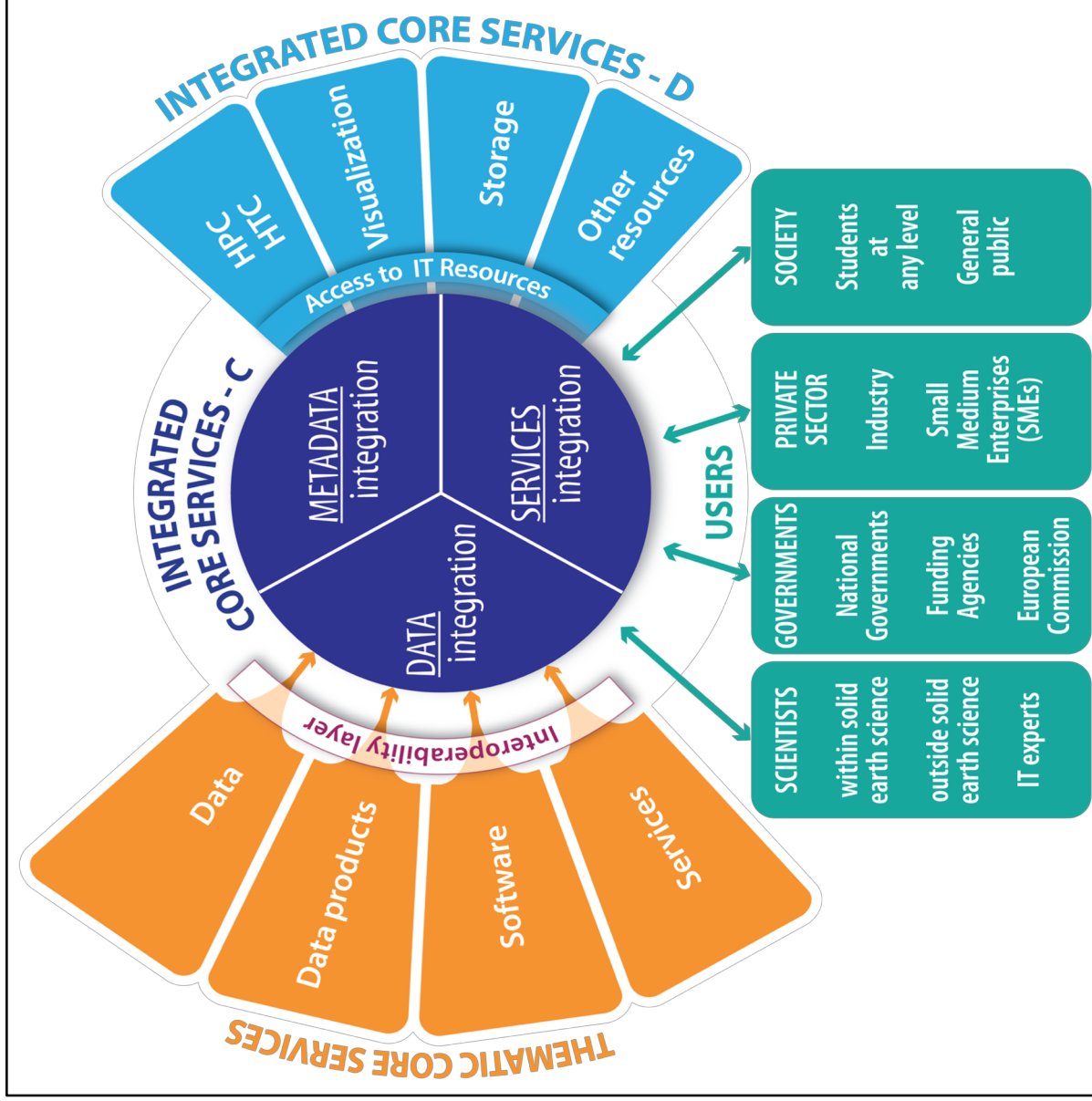


# Integrating Datasets and Services in the Solid Earth Domain: the EPOS case.

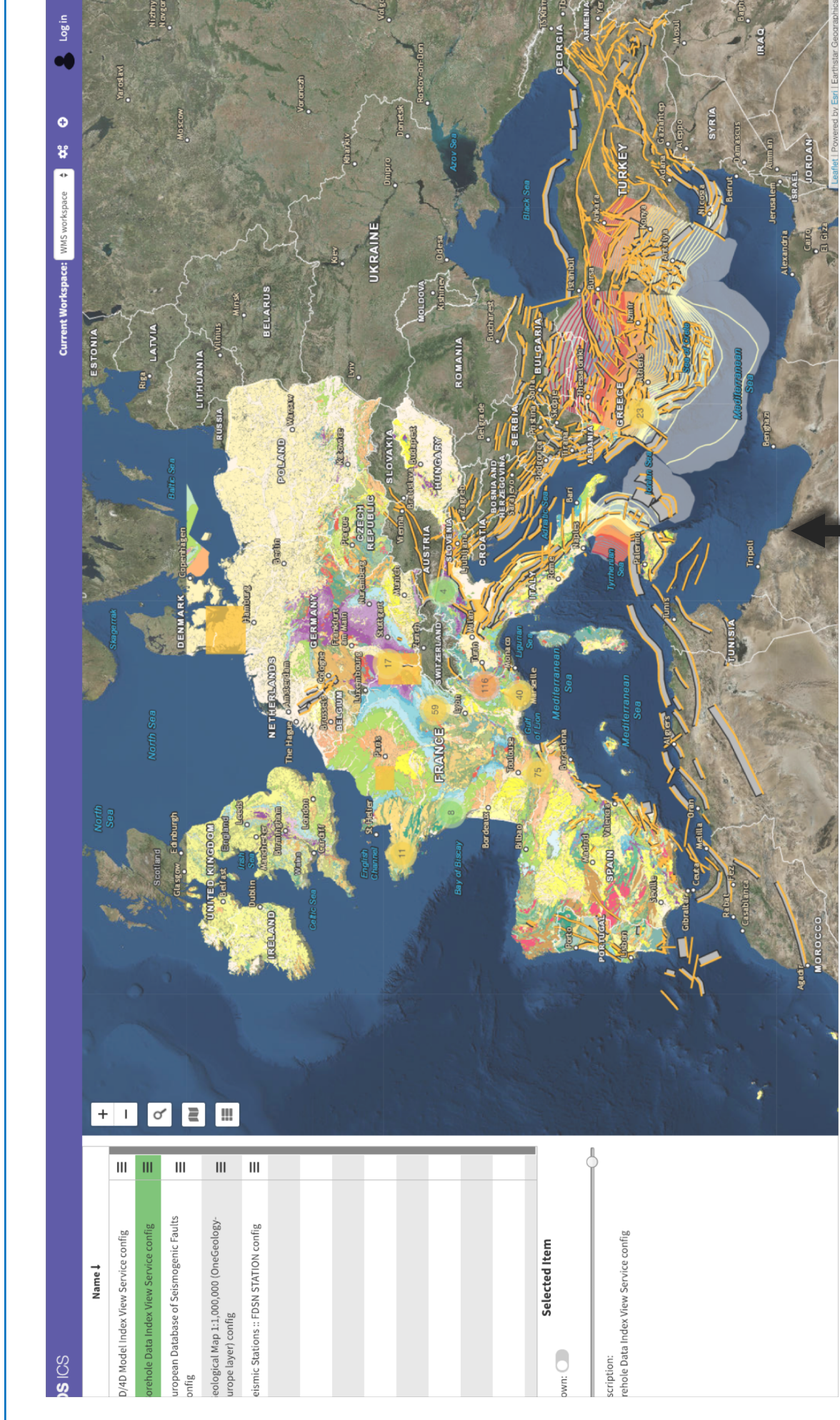
Rossana Paciello<sup>1</sup>, Daniele Bailo<sup>1</sup>, Valerio Vinciarelli<sup>1</sup>, Riccardo Rabissoni<sup>1</sup>, and the *EPOS IT TEAM*  
(<sup>1</sup>) *INGV – Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Rome, Italy*



## EPOS-ERIC Research Infrastructure

EPOS enables users to access and integrate data, datasets, software and services (DDSS) provided by Research Infrastructures in Europe in a **FAIR** way, and is composed by:

**Thematic Core Services (TCS)**, international nodes integrating DDSS of same scientific domain provided by National Research Infrastructures; **Central Hub (ICS-C)**, main system orchestrating resources and managing the metadata catalogue; **Distributed Services (ICS-D)** [7], i.e. distributed resources from e-Infrastructure providers (HPC, HTC, visualisation, processing etc.); **Users Access** tailored to user type, now demonstrated with a web **Graphical User Interface (GUI)**.



