



# Data Spaces made Simpl

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*Manuel Mateo Goyet*

*Cloud & Software, DG Connect*

# European Data Strategy: 4 pillars



**A governance framework for data access and use**



**Investments in capabilities and infrastructures**



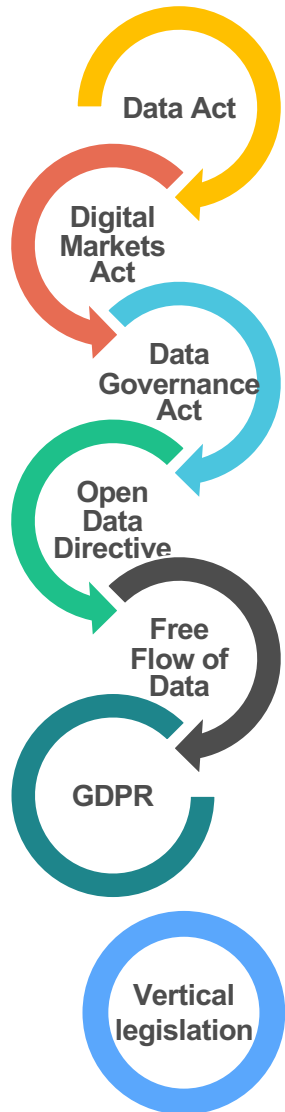
**Competences**  
User empowerment  
Data literacy  
Skills  
Capacity building for SMEs



**Common European data spaces**  
in crucial economic sectors and domains of public interest

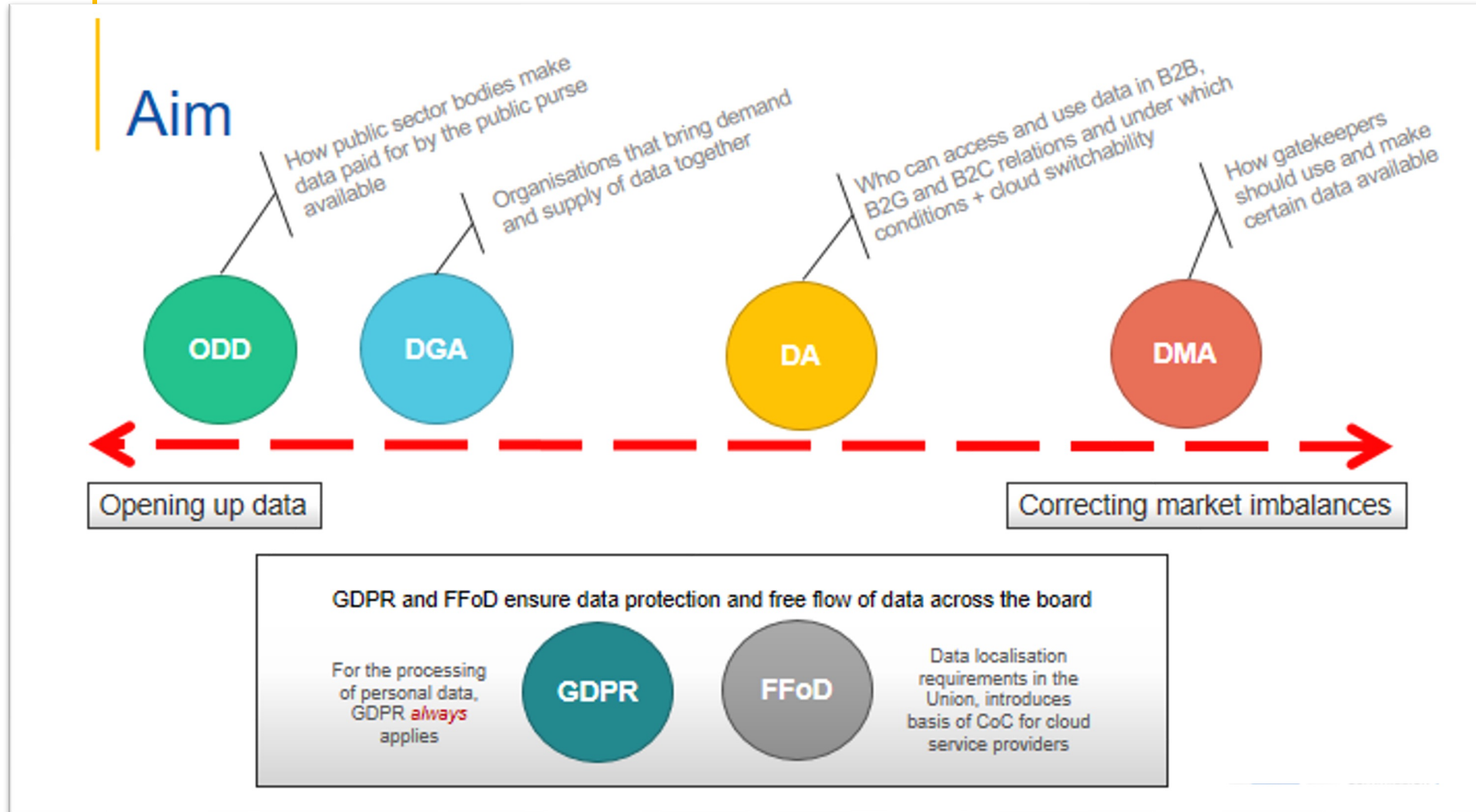
**International Aspects:** Analytical framework for measuring data flows

# Legal instruments



Aim	Data Covered	Regulated Actors
Ensure <b>FAIRNESS</b> in the allocation of data value among the actors of the data economy	Private sector data, personal and non-personal data, and co-generated (IoT) data	Businesses, public sector bodies, cloud and other data processing service providers
Tackle imbalances caused by the <b>MARKET POWER</b> of gatekeepers	Personal data and private sector data held by online platforms and originating from the users	Cloud and other data processing service providers, large data platforms
Ensure <b>TRUST</b> in data transactions	Public and private non-personal data, and personal data voluntarily made available by data holders	Data intermediation service providers, public sector bodies, (Recognised) Data Altruism Organisations
Promote use of <b>OPEN DATA</b>	Data in an open format that can be freely used, re-used and shared by anyone for any purpose	Public sector bodies, bodies governed by public law, public undertakings, universities
Ensure <b>FREE FLOW OF DATA</b> other than personal data within the Union	Non-personal data	Member States, competent authorities, professional users
Ensures a high-level of <b>DATA PROTECTION</b> and free flow of personal data in the Union	Personal data	Data controller, data processor, data subject, DPO, supervisory authorities, EDPB
Promote a competitive market according to <b>SECTOR-SPECIFIC</b> rules where necessary, e.g. automotive	Personal and non-personal data	Individuals and private and public sector bodies

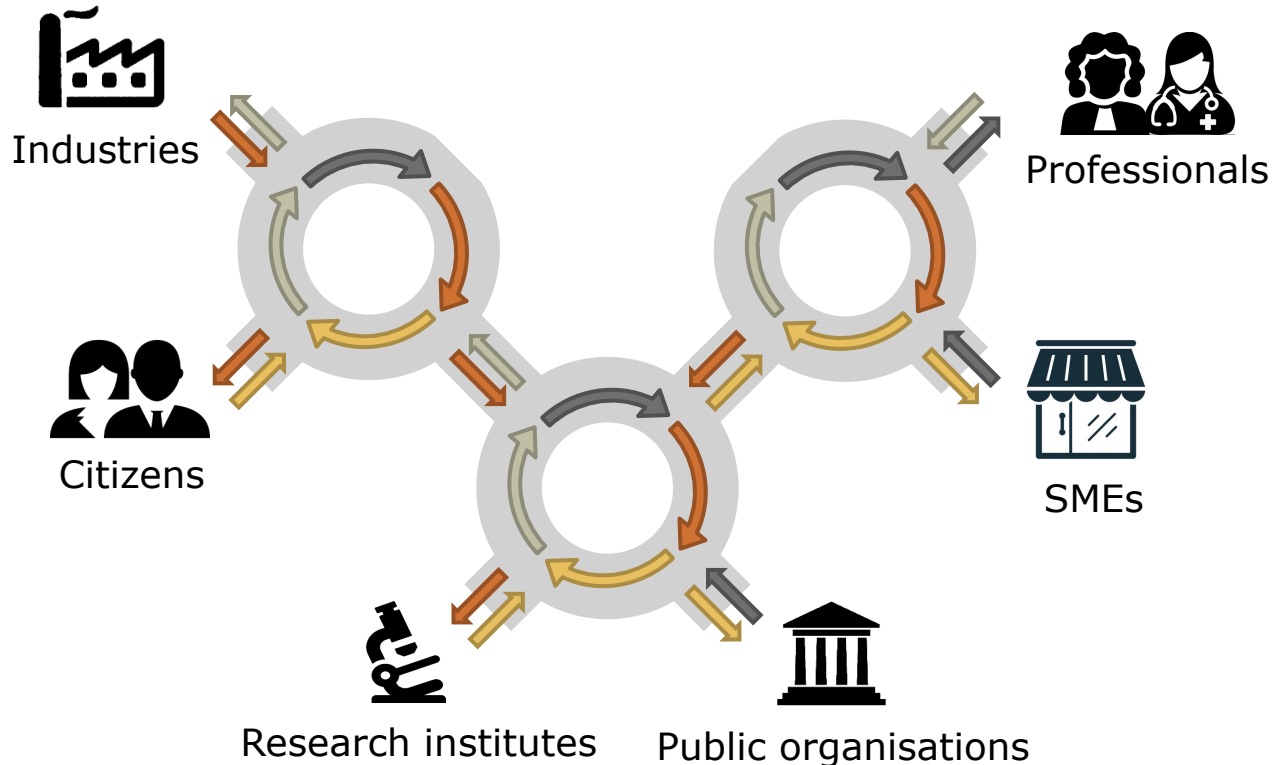
# Data instruments



## Legend

- DA Data Act
- DMA Digital Markets Act
- DGA Data Governance Act
- ODD Open Data Directive
- FFoD Free Flow of Data Regulation
- GDPR General Data Protection Regulation

# Data Spaces



Defined as a federated data ecosystem based on shared policies and rules. The participants of such data spaces are enabled to access data in a secure, transparent, trusted, easy and unified fashion.

