

# Persistent Identifiers in Earth science data management environments

## *PIDs for ESGF*

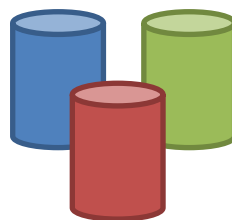
EGU 2014 GI-0

02 May 2014

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# PID usage is driven by two needs.

1. Users want to precisely reference data
2. Management of different versions and replicas by node managers



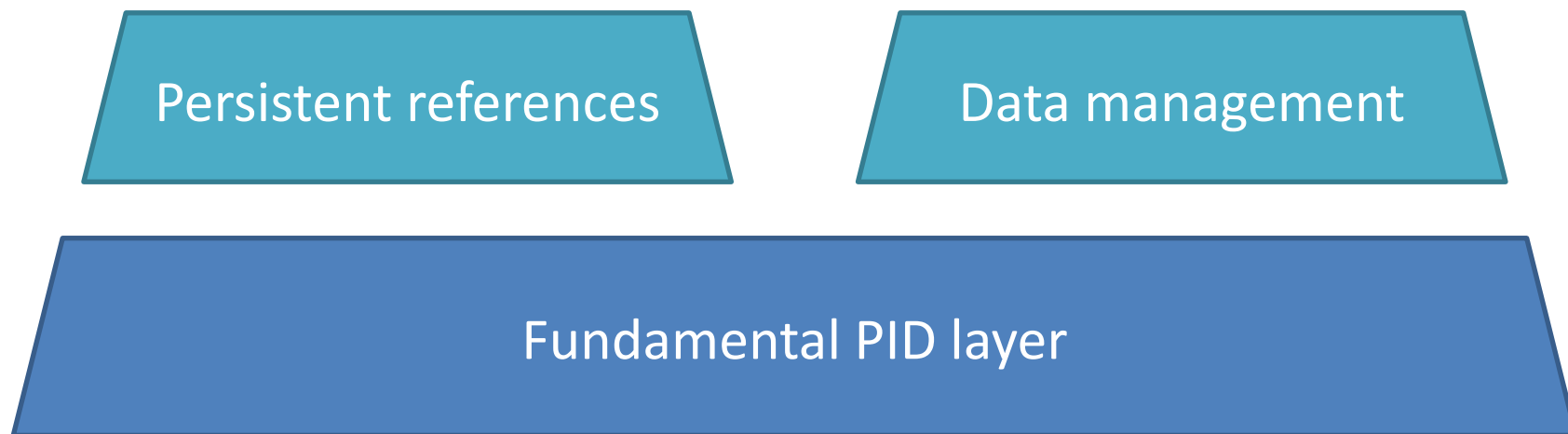
# User needs in ESGF

- Refer to a specific subset of data
  - slices across one or several simulations
- There is typically no single hierarchy.
  
- Not to be confused with citation via a DOI.
  - prior to late QA stages and formal publication

