ICT has become one key enabling factor for progress
 - Changing the modus operandi of research, new possibilities for **geographically distributed collaboration and sharing**
 - **Data-driven science** and more open access to data and scientific results transforming how science is made
- All large-scale Research Infrastructures and the long tail of science depend on ICT resources
 - Need to find synergies and to develop ways to tackle the **ICT challenges at a generic level**
 - **Effective** and cost **efficient services** that can be of wide and general use



The Open Science Commons Vision

*Researchers from **all disciplines** have easy, integrated and open access to the advanced **digital services**, **scientific instruments**, **data**, **knowledge and expertise** they need to collaborate and achieve **excellence in science, research and innovation**.*

*→ They **feel engaged in governing**, **managing and preserving** these resources for everyone's benefit, with the support of all stakeholders.*



With this paper, EGI proposes the **Open Science Commons** as a new approach to digital research, tackling policy challenges and embracing open science as a new paradigm for knowledge creation and collaboration.
EGI invites organisations from the research landscape to join it in this journey to develop these concepts, and through them to advance the implementation of the European Research Area.

European policy context

The European Research Area (ERA) was endorsed by the European Council in 2000 [1] as a way to build "a unified research area open to the world based on the Internal Market, in which researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely and through which the Union and its Member States strengthen their scientific and technological bases, their competitiveness and their capacity to collectively address grand challenges" [2]. Several actions for the ERA implementation have been undertaken by many actors with the aim of increasing the performance of European research through mobility and cross-border cooperation. Examples are the establishment of the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) and the e-infrastructure development for connectivity, high performance, grid and cloud computing and data. These initiatives sought to unite major user communities to ensure their expansion to Research Infrastructures. The 2013 White Paper [3] released by the European e-Infrastructure Reflection Group (e-IRG)

stated that "...Europe needs a single 'e-Infrastructure Commons' for knowledge, innovation and science, as a living ecosystem, which is open and accessible and continuously adapts to the changing requirements of research", to support the ERA and the emerging ESFRI communities. Since then, the rapid growth of scientific data has highlighted the need for an open approach as a core aspect of the ERA. In its Horizon 2020 consultation report on Open Infrastructures for Open Science, the European Commission concluded that "open data e-infrastructures increase scope, depth and economies of scale of the scientific enterprise. They are catalysts of new and unexpected solutions to emerge by global and multidisciplinary research. They bridge the gap between scientists and the citizen and are enablers of trust in the scientific process" [4]. This vision implies a European dimension beyond national and regional approaches, and an increase in capacities and capabilities.

The European Grid Infrastructure (EGI) – <http://www.egi.eu>
Open Science Commons – <http://www.opensciencecommons.org>

<https://www.opensciencecommons.org/>
<http://go.egi.eu/osc>

European Council conclusions, May 2015,
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/compet/2015/05/28-29/>

Institutionalised community governance of the **production** and/or **sharing** of a particular type of resource (from natural to intellectual)



[GÉANT: European Communications Commons](#)

[Constructing Genome Commons](#)

Wikipedia

...

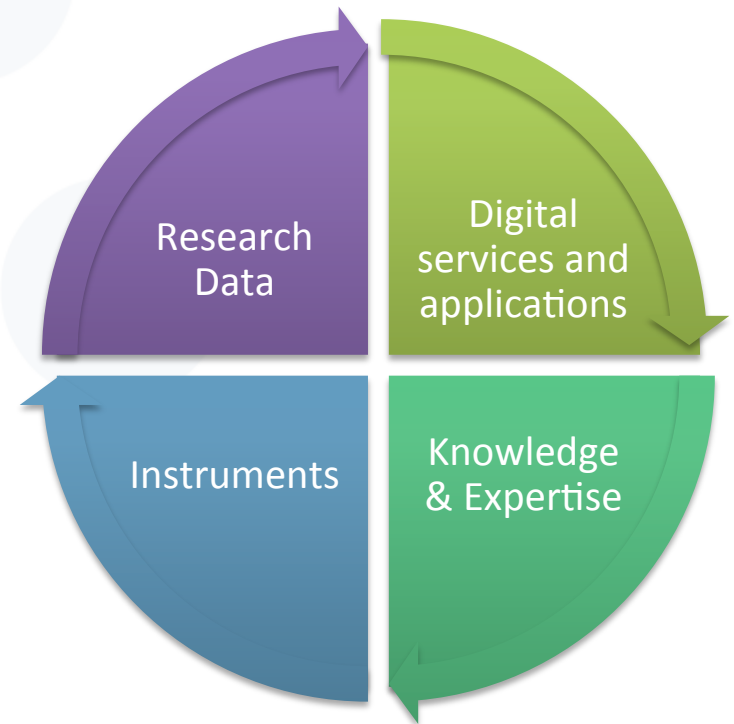
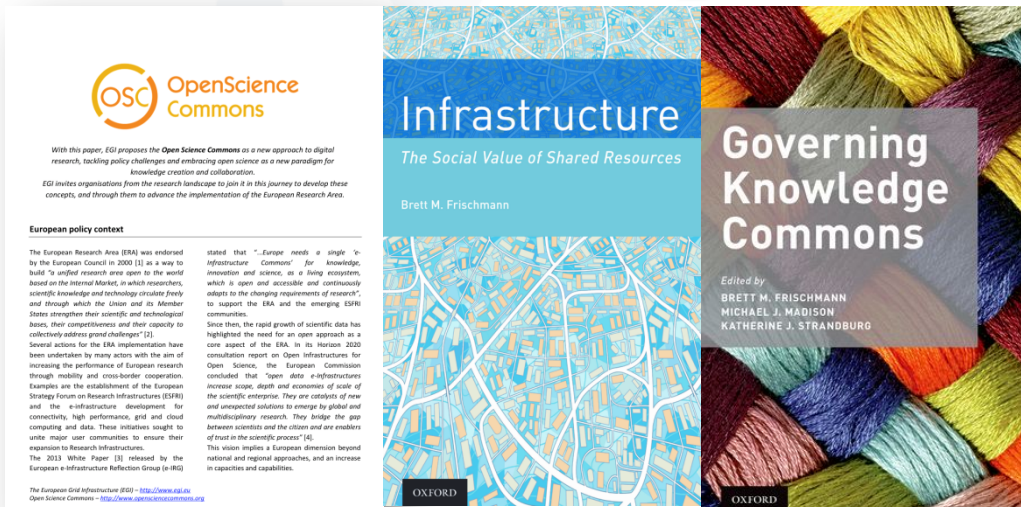
[e-Infrastructure Commons](#)

Linux

Internet

Open Science Commons: Definition

- A set of interrelated resource systems governed as commons that support the open **creation** and **dissemination** of scholarly knowledge



Applying the Commons to Open Science

- Shared resources
 - Integrated, easy and fair access → Compute, Storage, Software and Tools
- Engaged communities
 - Participating in the process → hybrid federation including community infrastructures
 - Culture of sharing → open access to resources and services with opportunistic use
 - Collaborating in the management and stewardship → thematic community-specific services
- Governance
 - Rules to access and participation → for users and providers
 - Rules to resolve conflicts → boards for User Community, Technology and Operations Management coordination
 - Rules to balance quality vs. openness → SLAs and OLAs
- Financial support
 - For long-term availability → National funding for capacity building, EC and national in-kind contribution for operating the federation fabric



OpenScience Commons

1. **Open** in design, participation and use
2. **Publicly funded & governed** with the 'commons approach'
3. **Research-centric** with an agile co-design with researchers and research communities
4. **Comprehensive** in terms of universality and inclusiveness of all disciplines
5. **Diverse & distributed** empowering network effects
6. **Interoperable** with common standards for resources and services
7. **Service-oriented** as well as protocol-centric
8. **Social** connecting diverse communities

The European Open Science Cloud for Research



Release Date: 30th October 2015

Leading European initiatives, EUDAT, LIBER, OpenAIRE, EGI and GEANT share their joint vision for the European Open Science Cloud for Research which includes eight elements of success for a concrete contribution to the Digital Single Market.

