

Standard-based Interoperability amongst Local, Grid and Cloud Resources to enable an Italian Distributed Computing Infrastructure

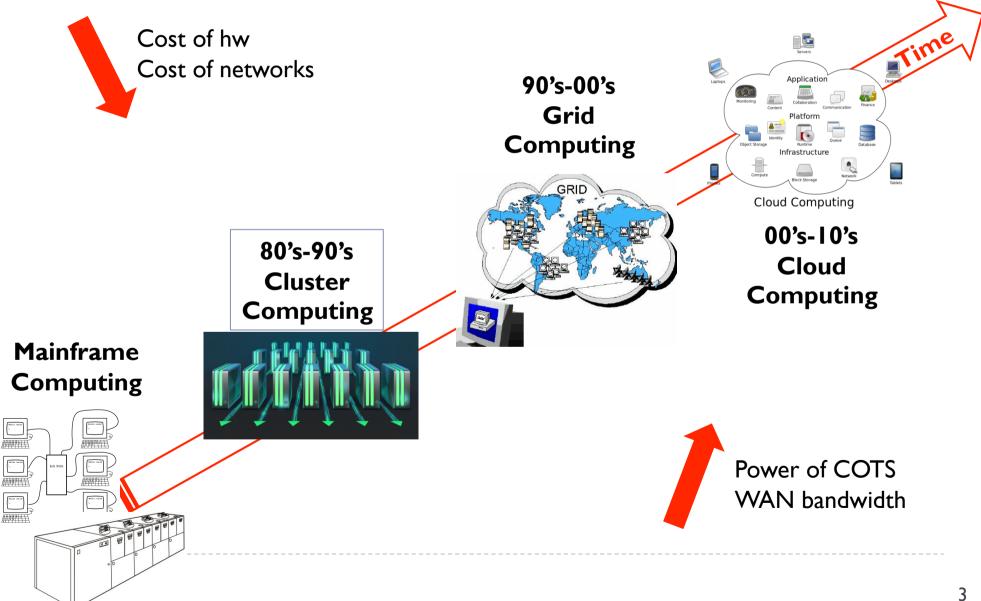
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GARR Workshop – Rome, 29 November 2012

Outline

- Introductory considerations
- The Catania Science Gateway framework
- The CHAIN worldwide interoperability demo
- Summary and conclusions

