



# DC-NET WP3



*New services workshop*

## Presentation of the panel who contributed to the survey

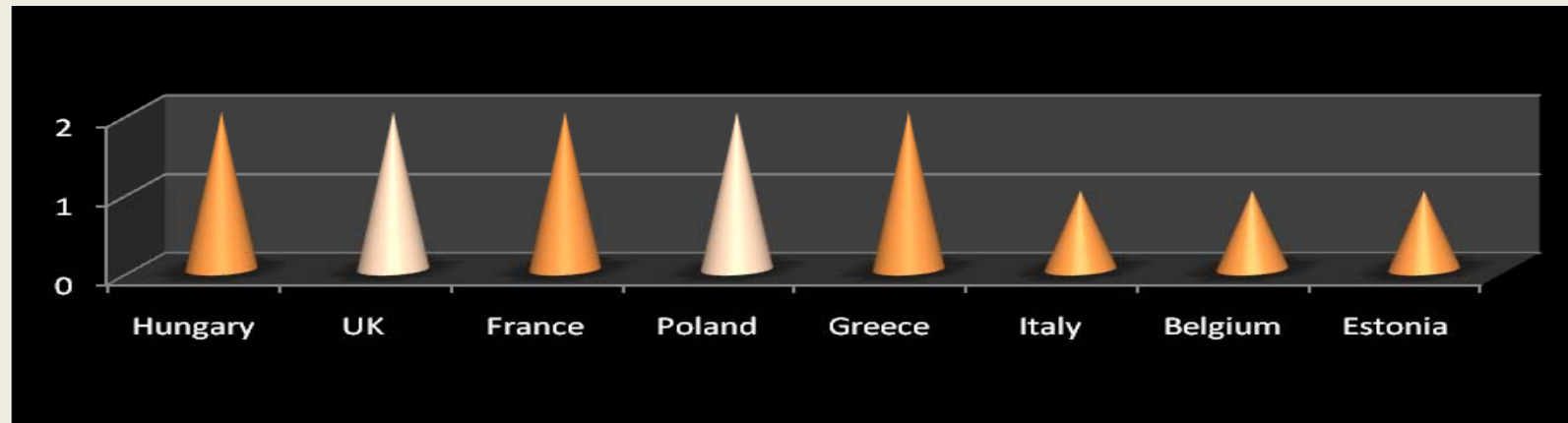
Aurélie AUDEVAL - Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication



## A qualitative survey

- **A moderate amount of interviewed persons**
  - 1 Questionnaire was disseminated to 20 researchers
  - 13 researchers answered within the delay
- **Based on the researchers and not on the research centres**
  - => Evaluation of the available equipment but also of its use

## National origin

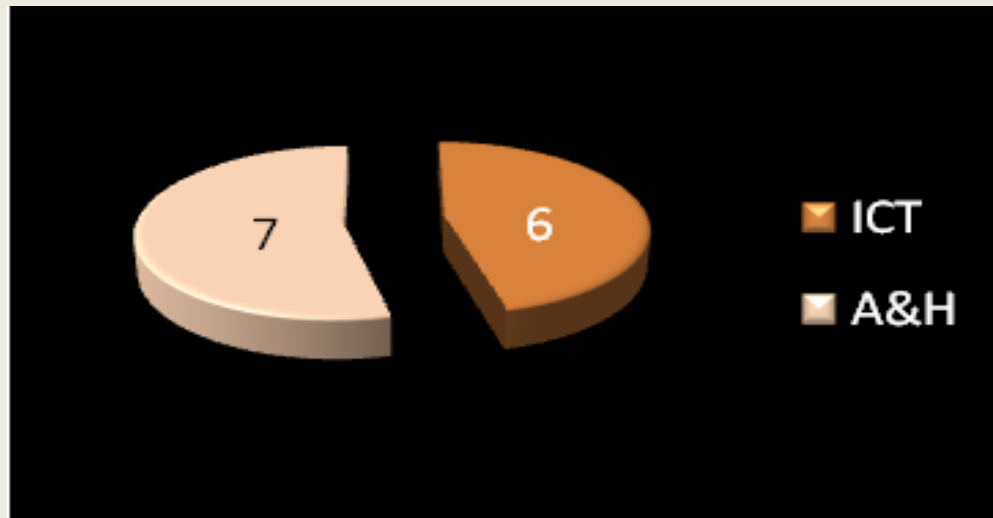


*National origin of the research centres panel  
non stakeholders of DC NET)*

*(light orange =*

- A non relevant criteria for the analysis due to the small size of our panel. No relation made with the gathered information.
- But a precious information to notice that the services are mapped on an european level.