The Open Science Cloud, part of the European Commission's Digital Single Market Strategy, will empower research data sharing, data stewardship and data reuse in Europe for the benefit of innovation and growth. Today's joint statement sets out the partners' strategic vision for the Open Science Cloud's organisation, sustainability and governance as a contribution towards the practical realisation of the EC's vision.

The European Open Science Cloud initiative is strategically important as Open Science is a key driver, not only of scientific progress, but also of economic and societal innovation. To harness its full value and reap the fruits of public and private investment, Europe needs to foster an open, collaborative platform for the management, analysis, sharing, reuse and preservation of research data on which innovative services can be developed and delivered.

For this, Europe can and must build on decades of public investment in scientific infrastructures—experimental facilities, networking, high-performance and high-throughput computing, cloud services, scientific software and institutional and community data repositories—by connecting national and international infrastructures and services.

The European Open Science Cloud for Research must be:

1. Open in design, participation and use
2. Publicly funded & governed with the 'commons approach'
3. Research-centric with an agile co-design with researchers and research communities
4. Comprehensive in terms of universality and inclusiveness of all disciplines
5. Diverse & distributed empowering network effects
6. Interoperable with common standards for resources and services
7. Service-oriented as well as protocol-centric
8. Social connecting diverse communities

Following these principles will ensure that the Open Science Cloud is an open, trusted, service-driven endeavour, inclusive of all stakeholders, which gives researchers from all areas seamless, open access to the advanced digital capabilities, resources and expertise they need to collaborate and to carry out data- and computing-intensive science. Secure and trustworthy, the Open Science Cloud will engage researchers in governing, managing and preserving resources for everyone's benefit. Governed as a commons, it will leverage two decades of public and

E-Infrastructure Commons

The EGI example

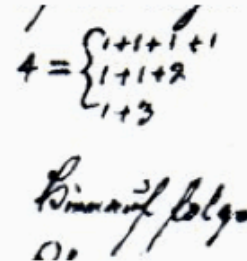


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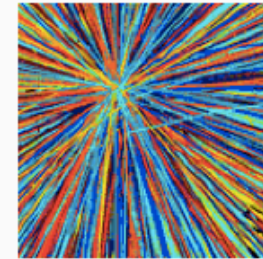


- A globally distributed ICT infrastructure that federates the digital **capabilities**, **resources** and **expertise** of national and international research communities in Europe and worldwide.
- **Mission**: empower researchers from **all disciplines** to collaborate and to carry out data- and compute-intensive science and innovation.



