Experimental Research Reproducibility and Experiment Workflow Management

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on behalf of

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Outline

- SLICES Research Infrastructure for large scale experimental research
- Open Science and Research Reproducibility
- Experimental research lifecycle and Reproducibility as a Service
  - Experimental research reproducibility study in SLICES-DS/SLICES-PP
  - pos – plain orchestration service
- Data Management Infrastructure for full cycle experimental research
  - Variety and Volume of experimental data in SLICES
- Future developments on experimental research reproducibility

SLICES-RI: Scientific Large-scale Infrastructure for Computing/ Communication Experimental Studies

- SLICES is a distributed Digital Infrastructure to support large-scale experimental research focused on networking protocols, radio technologies, services, data collection, parallel and distributed computing
- SLICES will integrate multiple experimental facilities and testbeds operated by partners providing a common services access and integration platform
- SLICES will allow academics and industry to experiment and test the whole spectrum of digital technologies
  - Experiment automation to support design, experiment, and operate the full research lifecycle management.

SLICES and Open Science: Challenges

- **SLICES is intended to support large-scale experimental studies on modern/future Digital Infrastructure technologies**
  - **Multi-site, cross-domain, federated, experiment driven researcher/user centric**
- SLICES-RI brings its specific of implementing Open Science and FAIR data principles in experimental studies on the Digital Infrastructure technologies
- Scientific value of experimental research is in the reproducibility of experiments, sharing and (re)usability of data
- Important questions in experimenting with new technologies and industry is how open research and experimental data should be
  - IPR and industrial secrets must be protected by Data Governance policies and enforcement
  - General infrastructure management data must be handled with responsibility

Experimental Research Reproducibility: Main aspects

3-stages process according to ACM [ref]:

1. **Repeatability:** *Same* team executes experiment using *same* setup
2. **Reproducibility:** *Different* team executes experiment using *same* setup
3. **Replicability:** *Different* team executes experiment using *different* setup

- Experiment description and automation, including reproducible description and experiment workflow management
- Experimental infrastructure services operation
- Experimental data and metadata management
- Federated Data Management Infrastructure to support complex experimental research
- FAIR data principles compliance (core for Open Science)

[ref] https://www.acm.org/publications/policies/artifact-review-and-badging-curr

Experimental Research Reproducibility as a Service

- SLICES to support experiments reproducibility to comply with Open Science
  - Focus on **repeatability** and **reproducibility** with the future support of **replicability**
- Robust, reproducible experiments
  - Documenting all relevant parameters for experiments
  - Automate the documentation of experiments
  - ➢ Well-structured experiment workflow may serve as documentation
- Benefits for research community
  - Reduce amount of work for experimenters to create reproducible experiments
  - Reduce amount of work for other researchers to recreate and re-run experiments
  - Make reproducibility an integral part of experiment design
  - ➢ Automate entire experiment (setup, execution, evaluation)

Experimental research stages

- Experiment Planning
- Experiment setup, Equipment configuration
- Load (test) data
- Execute workflow
- Collect data
- **Evaluate and re-run experiment if needed**
- Process/analyse data
- Produce report
- Archive/publish data

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Experimental Research Reproducibility: Study in SLICES-DS/SLICES-PP

- Reproducible experiment description and orchestration
  - Git and CI/CD iterative experiment design and automation and deployment
  - Jupyter Notebook experiment description and orchestration
  - Common Workflow Language (CWL) for experiment management
- Experiment infrastructure deployment and management
  - Cloud native tools using Git CI/CD tools (leveraging DevOps tools and methodology)
  - General infrastructure automation tools Ansible, Terraform, others
- The plain orchestration service (pos) by Technical University Munich
  - Testbed management system and experiment workflow
- Cloud native Platform Research Infrastructure as a Service (PRIaaS) for full infrastructure, user and data services provisioning

Experiment description: Reproducibility and Portability

- GitHub and GitHub Actions (CI/CD tools)
  - Highly flexible but requires programming and full infrastructure management
  - However, can rely on well developed CI/CD tools
- Jupyter Notebook (Python based) – Popular but limited portability
  - Very popular but often limited to specific experiment environment and infrastructure platform
- Common Workflow Language (CWL)
  - Portable Experiment Description
  - Requires workflow execution environment and infrastructure provisioning platform

