

Status of Grid Interoperation Now (GIN) Interoperability Activities

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OGF Workshop, 2007-12-10
e-Science 2007 Conference, Bangalore, India



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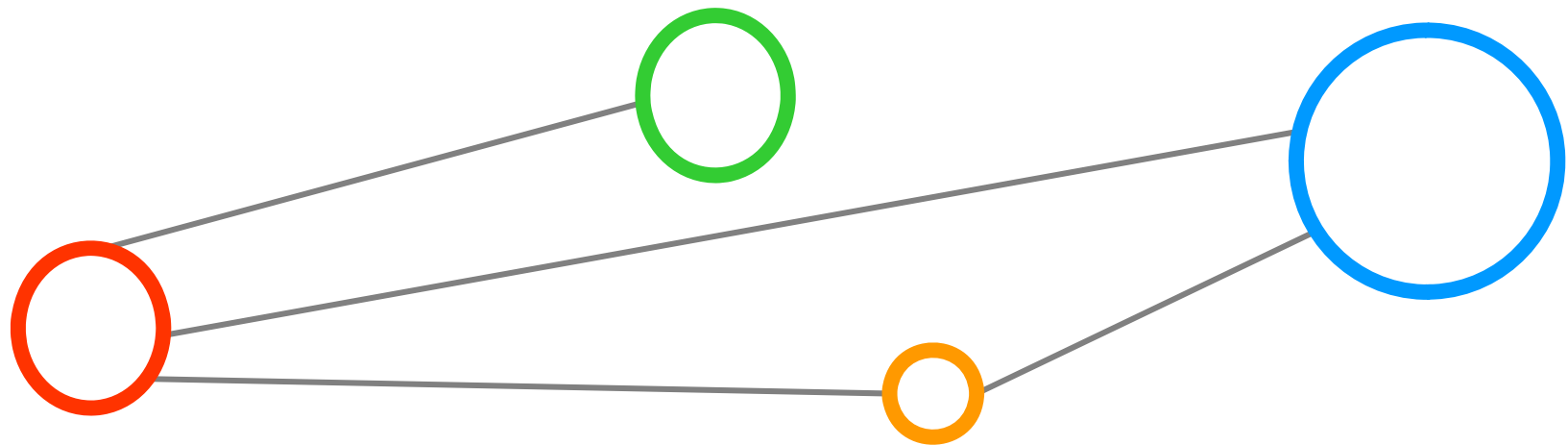


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Outline

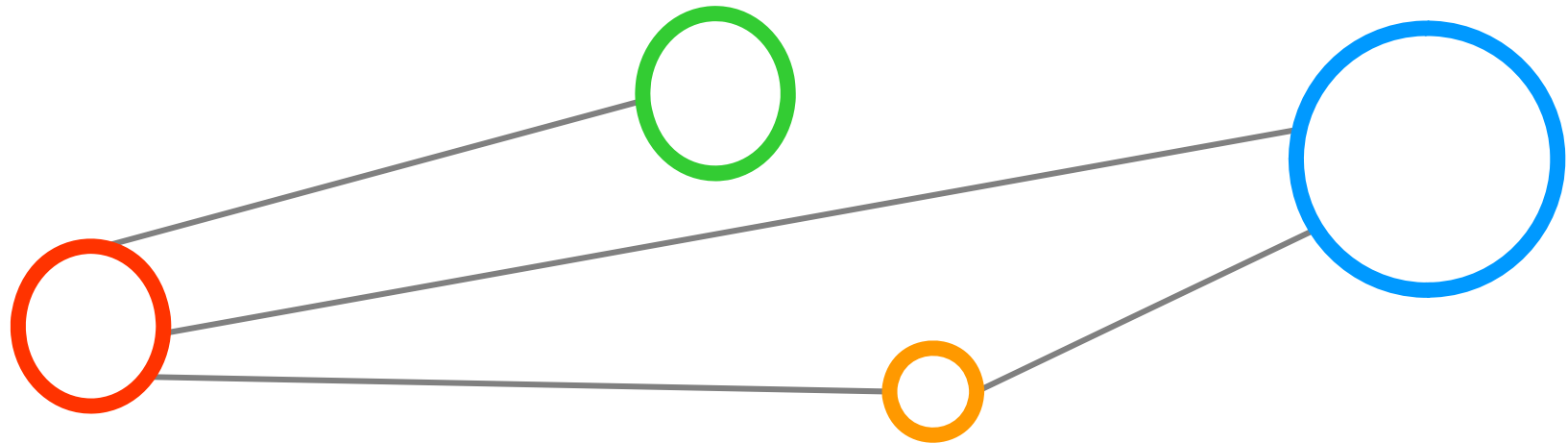


Outline



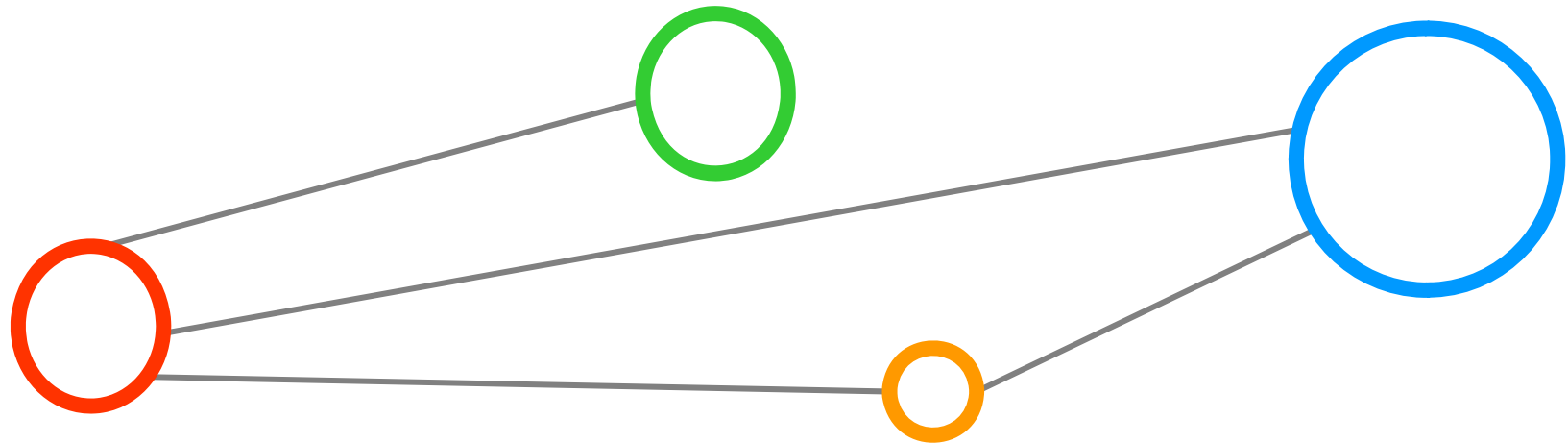
- Motivation: Interdisciplinary e-Science & Interoperability
- Introduction: OGF GIN Group
 - Difference between Interoperation & Interoperability
- Overview of GIN Activities
 - Software Providers Meets GIN and Standards
 - SC06 and SC07 set of demonstrations
- Lessons Learned
 - SC Demos, OGF Experience Documents & Group Spin-offs
- Future Work & Conclusions
- References & Acknowledgements
- **More Interoperability/Interoperation @e-Science 2007**