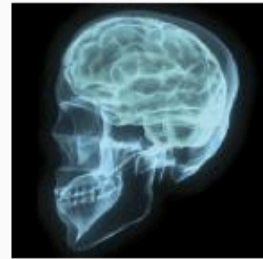
Natural Sciences

Life Sciences, Earth Sciences, Mathematics, etc



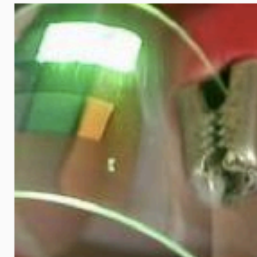
Physical Sciences

Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry etc



Medical and Health Sciences

Medicine, Clinical sciences, etc



Engineering & technology

Material science, civil and mechanical engineering, etc



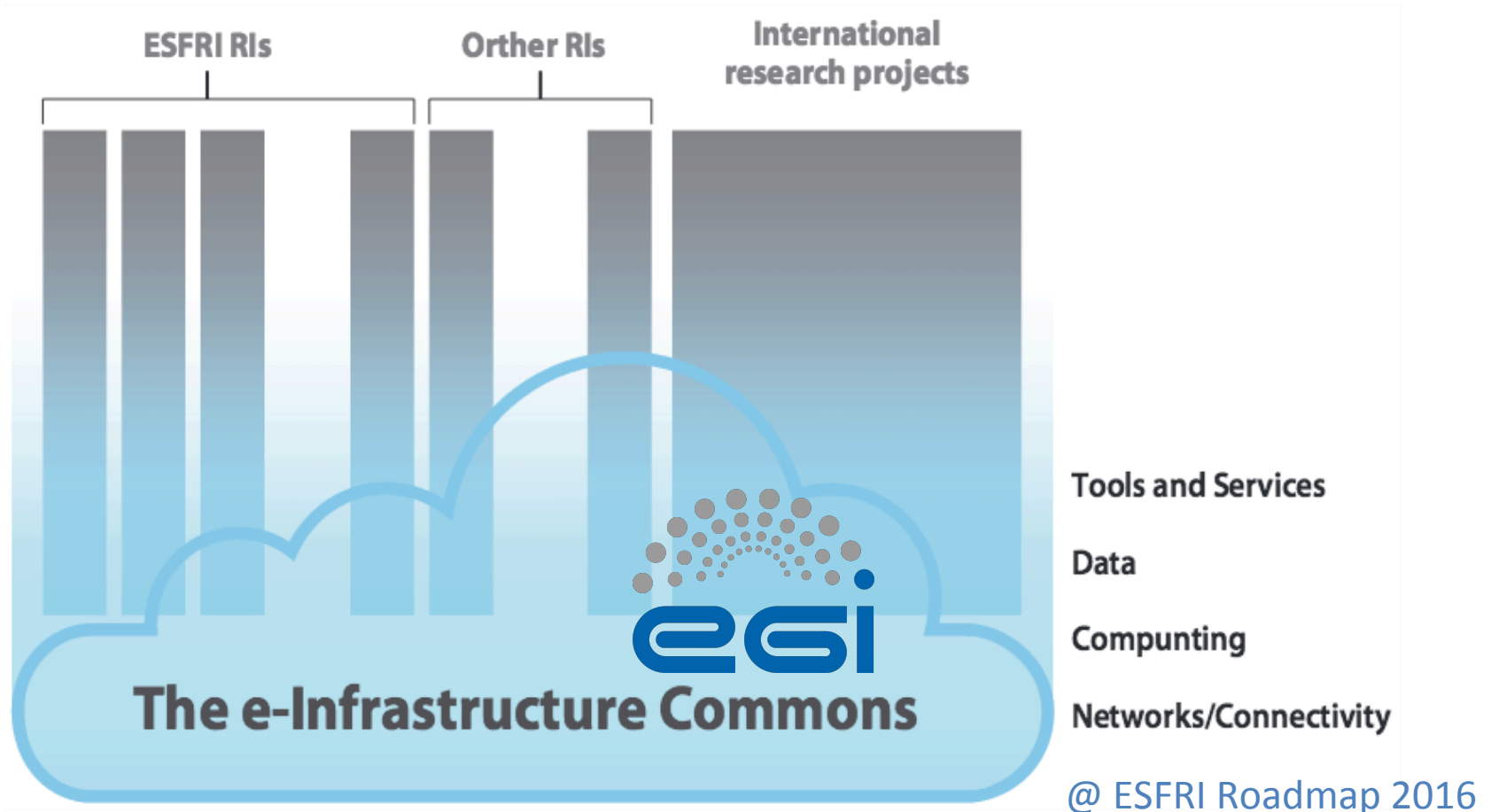
Agricultural sciences

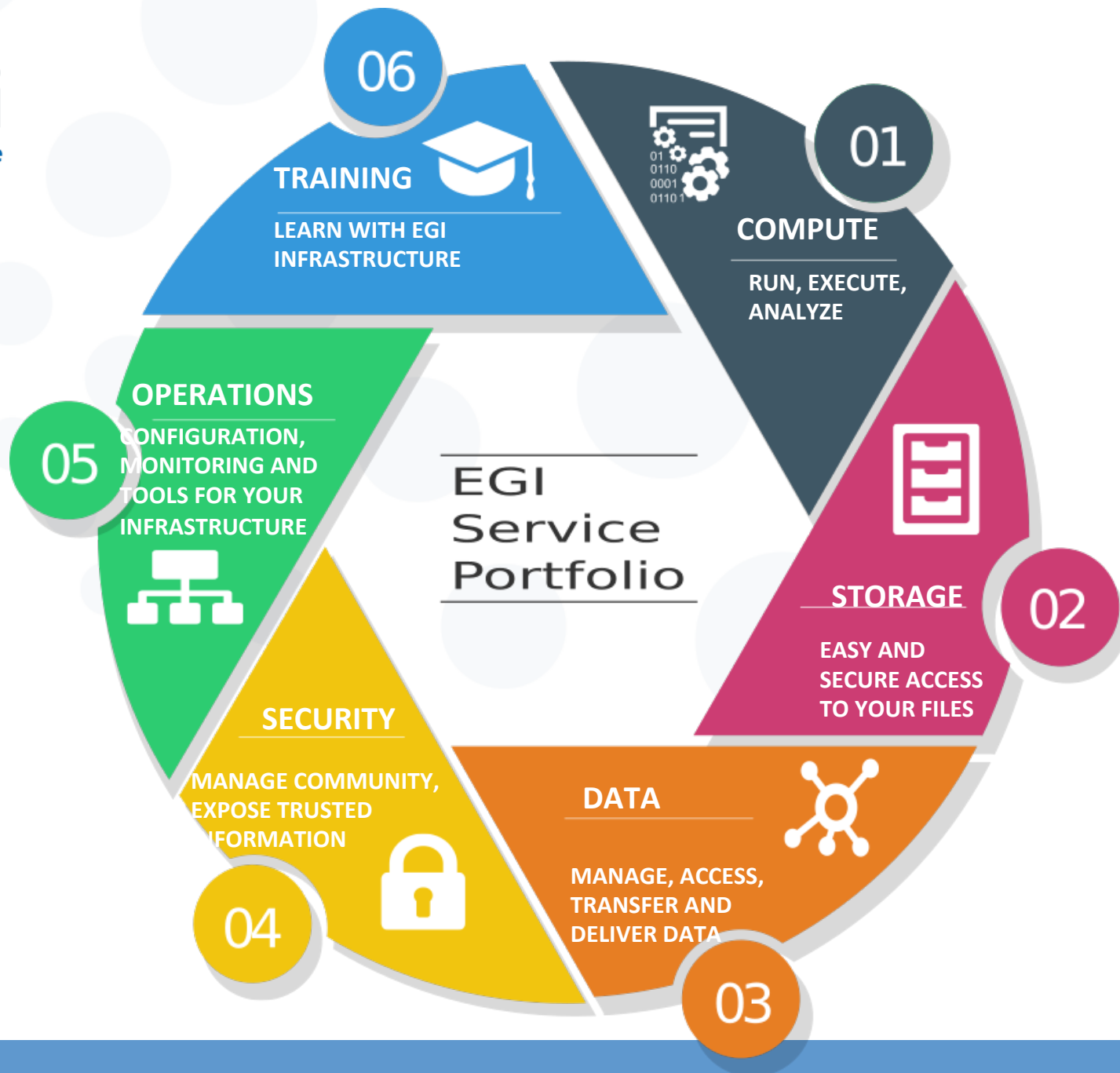
Veterinary sciences, food technology, etc

<http://www.egi.eu/case-studies/>

Horizontal and thematic infrastructures

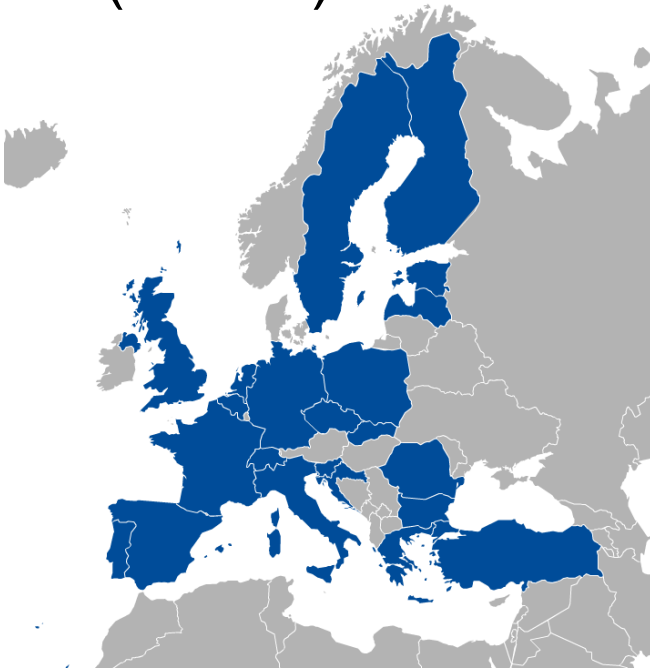
EGI contributes to the “e-Infrastructure Commons” with generic solutions for shared needs and requirements



