Provenance activities in the European project ESCAPE





EOSC – The European Open Science Cloud is a cloud for research data in Europe allowing for universal access to data;

ESCAPE – « The European Science Cluster of Astronomy & Particle Physics ESFRI Research Infrastructures » answers the EOSC ambition in bringing People, Data, Services, Training, Publications, Projects & Organisations, all together in an integrated and federated environment.



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Provenance 2-days workshop on use cases

The objective was to collect the requirements of ESFRI projects in order to build the road map of future developments concerning provenance.

https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/21913/page/2641-summary

- Presentation of the **model**, and the associated implementations on provenance **capture**, **storage**, **access** and **visualization**
- Presentation of **each project use case**, following the pattern:
 - Project, context, data products
 - What is the relevant provenance information kept (or to be kept)?
 - How is it kept (or will be)?
 - What provenance will/should the end user see?
- General **discussion** on questions raised during the workshop

BoF at ADASS XXX on practical provenance

- Introduction to IVOA provenance
- Questionnaire posted and filled by attendants and others before
- **3 posters** : CTADIRAC (P9-250), VizieR (P9-216), OPUS (P9-89)
- **Discussion** (not really lively despite interest in the questionnaire...)
 - Minimum provenance: last step
 - Serialization / format: YAML, JSON are prefered ? VOTABLE (with model mapping)
 - Reproducibility can use provenance information:
 - Can we translate data flow language like CWL to IVOA provenance and reverse
 - Software parameters values may be stored with activities
 - Find out datasets produced with a given version of software
 - Proposal to use code ID to identify software in ActivityDescription
 - Visualisation using voprov library (see posters)
 - Access using VO protocols

Some answers to the questionnaire

1/ Are you a provider or a user of provenance information (or both)?



2/ Do you already attach provenance information to the data you create or provide?





5/ What is the most important goal in relation to provenance for you?



| Traceability | 11 |
|-----------------------|----|
| Quality / Reliability | 8 |
| Acknowledgement | 1 |
| Debugging | 8 |
| Reproducibility | 14 |



Need structured and detailed provenance information!

FAIR principles for data sharing

https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles

Findable

F1. (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent **identifier**

F2. Data are described with rich metadata

F3. Metadata clearly and explicitly include the **identifier** of the data they describe

F4. (Meta)data are **registered** or **indexed** in a searchable resource

Accessible

A1. (Meta)data are retrievable by their **identifier** using a **standardised** communications **protocol**

A1.1. The **protocol** is open, free, and universally implementable

A1.2. The **protocol** allows for an authentication and authorisation procedure, where necessary

A2. Metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

Interoperable

I1. (Meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
I2. (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
I3. (Meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

Reusable (+ Reproducible?)

R1. (Meta)data are richly described with a plurality of **accurate** and **relevant** attributes

R1.1. (Meta)data are released with a **clear** and accessible data usage **license**

R1.2. (Meta)data are associated with detailed provenance

R1.3. (Meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

Why recording structured provenance?

- **FAIR principles** (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)
 - <u>https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/</u>
 - "rich" metadata, following standard data model, protocols and formats
 - "detailed provenance"
- Quality / Reliability / Trustworthiness of the products
- Reproducibility requirement in projects
 - Be able to rerun each activity (maybe testing and improving each step)
 - Not necessary to keep every intermediate file that is easily reproducible (possible gain on disk space and costs)
- Debugging
 - Not necessary to restart from scratch: locate in the provenance tree the faulty parts or the products to be discarded

 \rightarrow We often realize too late that there are missing elements or links in the provenance. The capture of the provenance should be as detailed as possible and as naive as possible (simply record what happens).

International Virtual Observatory Alliance

IVOA Documents



http://www.ivoa.net/documents/ProvenanceDM/

IVOA Provenance Data Model Version 1.0

IVOA Recommendation 11 April 2020

Interest/Working Group:

http://www.ivoa.net/twiki/bin/view/IVOA/IvoaDataModel

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W3C Provenance definition

W3C PROV (PROV-DM, 2013)

Provenance is information about entities, activities, and people (agents) involved in producing a piece of data or thing, which can be used to form assessments about its quality, **reliability** or trustworthiness.



IVOA Provenance Data Model

Recommendation 1.0 in April 2020

- Adds "Description" classes
- Adds "Configuration" classes
- Plugged in with
 - VO data models and concepts (UCD, VOUnit, VOTable...)
 - VO access protocols (ProvTAP, ProvSAP)
- Serializations
 - W3C PROV (XML, JSON, SVG...)
 - **VO** specific (VOTable)

http://www.ivoa.net/documents/ProvenanceDM/





Provenance graph

Provenance is :

- a chain of activities and entities (used and generated)
- that occured in the past

Using the core data model, some goals are achieved:

- Unique identifiers
- Traceability
- Contact and Acknowledgement

By using the full IVOA data model, more questions are answered:

- What happened during each activity?
- How was the **activity tuned** to be executed properly?
- What kind of content is in the entities ?







IVOA Sydney 2020 virtual - 207 participants

300 grams of CO2 for visioconferences

(~1500 h.person of visio estimated)

https://greenspector.com/en/which-video-conferencing-mobile-application-to-reduce-your-impact/

Applying the model

Different contexts in use cases

- Two flavours:
 - **on-top** (data products/collection already exist)
 - **inside** (save provenance information during the processing)
- Identifiers: unique and without meaning
- **Granularity** (what steps? what objects?)
- Level of details (descriptions? configuration?)

Different steps in provenance management

- How to **capture** the provenance information
- How to **store** this information
- How to access it
- How to **visualize** a provenance graph





Some terminology

- **full provenance**: graph/tree/chain of activities and entities up to the raw data. This information is not hosted by the entities themselves (stored on an external server? as separate files?)
- **minimum provenance**: attached to an entity, list of keywords that gives some context and info on **last activity** (general process/workflow, software versions, contacts...).

Note: it would be interesting to include used entities, so that a full provenance may be reconstructed from each minimum provenance. However, such information on what was used may not be kept, or may not be complete.

end-user/specific "provenance": attached to an entity, list of keywords or data that provides key information to use/analyse the entity (e.g. for CTA: event class, event type, telescope configuration, sky conditions, reco method...)
 Note: may be extracted from full provenance (some parameters or entities generated at a given step), but it is considered as data here. Reversely, this specific "provenance" information may be a source of information to be mapped in the standard in order to fill the full provenance graph with more details.

1. Defining the content of a **minimum provenance**

■ List of keywords related to the last activity and context

2. Serializing provenance

- Both human and machine readable
- Explore W3C formats, and YAML / VOTABLE / VOEvent formats

3. Provenance and workflows

- Workflow information simply attached to provenance as used entities
- Links with CWL, mapping
- 4. From provenance "on-top" to provenance "inside"
 - How to map specific provenance information into the IVOA model?
 - How to introduce provenance **capture** inside a pipeline?
- 5. Provenance storage
 - Database, interface and ingestion

6. Provenance exploration and visualization

- Access protocols (ProvTAP, ProvSAP)
- **voprov** Python package, or other tools