Data holders are in control of who can have access to their data, for which purpose and under which conditions it can be used.

From a technical perspective, a data space can be seen as a data integration concept which does not require common database schemas and physical data integration. It is rather based on distributed data stores and integration on an “as needed” basis.

# Key characteristics of a data space

- A secure and privacy-preserving IT infrastructure to pool, access, process, use and share data.
- A data governance mechanism, comprising a set of rules of legislative, administrative and contractual nature that determine the rights to access, process, use and share data in a trustful and transparent manner.
- Data holders are in control of who can have access to their data, for which purpose and under which conditions it can be used.
- Presence of vast amounts of data that are made available on a voluntary basis and can be reused against remuneration or for free, depending on the data holder's decision.
- Participation by an open number of organisations/individuals.

# Data Spaces – Commission intervention

The Commission will fund the creation of common European data spaces in specific sectors where the EU financial contribution will have an impact.

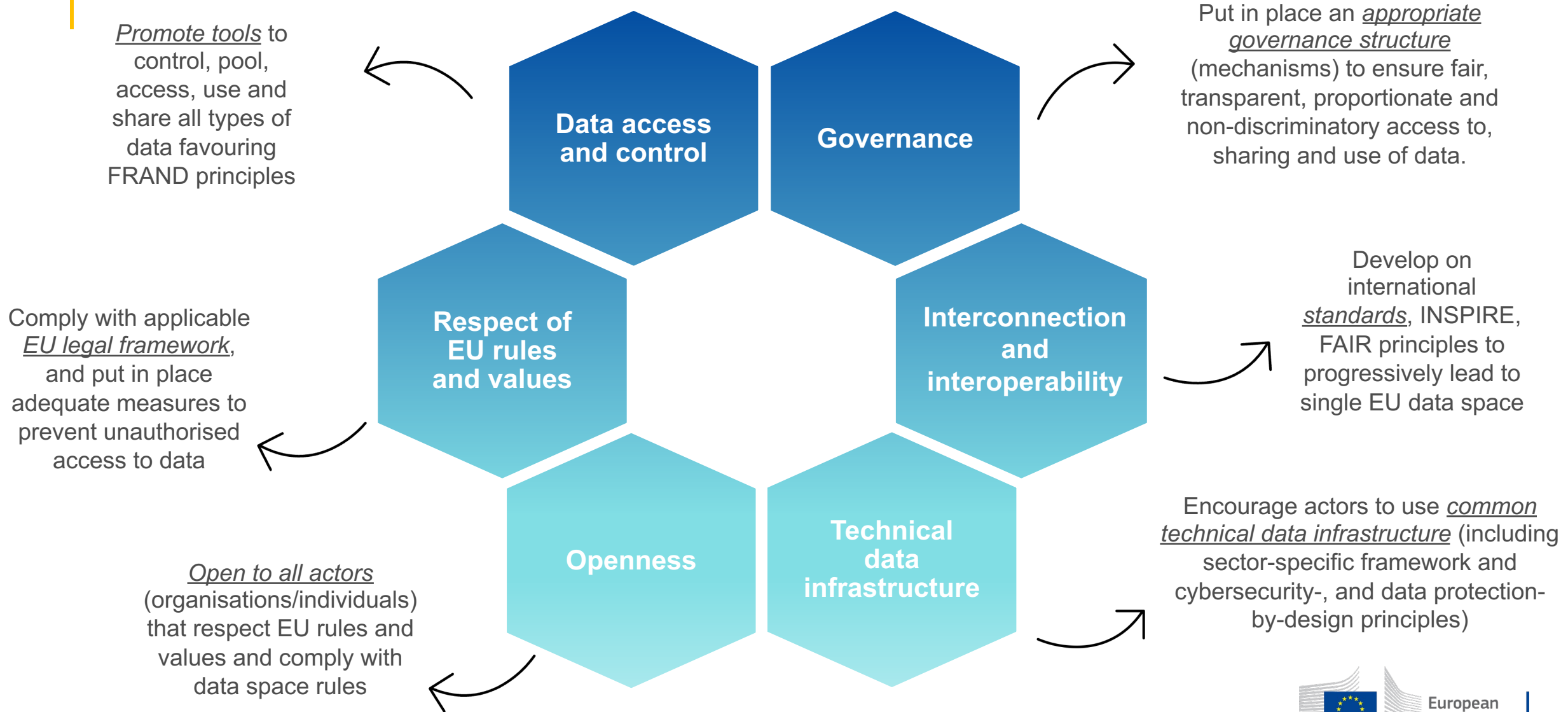
In strategic sectors, the Commission will facilitate the development of EU-wide common data spaces:

- contributing to the definition of their objectives through sectoral policies.
- offering a technical solution (a smart middleware) that will pool existing data infrastructures (cloud federation)

Stakeholders are already organising data spaces in different sectors. The Data Governance Act lays down a number principles to increase trust in neutral data intermediaries that will help match data demand and supply.