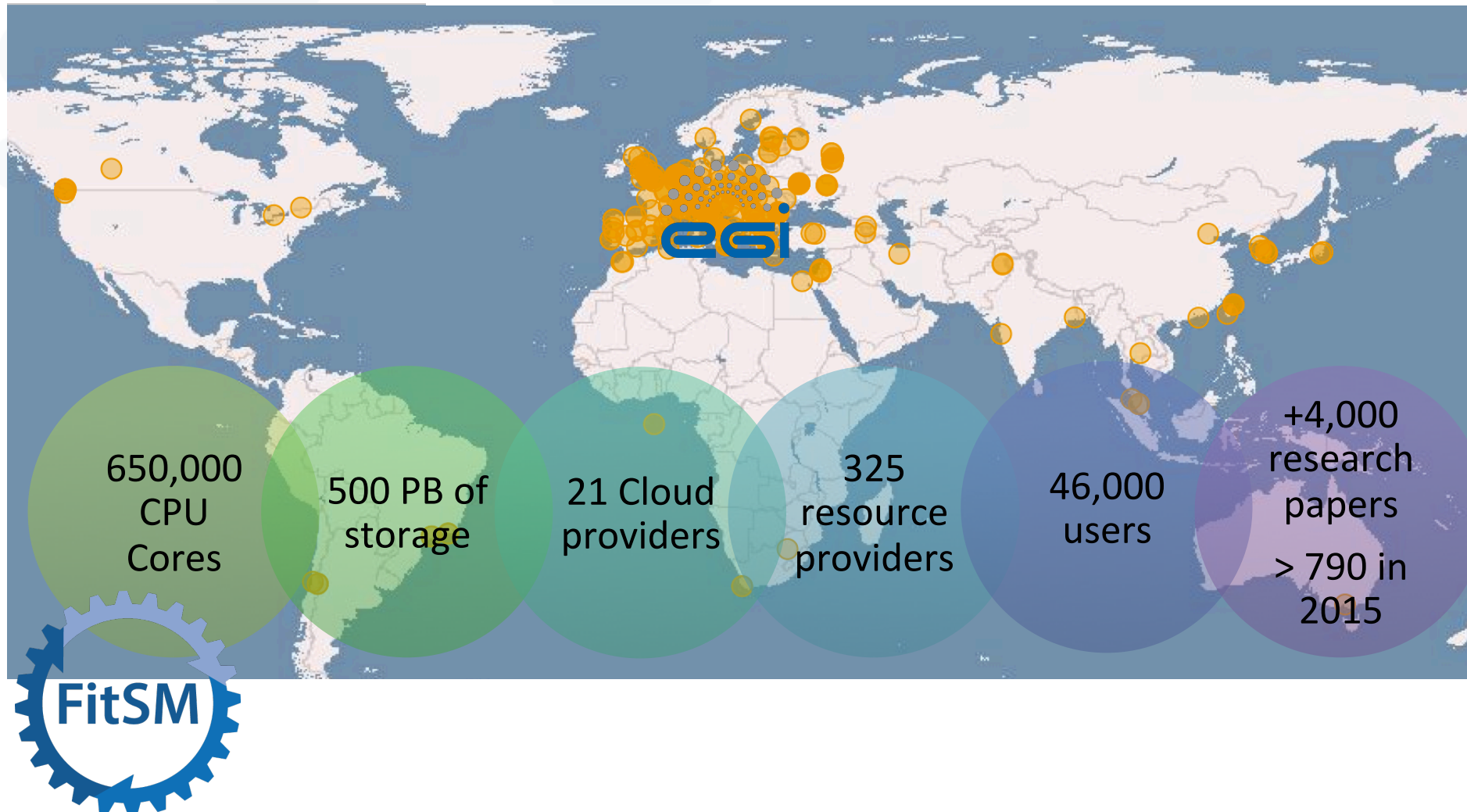


- Policy-based
 - users are granted access based on policies defined by the EGI resource providers or by EGI.eu; such policies usually apply to resources being offered “free at point of use” to meet some national or EU level objective
- Wide access
 - users can freely access scientific data and digital services provided by EGI resource providers
- Market-driven
 - users can negotiate a fee to access services either directly with EGI resource providers or indirectly with EGI.eu
- EGI aligned with the [charter for access to RIs](#)

- Major national e-Infrastructures: 22 NGIs
- EIROs: CERN and EMBL-EBI
- EGI Foundation
- (ERICs)



