




Mirroring Technology through the World Data Centers



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WDC Panel

18th International CODATA Conference

October 1, 2002

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map of a mountain range, likely the Himalayas, with contour lines and a yellow line indicating a path or boundary. The map is partially cut off on the left edge.

Why Establish Mirror Sites?

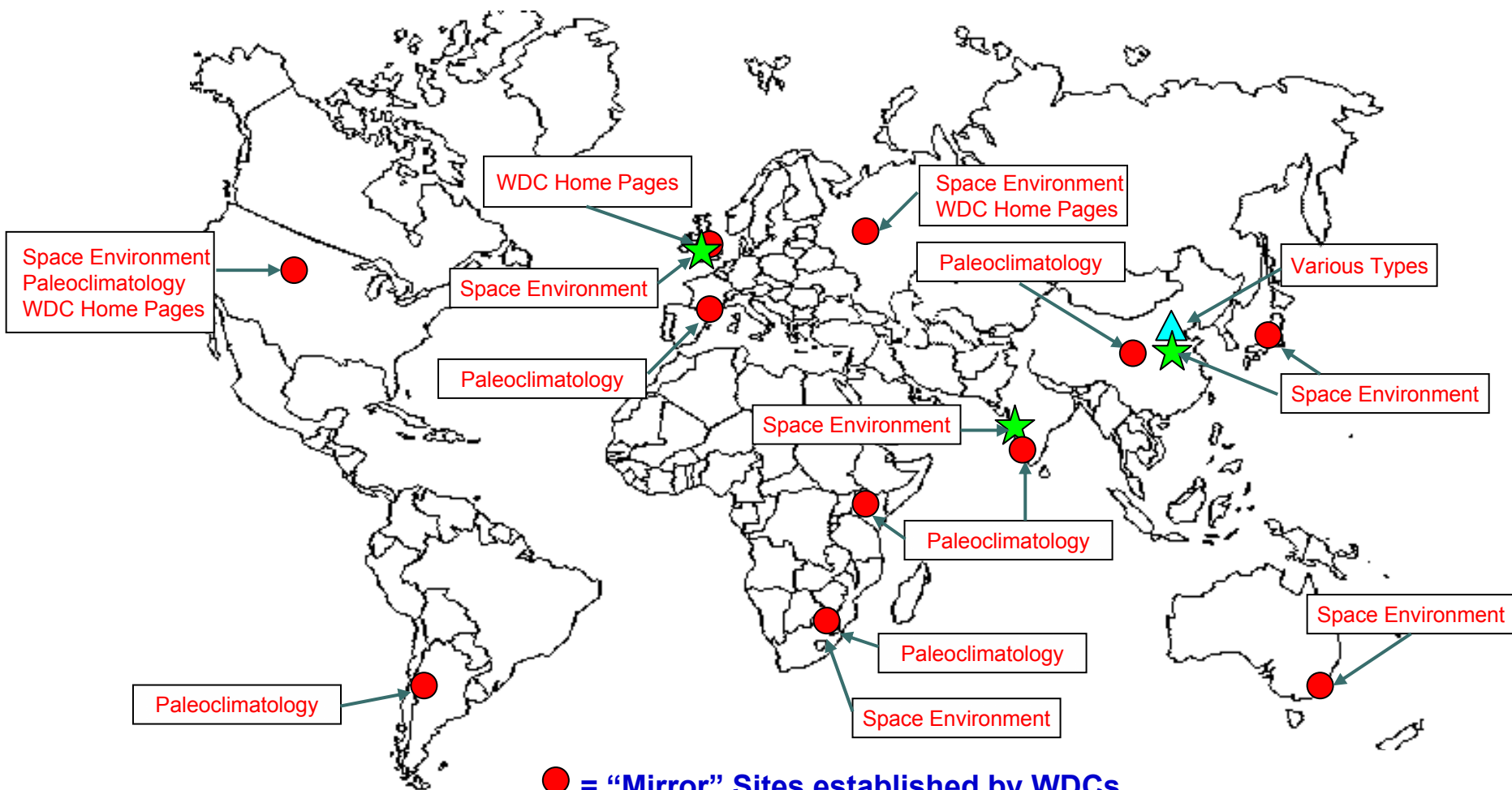
- Improves access between geographically separated sites
- Encourages data exchange
- Encourages new data set compilations
- Adds a regional aspects
- Builds capacity at mirror sites