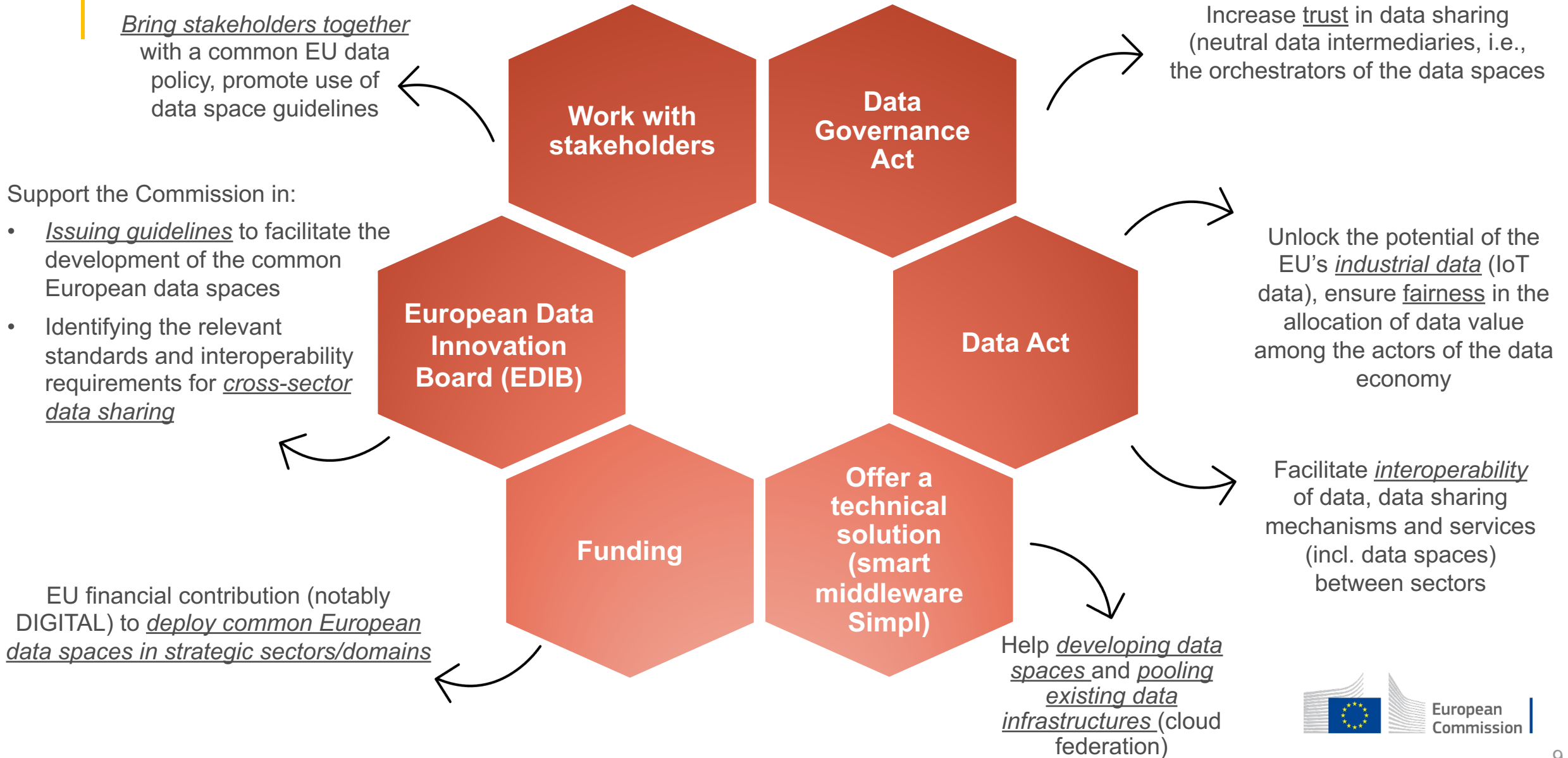


# Design principles for common European data spaces

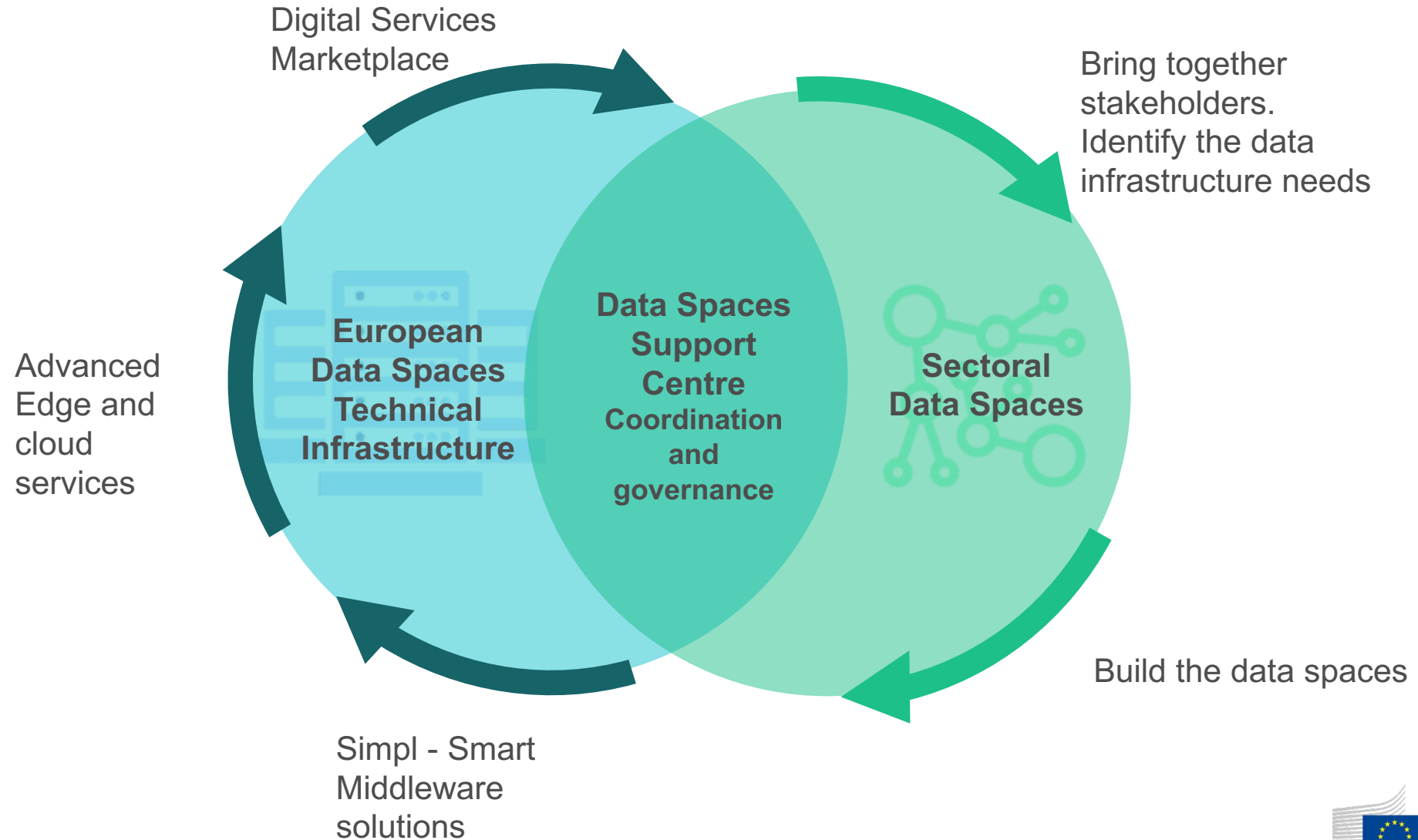


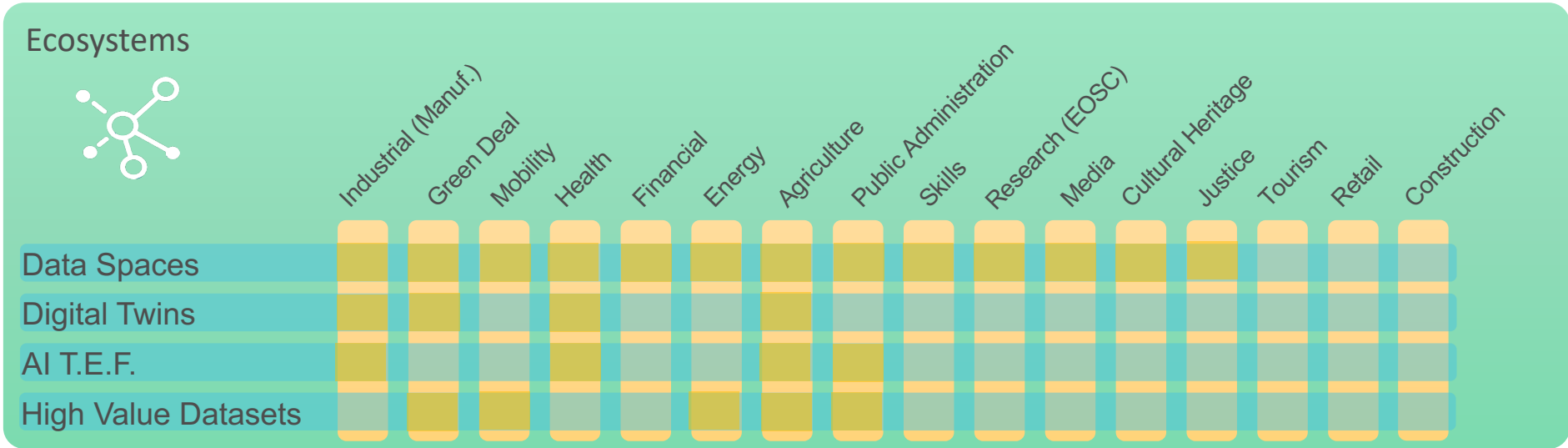


# The EC's role in supporting the creation of data spaces

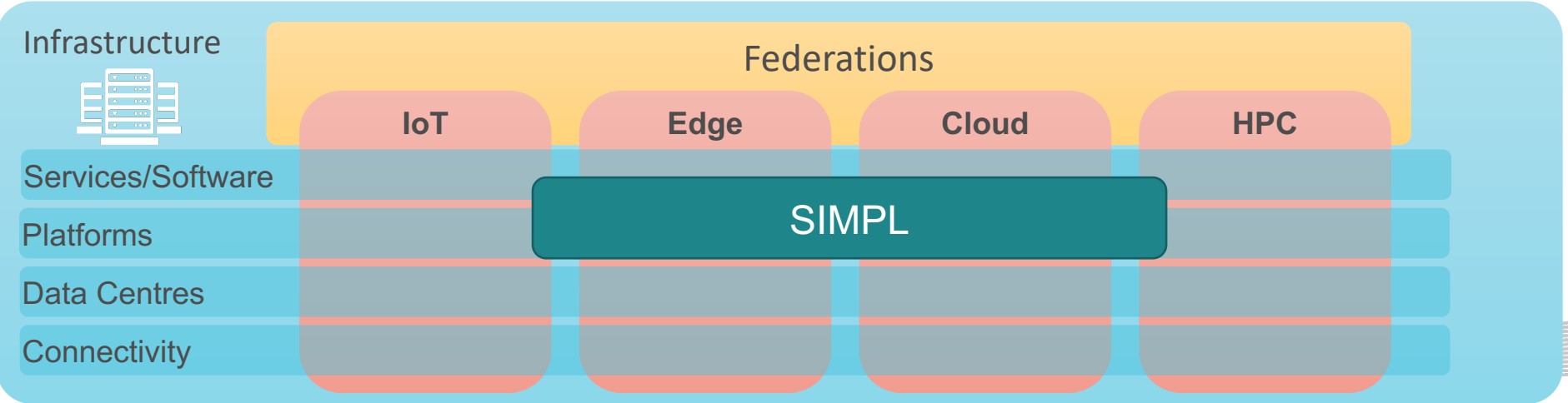


# Data Spaces deployment (Digital Europe Programme)





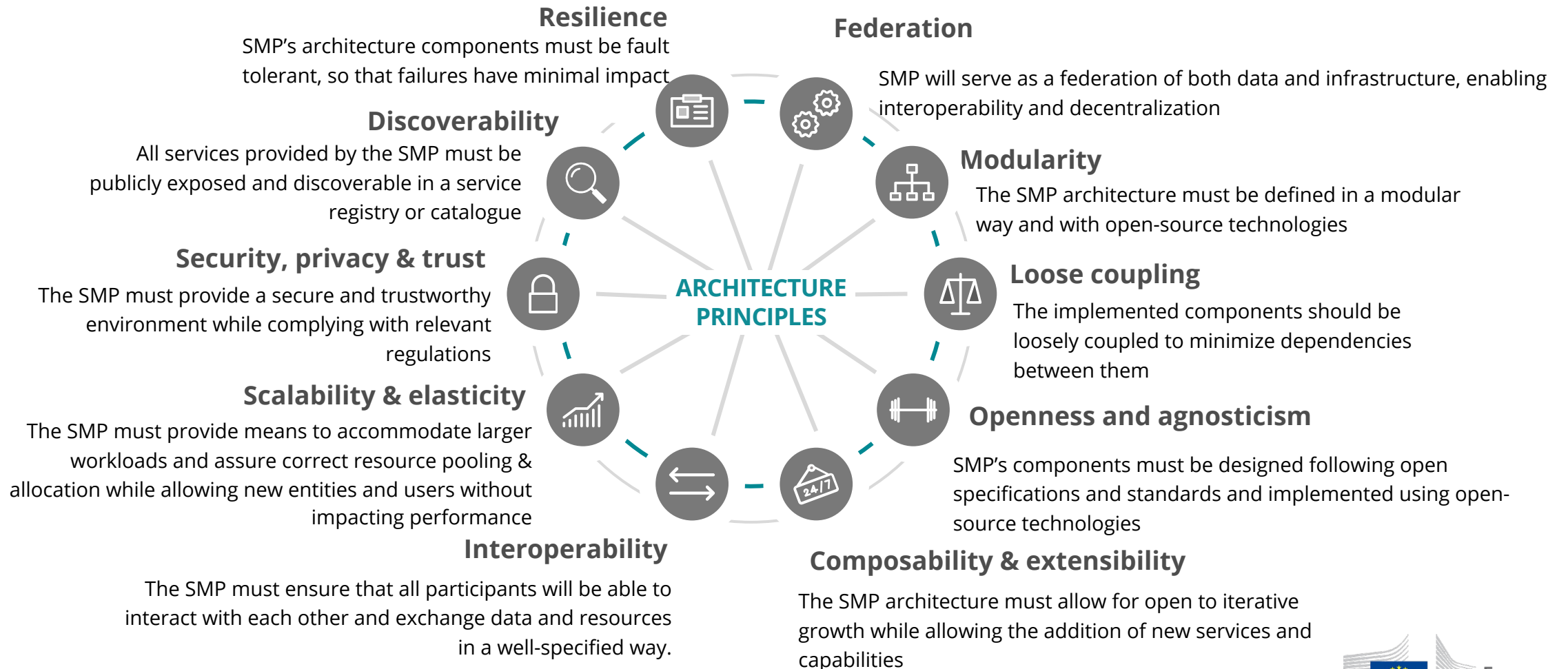
Data Spaces will be built over federated data infrastructure with common technical requirements (where possible)



Services and middleware developed to enable a federation of cloud-to-edge capacities will be at the disposal of all data spaces

# Architecture principles

Ten guiding principles for designing the architecture of the open-source smart middleware platform