Motivation



- Interdisciplinary e-Science is evolving...
 - Increasing complexity of Grid applications that embrace multiple physical models (i.e. multi-physics)
 - Usage of farming (embarrassingly parallel) in combination of usage of large scale supercomputers (massively parallel) in one scientific scenario
 - e-Scientists consider a larger range of scales (i.e. multi-scale)
 - Creating a steadily growing demand for compute power (and storage)
- Different ‘types’ of non-interoperable e-Infrastructures...
 - Often oriented towards specific types of computational resources
 - E.g. Enabling Grids for e-Science (EGEE) Infrastructure EGEE [7]
 - Access to embarrassingly parallel computing systems
 - Suitable for farming applications (not high interconnectivity required)
 - E.g. Distributed European Infrastructure for Supercomputing Applications (DEISA), TeraGrid Infrastructure DEISA [3] TeraGrid [6]
 - Access to massively parallel computing systems (i.e. supercomputers)
- e-Scientists can not use one client to access them

Introduction: OGF GIN



Introduction: OGF GIN (1)



- Many production Grids have begun to offer production services to end-users in the past several years
 - E.g. EGEE, DEISA, D-Grid, NGS, TeraGrid, NAREGI, NGDF,...
 - Increasing number of (scientific) application projects that require access to a wide variety of resources in multiple e-Infrastructures
- The purpose of the Grid Interoperation Now (GIN) Community group of OGF is...

GIN-CG [5]

 - ...to manage and demonstrate a set of interoperation efforts among production Grids and e-Science infrastructures
 - E.g. Supercomputing 2006 and 2007 demonstrations of activities
 - ...to provide lessons learned from production experience of certain standards to numerous OGF standardization groups
 - E.g. Job Submission Description Language (JSDL)

Anjomshoaa et al. [10]
 - ... to point to areas where emerging standards have to be improved or are needed/missing at all
 - E.g. GLUE Information schema

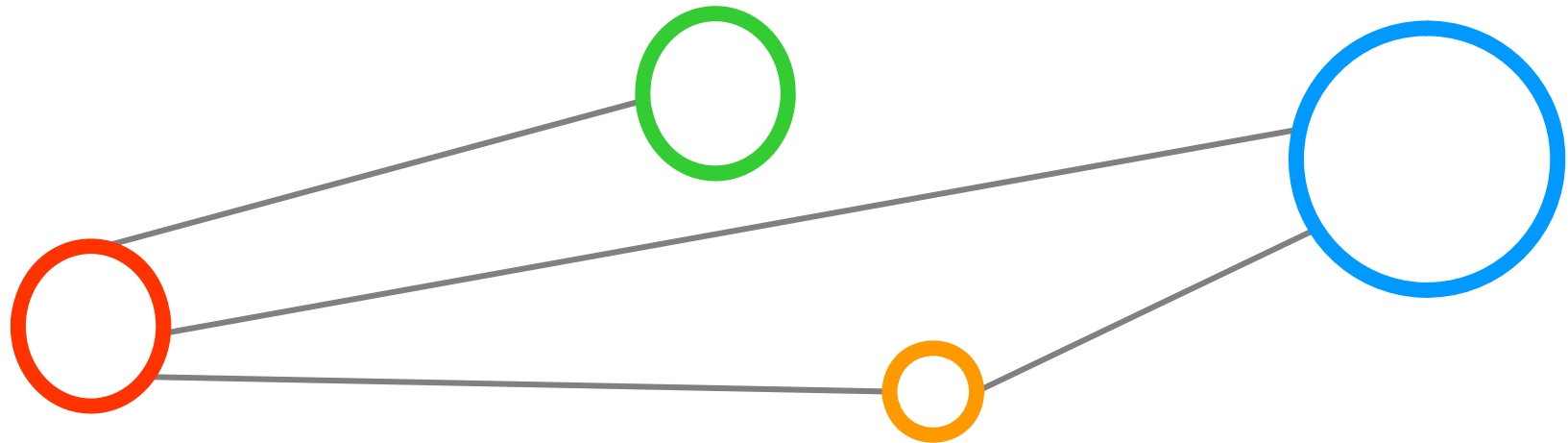
GLUE [23]

Introduction: OGF GIN (2)



- Why Grid INTEROPERATION Now (GIN) ?
 - We defined a difference between interoperability & interoperation
- Interoperation
 - Defined as what needs to be done to get production Grid and e-Science infrastructures to work together as a short-term solution
 - Use of much existing technologies and workarounds available
 - Often solutions that work with a specific technology version A and B
 - Not the perfect solution, but mostly the fastest one until standards are mature enough
- Interoperability
 - Defined as the native ability of Grids and Grid technologies to interact directly via common open standards in the near future
 - Within production e-Science infrastructures a rather long-term solution (but right solution able to sustain the interactions)
 - E.g. OGSA-Basic Execution Services (BES) an interesting standard, but not yet well adopted by Grid middleware providers **Foster et al. [11]**
 - Solutions are sustained because technologies are compliant with interface