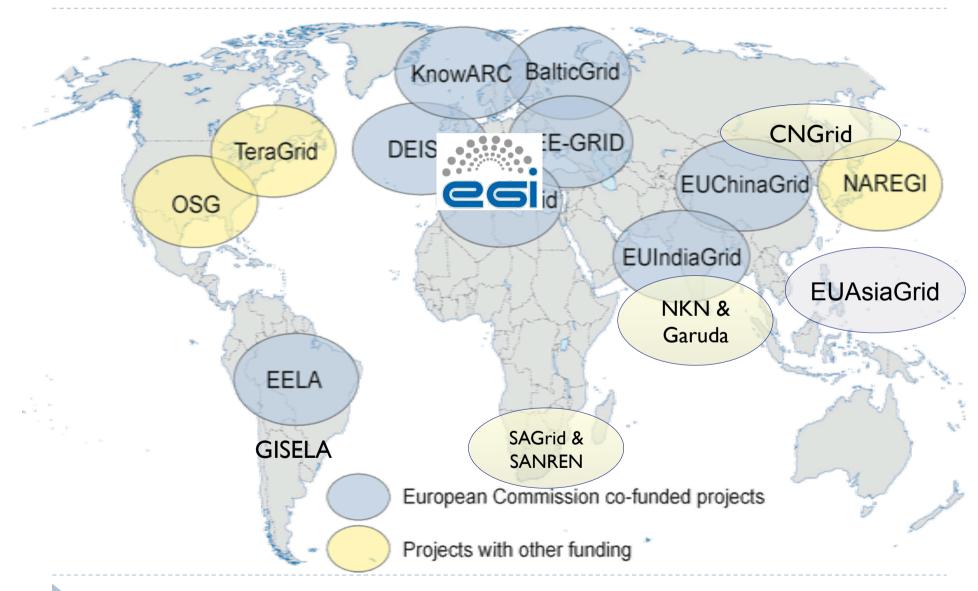
Evolution of distributed computing

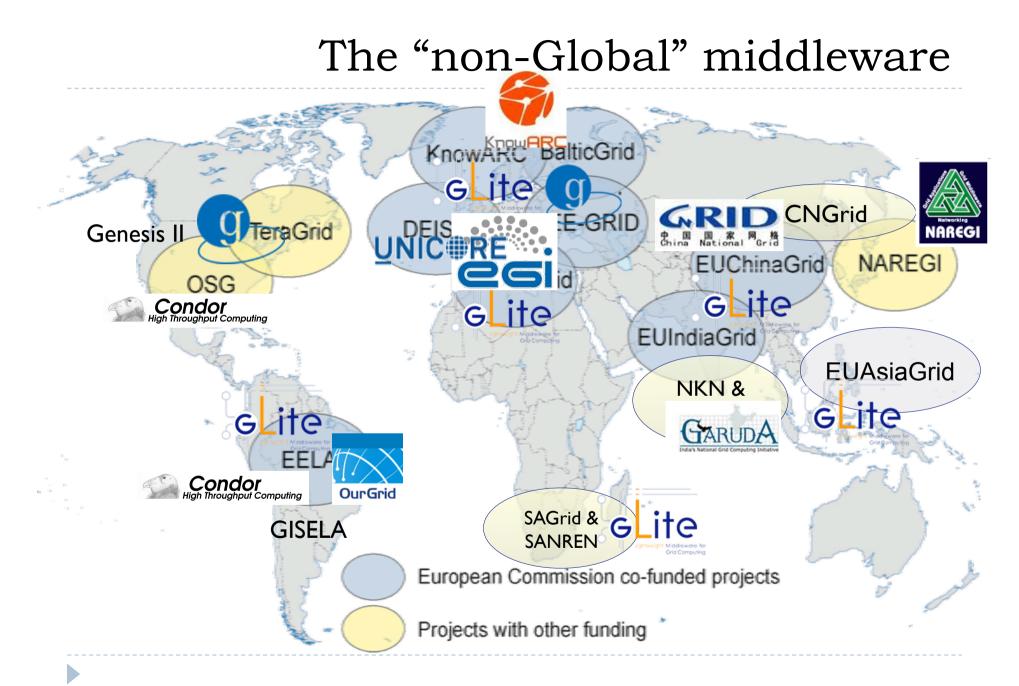


One architecture... many local resource managers

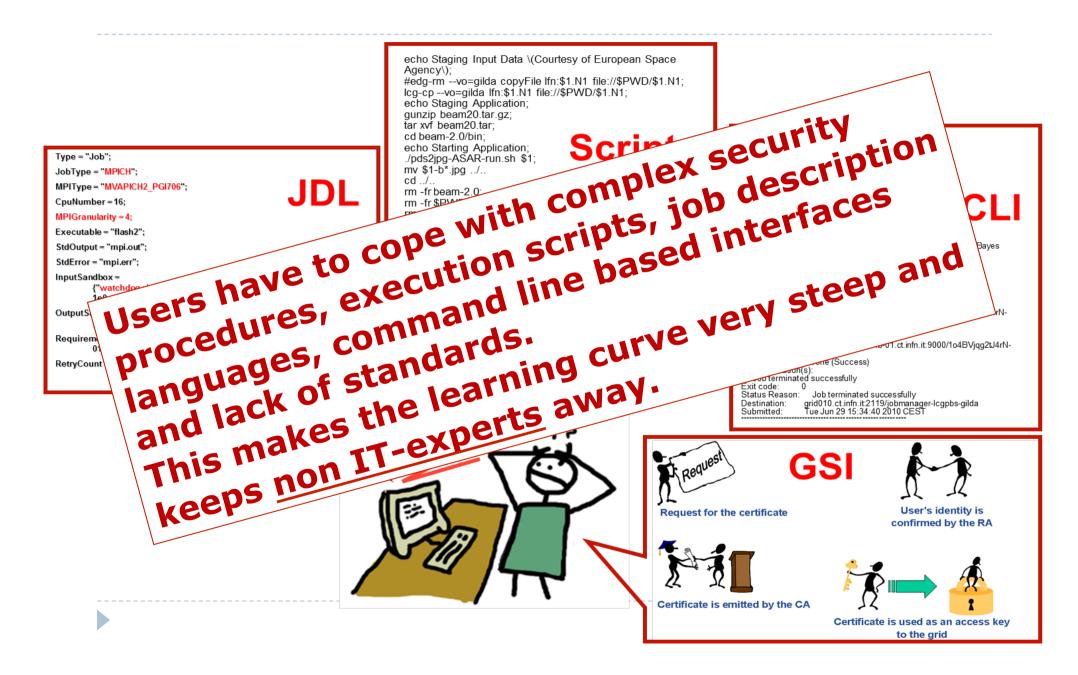


The "Global" Grid





Using Grids is not straightforward \otimes



