Managing automated access:

Experience from Observatorio Astrofísico de Javalambre (OAJ)

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Observatorio Astrofísico de Javalambre



- Spanish astronomical ICTS (Unique Science and Technology Infrastructure)
- Located at Javalambre mountain range in Teruel, Spain
- Managed by CEFCA (Center for Studies of Physics of the Cosmos of Aragon)
- Conceived for carrying out large-scale photometric sky surveys:
 - J-PLUS and J-PAS
- ~ 20% of observing time allocated to the broader scientific community:
 - Legacy projects and open time projects



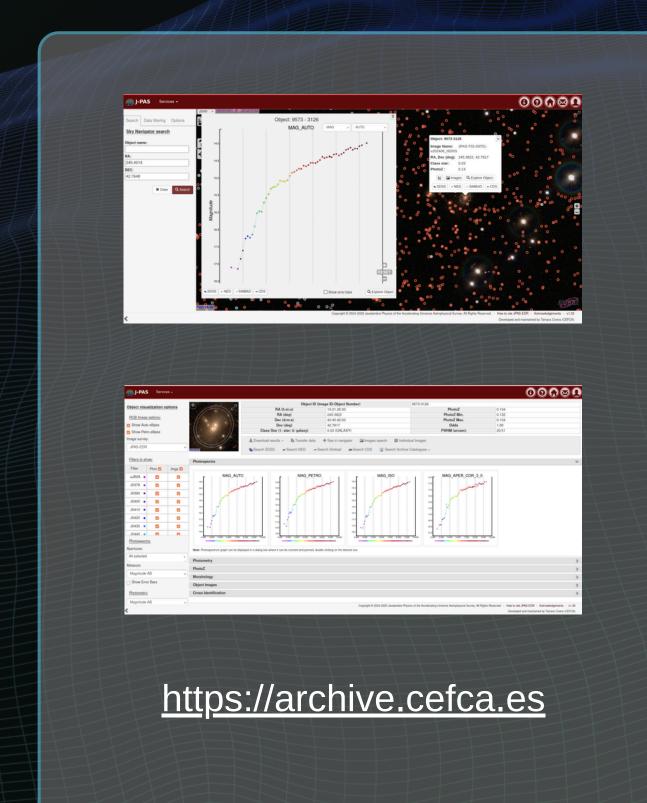
Observatorio Astrofísico de Javalambre

- Provides access to its data through the CEFCA
 Catalogues Portal
 - Developed and hosted in CEFCA/OAJ
- Access services:
 - Web interface services
 - Virtual Observatory (VO) services:
 - TAP, SIAP, SCS, HiPS



- Public data:
 - Open to all scientists and general public
- Collaborative data:
 - Restricted to members of each project







General Considerations on Automated Access

Large-scale surveys require working with massive datasets.

Scientists **increasingly use automated access** to efficiently query and analyze these datasets.

Non-astronomical automated clients (bots, AI tools) can also access these services, especially public datasets.

- AI systems: user queries or independently to train models.



Unexpected load and quality-of-service impacts



Need for protective strategies



OAJ: Benefits of Collaborative Protection 300 BIRIS



- CEFCA/OAJ benefits from the protection and support of RedIRIS, the Spanish academic and research network.
- RedIRIS provides **security and incident response** services for its member institutions.
- This collaborative approach represents a collective defense model that complements local service management.



Sinmalos ("NoMalicious")

Institutions

- Analyze its traffic, detect IPs with malicious behavior and share them.
- Can directly integrate these IP reputation lists into their security systems to block or mitigate malicious traffic.

OAJ: High-Load user experience

"Even with protections, unexpected events occur"

Real experience

- September 2024: some of our services became very slow and
 - Certain requests returned 403 error.
- Logs revealed one IP performing very massive requests.
- IP belonged to a university (it seemed to be a legitimate user].
- We updated our security policy:
 - Limit number of requests per second/IP per service
 - Send a friendly message when exceeded
- Days later, the user contacted us: we explained the usage limits and how to proceed.

Conclusions

- Astronomical services may be accessed by automated clients requiring thoughtful strategies.
- Automation can impact performance, even for legitimate users.
- Collaboration across institutions is key for proactive protection and shared knowledge.
- Proactive monitoring, service-specific rate-limiting, and clear communication help ensure service reliability.
 - Security measures must be tailored to each service.
- Challenges to keep in mind:
 - Distinguishing between attacks, intensive AI usage and legitimate users.
 - Deciding who to block while avoiding false positives.



"Finding the right balance between protecting services and supporting legitimate users is key"