Three Types of “Mirrors”

- 1- Exact copy, i.e. true mirror
- 2- Duplicates content, mirror site designed locally to reflect regional/cultural/organizational aspects
- 3- Includes some aspects of main site which acts in a “mirror” mode; local and regional data added which can also be mirrored as appropriate



World-wide Connectivity



- = "Mirror" Sites established by WDCs
- ★ = "Mirror" Sites soon to be established by WDCs
- ▲ = "Mirror" Sites under discussion

WDC Mirror sites

WDC Paleoclimatology Program Mirrors	
<i>Location</i>	<i>URL</i>
NGDC, Boulder, Colorado, USA	http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/paleo/paleo.html
Médias, Toulouse, France	http://medias.meteo.fr/paleo/paleo.html
University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya	http://wdc.uonbi.ac.ke/
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa	http://sunsite.wits.ac.za/paleo/paleo.html
Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, India	http://wdc.tropmet.res.in/paleo/
Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute, Lanzhou, China	http://wdc.casnw.net/paleo/
WDC Home Pages Mirrors	
<i>Location</i>	<i>URL</i>
NGDC, Boulder, Colorado, USA	http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/wdc/
Moscow, Russia	http://plato.wdcb.rssi.ru/wdc/
Chilton, UK	http://www.wdc.rl.ac.uk/wdcmain/
WDC SPIDR Mirrors	
<i>Location</i>	<i>URL</i>
NGDC, Boulder, Colorado, USA	http://spidr.ngdc.noaa.gov/
Russia	http://spidr.wdcb.ru/
South Africa	http://spidr.ru.ac.za/
Australia	http://spidr.ips.gov.au
Japan	http://gedas22.stelab.nagoya-u.ac.jp/spidr/

What is *mirroring*?

What gets mirrored in the Paleoclimatology site from Boulder?

- 4000 Web pages (HTML)
- 4000 Images (graphics, figures, slide sets)
- 100 CGI programs (WebMapper, search forms, model output comparisons)
- 12 Java animations (temperature, climate, drought reconstructions)
- 110,000 FTP files

What does not get mirrored

- Oracle database searches (metadata queries; but results *are* localized)
- IDL "on-the-fly" graphics (model output comparisons)
- ArcIMS (GIS) data access

Requirements (ideally)...

- Unix server with **(good!)** Internet access
- 10 Gb disk space (but can be less: “server minimal”)
- Software
 - Apache web server
 - Perl (programming language)
 - Java2 (programming language)
 - SSH (secure shell)
 - rsync (a faster, flexible remote copy program)
- Updates through JavaMail-based mirror system

There will be days...

● **Server availability**

Internet connectivity: slow to very slow to non-existent

Electrical power problems: frequent on-battery, occasional shutdown

● **System administrators**

Security concerns: sudden loss of access to the server

Unannounced changes, e.g. Domain Name Service reorganizations

● **Sometimes at the main site!**

Changes that don't get mirrored correctly

Failure to verify that things work on the mirrors

How it works...

- **Analyze** our web- and ftp- sites
 - Discover and correct problems, e.g. bad links or absolute addresses
- **Stage** the mirror locally
 - Localize headers for each mirror site
 - Change FTP hostnames (these are absolute references)
 - Change script paths
 - Exclude specific pages, text, or images
- **Copy** the staged material to the mirror site
- **Check** that mirroring occurred correctly

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Examples of Type One Site

- Exact mirror copies
- mostly to aid access in geographically separate locations
- WDC pages
- Paleoclimatology
- STP Sites

[International Council for Science - World Data Center System](#)