Jupyter Notebook for Experiment Automation and Workflow Description

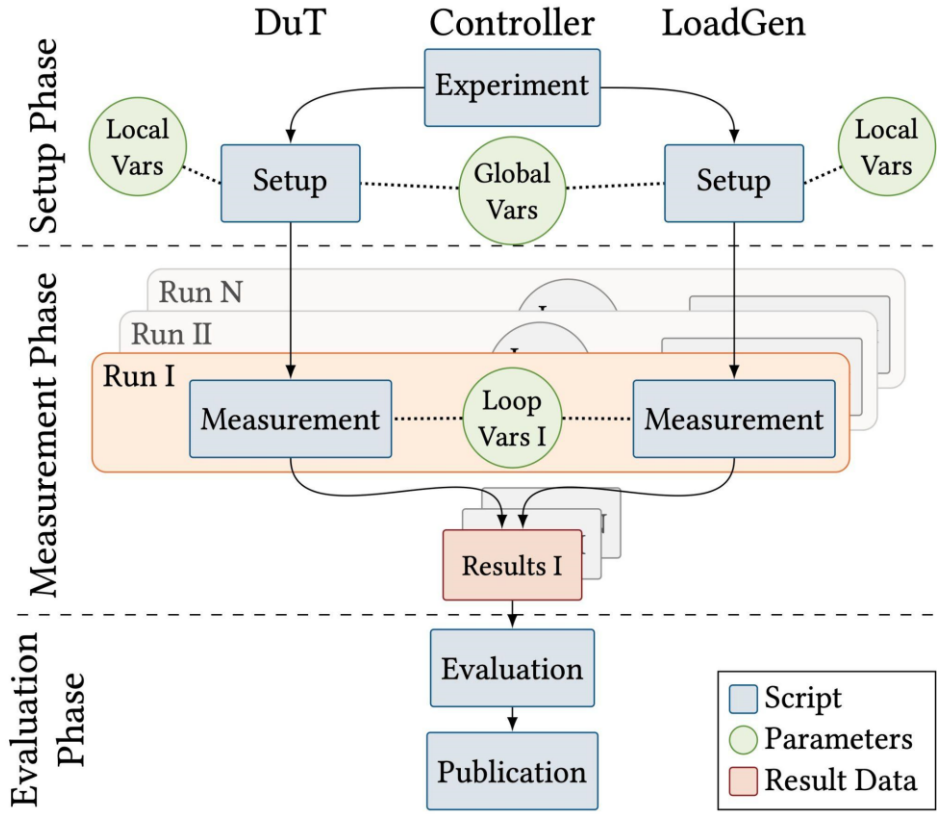
- Build on other projects experience of using Jupiter Notebooks for experiments automation
  - Grid5000 large-scale infrastructure for experiment-driven research
    - Notebook as experiment drivers and experiment payload
    - Notebook for post-processing and exploratory programming
    - Notebooks as tutorials
  - Fed4FIRE+ federation of experimental facilities for Future Internet research
    - Majority testbeds are using Notebooks
- Chameleon (CHI Cloud++) OpenStack based cloud platform to support experimental workflow for Computer Science systems research (US based)
  - JupyterNotebook integration and experiments management via JupyterLab portal
- Plain Orchestration Services (pos) by Technical University Munich (TUM)

Plain Orchestration Service (pos)

- The plain orchestrating service (pos) provides two components:
  - Testbed controller and Experiment workflow
- The testbed controller takes care of the allocation and management of experimental resources
  - It provides bare-metal access to the experiment nodes
  - Images for the experiment nodes are provided in the form of live Linux images
- Using live images for experiments has two benefits:
  - First, rebooting an experiment node helps reset the system to a well-defined state.
  - Second, testbed users are aware of the non-permanence of their configuration, gently pushing users towards documenting and automating experiment configuration.

pos Experiment Workflow Management

- Setup phase
  - Controller manages experiment
  - Controller configures experiment nodes (DuT, LoadGen)
  - Global/local variables (vars) parametrize setup
- Measurement phase
  - Repeated execution of measurement script
  - Loop variables to parameterize each set of measurement run, e.g., changing packet rates data in each run is connected to a specific set of loop vars
- Evaluation phase
  - Collected results/loop vars used for experiment evaluation
  - Automated experiment release (git repository, website)

