

Final General Assembly

16-18 January 2023 Toulouse

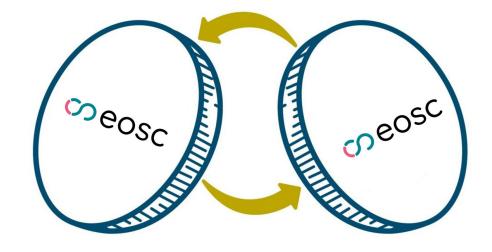
IS-ENES collaboration with some EOSC projects and EUDAT partners

Hannes Thiemann & Stephan Kindermann (DKRZ)



In a nutshell

- What is EOSC
- Two sides of a coin
- Way forward



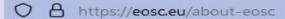
European Open Science Cloud



What is the EOSC:

A pan-european marketplace where

- scientists access
- science service providers offer and access services.









EOSC

What the European Open Science Cloud is

The ambition of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) is to develop "Web of FAIR Data and services' for science in Europe. EOSC will be a multi-disciplinary environment where researchers can publish, find and re-use data, tools and services, enabling them to better conduct their work.

EOSC builds on existing infrastructure and services supported by the EC, Member States and research communities. It brings these together in a federated 'system of systems' approach, adding value by aggregating content and enabling services to be used together.

This environment will operate under well-defined conditions to ensure trust and safeguard the public interest. Expectations of service providers and users will be made explicit to ensure appropriate behaviour.

EOSC will improve the situation for researchers in many ways, namely:

- Seamless access to content and services via common AAI.
- Access to data from various sources which is FAIR and ideally open,
- · Access to services for storage, computation, analysis, preservation and more,
- · Adoption of standards so data and services can be combined,
- Helpdesk, training and support to improve use of EOSC.

EOSC is recognised by the Council of the European Union as the pilot action to deepen the new European Research Area (ERA). It is also recognised as the science, research and innovation data space which will be fully articulated with the other sectoral data spaces defined in the European strategy for data.

Source: European Commission

EOSC

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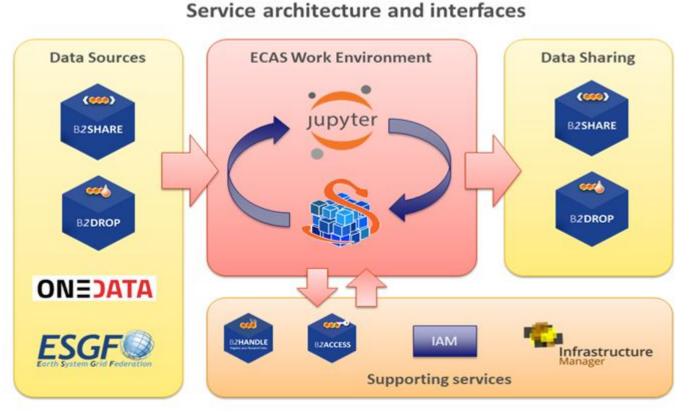
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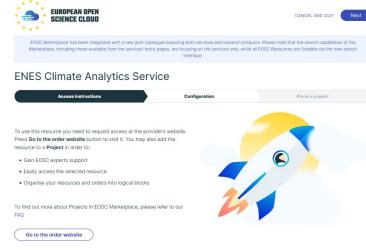
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First - a bit of history

ECAS (CMCC & DKRZ) - as part of EOSC-hub







Context

Enhancing FAIRness in the EOSC ecosystem

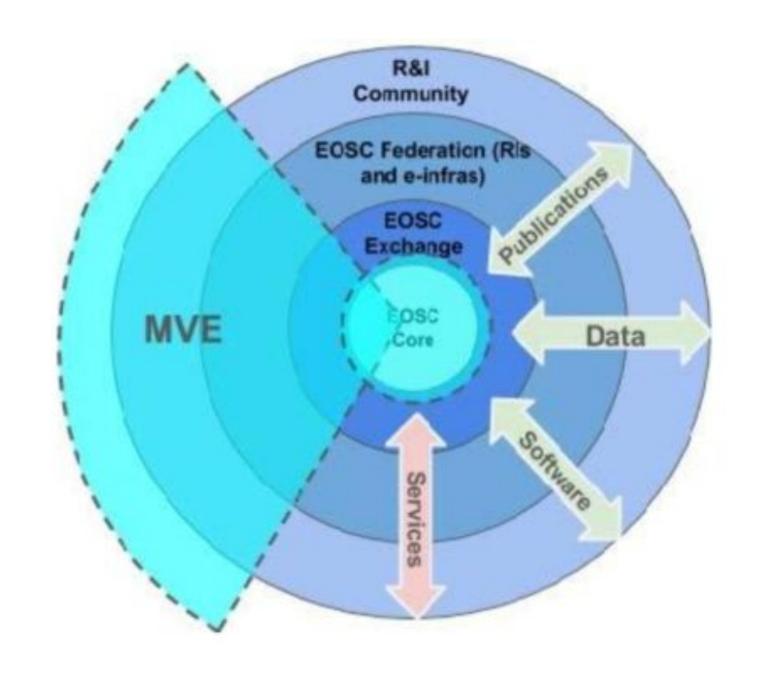
The European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) is an ecosystem of research data and related services that will enable and enhance seamless access to and reliable re-use of FAIR research objects (including data, publications, software, etc.).

The Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) for EOSC was created in 2021, as a roadmap for future development. **Priorities highlighted in the SRIA are the establishment of the Web of FAIR data and a Minimum Viable EOSC (MVE)** by 2027, that is the core components and functions to enable EOSC to operate (the EOSC-Core).



Components of the Minimal Viable EOSC (MVE)

- An Open Science Policy Framework (Open & FAIR)
- An EOSC Interoperability Framework
 - An Authentication and Authorization Interoperability Framework (AAI)
 - a Persistent Identifiers framework (PID)
 - A Metadata framework (within & between discipline interoperability)
 - A Data Access framework ("data as a service")
 - A Service Management and Access Framework ("what, how, who")
 - An Open Metrics framework (incl. "rewards & recognition")
 - A Support framework (Helpdesc, Web site)





Challenges addressed

Developing the EOSC-Core

The EOSC-Core development has been initiated in the Horizon 2020 calls, but some of the challenges that require to be addressed are:

- **Identifiers:** Introducing new resource types; machine-actionable persistent identifiers (PIDs); establishing a PID meta-resolver; standardising PID graphs; PID compliance framework to ensure compliance to the EOSC PID policy and to ensure quality of service for PIDs;
- Metadata and Ontologies: Provide or embrace/stimulate existing registries of metadata schemas, ontologies and crosswalks, develop services that build on metadata registries and can facilitate the creation and sharing of crosswalks;
- Interoperability: Enable discovery of data sources available in different formats, making search tools available; Provide tools for quality validation of metadata records and of digital objects; Implement EOSC PID Policy;
- **Research Software:** metadata description standards for research software, automated deposit of new releases into a scholarly repository and Software Heritage.





The 9 FAIRCORE4EOSC components



EOSC Research
Discovery Graph
(RDGraph) to deliver
advanced discovery tools
across EOSC resources
and communities.



EOSC PID Graph
(PIDGraph) to improve the way of interlinking research entities across domains and data sources on the basis of PIDs.



and Crosswalk Registry
(MSCR) to support
publishing, discovery and
access of metadata
schemas and provide
functions to operationalise
metadata conversions by
combining crosswalks.



Registry (DTR) to provide user friendly APIs for metadata imports and access to different data types and metadata mappings.



Resolver (PIDMR) to offer users a single PID resolving API in which any kind of PID can be resolved through a single, scalable PID resolving infrastructure.



Assessment Toolkit (CAT) to support the EOSC PID policy compliance and implementation.



Identifier Service (RAiD)
to mint PIDs for research
projects, allowing to
manage and track project
related activities.



APIs and Connectors
(RSAC) to ensure the
long-term preservation of
research software in
different disciplines.



EOSC Software Heritage Mirror (SWHM) to equip EOSC with a mirror of the Software Heritage universal source code archive.

FairCore4EOSC Project

Components to be integrated



Research Activity Identifier Service



Projects and Initiatives (hierarchical structure)

CMIP / CMIP experiments



Metadata Schema and Crosswalk Registry



Downstream data usage, cross disciplinary use cases □ mapping facets to data collections





