



# DeiC Storage & DeiC Sensitive Storage

**The annual DeiC conference**  
Comwell Kolding, 7 November 2023

Session host:

**Philippe Bonnet**

Professor at the Department of Computer Science  
University of Copenhagen

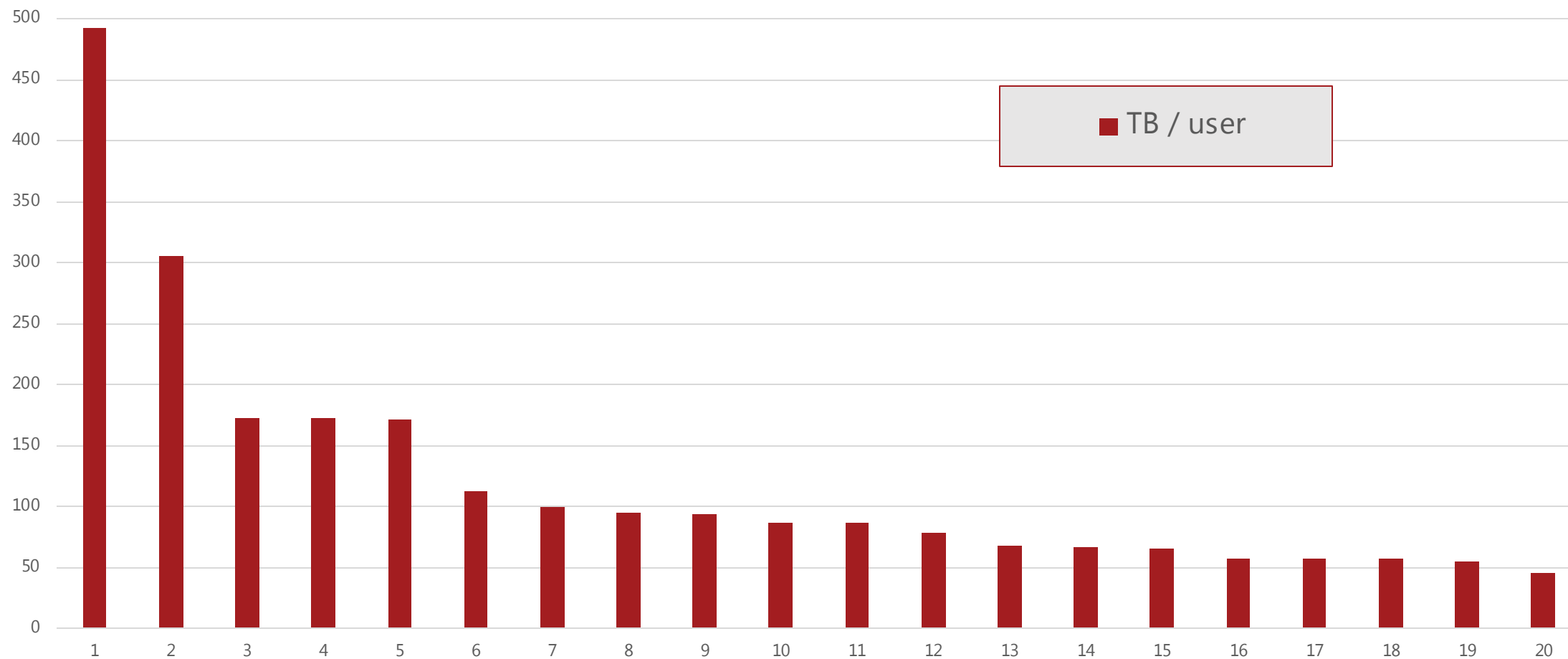


# The Session

1. Introduction
2. Storage Use Case: Asger Svenning (Ecoscience, AU)
3. Sensitive Storage Use Case: Anders Tolver (Mathematical Science, KU)
4. Discussion

# The Need for Deic Storage

Top 20 ERDA users at KU  
(262 users with more than 1TB)



# The Need for Deic Sensitive Storage

The following personal data is considered 'sensitive' and is subject to specific processing conditions:

- personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs;
- trade-union membership;
- genetic data, biometric data processed solely to identify a human being;
- health-related data;
- data concerning a person's sex life or sexual orientation.

## References

- [Article 4\(13\), \(14\) and \(15\)](#) and [Article 9](#) and [Recitals \(51\) to \(56\) of the GDPR](#)

Traditional Data science:

- Data cleaning
- Data derivations
- Data analytics

**Regulated processes for users,  
infrastructure admins and  
legal/policy admins.**

# What to expect

A national data storage system open to all researchers at Danish universities consisting of two services that are based on the same technology.

## **DeiC Storage**

Secure solution for storing research data. approved for general scientific data and *not* for highly sensitive data.