EGI Federation, 2016 QR1



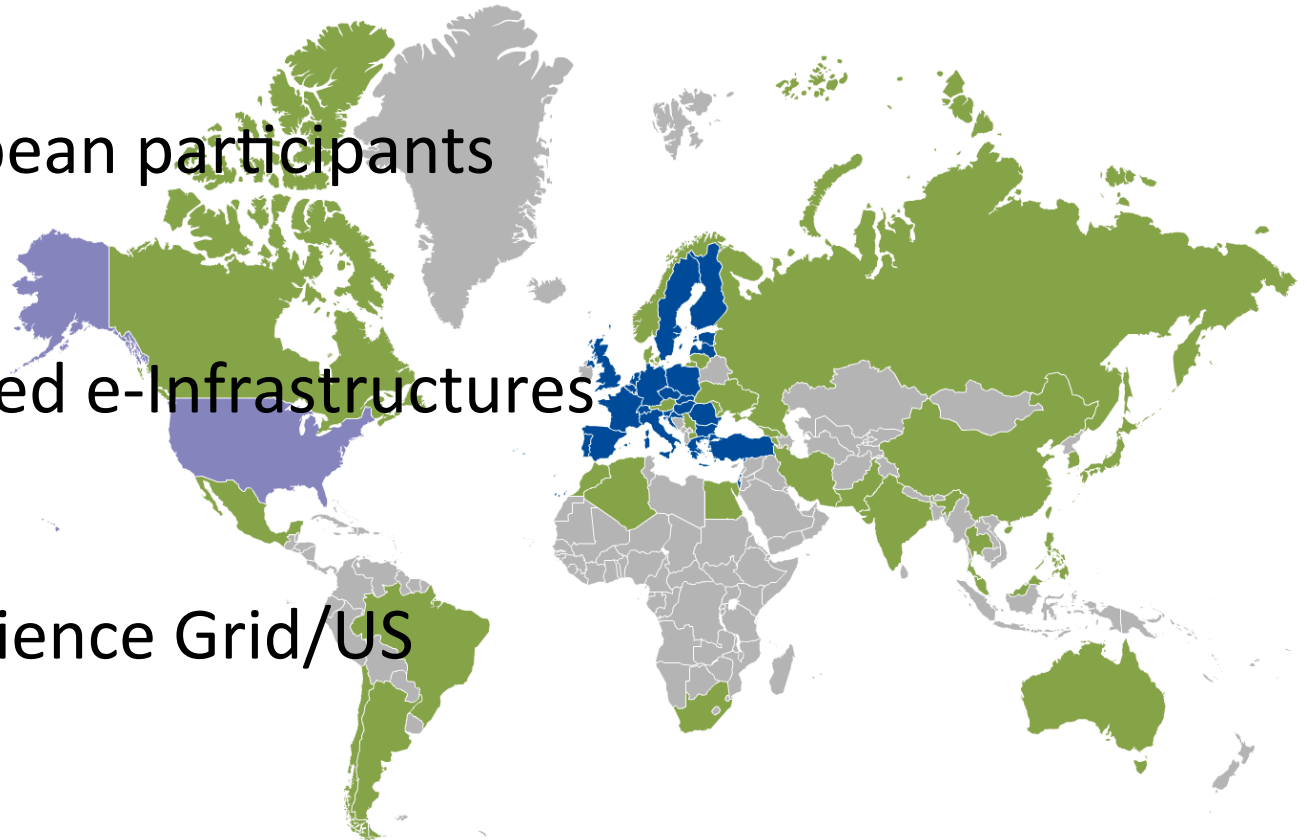
A system of open e-Infrastructures

<http://www.egi.eu/infrastructure/>

EGI 24 European participants

6 Integrated e-Infrastructures

1 peer Open Science Grid/US



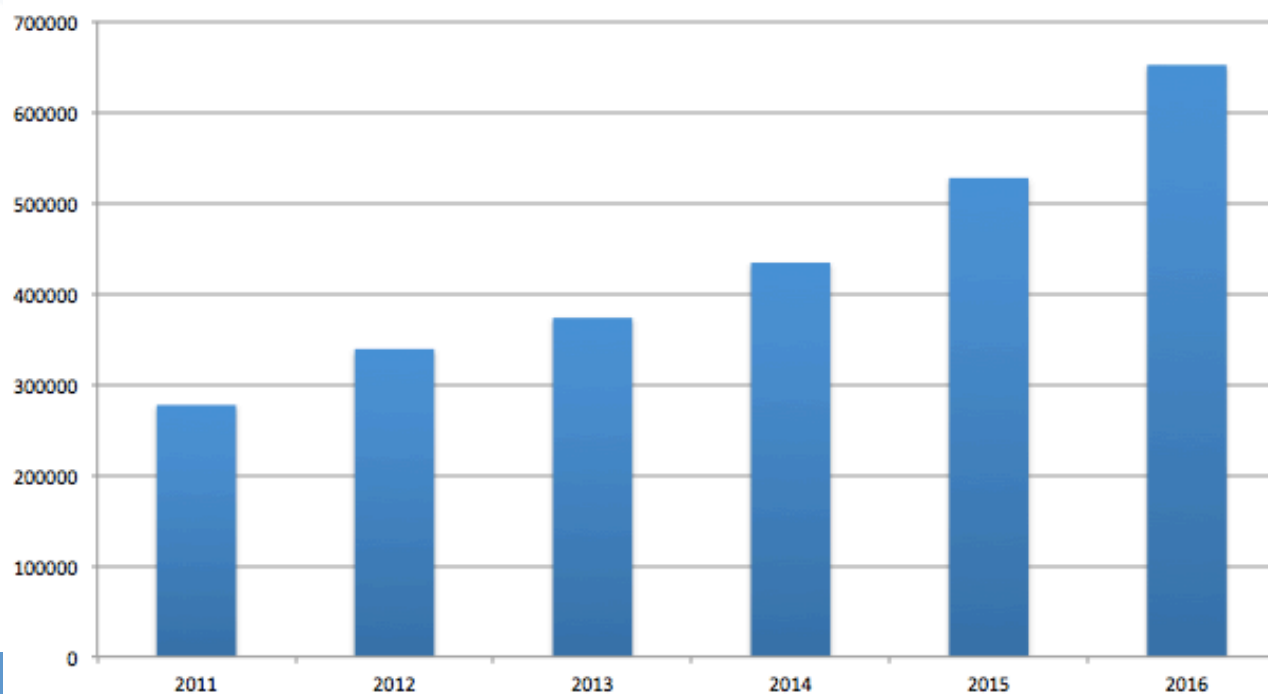
A system of open e-Infrastructures



High Throughput data analysis

	Logical cores	Computing power (HEP_SPEC06)	Online storage (PB)	Nearline storage (PB)
February 2016	652,000	5,842,000	264	239
Increase from January 2015	+ 23%	+ 38%	+ 11.8%	+ 42%

EGI Installed HTC compute capacity (logical CPU cores), 2011-2016



EGI Federated Cloud

https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/EGI_Federated_Cloud

21 providers

- Publicly funded, one commercial
- Offer of virtual access to GPU
- + 2 sites ready to enter production (JINR, BITP)

28 projects over the last 12 months

- Activities involving Elixir, MoBrain, LifeWatch

Training infrastructure

- 5 sites, +10 events run on the infrastructure



terradue



Users and disciplines

46,000 users

- Natural sciences, 66%
- Medical and Health sciences, 6.5%
- Engineering and Technology, 6.3%

SLAs

- MoBrain/INSTRUCT and Structural Biology
- BILS/Bioinformatics
- DRIHM/Hydro-meteorology

9 RIs using the EGI federation

7 RIs preparatory stage

NMR and structural biology

- EGI SLA: 50 Mhours CPU for the coming 2 years
- > 100 publications/year
- 3.4 Million computational tasks in 2015

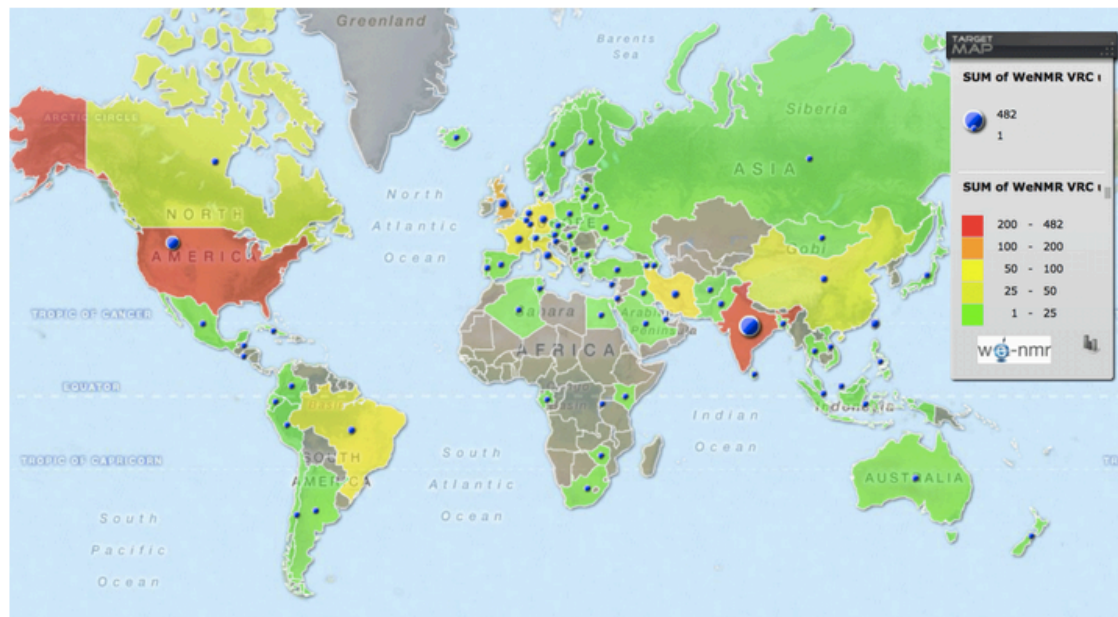
Reaching 1800 registered WeNMR VRC users