Actionable PID collections □ automatic data conversion, data pre-processing





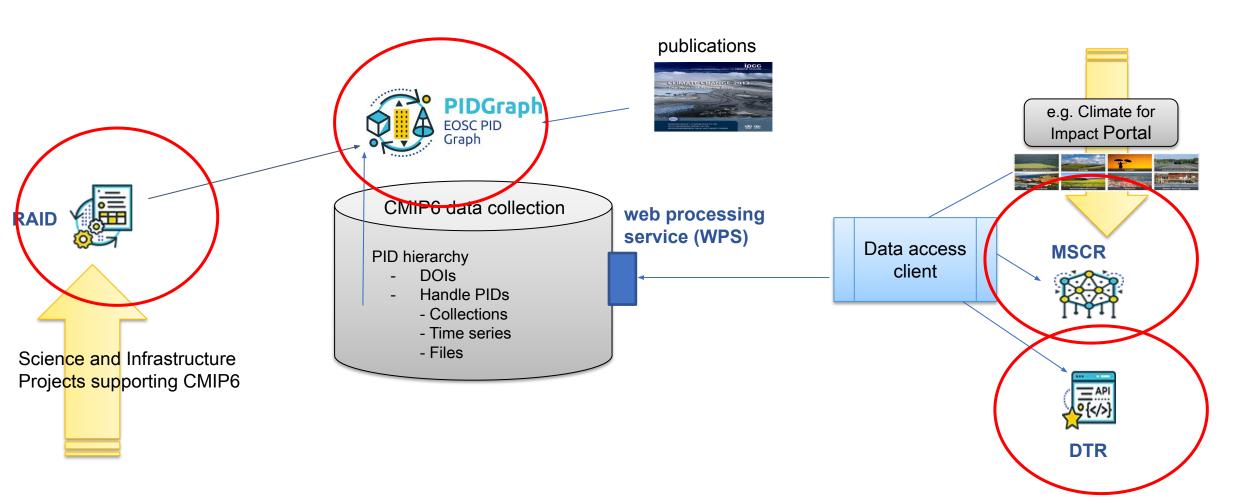
Overall PID interlinking: PID, DOI, RAID, ..

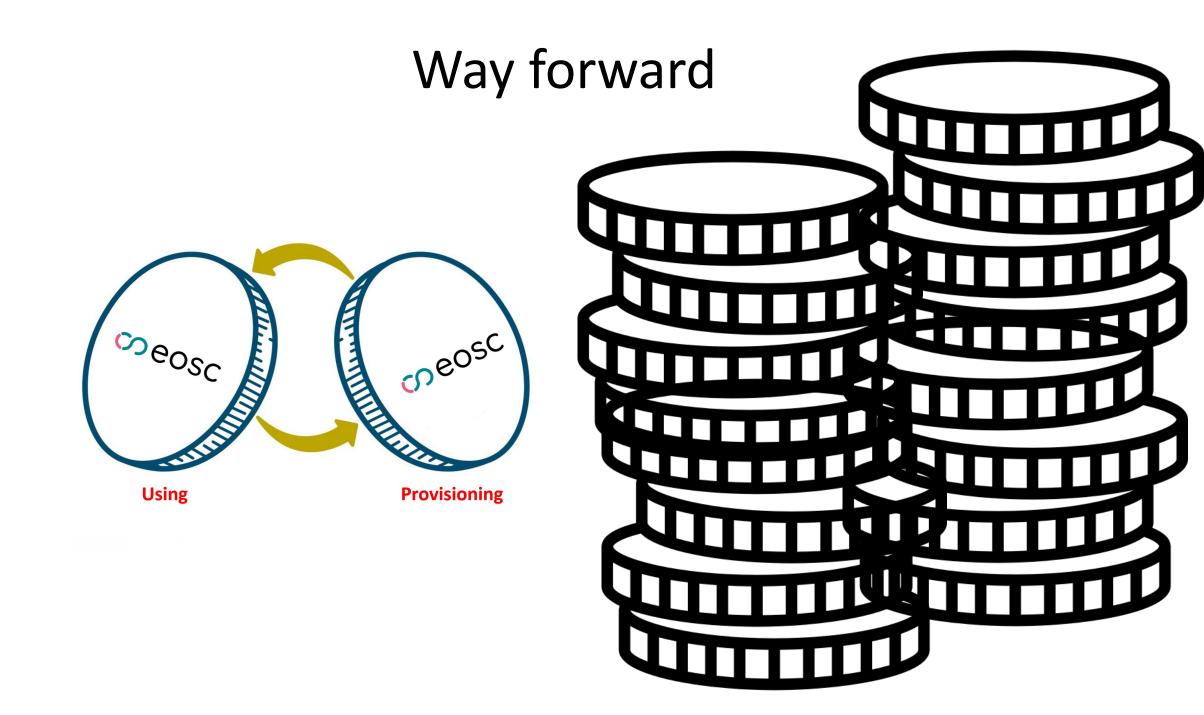


High level use cases overview:

End User: publication refers to PID which is interlinked in PIDGraph. Services e.g. in ENES portals can query the PIDGraph to provide context information to users (e.g. projects associated to data collections etc.)

Future ENES CDI services: Data access (WPS) clients to the ENES CDI can exploit data type information and terminology mapping information to trigger processing functionalities (e.g. data type conversions etc.)







THE CONSORTIUM

Coordinated by CNRS-IPSL, the IS-ENES3 project gathers 22 partners in 11 countries



























Meteorologisch Instituut



UK Research and Innovation



























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