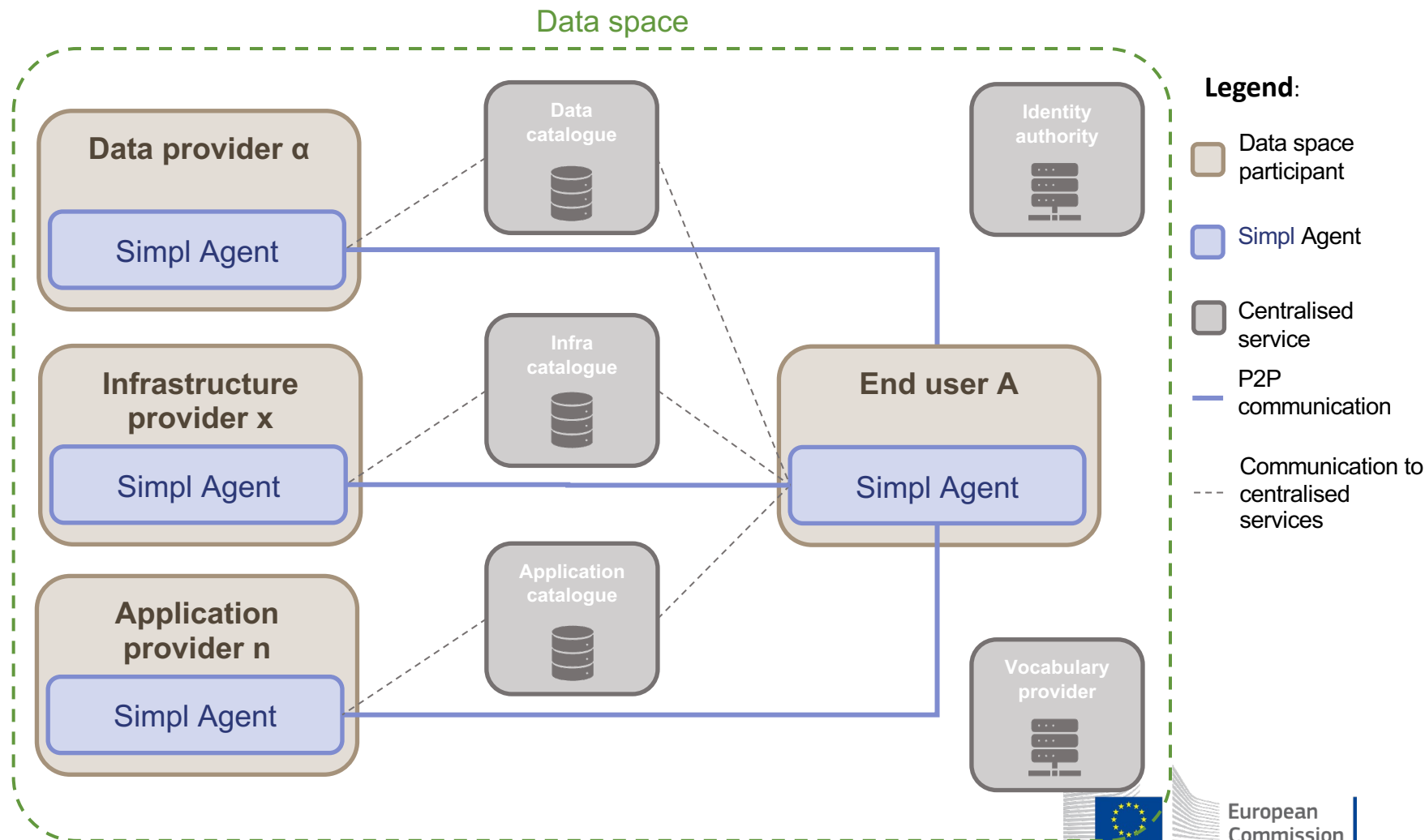


# Simpl system architecture (1/2)

The platform capabilities are mapped onto centralised and decentralised system components

## Key takeaways

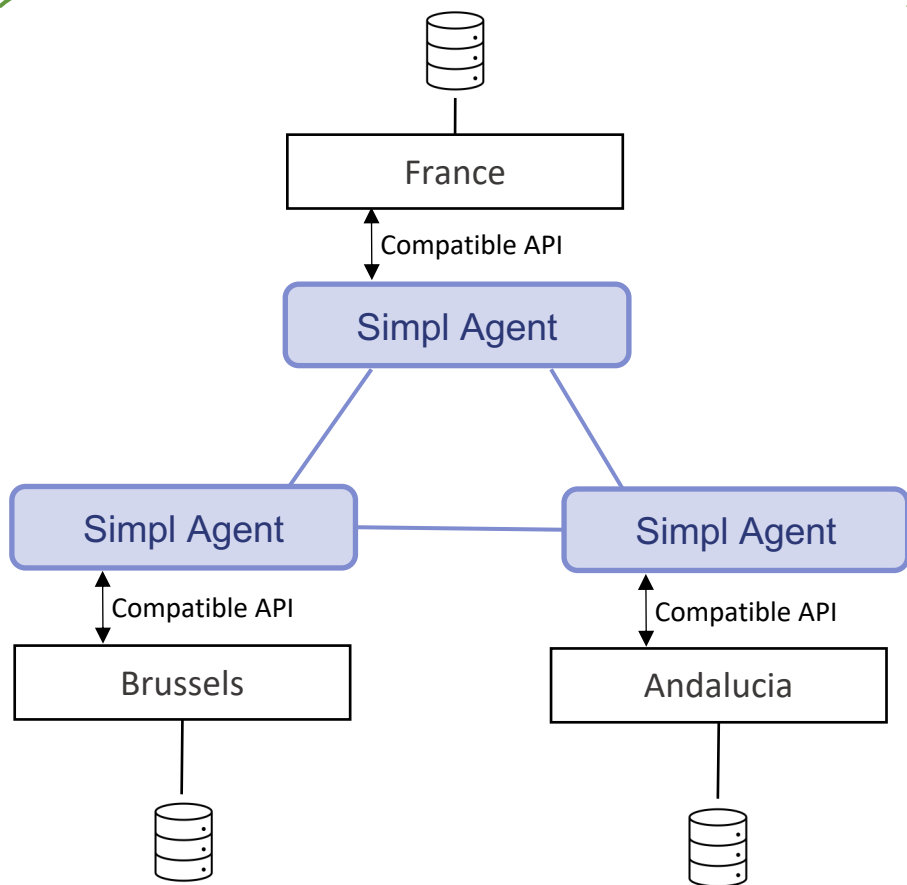
- Centralised services = services that provide capabilities through centralised system components.
- *Data, Infrastructure and application catalogues* provide the cataloging service for end users to discover shared services in the data space
- *Vocabulary providers* provide the definition of metadata representation, vocabularies, and ontologies
- *Identity authorities* manage the identities of the data space participants and provides proofs that other participants can use for authentication and authorization