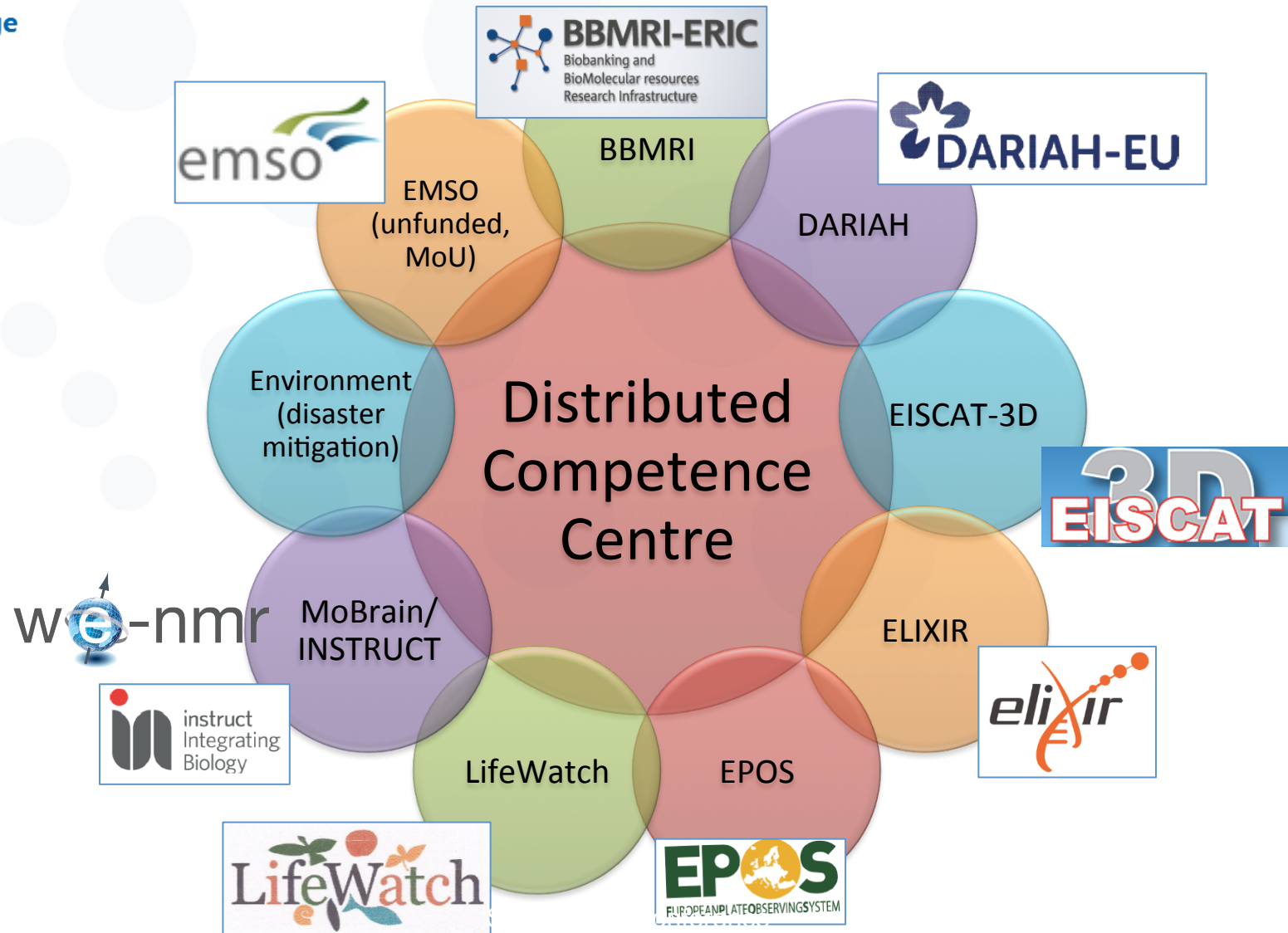
Submitted by amjibonvin on Tue, 2015-05-19 13:19

We are slowly (or actually not so slowly) reaching 1800 registered users in the WeNMR VRC!

The user growth is sustained, and this more than 1 1/2 year after the official end of the EU funding.

Users and usage are thus key to sustainability.





A vision for the EOSC federation

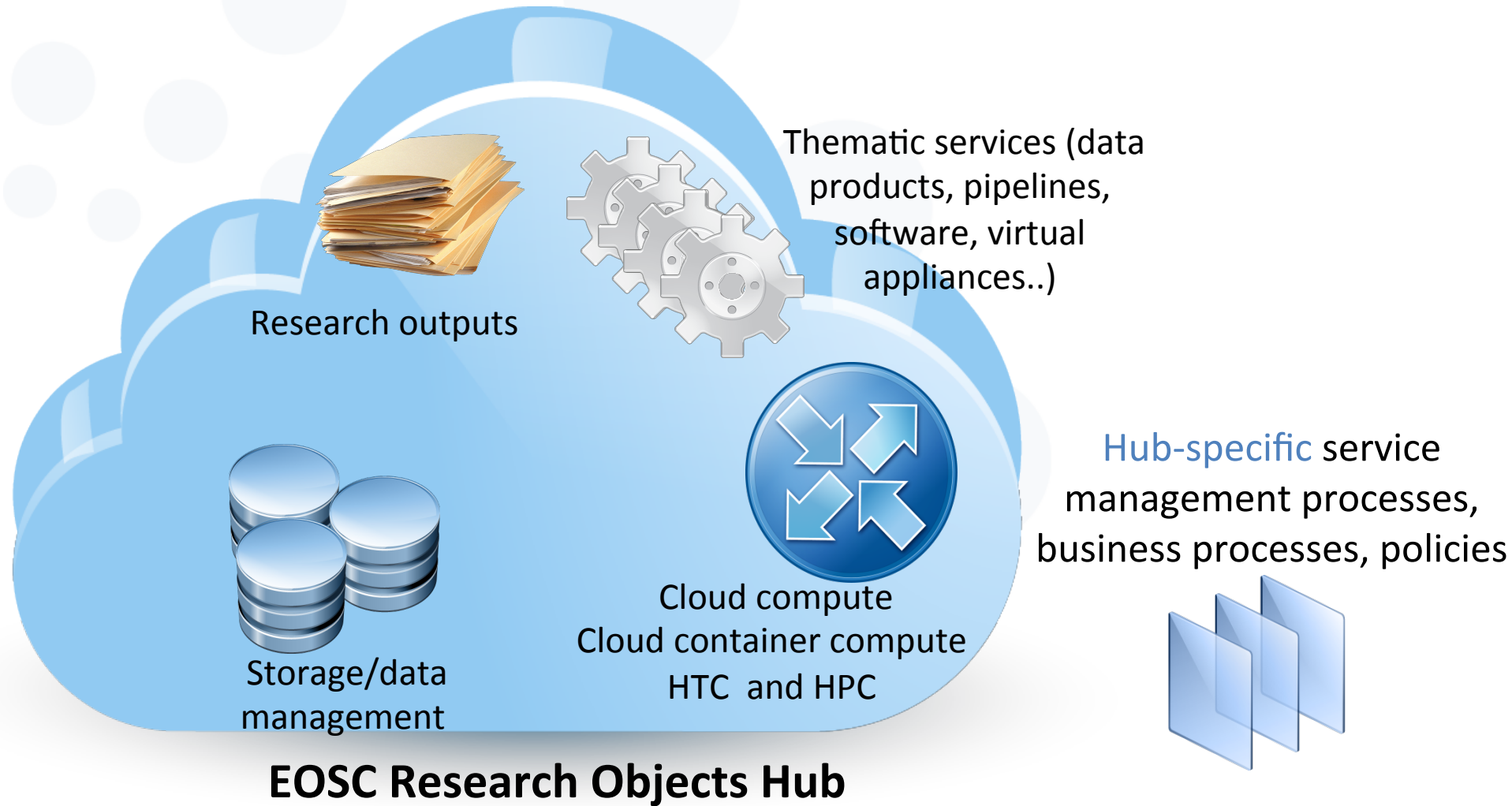


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EOSC Research Objects Hub



Federation services and processes

EOSC federation services and activities (examples)