# Needs of node maintainers

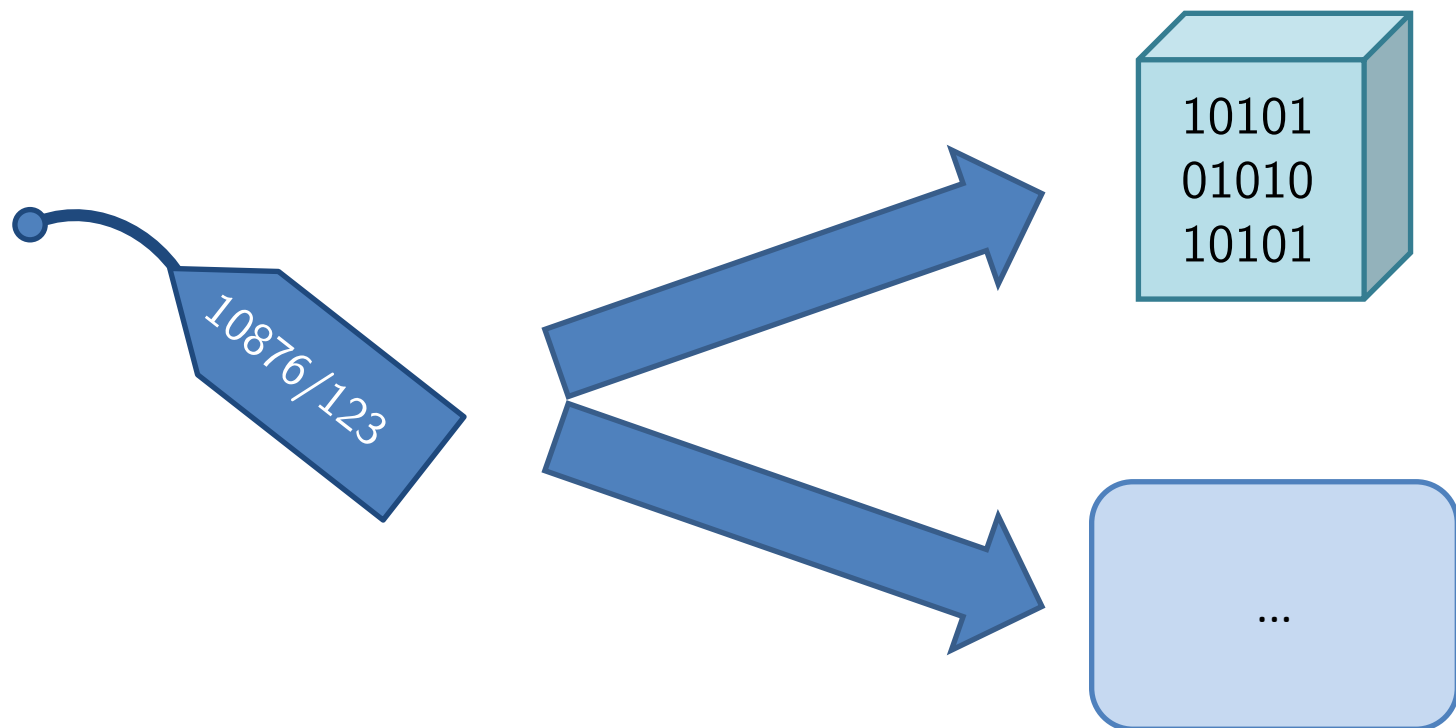
- Competing and incoherent identification mechanisms in use
- Improved communication
- Improved version control
- Support in case of replication failures
- ...

Motivations differ, yet there is a common layer.