# Simpl system architecture (2/2)

An example deployment of different initiatives and data spaces using Simpl

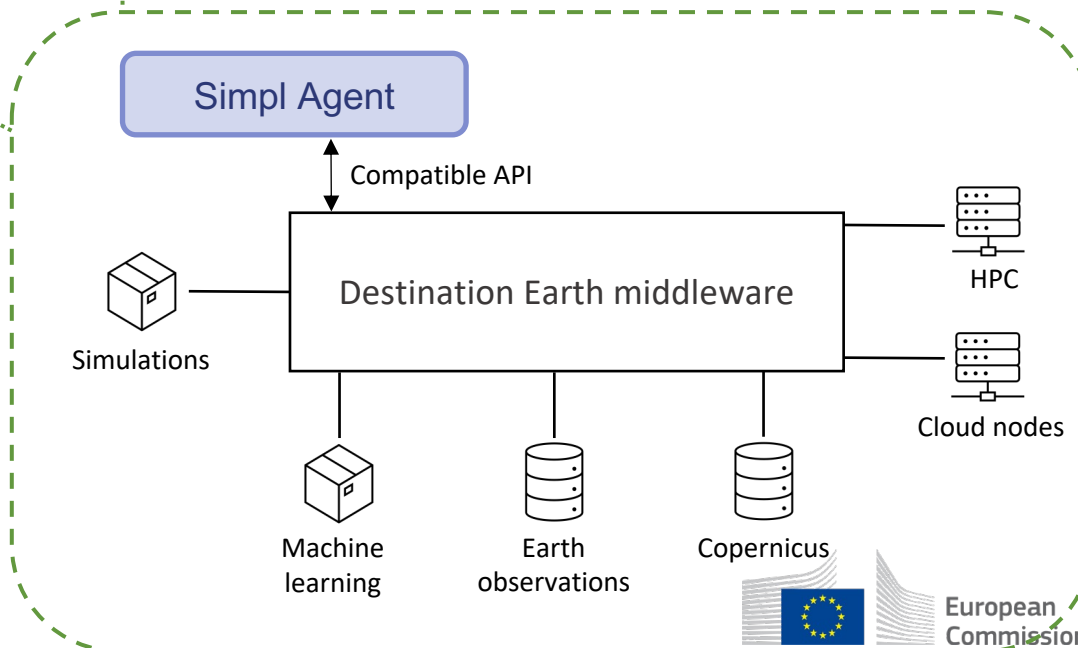
## Smart Cities



## Industrial data space

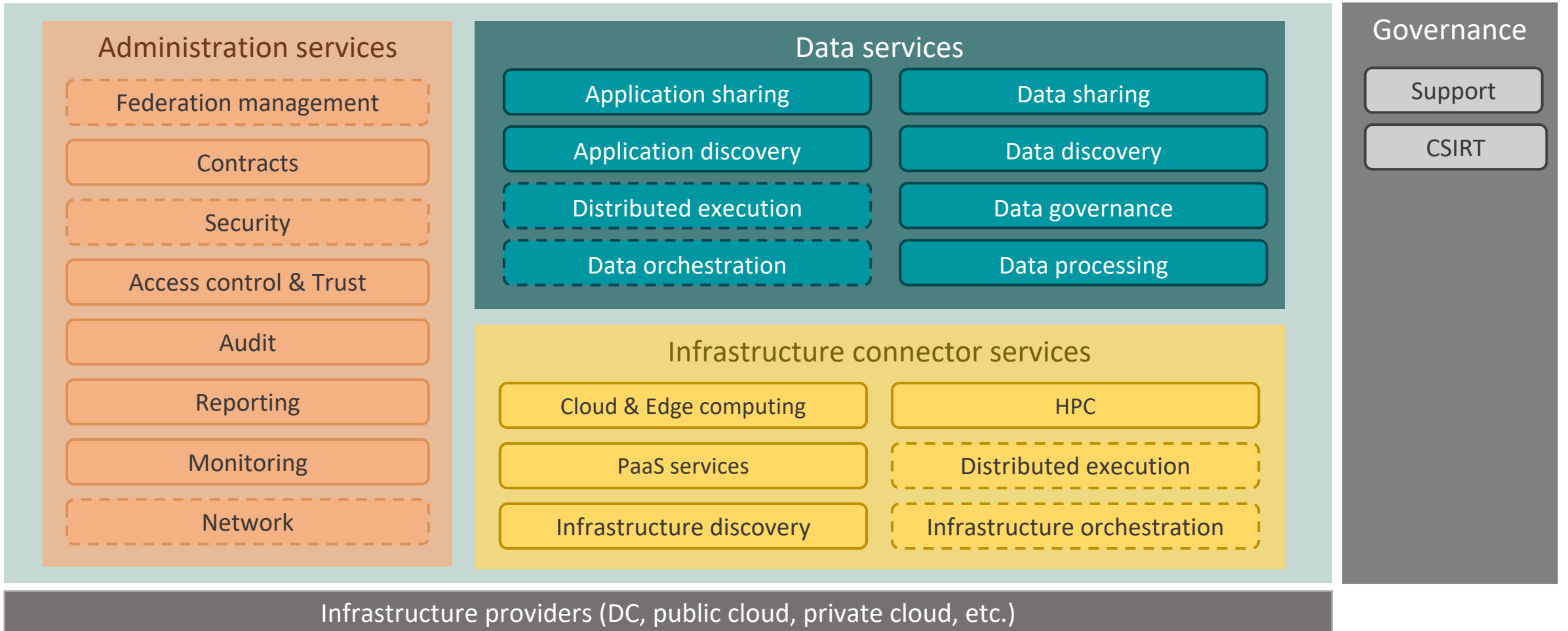


## Destination Earth



# Simpl conceptual architecture (1/5)

Four architectural layers describe the capabilities of the Smart Middleware Platform



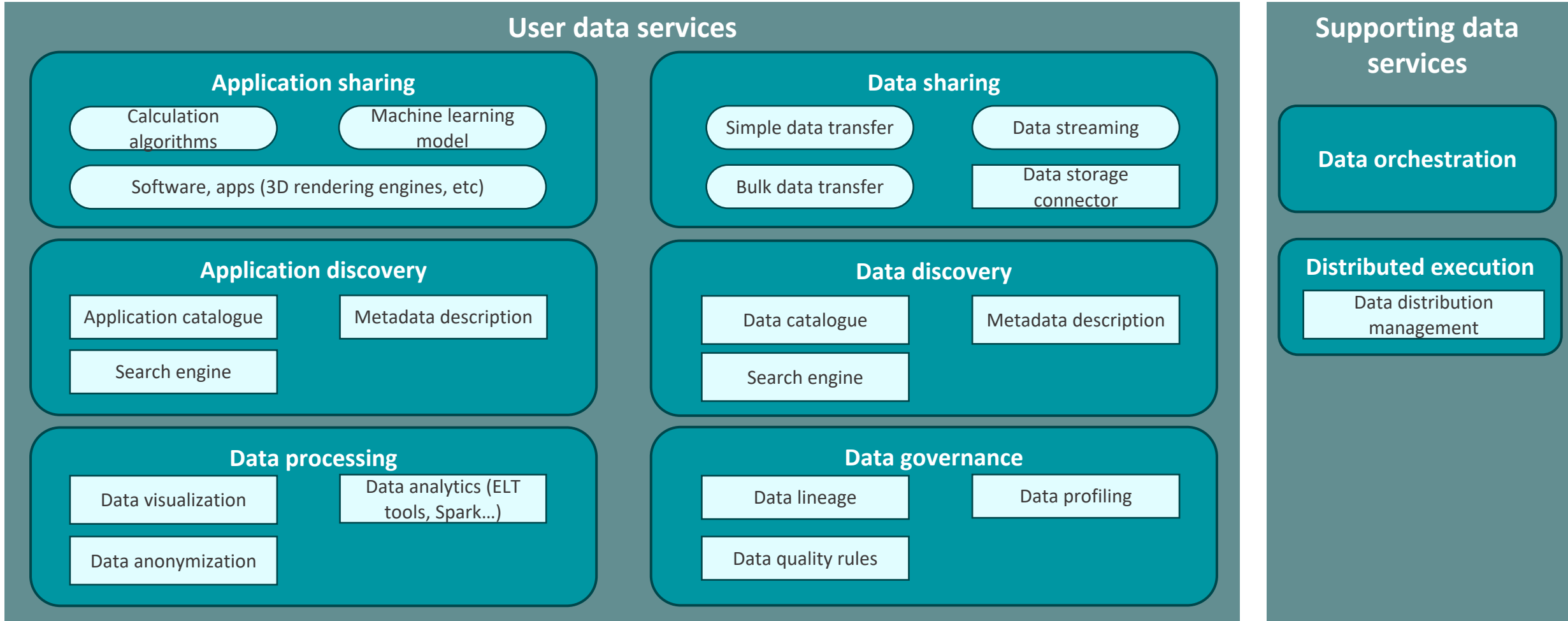
Legend: User services Supporting services

More details at [Simpl website](#), [The architecture vision](#);



# Simpl conceptual architecture (2/5)

Capabilities of the data layer services are subdivided into several building blocks



Legend:

Access-through

Built-in

# Simpl conceptual architecture (3/5)

Capabilities of the infrastructure layer services are subdivided into several building blocks

## User infrastructure services

### Cloud & Edge Computing

VM provisioning

Container provisioning

Serverless computing

Storage provisioning

### HPC

HPC

### PaaS Services

SQL databases

Graph databases

Blockchain

NoSQL databases

AI provisioning

Messaging buses

Time series databases

Analytics provisioning

### Infrastructure discovery

Infrastructure catalogue

Metadata description

Search engine

## Supporting infrastructure services

Infrastructure orchestration

### Distributed execution

Infrastructure management

Infrastructure providers (CPD, public cloud, private cloud, etc.)