## EPOS User Interface - Data Access

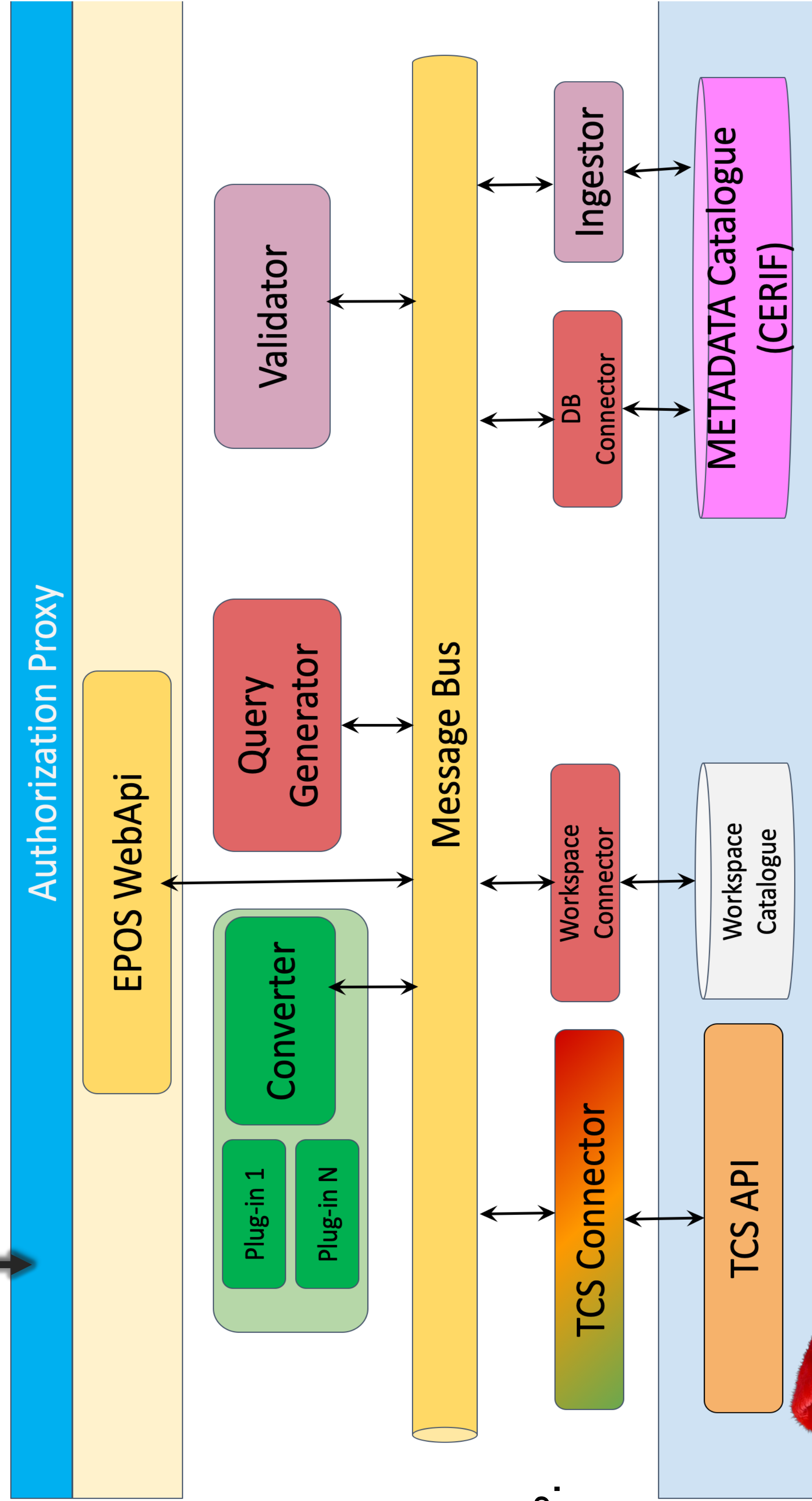
Data, data products and services integrated within EPOS system can be accessed by means of a GUI. A web demonstration is available at <https://epos-ics-c-beta.brgm.fr/epos/epos-gui/master/>