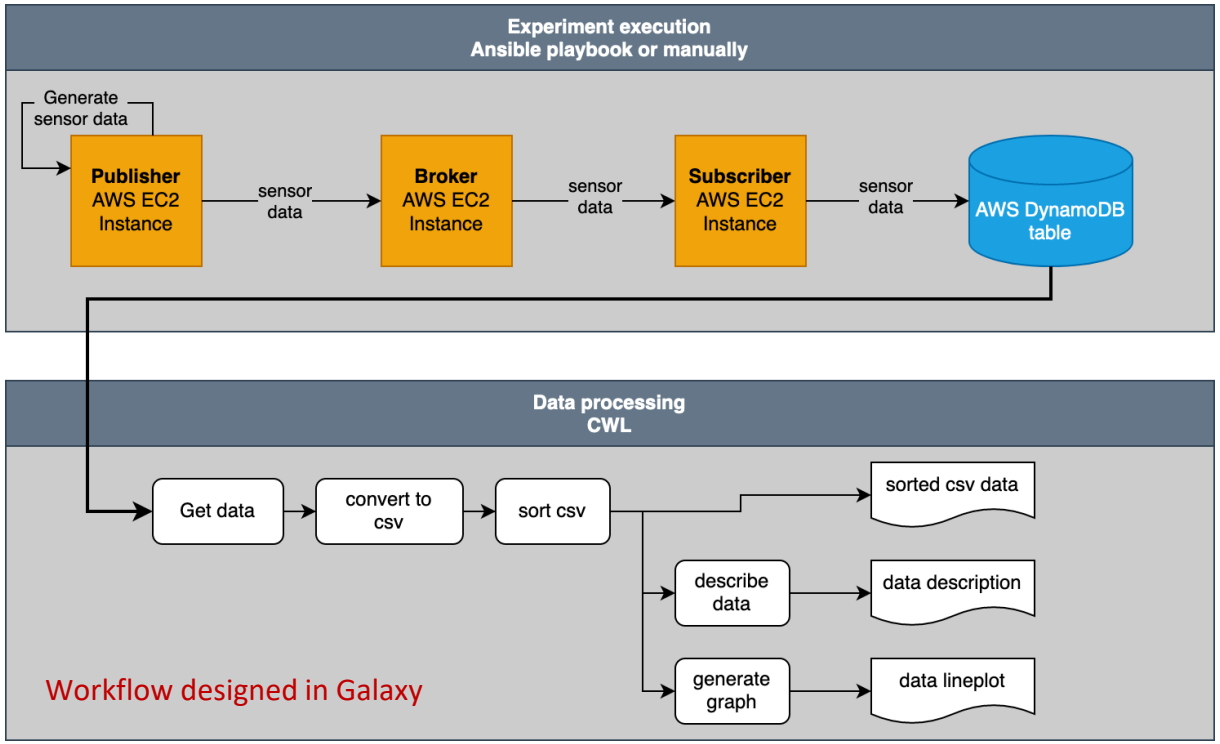


Structured Experiment Workflow with pos

Common Workflow Language (CWL)

- Provides portable platform independent data handling workflow description
  - YAML based
- Requires workflow execution environment
  - Apache AirFlow
  - StreamFlow
  - Toil
- Galaxy workflow management and execution platform
  - galaxy.tools.cwl package for Galaxy open-source platform for FAIR data analysis
  - Run code in interactive environments (RStudio, Jupyter, ...) along with other tools or workflows
  - Manage data by sharing and publishing results, workflows, and visualizations
  - Ensure reproducibility by capturing the necessary information to repeat and understand data analyses
  - Recognised as cross EOSC platform supporting FAIR data lifecycle