Legend:

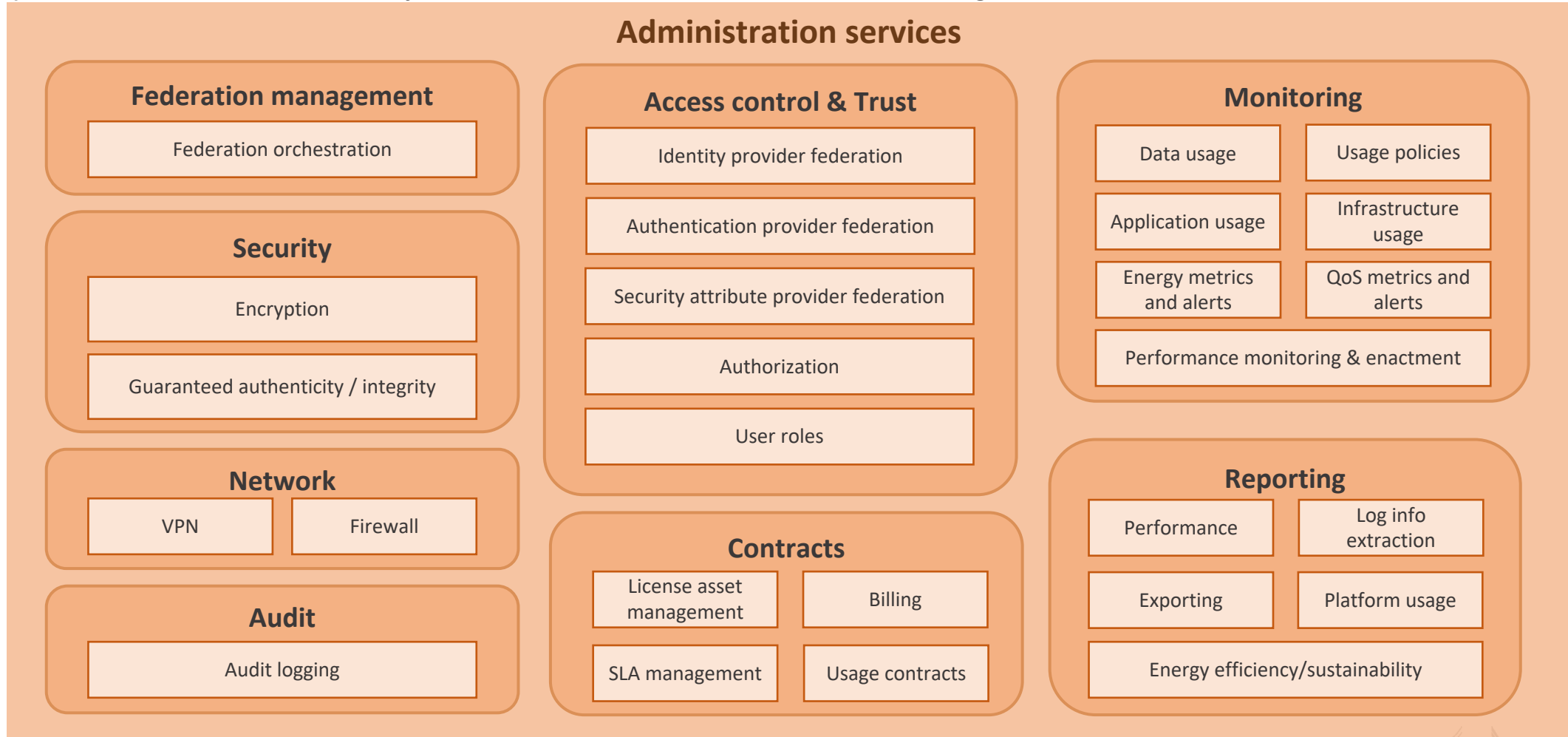
Access-through

Built-in

More details at [Simpl website](#), [The architecture vision](#);

# Simpl conceptual architecture (4/5)

Capabilities of the administration layer services are subdivided into several building blocks

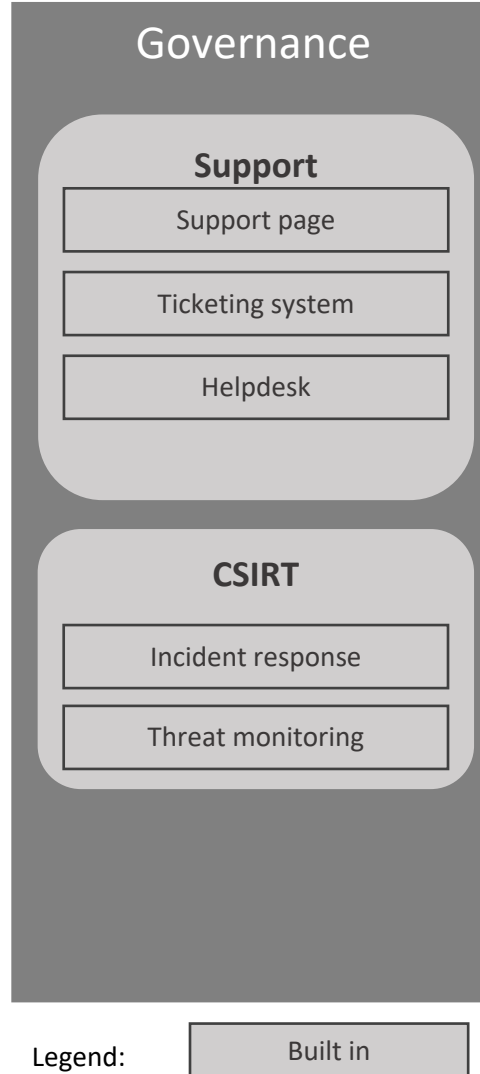


Legend: Built-in

More details at [Simpl website](#), [The architecture vision](#);

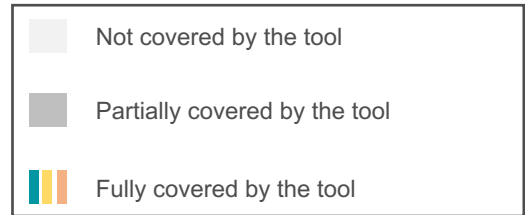
# Simpl conceptual architecture (5/5)

Capabilities of the governance layer services are subdivided into several building blocks



# Product coverage of SMP building blocks

Selection made according to building block mapping within the Open-Source market possibilities as well as EU community usage



## Infra. Layer (10 blocks)

## Data layer (21 blocks)

## Admin. Layer (23 blocks)

EGI

7/10 fully covered



13/21 fully covered



10/23 fully covered



OpenStack

8/10 fully covered



4/21 fully covered



18/23 fully covered



VanillaStack

8/10 fully covered



Doesn't apply to this layer

19/23 fully covered



Linux

10/10 fully covered



16/21 fully covered



15/23 fully covered



X - Road

Does not apply to this layer

11/21 fully covered



10/23 fully covered



Apache

Does not apply to this layer

18/21 fully covered



Does not apply to this layer

### Blocks not entirely covered by products

- Infrastructure layer weak building block (BB) coverage:
  - Serverless computing
  - PaaS services
- Data layer weak BB coverage:
  - Software, apps
  - Anonymisation
  - Streaming
  - Quality rules
- Administration layer weak BB coverage:
  - License asset management
  - Usage contracts
  - SLA management



# Product assessment results

Product mapping against the established set of criteria

Criteria	EGI	OpenStack*	X - Road	Linux Foun.	Apache
Scalability	●	●	●	●	●
Interoperability	●	●	●	●	●
Reusability	●	●	●	●	●
Time to market	●	●	●	●	●
Vendor lock-in	●	●	●	●	●
License	●	●	●	●	●
European market penetration	●	●	●	●	●
Politics of the community	●	●	●	●	●
Community contributions mechanism and status	●	●	●	●	●
Coverage with SMP requirements	●	●	●	●	●
Effort to add new functionalities	●	●	●	●	●
Security & privacy by design	●	●	●	●	●
Technical integration complexity	●	●	●	●	●

### Conclusions

- No single product covers the majority of SMP requirements
- EGI is promising regarding infrastructure and data layers. The main downside is its specific research and scientific orientation
- Highly active OpenStack tools could cover administration services alone or integrated with EGI
- Linux foundation has a very active community with a broad range of tools, but integration is complex
- Apache provides multiplatform tools and a wide community, but integration is complex
- X – Road offers a trust federation for data services to exchange, manage and set access control features for the SMP, but does not cover some key capabilities such as Contracts or Reporting and Monitoring

\* VanillaStack is not displayed as it encompasses OpenStack and all its other solutions are part of CNCF. VanillaStack has the same evaluations as OpenStack.

● Complies    ● Partially complies    ● Doesn't comply



# Complementary components

In addition to the main products mapping, a variety of open-source initiatives provide potentially useful tooling for specific SMP capabilities



**Building Blocks**



**Description**

- Digital Europe Program initiative consisting in 5 main blocks
- Reduced evolution of the former group of ten building blocks established in the CEF concluded programme

- Fiware components can be assembled together and with third-party components.
- A Context Broker Generic Enabler is required based on Context Broker Generic enablers built around the Context Broker

- Long list of open-source products
- Successful community
- Member of GAIA-X
- Relevant projects:
  - Dataspace Connector
  - Eclipse IoT

- Harvester is designed for users looking for cloud native HCI solutions
- Rancher allows Container-as-a-service delivery
- Rancher includes RKE, K3S and Kubernetes operations

- Open-source data governance business solution
- Enables to organize & enrich information through configurable workflows and monitor data governance activity