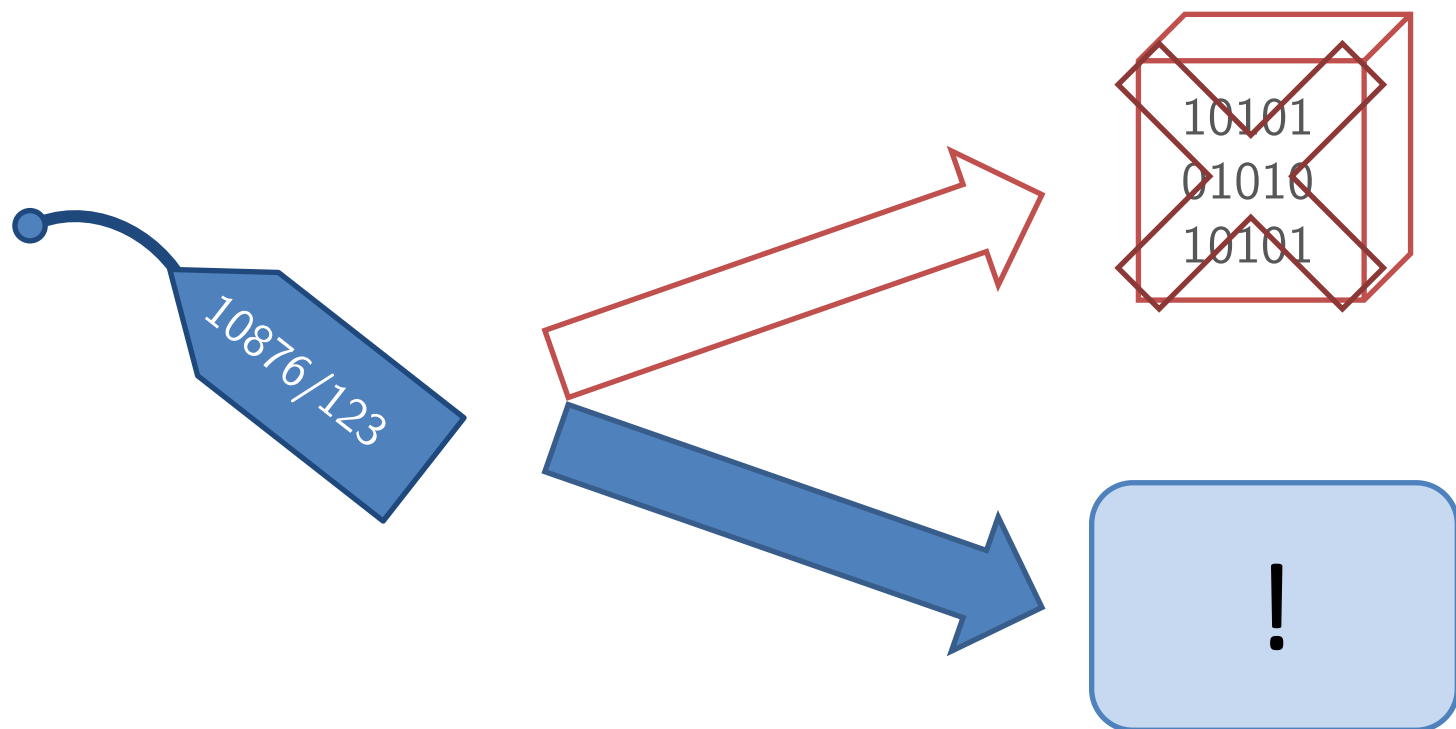
# Persistency of identification

- A persistent identifier can be resolved to meaningful state information for at least as long as the resource exists.



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# PID Information Types

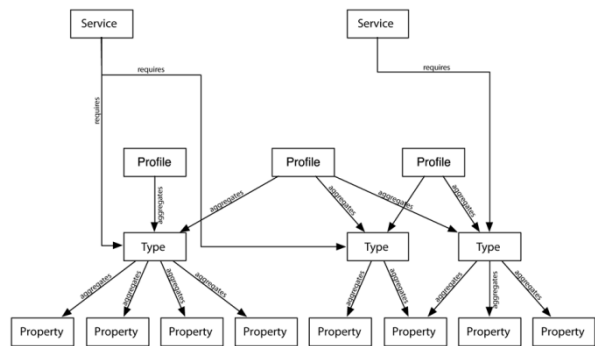


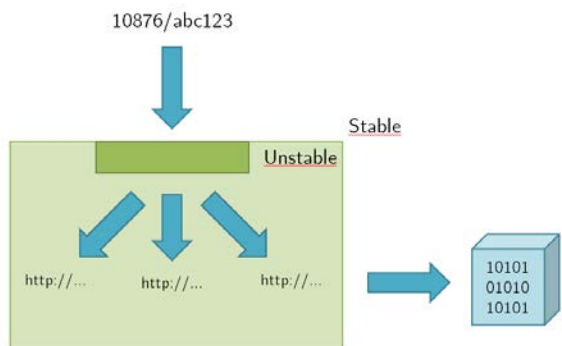
diagram courtesy of Timothy DiLauro (JHU)