It includes search, filtering, download, pre-visualisation functionalities (map view) and a user workspace where configured datasets and services can be visualised or downloaded and in the future pushed to processing or visualisation facilities (ICS-D)

## Integrated Core Services Central Hub | ICS- C | Microservices Approach

ICS-C adopted an architectural approach based on microservices that ensures scalability, flexibility and system interoperability. Such architecture includes components and technologies that *enable FAIR principles to become reality*.

- **EPOS WebAPI**: it represents the entry point to access the EPOS system and provides RESTful services.
- **Message Queue/Bus**: provides an asynchronous communication protocol, enables the different components to communicate by sending and receiving messages.
- **Workspace**: this module manages results found by users and stored in their personal workspace.
- **Query Generator**: creates SQL query from request Web API.
- **Converter**: converts an input format to a different output format, e.g. converts from CERIF model to EPOS-DCAT-AP.
- **Ingestor and Validator**: these components are used to ingest metadata into the catalogue and validate it.
- **TCS Connector**: Represents the interface to access TCS API.
- **Metadata Catalogue**: based on the CERIF [8] standard, it stores information about Data, Users, Resources, Processing models.



## Resources Harmonization - Thematic Core Services - TCS

Each community provides access to its resources through European-wide services called **Thematic Core Services (TCS)**. For each of them a governance framework and a data provision platform is established, as in the case of EIDA/ORFEUS[1] (*Seismology*), ESA GEP[2] platform (*Satellite data*), INTERMAGNET[3] (*geomagnetic observations*) European Geological Surveys[4] nodes and others[5].

TCS are characterized by enormous **heterogeneity of data types and formats**, way of accessing data and metadata, scientific methods. In order to integrate their resources in one single portal, an **harmonization process** has been carried out along three dimensions:

1. *Governance*, in order to organise communities and avoid overlappings
2. *Data and Metadata formats*, in order to decrease heterogeneity if not necessary
3. *Resources representation in a common agreed metadata standard*: EPOS-DCAT-AP [6] was selected to describe TCS assets and ingest them into the EPOS metadata catalogue (CERIF[7] based).

All TCSs provide web services / APIs which enable ICS-C to access data and metadata.

## Rich Metadata Catalogue

ICS-C include a canonical metadata catalog: it is a rich superset representation of the various subset metadata standards used by the ICS allowing representation of the ICS assets in a consistent form and in a machine-readable and machine actionable way.

A *twofold approach* was used for *metadata*:

1. at metadata management level, the CERIF model was used for storing all information within the system;
2. at metadata transfer level, an extension of DCATAP was created (EPOSDCATAP [6]) to facilitate TCS metadata collection from TCS services to CERIF catalogue [8].



[1] <https://www.orfeus-eu.org/>

[2] <https://geohazards-tep.eo.esa.int/>

[3] <http://www.intermagnet.org/index-eng.php>

[4] <http://www.eurogeosurveys.org/>, <http://www.onegeology-europe.org/>, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

[5] Full list here: <https://www.epos-ip.org/thematic-core-service-index>

[6] <https://github.com/epos-eu/EPOS-DCAT-AP>, - *IN31B-33 EPOS-DCAT-AP*, - *IN31B-33 EPOS-DCAT-AP*: a DCAT Application Profile for solid-Earth sciences;

Wednesday, 12 December 2018 08:43 - 08:46

[7] IN31A-05 Integrated Computing in solid Earth sciences: the case of EPOS Integrated Core Services Distributed Infrastructures, Wednesday, 12 December 2018 09:00 - 09:15

[8] CERIF: Common European Research Information Format. Now maintained by <http://www.eurocris.org/>