**Specific Tooling**

eDelivery	eID
eSignature	eInvoicing
Context broker	

Orion context broker
Scorpio Broker
OpenVudu
Fogfow
Keyrock
Wilma

RKE
K3S

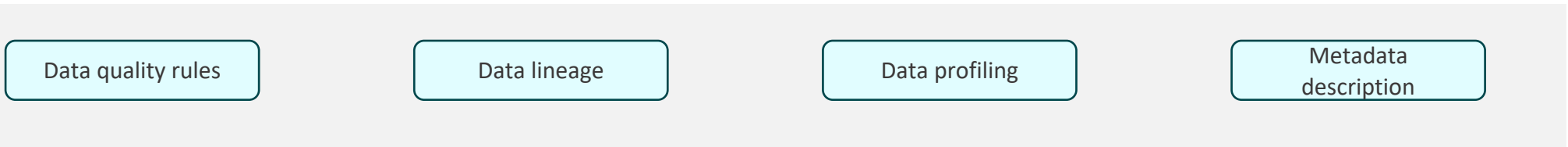
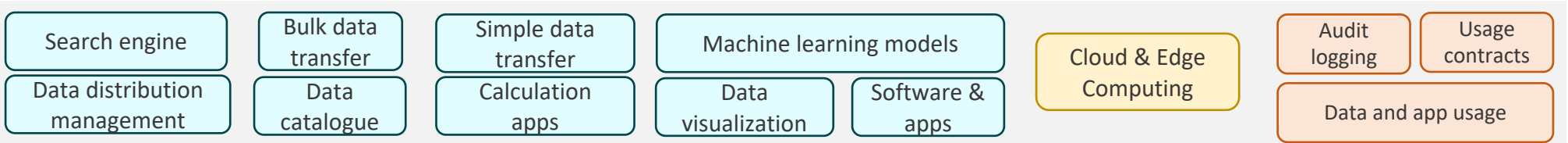
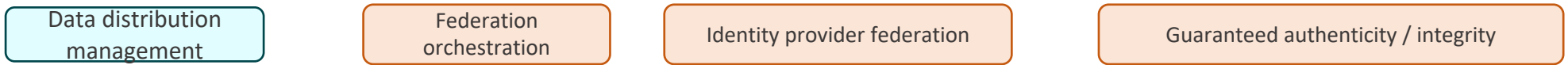


# Complementary components

In addition to the main products mapping, a variety of open-source initiatives provide potentially useful tooling for specific SMP capabilities



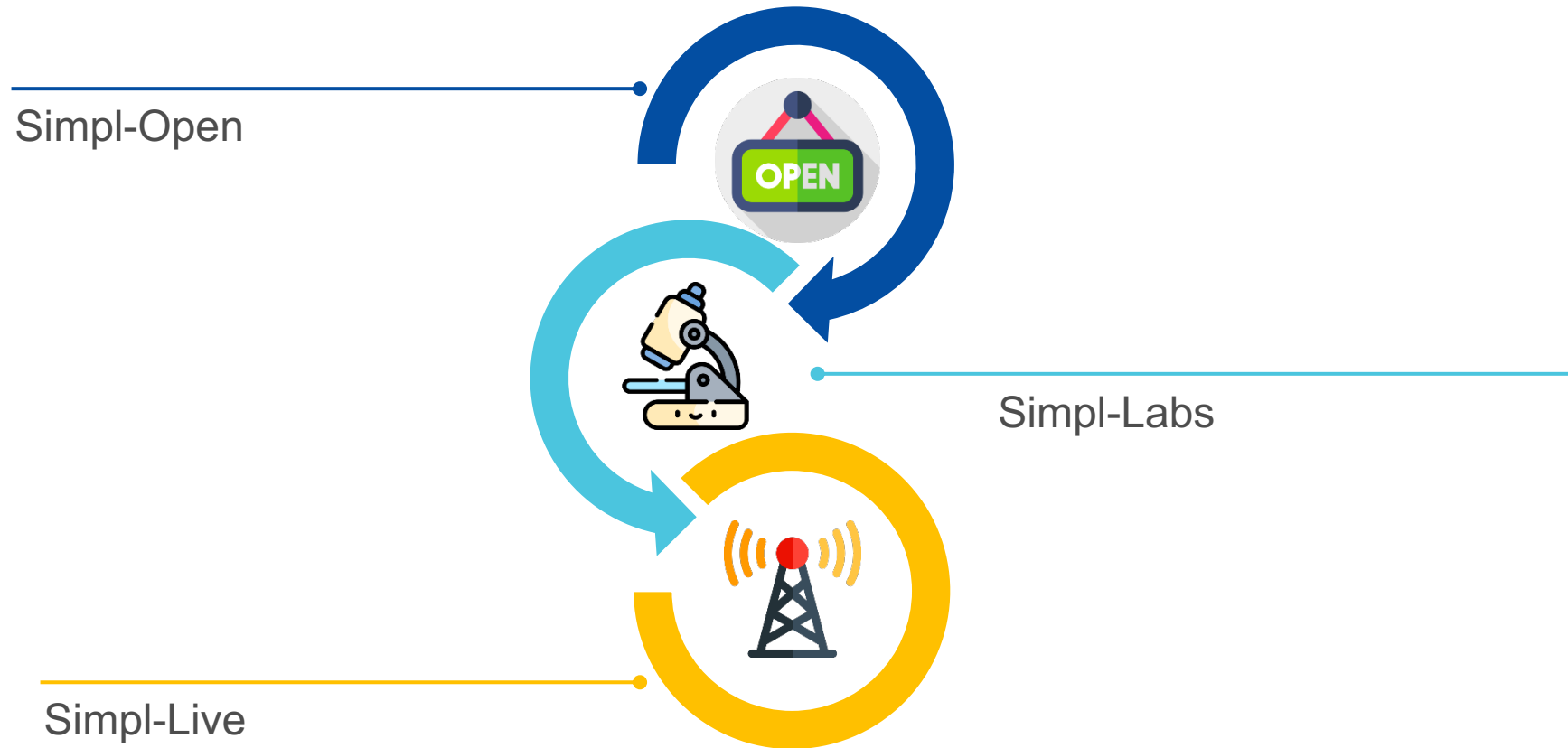
Building Blocks



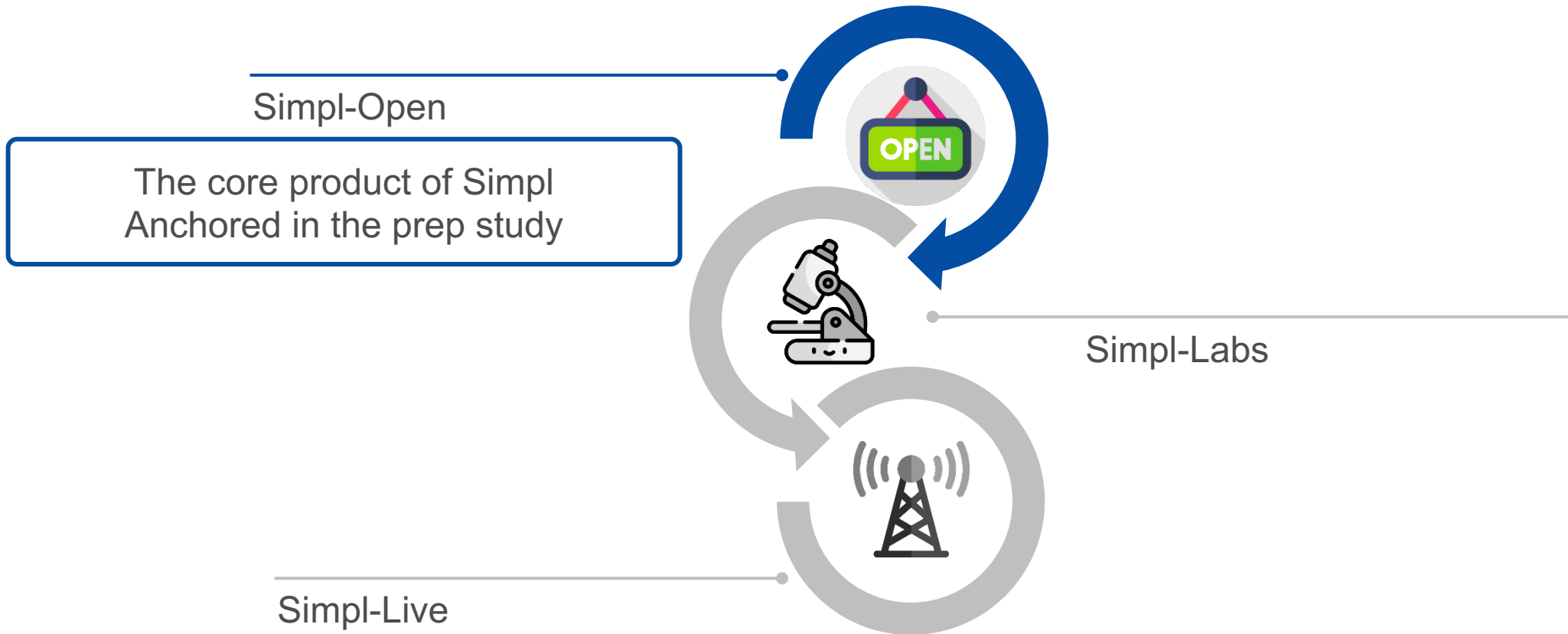
- Data layer BB
- Infrastructure layer BB
- Administration layer BB