Overview of GIN Activities



SW Providers meets GIN/OGF



- Event at the Open Grid Forum 21 Convention in Seattle
- Title: Software Providers Meets GIN and Standards
 - Attempted to discuss various topics that matter for production e-Infrastructures, middleware providers and standard groups
 - Panel Session held at OGF21 – “full room of the right people”
 - Many non GIN-members have stated much positive feedback about the session
 - E.g. Ravi Madduri (Globus Developer): “Best session ever had at an OGF”
- Panel Questions:
 - <https://forge.gridforum.org/sf/wiki/do/viewPage/projects.gin/wiki/OGF21SoftwareForumPanelSession>
- Participating Middleware Developers:
 - Globus, UNICORE, Condor, OMII-UK, GRIA, SRB/iRODS,...
- Participating Middleware Enhancers:
 - ARC, gLite, NAREGI, CROWN, VDT, OMII-Europe, ...
- *Debriefing of this event at OGF22 in Cambridge*

SC06 and SC07 Demos



- OGF GIN organized a set of demonstrations between production Grids and e-Infrastructures
 - Supercomputing 2006 in Tampa, ... USA
 - Supercomputing 2007 in Reno, NV, USA
 - <http://forge.gridforum.org/sf/wiki/do/viewPage/projects.gin/wiki/GINSuperComputing2007>
 - *We try to keep on doing this event...*
(early plans for Supercomputing 2008 in Austin, TX, USA)
- Two approaches for demonstrations evolved
- (1) production
 - Using proprietary protocols and description languages for interactions
 - E.g. gLite proprietary Job Definition Language (JDL) & UNICORE 5 proprietary Abstract Job Description (AJO) interoperoperation for job submits
- (2) emerging standards
 - Using certain standards that are potentially mature enough to be used within real production e-Science Infrastructures in very near future
 - E.g. OGSA-BES, Usage Record Format (URF)

gLite [2]

UNICORE [1]

R. Mach et al. [12]

SRB/SRM Island Interoperability



- Storage Resource Broker (SRB) SRB [8]
 - Manage sets of data, logical and physical file names, etc. SRM [9]
- Storage Resource Manager (SRM) implementations
 - Implementations of SRM interface specification, manage data
- Goal: File transfer between SRB and SRM
- Approach: Using OGF's GridFTP specification as file transfer protocol
 - The trick is to use a GridFTP server developed for SRB
 - Endow it with an 'SRM information system', and to pretend it is a so-called "Classic Storage Element."
 - This permits gLite tools, both the File Transfer Service (FTS) and the so-called lcg-utils, to transfer files between SRMs and SRBs
 - Basically no development effort was required FTS [25]

gLite AMGA Metadata Catalogue



- gLite-AMGA metadata catalogue gLite-AMGA [15]
 - Provides access to relational data(bases) on the Grid
 - Developed and used within the EGEE infrastructure
- WS-DAIR specification of OGF M. Antonioletti et al. [16]
 - WS – Database Access and Integration (DAI) Relational
 - Specification for standardized data(base) access
- Goal: Standardized data access for (different versions of) gLite AMGA Metadata catalogue
- Approach: Using OGF's WS-DAIR specification as standardized access to the gLite AMGA
 - Interoperation by implementation of a WS-DAIR compatible interface for AMGA

DEISA & Australian Grid Interop



- Distributed European Infrastructure for Supercomputing Applications (DEISA) DEISA [3]
 - Uses UNICORE 5 Grid middleware as access to supercomputers
 - Developed the DESHL UNICORE Command line interface
- Australian Grid Australian Grid [4]
 - Uses Grid Resource Allocation Manager technology of Globus
- Goal: Enable a cross-Grid scientific application job submission based on NAMD molecular dynamics suite and outcome retrieval afterwards
- Approach: Using a common standard to create standardized job formats submitted to both Grids and retrieve outcome via standardized file transfer SAGA-Core [19]
 - DESHL uses OGF's Simple API for Grid Applications (SAGA)
 - Jobs in OGF's Job Submission and Description Language (JSDL)
 - File transfer via OGF's GridFTP specification

Information Interoperation (1)



- Berkeley Database Information Index (BDII) BDII [20]
 - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) - based RFC4511 [22]
 - Information system capable of holding information
- Grid Laboratory Uniform Environment (GLUE) 1.2
 - Common information schema, used in e-Infrastructures
 - Version 2.0 is currently developed by the GLUE-WG of OGF
- Goal: Translate information from all existing production Grid infrastructures in order to populate a single information resource about it
- Approach: Using the GLUE 1.2 specification as information schema for a BDII that contains information from 9 production Grid infrastructures
 - EGEE, DEISA, OSG, NDGF, NAREGI, TeraGrid, Pragma, NGS, APAC

OSG [30]

NAREGI [31]

PRAGMA [32]

NGS [33]

APAC [4]

Information Interoperation (2)

- Information was used to show the location of the computing centres in Google Earth that implies the current Grid landscape for the production Grids