<http://bit.ly/1fSL78t>



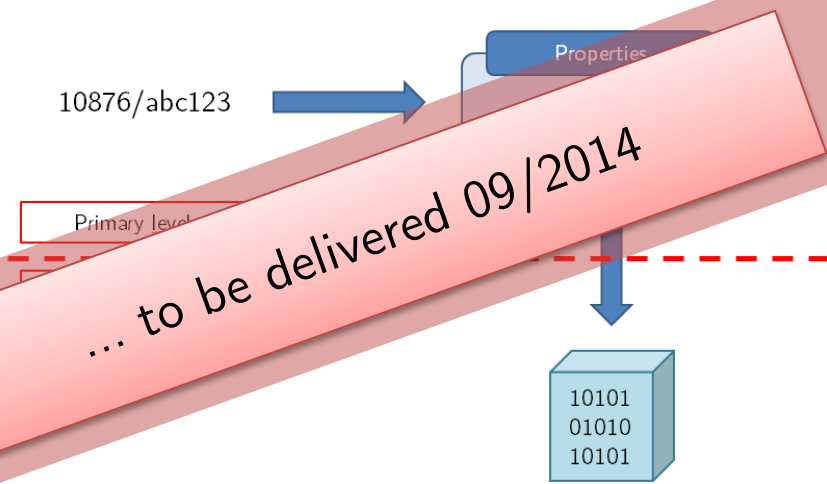
```

getProperties()
getAllProperties(PID)
getPropertiesOfType(PID, typeId)
getPropertyValue(PID, propertyName)
describeType(typeID)
doesPIDconformToType?(PID, typeId)
writeFullPIDrecord(PID, dict)
registerType(properties, ...)
createPIDaccordingToType(typeID,
PID, ...)
...
  
```



- Rich domain metadata
- PID collections
- PID records

10876/abc123





# What does this mean to ESGF?

# We have some prior experience.

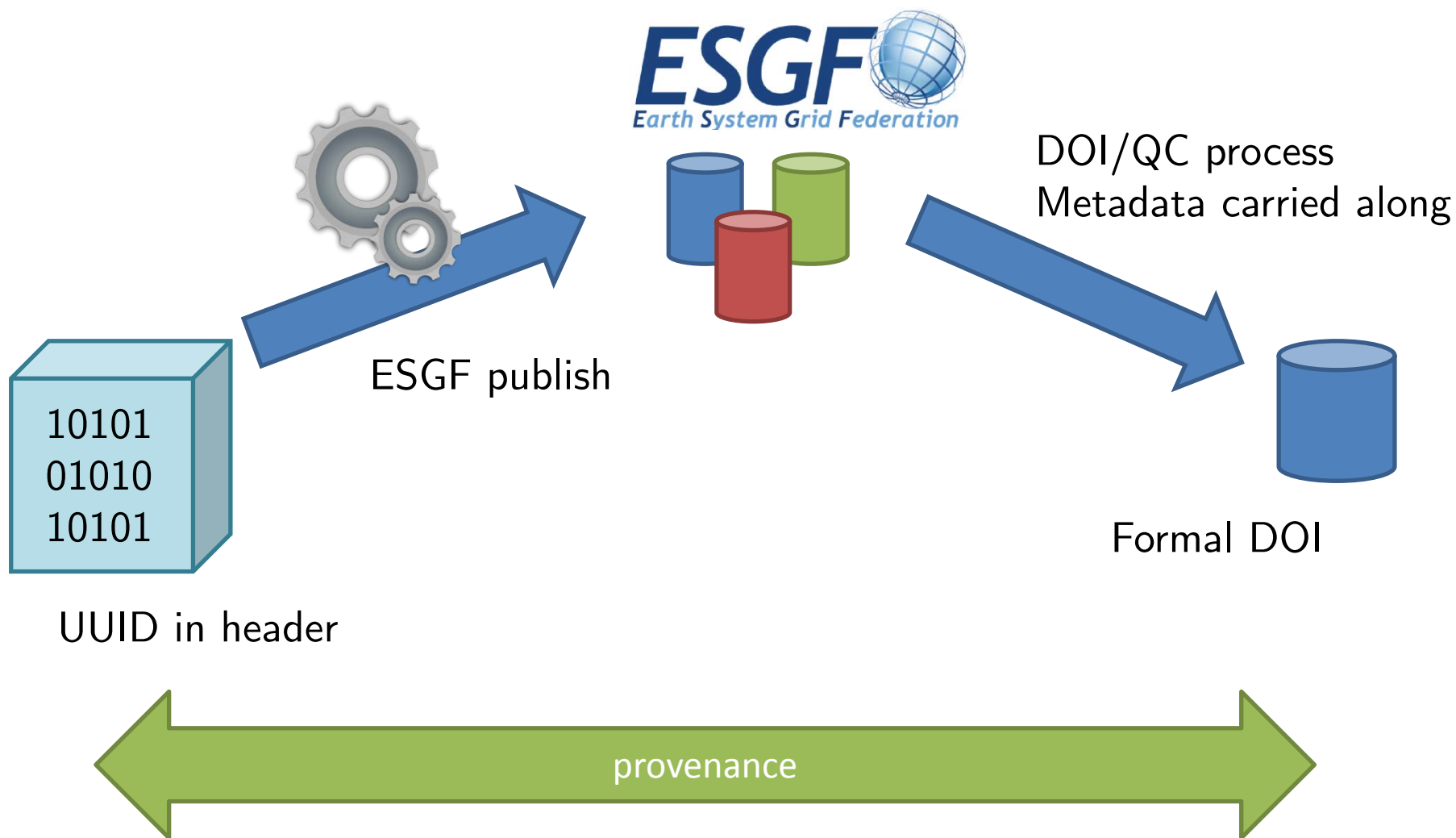
- Existing experience from EUDAT services
- PID federation lessons learned from running distributed Handle Server nodes (EPIC)
- Some first experiments with PIDs and collections for CORDEX