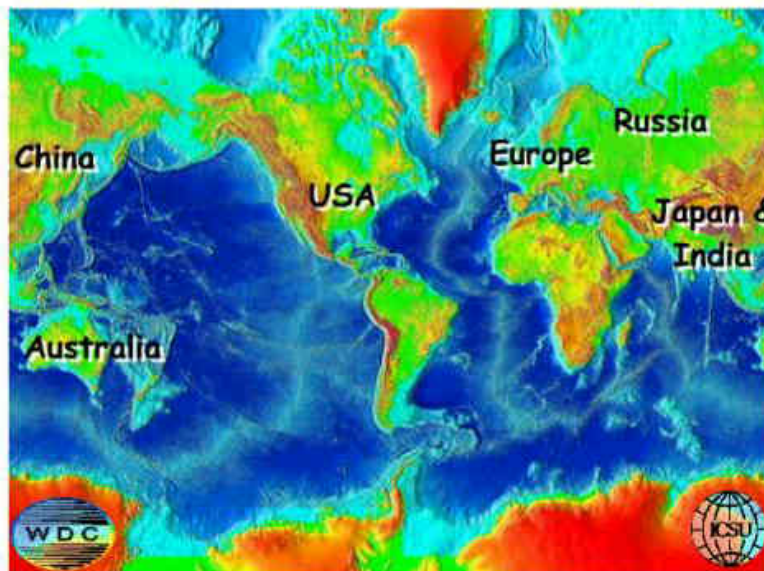
The World Data Center System

This web site is mirrored in [Moscow, Russia](#) and in [Chilton, UK](#).

Click on the name of the [World Data Center](#) in the image map below to see more about that Center.
The presentations from the [November 2000 All WDC](#) are available on-line.

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[International Council for Science - World Data Center System](#)

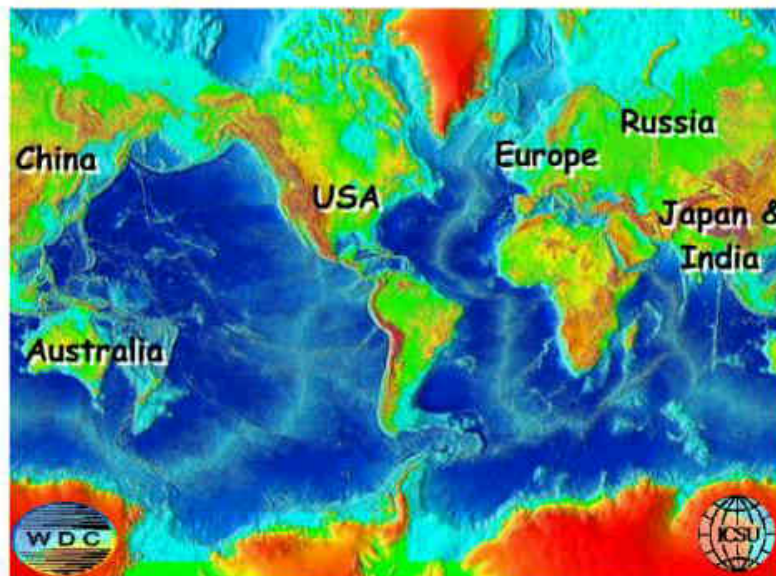
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[Minutes [Birmingham 1999](#)] [[November 2000 All WDC](#)]

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map of a mountain range, likely the Sierra Nevada, with contour lines and a yellow line indicating a path or boundary.

Examples of Type Two Site

- Content mostly identical
- Layout similar or identical
- Reflects regional data sets in addition to other data from main site
- Implemented to encourage regional data exchange
- “Selective Mirroring”
- SPIDR site
- Paleoclimatology site