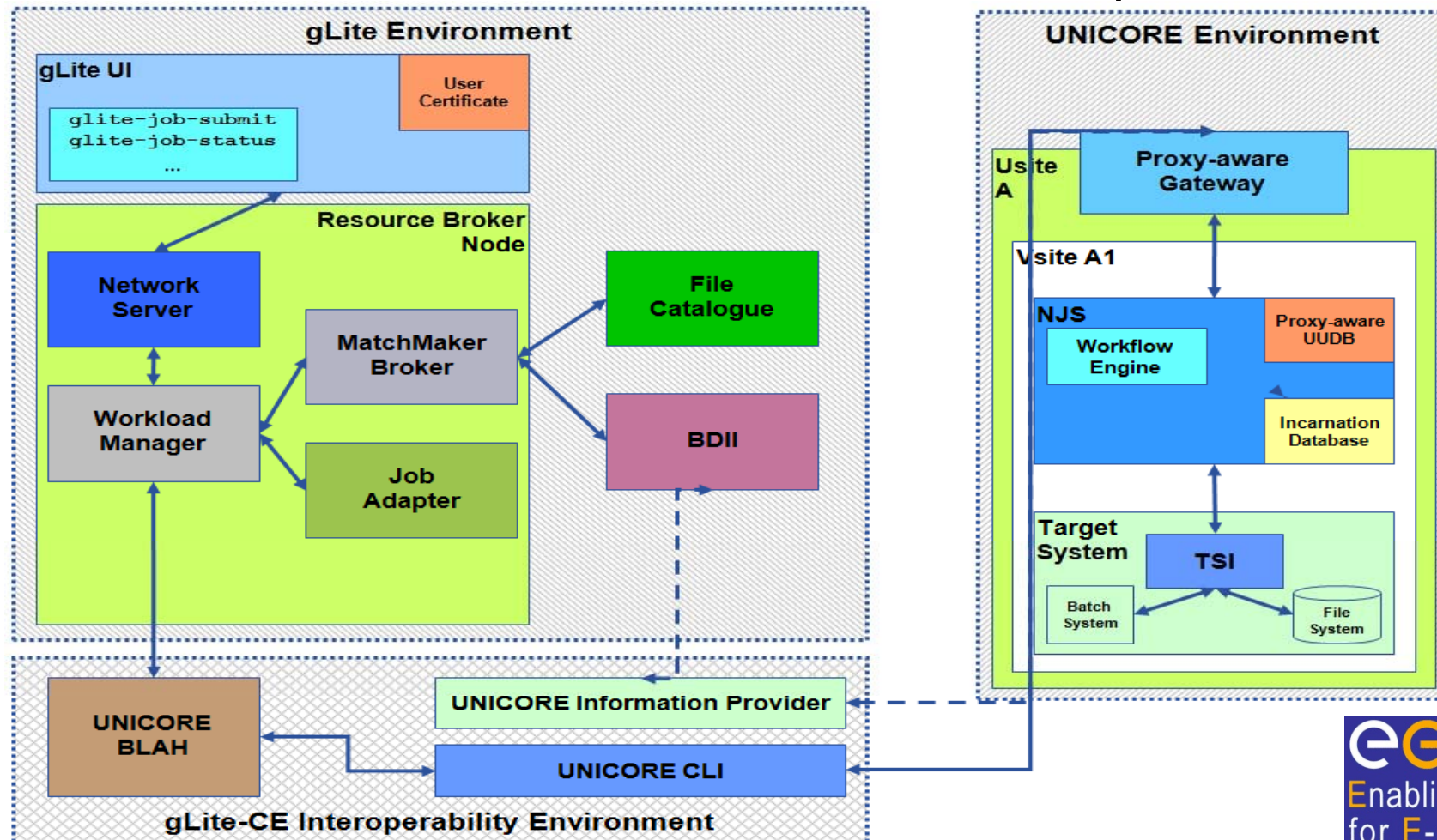
gLite – UNICORE Interoperation



- Non Web services-based gLite Grid middleware gLite [2]
 - Production middleware of the EGEE infrastructure
 - Used to access embarassingly parallel systems (pc pools, etc.)
- UNICORE 5 UNICORE [1]
 - Production middleware of the DEISA infrastructure
 - Used to access large massively parallel systems (supercomputer)
- Goal: Enable a job submission from gLite to UNICORE in order to get in EGEE access to DEISA supercomputers
- Approach: Using an interoperation tweaked gLite computing element that forwards jobs to the UNICORE Grid for their execution on supercomputers
 - Interoperation as a short-term achievement (no standards)
 - One specific version of gLite is interoperable with one specific version of UNICORE (if a version will change interoperation gone)

gLite – UNICORE Interoperation

- Outcome of EGEE SA3 Activity: Security tweaks have realized this short-term solution for interoperation



gLite – UNICORE Interoperability



- Web services-enabled CREAM-BES of gLite middleware
 - CREAM is the access interface to a gLite computing element
 - In near future part of production gLite used in EGEE infrastructure
- Web serviced-based UNICORE 6
 - Extremely fast HPC-driven Grid middleware
 - In near future part of production middleware usable in DEISA
- Goal: Enable a sustainable cross-Grid job submission from gLite to UNICORE and vice versa
- Approach: Using a standardized job submission interface with a typical infrastructure security setup
 - OGSA – Basic Execution Services (BES) interface within UNICORE 6 and CREAM → CREAM - BES (gLite)
 - Virtual Organization Membership Service (VOMS) compliant with OASIS Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)

VOMS [26]

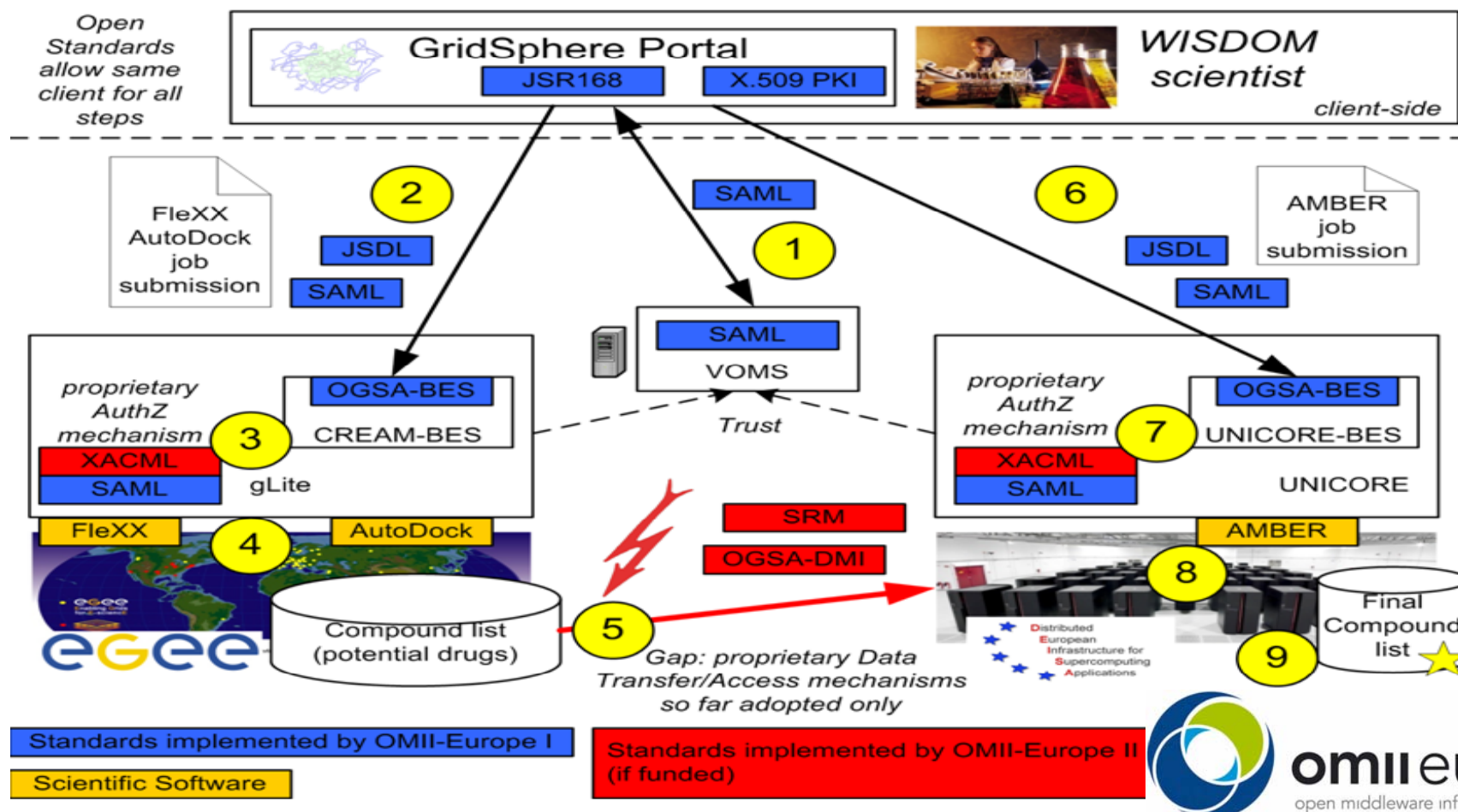
SAML [27]