## Domain of research

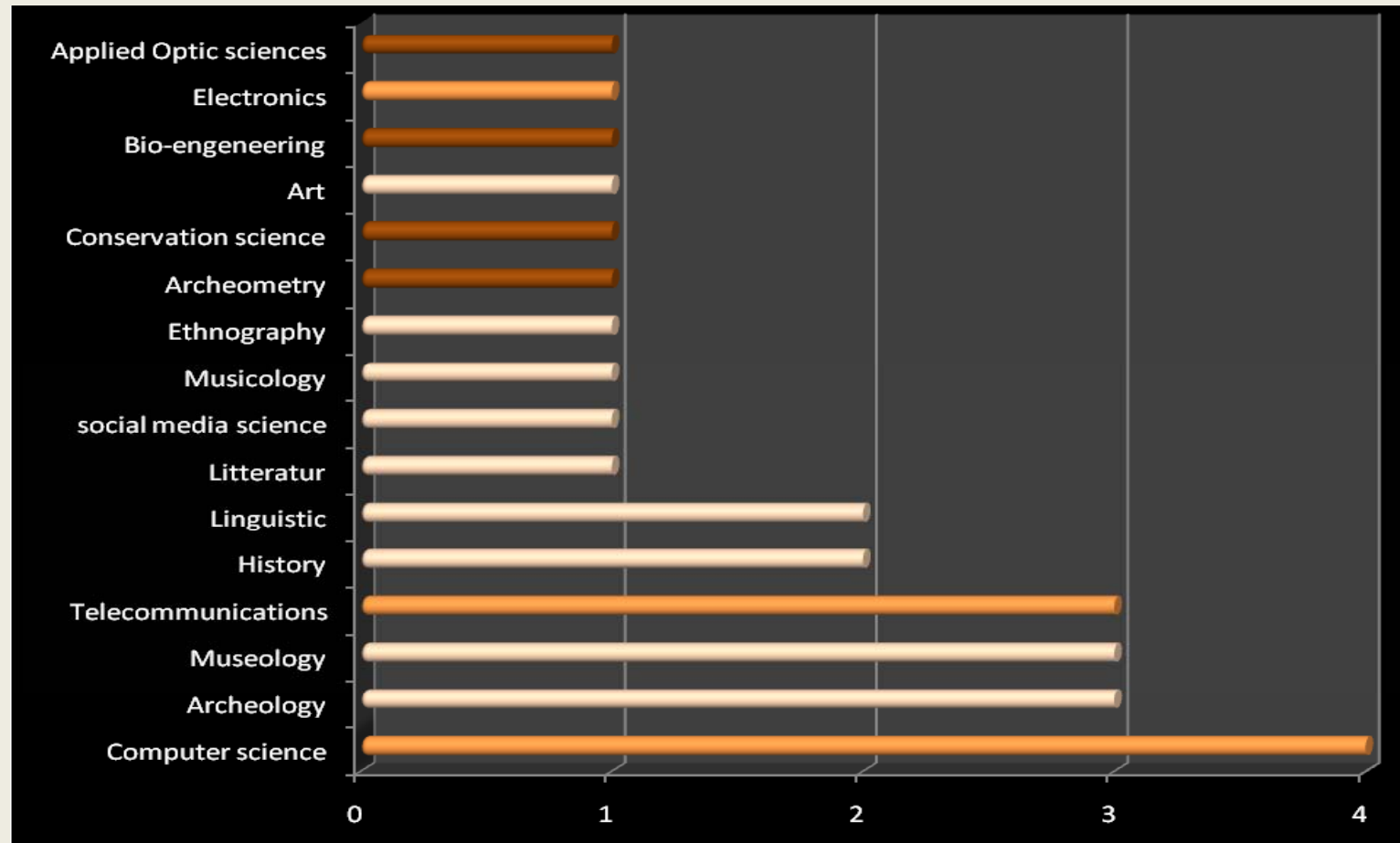


*Main research domain of the interviewed researchers.*

- **Balanced panel regarding the domain of research**
  - **Main analysis criteria**
- => needs more precisions**



## Domain of research



*Disciplines concerned by the activities of the research centres panel (light orange: A&H – orange: ICT – brown : Hard sciences)*



## Domain of research

**By this non quantitative survey, we can conclude:**

- **The DCH concerns several disciplines**
- **The A&H concerns especially a wide variety of disciplines**



## Question

***Due to the variety of disciplines in A&H,  
will the A&H research domain have  
a broader need for specific services?***