Research objects libraries



Federation services/processes
(accounting, monitoring,..
Business processes and channels



Markeplaces



Federated IdP, Auth, Authz



Standards and policies



Research Object Indexing
and discovery services



Knowledge and training

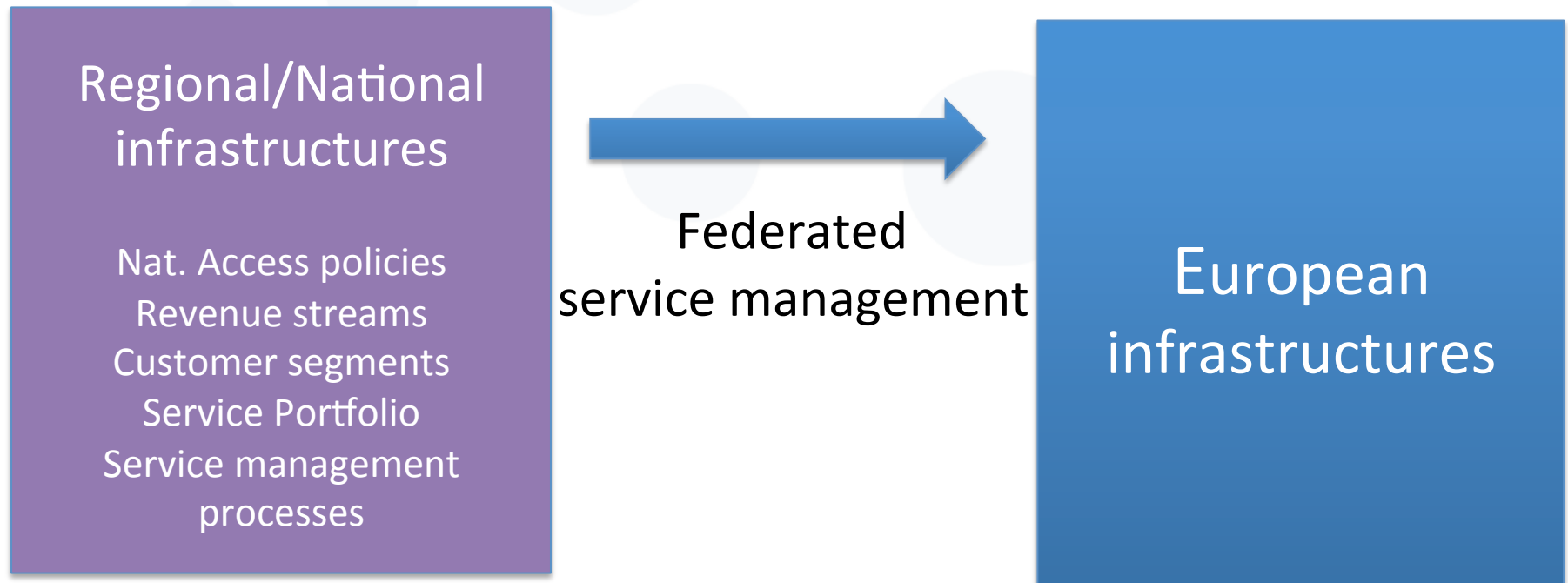
- A mechanism for achieving a **minimal level of interoperation** across distributed services
- Various levels of integration possible from **loose** to **tight**
 - The level of integration critically affects the user experience and determines how easily services in a federated environment can be accessed

- Achieved today with
 - Single Sign On
 - Research object identification (PID)
 - Harmonized security and access policies
 - Community platform ensuring **interoperation** between different technologies to handle the **complexity** of different interfaces
 - Risk of community-specific ad hoc solutions
 - Some agreement achieved on data management protocols/interfaces for access and transport
 - Plethora of standards of de facto standards for distributed access to compute resources

European tight Federation

Definition of minimum set of security policies
(security for collaborating e-Infrastructures initiative)

Harmonization of access policies, accounting and support channels
(e.g. policy-based, excellence-driven, membership-based)



Federated service management

- FitSM standard to simplify service management implementation in a federated environment