gLite – UNICORE Interoperability



- Long-term Standard-based sustained interoperability between gLite and UNICORE

OMII-Europe [13]



GIN Portals



- P-Grade Portals P-Grade [29]
 - Parallel Grid Run-time and Application Development Environment
 - Service rich graphical environment for development, execution and monitoring of data-driven Grid applications
- Used within national and international e-Infrastructure
 - UK NGS, HunGrid, Turkish Grid, etc.
 - International VOs like EGEE and SEE-Grid
- Goal: Enable access to different production Grid and e-Infrastructures using the same client
- Approach: Using the P-GRADE portal environment and develop adapters for it accessing different services within multiple Grids
 - Demonstration showed common end-users workflows
 - Using Grid Execution Management for Legacy Code Applications (GEMLCA)

GEMLCA [28]

GIN Portals



- Outcome of P-Grade developer alliance
- Testing the port of applications

[Link to Geoffrey's talk](#)

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "GridSphere Portal - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays the URL: <https://gin-portal.cpc.wmin.ac.uk:8080/gridsphere/gridsphere;jsessionid=735843845393C908769C58FB538A5BC07ck>. The browser's bookmarks bar includes links to Westminster, Blackboard, FileLinX, InfoLinX, Library Catalogue, Past Exam Papers, and others. The main content area features the "P-GRADE" logo, the University of Westminster logo, and the MTA SZTAKI logo. Below the logos, there are tabs for "GridSphere", "GT4/GEMLCA Monitor", and "GIN VO Information". The "GT4/GEMLCA Monitor" tab is active, displaying the "ServiceGroup Overview" page. This page provides a brief overview of Web Services and/or WS-Resources that are members of a WS-ServiceGroup. It states: "This WS-ServiceGroup has 44 direct entries, 44 in whole hierarchy." Below this text is a table with three columns: "Resource Type", "ID", and "Information". The table lists various GEMLCA resource tests and their corresponding URLs. The table is as follows:

Resource Type	ID	Information
gmtgemcalistcodes	161.74.12.24	GTT Probe "gmtgemcalistcodes" for https://161.74.12.24:9000/wsrf/services/grid-compute.cpc.wmin.ac.uk
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3106/wsrf/services/maverick.tacc.utexas.edu
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3101/wsrf/services/gn6.cluster.cpc.wmin.ac.uk
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3114/wsrf/services/testwulf.hpcc.ttu.edu
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3100/wsrf/services/node40.cluster.cpc.wmin.ac.uk
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3107/wsrf/services/tg-login1.sdsc.teragrid.org
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3115/wsrf/services/ouhepl.nhn.ou.edu
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3104/wsrf/services/tg-grid.uc.teragrid.org
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3103/wsrf/services/grid-hg.ncsa.teragrid.org
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3112/wsrf/services/tbl0.grid.iu.edu
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3109/wsrf/services/citgrid3.cacr.caltech.edu
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3116/wsrf/services/cms-xen9.fnal.gov
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3105/wsrf/services/th1.uits.iupui.edu
GEMLCA	161.74.83.51	GEMLCA resource test for https://161.74.83.51:3113/wsrf/services/t2dev-01.uchicago.edu

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including "4. Unknown A...", "Skype™ - teg...", "2 SSH Secur...", "Exceed", "gt3", "3 Microsoft ...", and "GridSphere ...". The system clock in the bottom right corner shows the time as 12:56.