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## The existing use and the availability of Basic digital services

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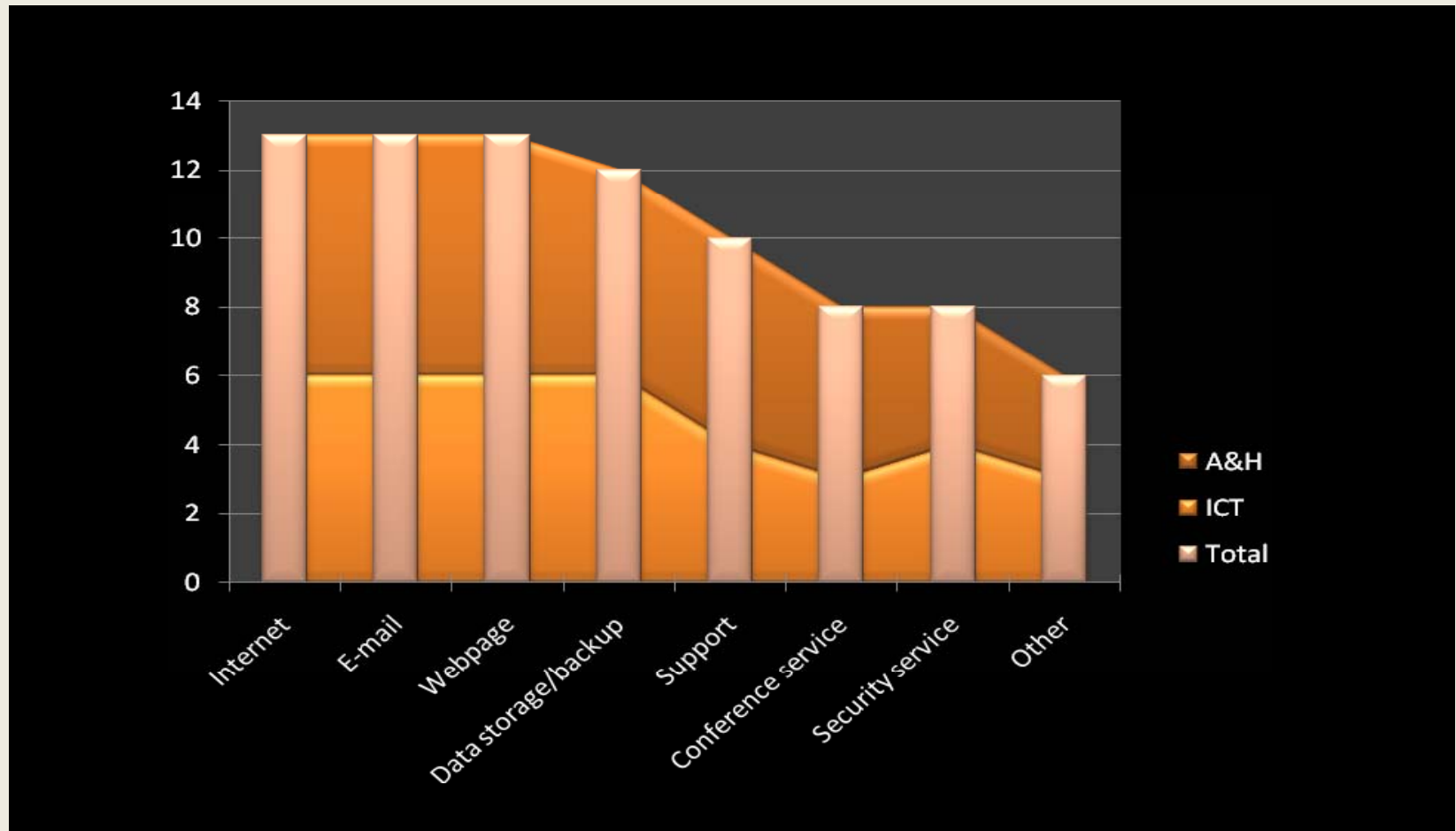


## Definition

### ***Basic digital services***

These are generic digital services that can be used by any structure, independently of its nature (research, culture, etc...): Internet access, email, Web page, data storage and back up, technical support, conference service, security service.