If you are a registered SPIDR user, please specify your login here

anonymous

Login

If you have not used SPIDR before, you need to register

Registration

Data Types	Available Dates	Initial Sampling	Coverage	Data Server
GOES - Geosynchronous Operational Environmental Satellites	1986 - 2001	1, 5 min	7 satellites	Boulder
OMNI IMF - Interplanetary Magnetic Field	1973 - 2001	1 hr	global	Boulder
IMF minute data	1992 - 2001	1, 5 min	3 satellites	Boulder
Geomagnetic Indices	1932 - 2001	1, 3 hr, 1 day	global	Boulder
Solar Data	1610 - 2001	1 day	global	Boulder
Ionospheric Data	1900 - 2001	floating: 15 min, 1 hr	206 stations	Boulder
Geomagnetic Data	1900 - 2001	1 min, 1 hr	461 stations	Boulder
HPI NOAA Data	1978 - 2001	floating: about 50 min	9 satellites	Boulder
HPI DMSP Data	1983 - 2001	floating: about 50 min	10 satellites	Boulder
Cosmic Ray Data (preliminary)	1999 - 2001	1 hr	5 stations	Boulder
Cosmic Ray Data (4096 format)	1953 - 2001	1 hr	117 stations	Boulder
Cosmic Ray Data (general format)	1951 - 1999	1 hr	39 stations	Boulder
Sun Images	1999 - 2000	1 day	global	Boulder
DMSP Images	1999 - 2001	floating: a few photos per day	6 satellites	Boulder
DMSP SSJ4 Images	2001	floating: about 100 min	4 satellites	Boulder
Nighttime Lights of the World	2000	no sampling	global	Boulder
Space Weather Events	1975 - 2000	random	global	Boulder

Review date: September 5, 2001
 SPIDR version 2.2 of June 26, 2002

SPIDR News

24.06.02 Australia site

 SPIDR site in Sydney (Australia) is fully operational now

23.04.02 Matlab viewer

MatLab 6.1
 Matlab viewer for SPIDR export format is available now
 >>>>

13.03.02 Export format
 New export format added: one channel for one file, time adapted for matlab

13.02.02 XML data viewer



Stand alone XML data viewer (Wolf) added to SPIDR Tools
 >>>>

13.02.02 Link to SGD-online



Online version of Solar-Geophysical Data magazine added to SPIDR



This interactive documentation will help you to work with SPIDR system. Now please enter your login or register if you are a new user.



If you are a registered SPIDR user, please specify your login here

anonymous

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Registration

Data Types	Available Dates	Initial Sampling	Coverage	Data Server
GOES - Geosynchronous Operational Environmental Satellites	Jan, 1986 - Jul, 2002	1, 5 min	7 satellites	Moscow
OMNI IMF - Interplanetary Magnetic Field	Jan, 1973 - Apr, 2001	1 hr	global	Moscow
IMF minute data	Jul, 1992 - Sep, 2001	1, 5 min	4 satellites	Moscow
Geomagnetic Indices	Jan, 1932 - Mar, 2002	3 hr, 1 day	global	Moscow
Solar Data	Jan, 1610 - Apr, 2002	1 day	global	Moscow
Ionospheric Data	May, 1900 - Sep, 2002	floating: 15 min, 1 hr	218 stations	Moscow
Geomagnetic Data	Jan, 1900 - Sep, 2002	1 min, 1 hr	361 stations (separate for hr & min)	Moscow
SWR Geomagnetic Variations	Mar, 1996 - Dec, 1998	1 min	153 stations	Moscow
HPI NOAA Data	Nov, 1978 - Feb, 2001	floating: about 100 min	9 satellites	Moscow
HPI DMSP Data	Jan, 1983 - Feb, 2001	floating: about 50 min	10 satellites	Moscow
Cosmic Ray Data (preliminary)	Jan, 1999 - Mar, 2002	1 hr	5 stations	Moscow
Cosmic Ray Data (4096 format)	Jan, 1953 - Jun, 2001	1 hr	120 stations	Moscow
Cosmic Ray Data (general format)	Jan, 1951 - Dec, 1999	1 hr	39 stations	Moscow
Sun Images	1991 - 2002	1 day	global	Moscow
DMSP Images	Jun, 1992 - Dec, 2001	floating: a few photos per day	7 satellites	Boulder
DMSP SSSJ4 Images	Feb, 2001 - Sep, 2002	floating: about 100 min	4 satellites	Boulder
Nighttime Lights of the World	2000	no sampling	global	Moscow
Space Weather Events	1975 - 2000	random	global	Moscow

SPIDR News

07.09.02 RSTN database New Radio Solar Telescope Network database was included

06.09.02 SPIDR sites comparison

Now it is possible to compare data holdings from different sites

06.09.02 Detailed metadata inventory

Detailed database inventory for each station-parameter-month combination (number of data records)

06.09.02 Main page auto-update
SPIDR main page data inventory table is updated automatically from the local site metadata

08.08.02 New site in South Africa
SPIDR site in Grahamstown University (South Africa) is fully operational now

02.08.02 Bugrat
Imbedded Bugrat - bug

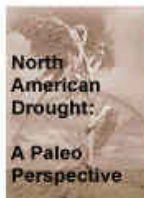
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Examples of Type Three Site

- Content not identical
- Layout reflects regional aspects and programs
- Implemented to encourage regional data exchange
- Builds capacity at mirror site
- Paleoclimatology mirror site

NOAA Paleoclimatology Program

Site Map
What's New!