Example: Ansible playbook and CWL workflow




```
#!/usr/bin/env cwl-runner
cwlVersion: v1.0
class: Workflow

# The inputs of the workflow as a whole
# These are referenced in the first workflow step
inputs:
  AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID: string
  AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY: string
  table_name: string

# In the following list the workflow steps are defined
steps:
  # the first step, called "get_data" gets the sensor
data from the DynamoDB table
  get_data:
    run: ../tools/get-dynamodb-data.cwl # the CWL tool
is defined in this file
    # the following list defines the inputs to the CWL
tool
    in:
      AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID: AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID
      AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY: AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY
      table_name: table_name
    # the output of this workflow step is defined as
"dynamodb_data"
    out: [dynamodb_data]

  # the second step of the workflow converts the sensor
data from JSON to CSV
  convert_to_csv:
    run: ../tools/json-to-csv.cwl
    in:
      # the input is the output of the previous step,
"dynamodb_data"
      json_file: get_data/dynamodb_data
    out: [csv_file]

  # the third step sorts the sensor data in CSV format
  sort_csv:
    run: ../tools/sort.cwl
    in:
      file_to_sort: convert_to_csv/csv_file
      sort_field:
        default: 2 # which column to sort by
    out: [sorted_file]

  # the 4th step creates a description of the data
  describe_data:
    run: ../tools/describe-csv.cwl
    in:
      # the input is the sorted CSV file from the
previous step
      csv_file: sort_csv/sorted_file
    out: [data_description]

  # the 5th step generates a line plot
  generate_graph:
    run: ../tools/graph-csv.cwl
    in:
      # the input is also the sorted CSV file from the
3rd step
      csv_to_plot: sort_csv/sorted_file
    out: [plot]

# the outputs of the workflow as a whole are the sorted
CSV file from the third
# step, the data description from the 4th step and the
line chart from the 5th
# step
outputs:
  data_csv:
    type: File
    outputSource: sort_csv/sorted_file
  description:
    type: File
    outputSource: describe_data/data_description
  plot:
    type: File
    outputSource: generate_graph/plot
```

SLICES to provide the Robust Data Infrastructure for Experiment/Data Driven Research

- **Experimental data are big, distributed, domain specific, serving specific community**
  - **Require effective models and infrastructure services for Research Data Management and secure data sharing**
- Support the whole data lifecycle
  - Connected to research/experiment lifecycle or workflow
- Distributed data storage and experimental data(set) repositories
  - Supporting recognized data interoperability standards (data formats and metadata)
  - Eventually certified: RDA endorsed Maturity and certification practice
  - **Interoperability and integration with EOSC as Federated data infrastructure**
- Data management and data curation and quality assurance
  - FAIR data principles and SLICES metadata profiles (interoperable with EOSC)
- Linked data and data discovery using semantic search and knowledge graph
  - PID (Persistent IDentifier) and FDO (FAIR Digital Object) infrastructure
- (Trusted) Data exchange and secure transfer protocols

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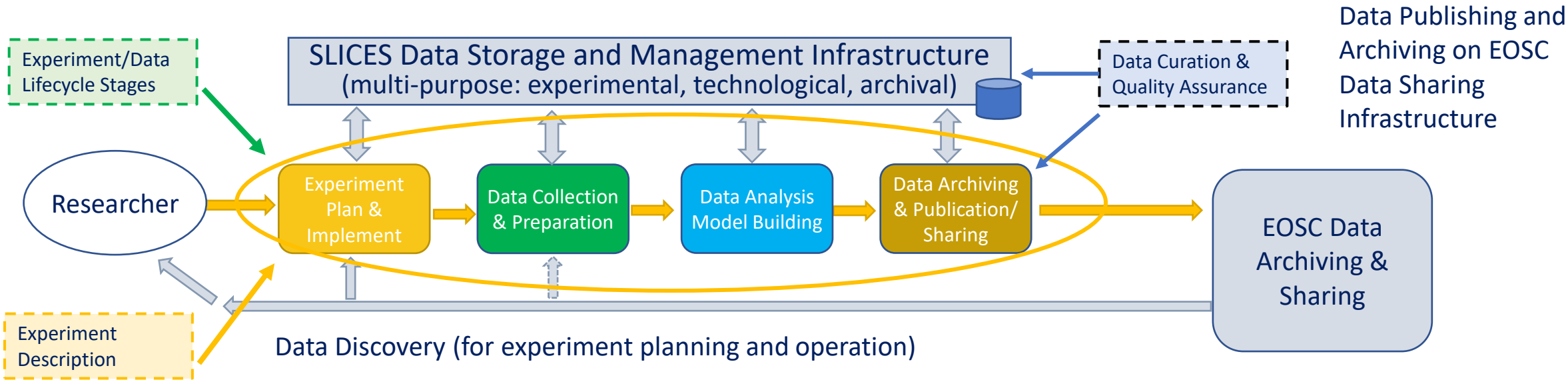
SLICES Experimental Data Lifecycle Model and Dataflow