# How can we assign PIDs at an early stage?

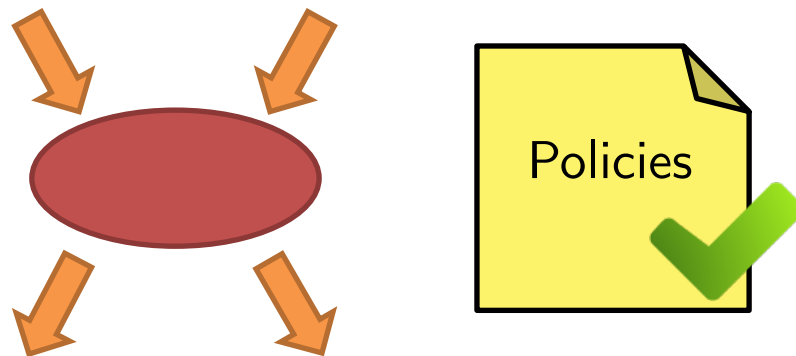
- Nodes are not allowed to modify data.
- Write UUID in netcdf header during CMOR process
  - establish structure to minimize UUID collisions
- On ESGF publish: mass-register PIDs with name based on UUID

# Possible PID assignment process in ESGF



## Next steps

- Continuing implementation and prototyping
  - particularly for CORDEX
- Agree on solid mechanisms to ensure proper identifier usage



- Detailed concepts open for discussion at next GO-ESSP meeting

# Conclusions

- PIDs can address identification issues within ESGF
- There are many potential downstream use cases
- Range of previous work from concepts to practical experience
- Some costs involved in terms of QA
- Detailed concepts to be developed closely with ESGF developer community

- Thank you for your attention.



- Weigel, Lautenschlager, Toussaint, Kindermann (2013): A Framework for Extended Persistent Identification of Scientific Assets. Data Science Journal, Vol. 12, pp 10-22. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2481/dsj.12-036>
- Weigel, Kindermann, Lautenschlager (2014): Actionable Persistent Identifier Collections. Data Science Journal, Vol. 12, pp. 191-206. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2481/dsj.12-058>
- Toussaint, Stockhause, Weigel, Höck, Lautenschlager (2013): Application of Handles in the European Data Project EUDAT. EGU General Assembly, EGU 2013-5475