Welcome to the NOAA Paleoclimatology Program of the [National Climatic Data Center](#), a central location for paleoclimatic data, research, and education located at the [National Geophysical Data Center](#) in Boulder, Colorado.

NOAA Paleoclimatology helps the world share scientific data and information related to climate system variability and predictability.

Our mission is to ensure the international paleoclimate research community meets the scientific goals of programs including [IPCC](#), [IGBP PAGES](#), [WCRP CLIVAR](#), and [NOAA's Climate and Global Change Program](#).

▶ [Research Programs](#)

[Goals](#), [National and International Initiatives](#), [Funding Opportunities](#), [Publications](#), [Staff Directory](#). The Paleoclimatology Program is now a [Branch of the National Climatic Data Center](#).

▶ [Paleoclimatic Data](#)

Access and [Submit Data](#), [Reconstructions](#), [Search by Contributor](#), [Search by Proxy](#), [WDC Mirror Sites](#)

▶ [Paleo Perspectives](#)

How paleoclimatology relates to societally relevant climate issues including [Drought](#) and [Global Warming](#).

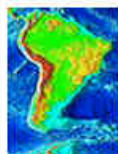
▶ [Education & Outreach](#)

[Introduction to Paleoclimatology](#), [Slidesets](#), [Related Educational Sites](#)

▶ [Other Features](#)

[Site Map](#), [Address Exchange](#), [Free Software](#), [Places of Interest](#), [What's New](#), [Paleoclimatology Discussion List](#), [Awards](#), [Privacy](#)





Servidor Regional de los Centros Mundiales de Datos ICSU

ICSU World Data Centers Regional Server



- ▶ [WDC de Paleoclimatología](#)
- ▶ [Centro Regional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas \(CRICYT\)](#)
- ▶ [Latin American Pollen Database \(LAPD\) Newsletter](#) Volumen 2, No. 1 - Junio 2002
- ▶ [IAI Climate Variability from Treeline Environments](#)



WDC for Paleoclimatology Mirror Site

Home • Research • Data • Education • What's New • Features • Perspectives • Site Map • Mirrors

CRICYT, Mendoza

Data Access & Data Submission

Please Cite Data Contributors!!!

[Contributing Data](#)

NEW [Paleotempestology Resource Center](#).

Featured new data sets are listed on our [What's New](#) page.

[Obtaining Climatic Reconstructions](#)

Recent contributions are also [Listed Chronologically](#).

[Obtaining Data by Contributor](#)

[Unable to find a particular Dataset?](#)

WDC Paleo Data is also [mirrored](#) at several sites around the world.

Obtaining Data by Discipline

- [Borehole Data](#)
- [Climate Forcing](#)
- [Corals and Sclerosponges](#)
- [Fauna](#)
- [Historical](#)
- [Ice Cores](#)
- [Insecta](#)
- [Lake Levels](#)
- [Loess](#)
- [Paleoclimatic Modeling](#)
- [Paleolimnology](#)
- [Paleomagnetism](#)
- [Paleoceanography](#)
- [Plant Macrofossils](#)
- [Pollen](#)
- [Speleothems](#)
- [Tree Ring](#)
- [Other Paleo Data](#)

Please Cite Data Contributors!

All data in the WDC-A archive is contributed by research scientists. Contributors and references are provided in Readme files, PaleoVu memo files, or data file headers. Click for a [Sample Data Citation](#).

How to Find Data:

All the data we have are ordered in directories (data by contributor) that can be accessed via the web and by anonymous FTP. Much (but not all) of our data have been placed in relational databases that can be queried to retrieve data via our www forms. The contents of the relational databases are also available as ASCII files in directories (data by discipline) that can be accessed via the Web and anonymous FTP.

Searching for Subsets of Data

- [All Paleoclimatology Data Search](#)