## Availability of basic digital services



*Available basic digital services*



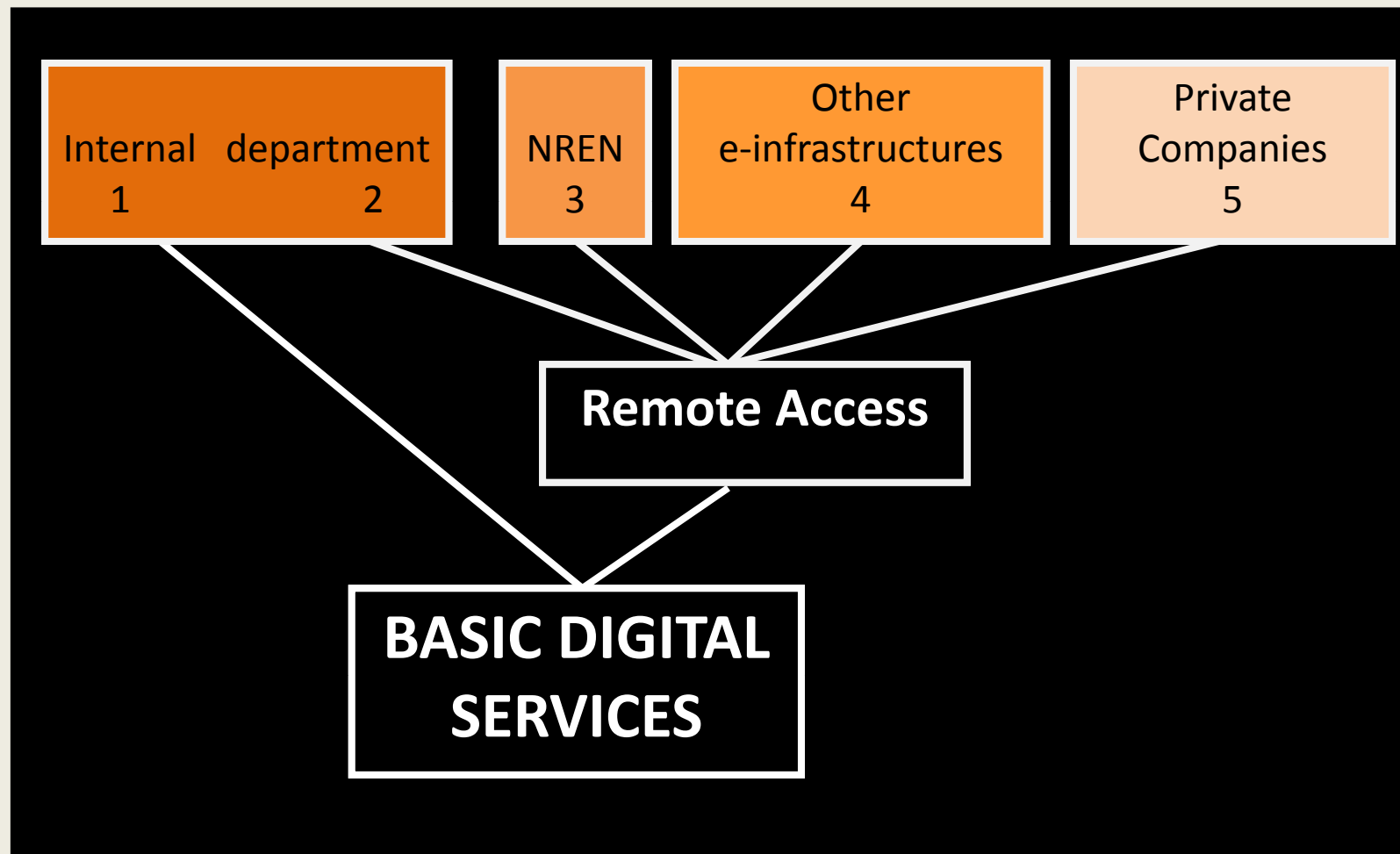
## **Availability of basic digital services**

**A good availability of basic digital services:**

- **Network is the better basic service provided: all the researchers have access to Internet, E-mail, Webpage.**
- **Datastorage/Backup (12), Support (10), conference service, security service (8) are also present in the majority of the centres.**