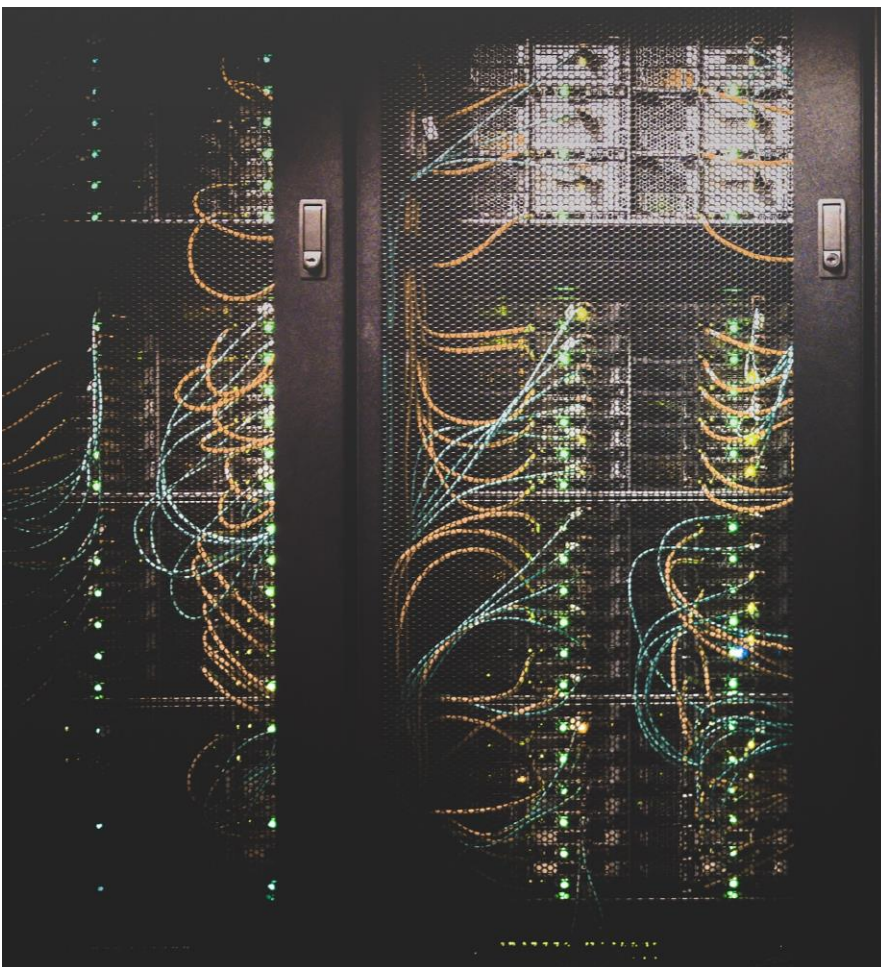
## **DeiC Sensitive Storage**

Secure solution for storing and sharing sensitive data. Particularly personal data requiring special care under the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).



# DeiC Storage and DeiC Sensitive Storage

## An open national solution for storing research data



The services provide:

- Storage capacity combined with a system where researchers can store, share, exchange, and reference data.
- A solution that functions in conjunction with institutional and domain-specific solutions, as well as with international infrastructures.
- A general data storage system for research data and facilitate data exchange with DeiC's HPC and other storage facilities and data management services.
- A possibility to invite collaborators from the global research environment to .
- A technical solution for storing sensitive data under GDPR (phase 2).

The services are developed in a consortium between the University of Copenhagen (SCIENCE and KU-IT) and Aarhus University. The services are open to all Danish universities through DeiC.

# My First Question

## 1. How do I access DeiC Storage?

- Collection of files
- Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP): file transfer (put: upload/get: download), Resume transfer (reput, reget), Directory listing (ls), remote file removal (rm)
  - Transfer file between local machine and remote server
  - Mount (as network drive) via SSHFS (linux, macos, windows)
  - Session on command line vs. scripts of SFTP commands as batch files
  - Public key authentication
- Web interface
  - WAYF MFA authentication

# My Second Question

## 2. How do I get a DOI for my data set?

- Mutable files are stored on Deic storage for X years (**policy decision**)
- Deic Storage makes it possible to *freeze* a file
- A frozen file is immutable and permanent
- Deic Storage issues **a persistent link to a frozen file**
- How about metadata?
  - The process for collecting metadata is defined/supported in Dataverse
  - DOI is obtained via Dataverse
  - The metadata generated in the process is stored in Deic storage, frozen with a persistent link
- No persistent link (or DOI) for data stored on sensitive storage