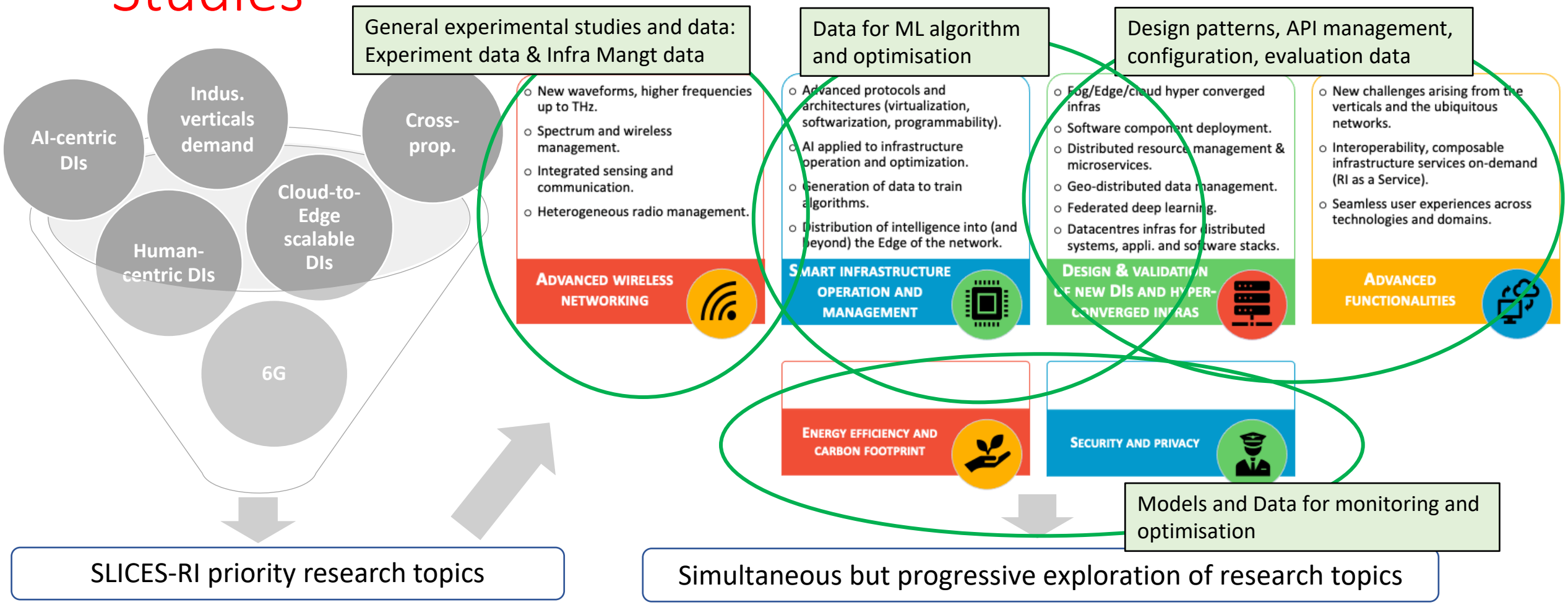


- **Each Data Lifecycle stage** – experiment, data collection, data analysis, and finally data archiving, works with own **data set,** which must be **linked**.
  - All data sets need to be stored and possibly re-used in later processes.
- Many experiments and research require already existing datasets that will be available in SLICES data repositories or can be obtained/discovered in EOSC data repositories

Variety of Data produced in SLICES

- General Digital Infrastructure experimental studies and data documentation and publication
  - Metadata profiles to be defined for major types of experiments and supported by data and metadata management tools
  - Infrastructure management information to be recorded as experiments environment
  - **FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)** data principles are key for experimental data sharing
- Data produced for AI/ML algorithms training for smart infrastructure optimisation and management (including energy efficiency, performance, resilience, sustainability)
  - Data modelling and data lineage (staging documenting)
  - AI/ML models serialization and portability
- New Digital Infrastructure architecture elements and design patterns
  - Metadata for API description, identification, composability
  - Research Object (RO) and FAIR Digital Object (being developed by EOSC)