w.ogf.org

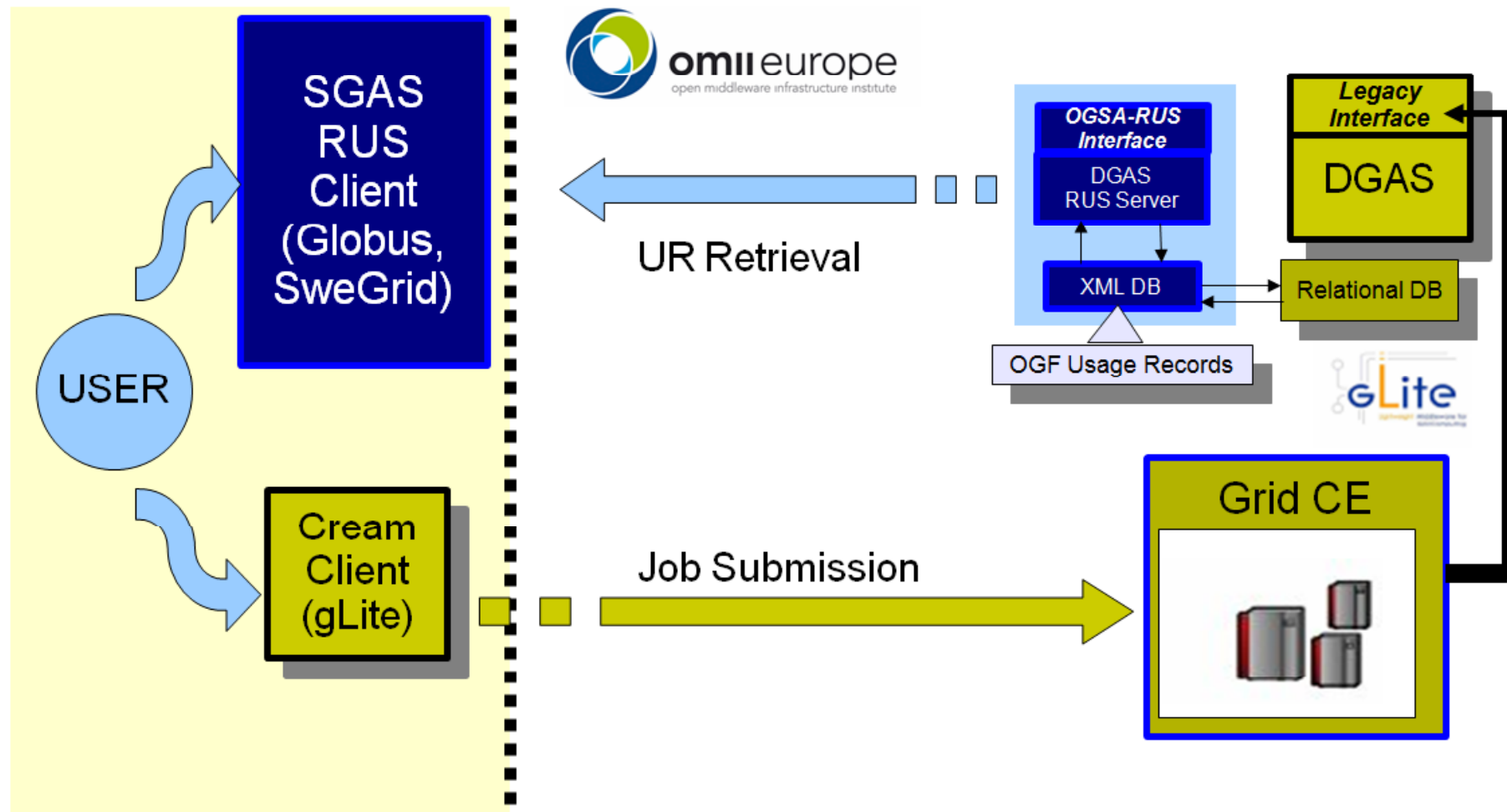
Usage Record Format Interop



- Distributed Grid Accounting Systems (DGAS) DGAS [17]
 - Accounting System of gLite
- Swedish Grid Accounting System (SGAS) SGAS [18]
 - Accounting System of SweGrid and Globus Tech Preview
- Goal: Enable cross-Grid end-user usage records exchange between gLite-based and Globus-based Grids
- Approach: Using OGF's Usage Record Format (URF) and emerging OGF's OGSA – Resource Usage Service (RUS) specifications OGSA-RUS [21]
 - DGAS (gLite) and SGAS (Globus TechPreview) have been augmented with these standards within the OMII-Europe project
 - UNICORE 6 also adopts these standards in OMII-Europe
 - Aligned with this demo was a URF/OGSA-RUS-based monitoring application LLview (hence, UNICORE 6 should be also interoperable but not tested yet)

Usage Record Format Interop

- Accounting could be an interesting new area of OGF in the next years...



GridFTP2 and other interops

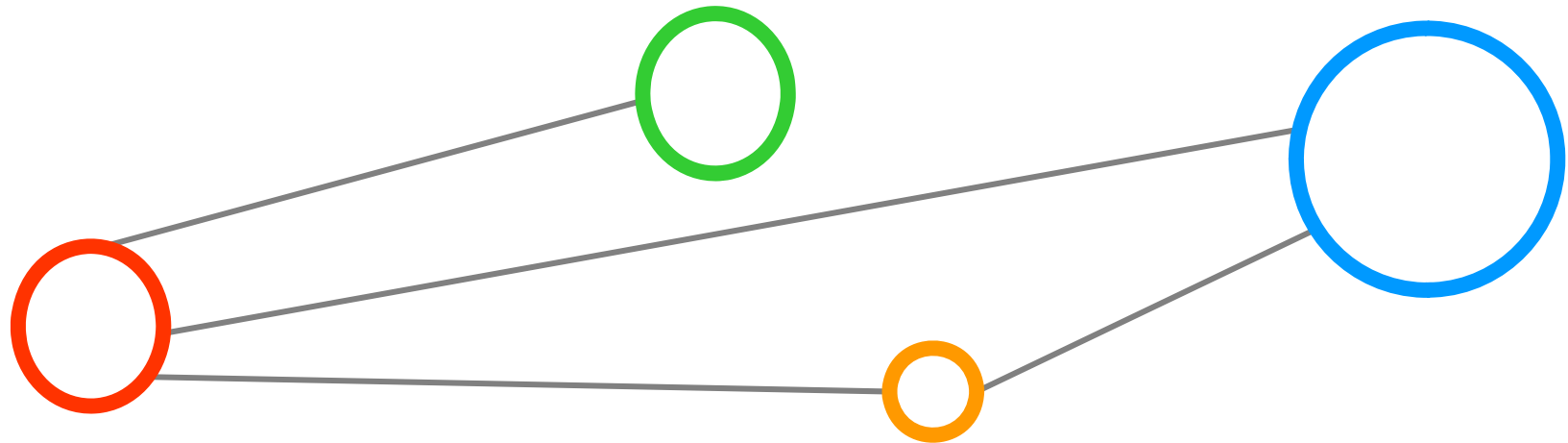


- GridFTP2 standard specification is emerging
 - Implemented in dCache, Globus C and Java client libraries
- Goal: Enable interoperable file transfers between these systems
- Approach: Using OGF's GridFTP2 specification
 - Interoperation was shown by the NDGF at Supercomputing

I. Mandrichenko et al. [14]

- *Finally, other interoperations are evolving in numerous participating production Grid and e-Science infrastructures...*