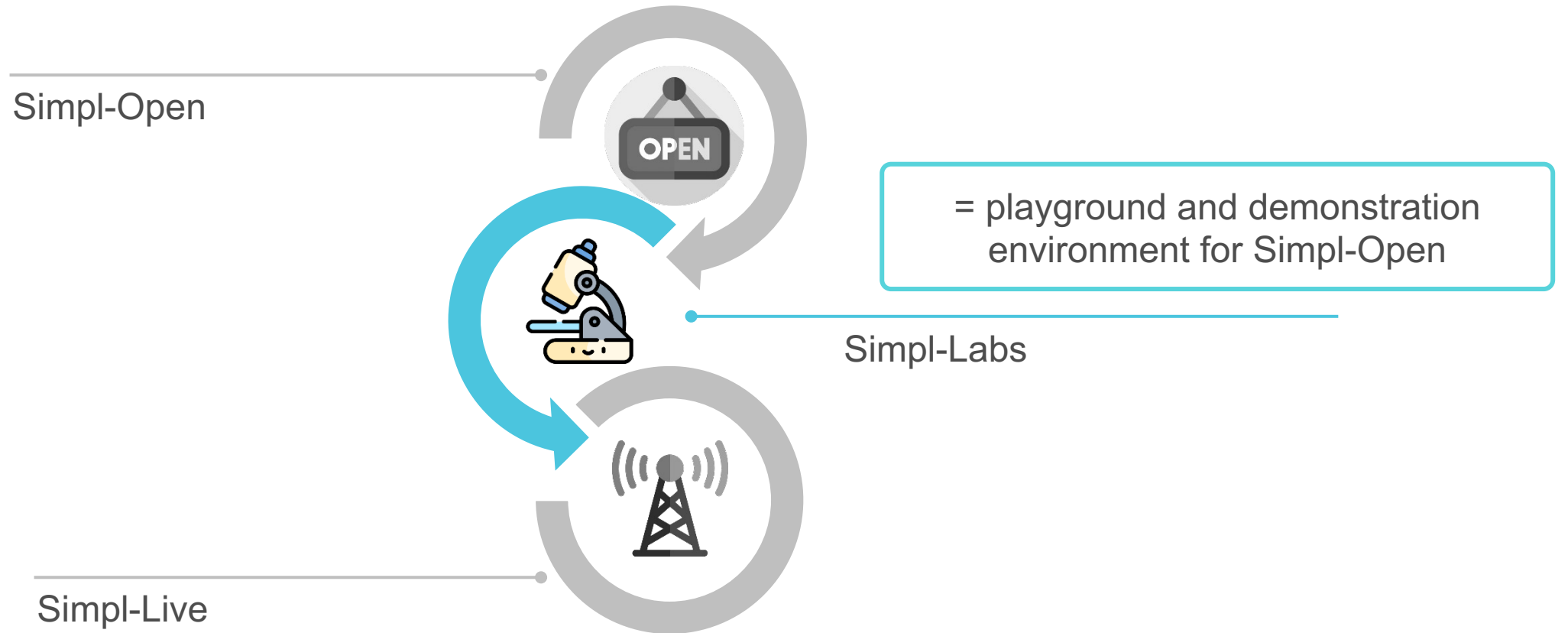
# A tender for three products



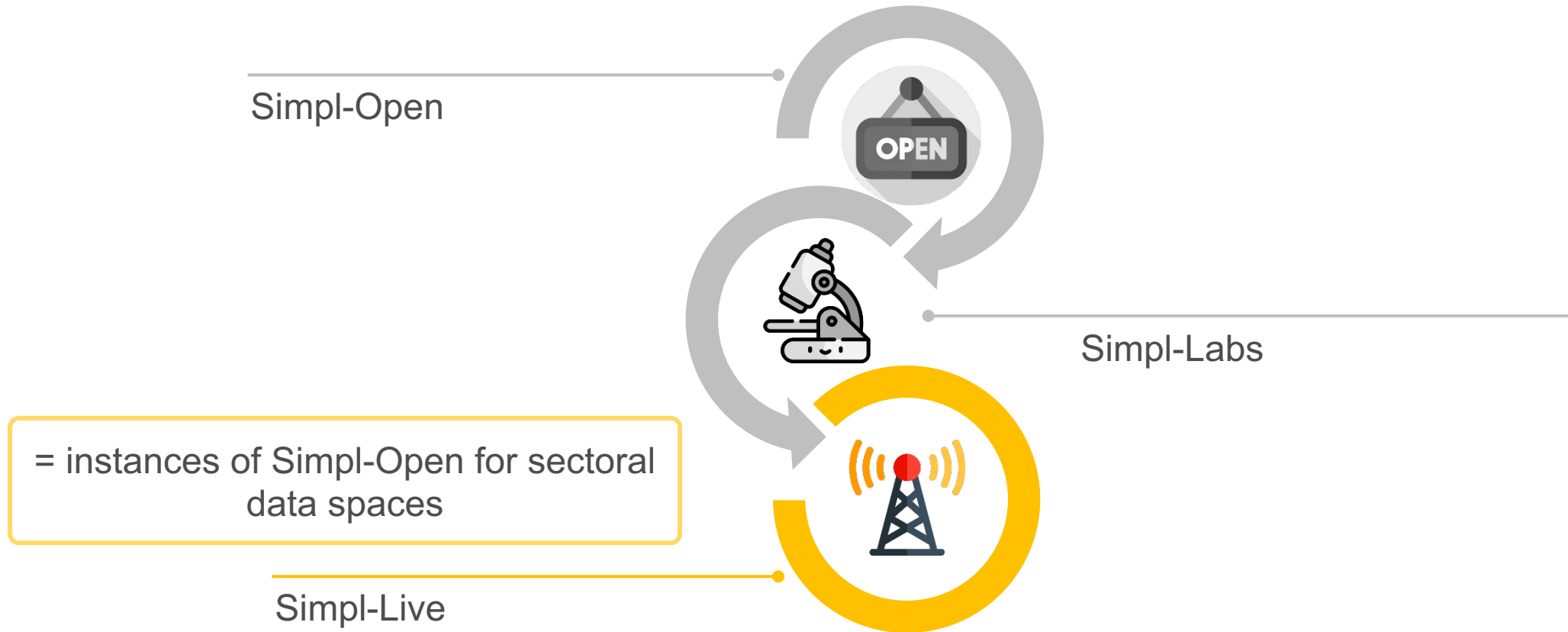
# Simpl-Open



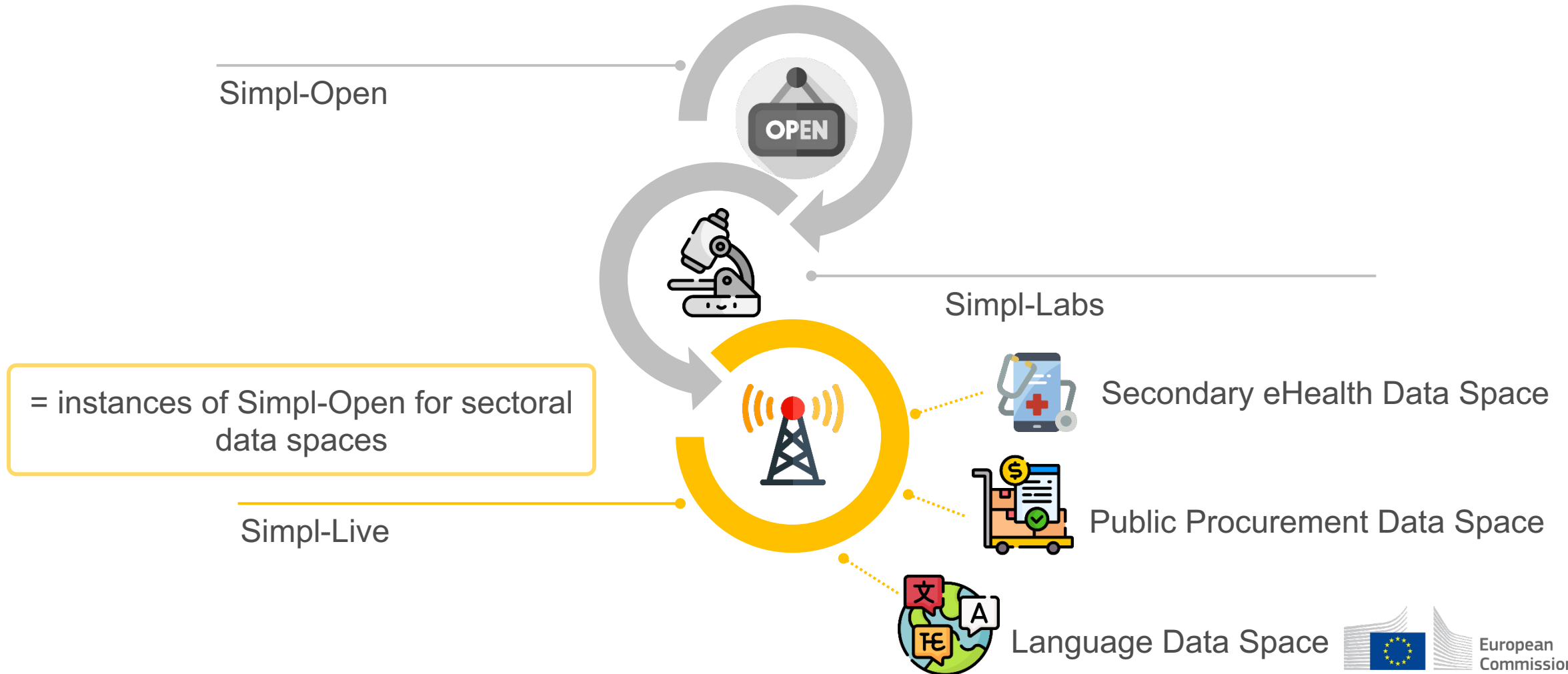
# Simpl-Labs



# Simpl-Live



# Simpl-Live



# Content highlights

Deloitte Study



Open-Source



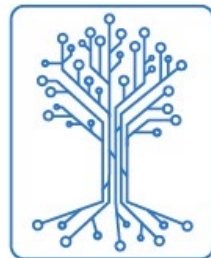
Community building



Agile / DevSecOps



Cloud Native  
Computing  
Foundation



Gaia-X



Building blocks

eosc

EOSC



# Data Spaces Support Centre