Different Types of Data for Different Experimental Studies



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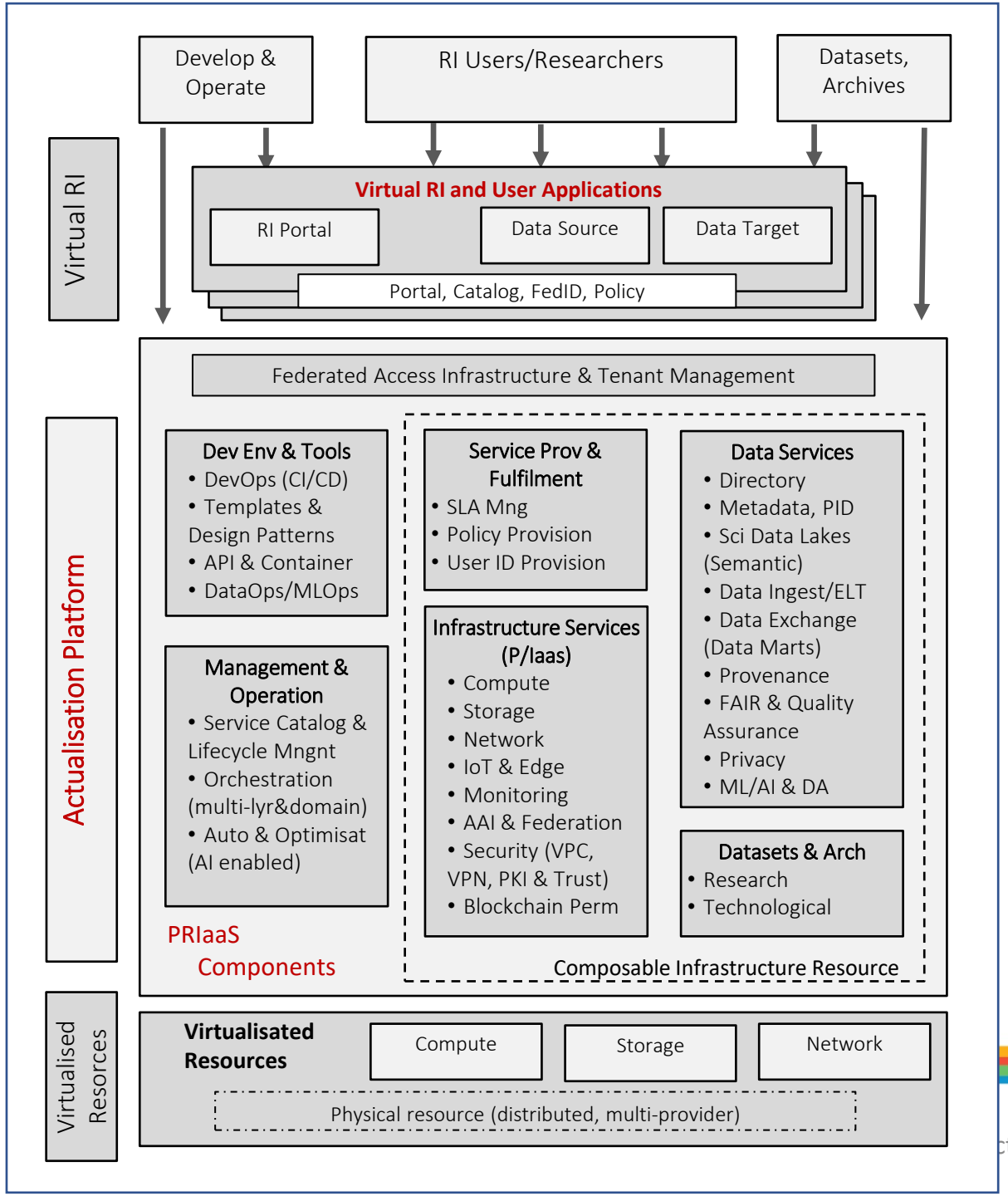

PRIaaS Architecture Model (2021 - in progress)

Actualisation Platform Components [ref]

- Core Infrastructure Services (IaaS & PaaS)
- Data Services
- Management and Operation
- Development Environment and Tools
  - DevOps
  - Templates and Patterns
- Service Provisioning and Fulfilment
- Datasets and Archives
- Federated Access Infrastructure + IoT Edge and Tenants Management
- Virtual RIs and Portal

[ref] IG1157 Digital Platform Reference Architecture Concepts and Principles v5.0.1, 21 July 2020

Further tasks for Experimental Research Automation in SLICES-RI

- Reproducible experimental research description and infrastructure tools
- PRIaaS for distributed experimental infrastructure provisioning
  - Experiment and data management
  - Virtual researcher teams support and federated identity management (user provisioning and access management)
- Metadata as a cornerstone for reproducibility of experimental research
  - Metadata profiles definition
- EOSC compliance, interoperability and integration
  - Basic for future cooperation

Questions and invitation to cooperation

www.slices-ri.eu