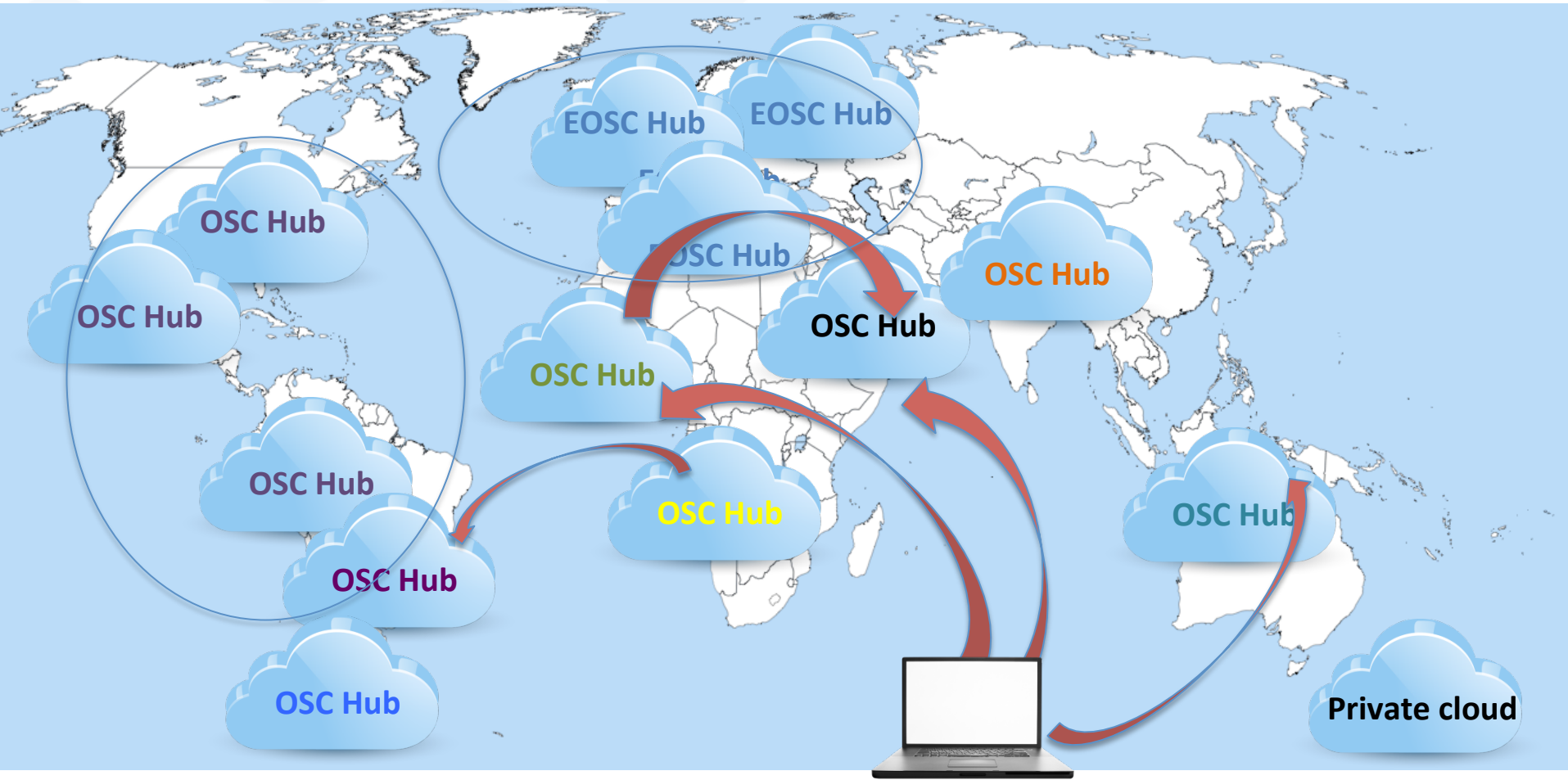
- Service portfolio management (SPM)
- Service level management (SLM)
- Service reporting management (SRM)
- Service availability and continuity management (SACM)
- Capacity management (CAPM)
- Information security management (ISM)
- Customer relationship management (CRM)
- Supplier relationship management (SUPPM)
- Incident and service request management (ISRM)
- Problem management (PM)
- Configuration management (CONFM)
- Change management (CHM)
- Release and deployment management (RDM)
- Continual service improvement management (CSI)

<http://fitsm.itemo.org/>

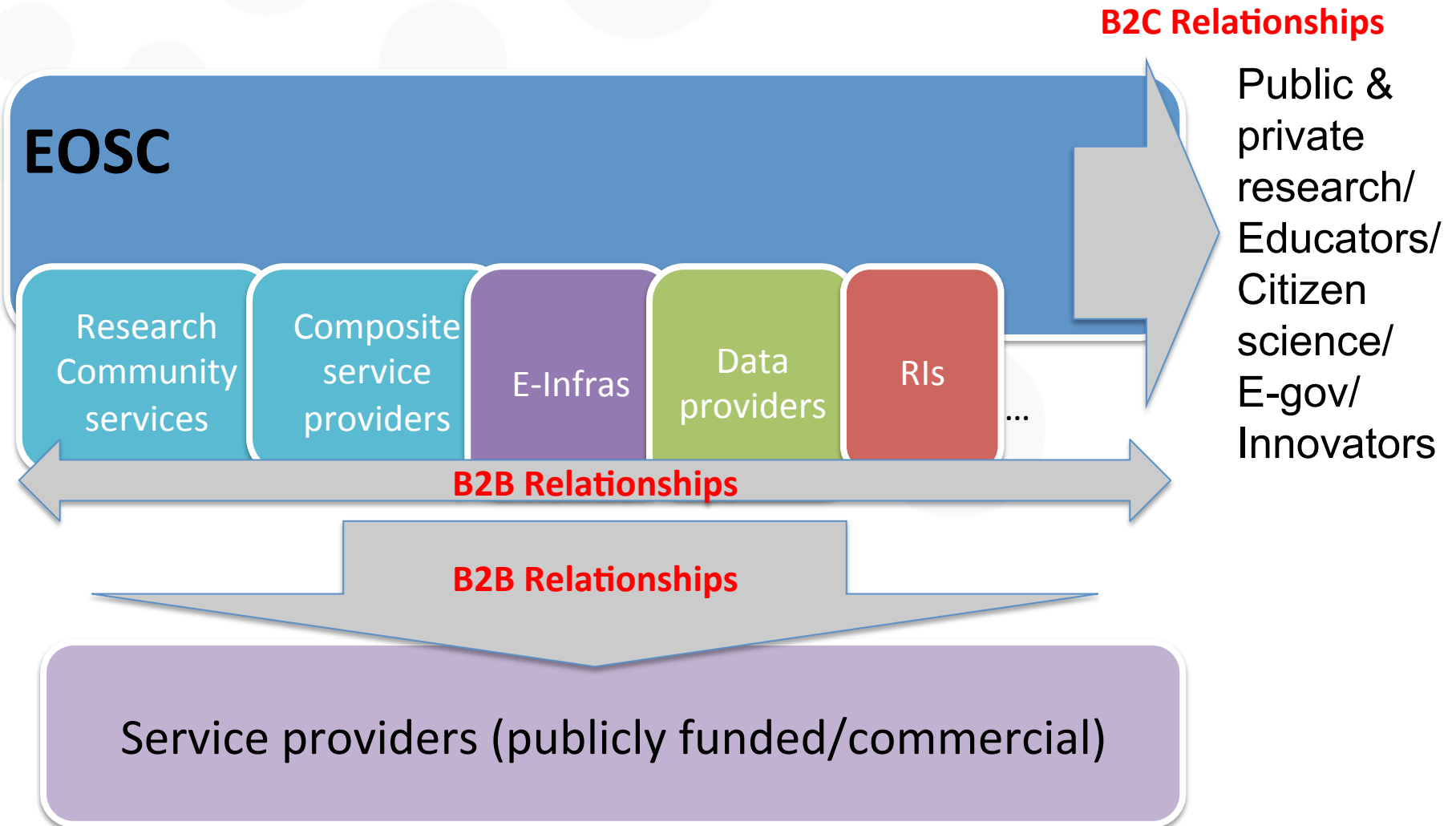


Standards for lightweight
IT service management

A worldwide OSC



Business relationships



Bridge data preservation infrastructures and computing

Via a federation of service hubs, offering storage, computing, software, thematic tools, geo-replication of research data, with sustained national and European public co-funding

Open Science platforms: sharing of open tools, applications, scientific software, research data

Community platforms can be discovered, offered, supported, shared and accessed through grants

**From “services” to “solutions” involving
multiple providers
(e-Infras, RIs, research communities,
data providers, commercial service
providers...)**

**Co-design, harmonized access policies, federated
service management processes, support, training,
service discoverability**

- EGI
 - a service component of a global system of e-Infrastructures that support Open Science
- European Open Science Cloud
 - EOSC: a window opportunity to address the governance, funding, sustainability of national and European e-Infrastructures

Thank you for your attention.

Questions?



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Acknowledgements

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