# Use Cases

## Deic Storage



Asger Svenning, AU  
ERDA

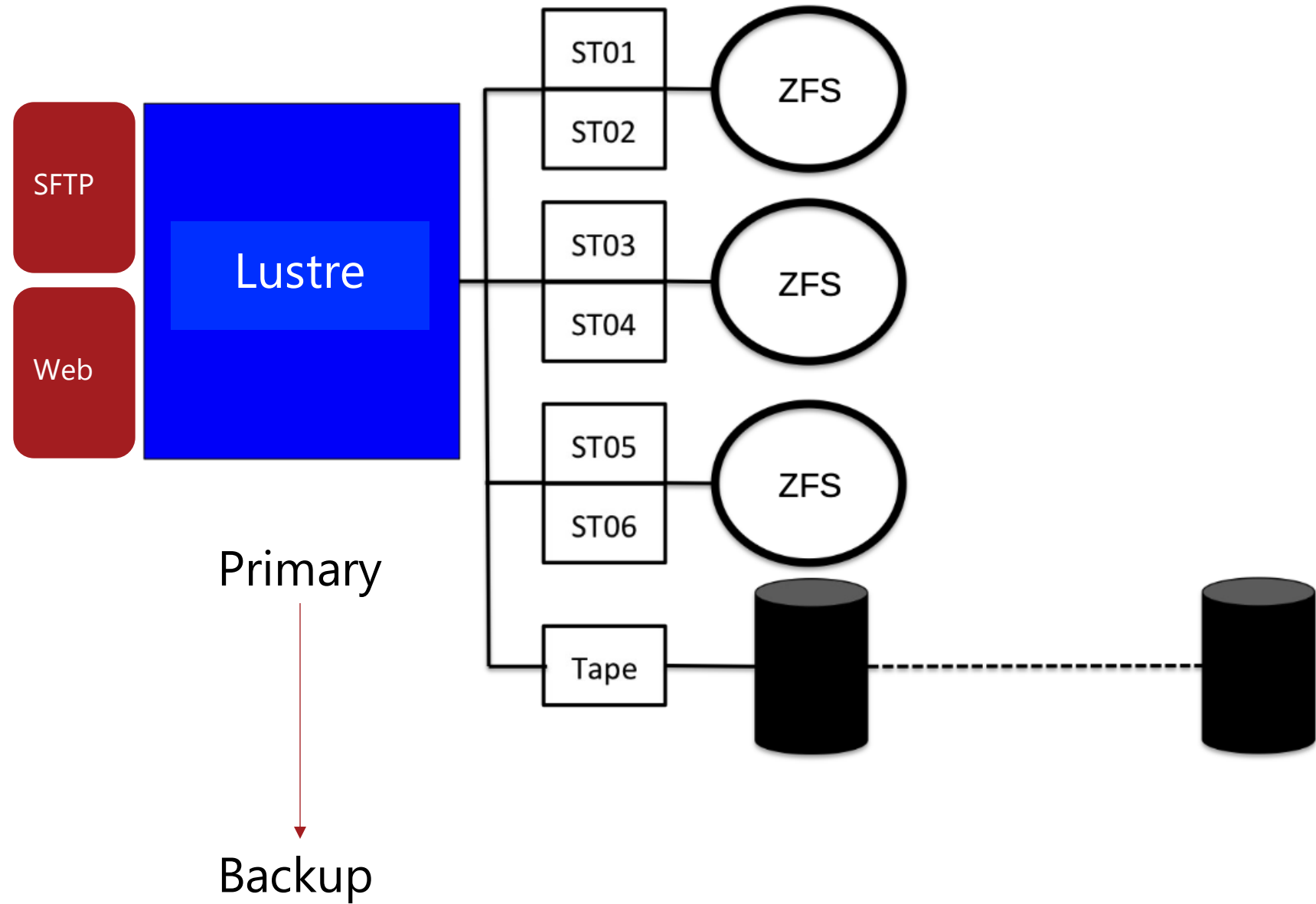
## Deic Sensitive Storage



Anders Tolver, KU  
SIF

# Extra Slides

# Architecture



# ISO 27001

- Identify and assess information security risks
  - Risk management processes
- Security controls
  - Access control, cryptography, physical security, and incident management
- Practices based on continual improvement
  - Regular monitoring, performance evaluation, and periodic reviews

<https://www.iso.org/standard/27001>

<https://digst.dk/sikkerhed/iso-27001/hvad-er-iso-27001/>

# EOSC Roadmap 2025-27

EOSC should be a federation of existing and planned research data infrastructures, adding a soft overlay to connect them and making them operate as one seamless European research data infrastructure

- PID services should be interoperable
- Semantic artefacts are **machine readable models of knowledge** such as controlled vocabularies, thesauri, and ontologies which facilitate the extraction and representation of knowledge within data sets using annotations or assertions
- Further support is needed to support the **development, archiving, sharing and reuse of research software**

# Science-driven Data Management