Lessons Learned



Lessons Learned (1)

[Link to Geoffrey's talk](#)

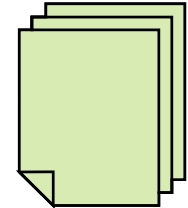
- Open Standards have to evolve faster and must take into account the experience from real production Grids
 - Feedback from developers that implement the standards in the sw provider stacks is important and must be considered
 - These stacks are finally used within these infrastructures
 - E.g. gLite in EGEE, UNICORE in DEISA, Globus in TeraGrid
 - Implementation of the standard should not start after standardization, but during standardization → deployment tests
 - Prove that the standard can be actually used later within production Grids
- Projects that develop interoperability components...
 - ...via the integration of common open standards into middleware
 - They must try to get their implementations back into the major software providers stacks (gLite, Globus, UNICORE, OMII-UK,...)
 - Because these stacks are actually deployed later within the production Grid and e-Science infrastructures
 - E.g. Community development: Globus Alliance, UNICORE@SourceForge

Lessons Learned (2)



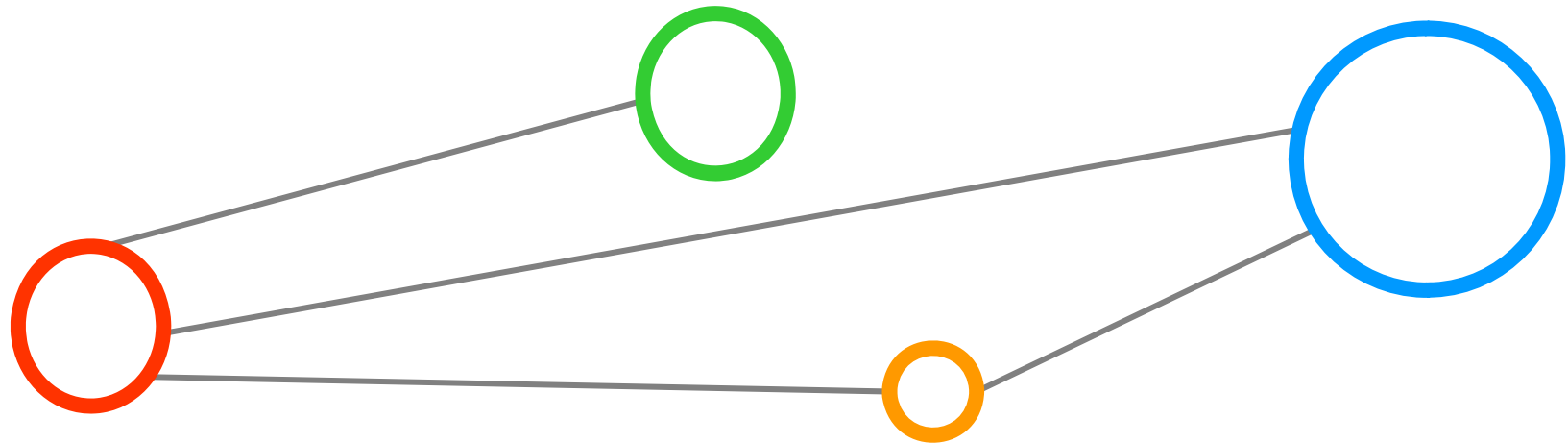
- (Different) Grid security issues are major showstoppers
 - All OGF standards must be more aligned with security setups!
 - Using OGF standards together with OGF security standards
 - E.g. High Performance Computing Profile (HPC-P) and Secure Channel
 - Using OGF standards together with other security standards
 - E.g. OGSA-BES together with OASIS SAML Security and WS-Security
- Focus on spin-off activities that deal with particular requirements (and problems) is needed
 - E.g. GIN demonstrations have shown an achievement of interoperability in terms of information...
 - But this requires an agreement on the information content and schema
 - Result: GLUE 2.0 is now an OGF working group and is standardizing this common schema for Grid computing
 - Other specific requirements may lead to spin-off activities:
 - E.g. problem of passing credentials through an OGSA-BES-based job submission for third party data staging (e.g. using GridFTP)
 - E.g. Worker Node Profile (Common Execution environment & variables)

OGF Experience Documents



- Lessons learned from OGF GIN activities in OGF experience documents
- Collect information from various sources
 - GridForge, Wikis, Web sites, etc.
 - Center for all GIN information:
http://www.ogf.org/gf/group_info/view.php?group=gin-cg
- Interviews
 - Small interviews with “ants” behind the scene
 - Detailed interviews & documents (detailed picture)
- Collect Sourcecode
 - Simple hacks, plug-ins, e.g. BDII – providers, etc.
 - Non-goal: Create repositories in parallel to official ones
- Provide feedback to OGF – WGs
 - OGSA – WG stated interest in GIN – INFO doc.