**=> But not perfect !**

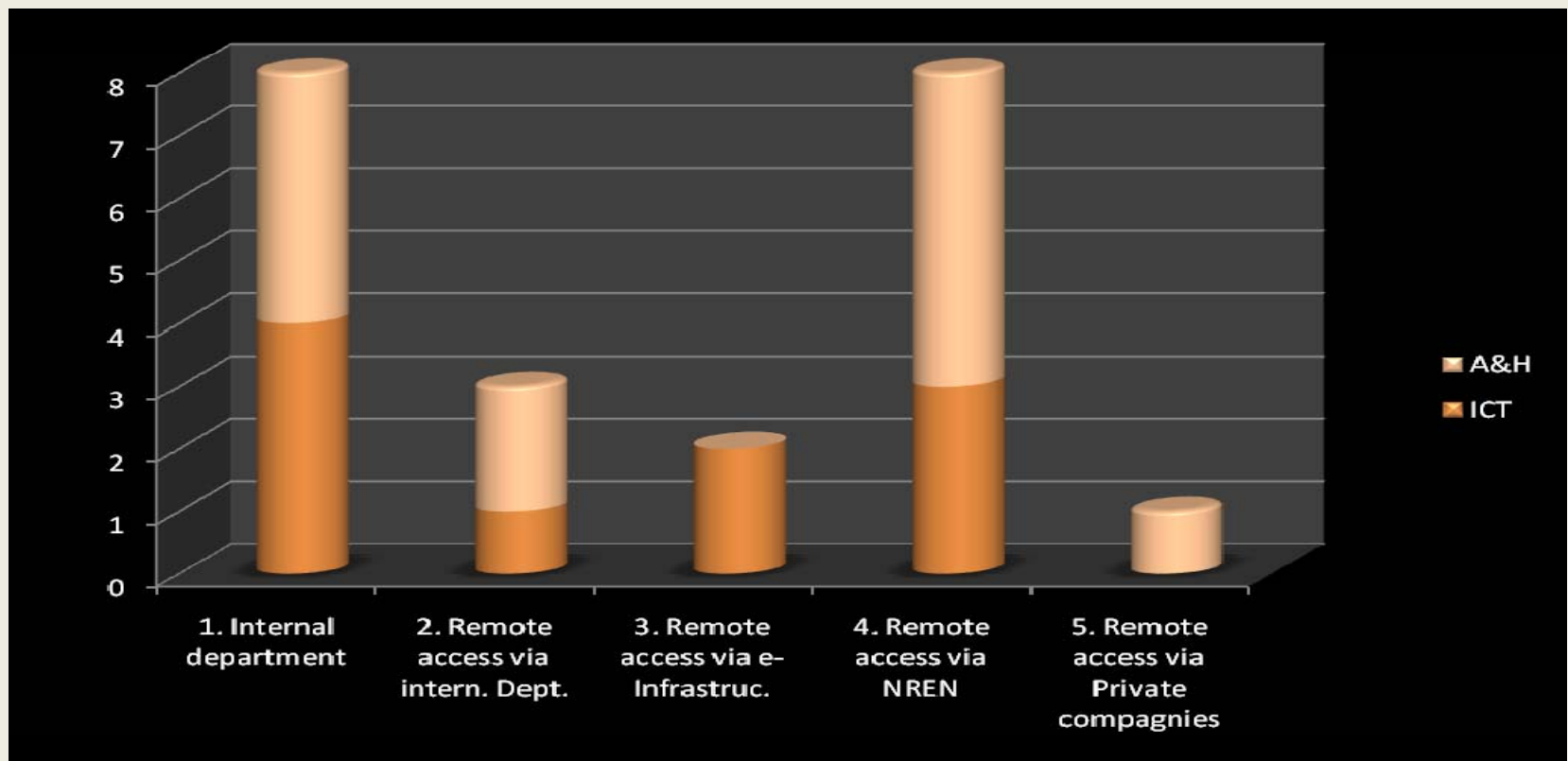
# Providing ways



*Providing ways of basic services*



## Providing ways of basic digital services



*Type of providers of basic services within the research centre panel*



## Providing ways of basic digital services

### 2 different aspects:

**Remote access:** most of the services are offered by a department not directly attached to the research centre itself. Ex. Computer service of a University is offering a remote access.

**Internal/external provider:** There are as many services provided by an external structure as services provided by internal departments



## Internet, connectivity and speed

**Situation strongly varies from one centre to another.**

*Example:*

- *Greek e-infrastructure GRNET is connected through GEANT at 2Gb/s,*
- *Faculty of Political Sciences and International Studies in Poland is connected with a speed of 2,5Mb/s.*

**=> Unsurprisingly, the Polish centre is not using any e-infrastructure for its basic digital services, including Internet access.**

**=> The relation between the quality of services and the connection with an e-infrastructure seems to be deeply related.**



## Questions

- Is the multiplication of different kinds of providers a good thing, offering at the same time the quality and power of e-infrastructure and the flexibility and specificity of a local solution?
- Should we see the development of local solutions as well as the use of private companies as a sign of lack of development in public e-infrastructures?
- Is the use of e-infrastructure a guarantee for quality, at least in terms of power? (cf. example of connectivity)