Future Work & Conclusions



Future Work



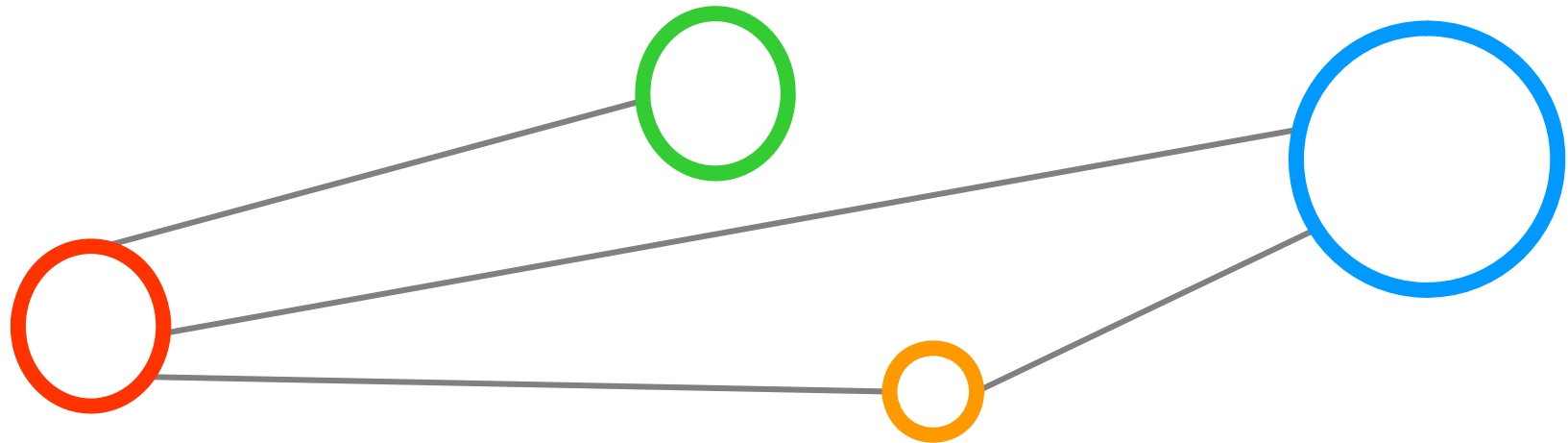
- Follow up on specific spin-off activities
- Working on OGF experience documents
 - Provide lessons learned from production experience to OGF working groups
 - GIN will try to bring the production deployers closer to the standard developers for better experience exchange
- Sustain our interoperability/interoperation efforts/demos
 - Keep certain groups alive, even after project funding if possible
 - Early plans for Supercomputing 2008 next year
 - Which project will work on which interoperability → Synergies?
- Start with other areas gaining more and more interest within production Grids and e-Infrastructures
 - E.g. Accounting, e.g. OGSA-RUS-based interoperability
 - E.g. More real life e-Science applications interop. demonstrations (Such as OMII-Europe & WISDOM interoperability scenario)

WISDOM [24]

Conclusions

- A lot of nice demonstrations at SC06 and SC07
 - We see how more and more standards find their way into the stacks of the middleware providers & production infrastructures
- Contributions to OGF GIN group
 - Members of world-wide e-Infrastructures and their experiences...
 - E.g. EGEE, DEISA, OMII-Europe, D-Grid, NGS, TeraGrid,...
 - Problem: If funding is stopped for these projects, less participation within the group and much less demonstrations / experience
 - Fund reduction will also have a major impact on OGF standard adoption
 - E.g. projects like OMII-Europe are all about supporting OGF in all areas, but may not continued to be funded by the European Commission currently
 - E.g. US funding agencies (e.g. NSF) have reduced funding for Grids
- Numerous interoperability scenarios come into existence
 - More and more e-Scientists require resources in multiple Grids
 - E.g. Supercomputing resources within DEISA combined with farming in EGEE
 - We need projects that support such activities and work directly with the e-Scientists to satisfy their interoperability requirements

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GIN Acknowledgements



- Work within the GIN-CG is supported by many national and international funding agencies/bodies
 - This presented work would have been not possible without their continues support!
- Also we acknowledge all participating production Grid and e-Science infrastructures to provide their members with the opportunity to work within the GIN-CG

Morris Acknowledgements



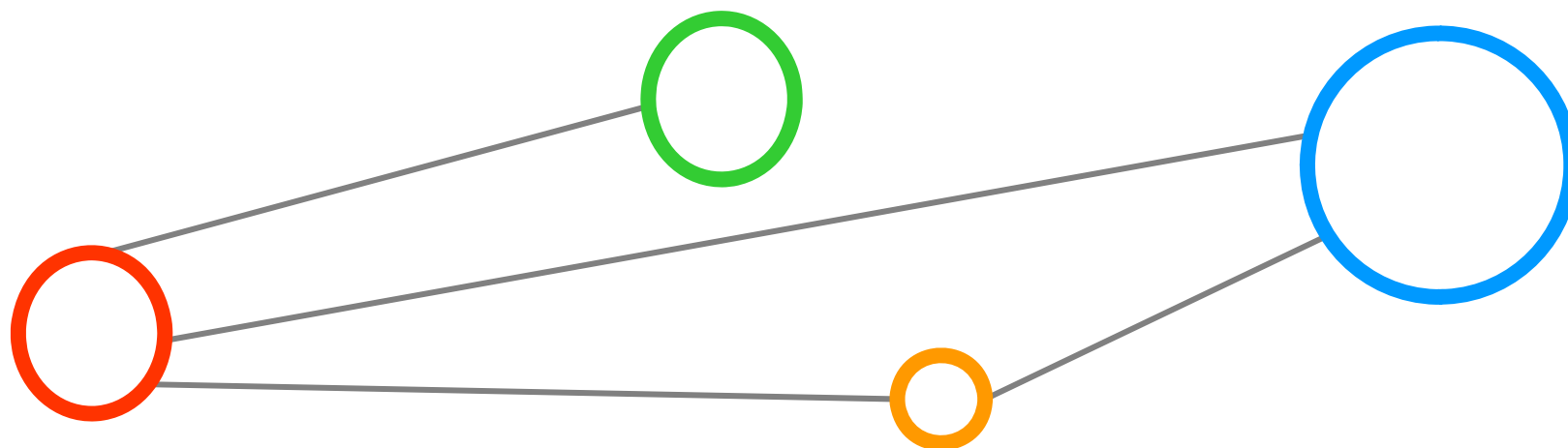
- Morris Travel and Participation in OGF is funded by...
- Open Middleware Infrastructure Institute for Europe



- OMII – Europe project under EC grant RIO31844-OMII-EUROPE, duration May 2006 - April 2008
- Jülich Supercomputing Centre (JSC)
of Forschungszentrum Jülich (FZJ)
in the HELMHOLTZ association



More Interop. @ e-Science 2007



IGIIW @ e-Science 2007



Organized by OMII-Europe (Chair: Morris Riedel, GIN Secretary): International Grid Interoperability & Interoperation Workshop (IGIIW) 2007

in conjunction with

e-Science 2007, Bangalore, India

More Information, location & agenda:

<http://www.omii-europe.org/OMII-Europe/igiiw2007.html>

2 p.m. today - Room Chanakya B



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EU – India Grid Interop.



Morris Riedel:

*„OMII-Europe – Interoperability scenarios of
EU e-Infrastructures for Scientific Research“*

EU India Grid Plenary Session Interoperability

in conjunction with

e-Science 2007, Bangalore, India

More Information, location & agenda:

<http://www.euindiagrid.eu/events/eu-indiagrid-conference-1/draft-programme/view>

14 December – 10:00 a.m.



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