The eResearch2020 report

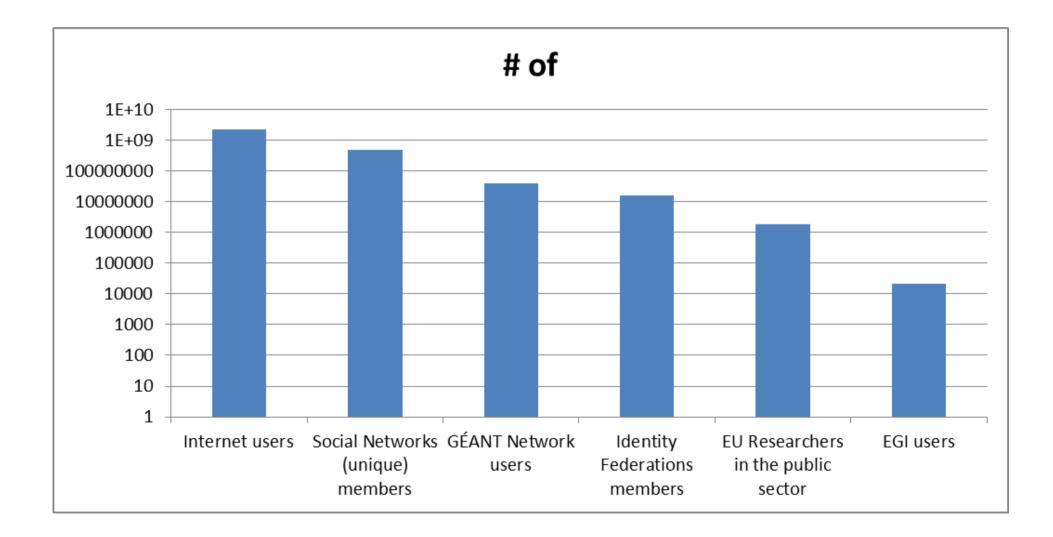
(http://www.eresearch2020.eu/eResearch%20Brochure%20EN.pdf)

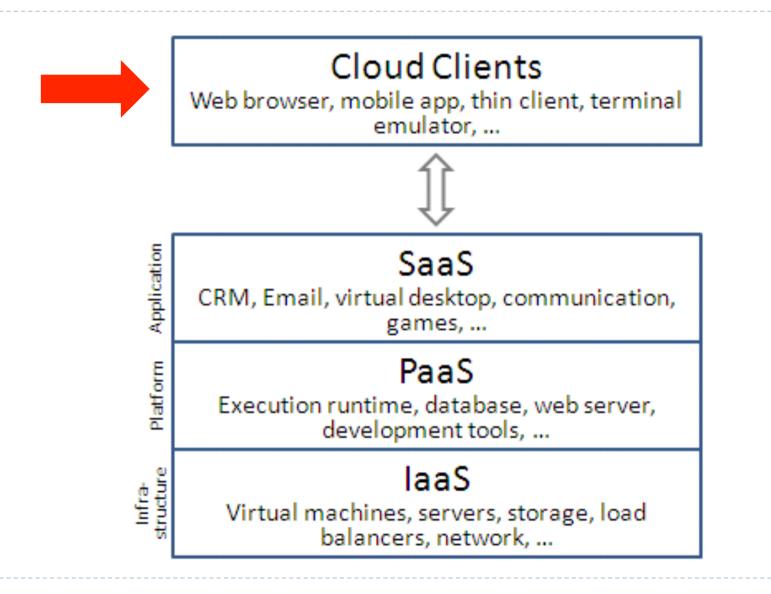
- Some barriers in the adoption of Grids:
 - Changes on Grids means changes on applications
 - Time required to adapt usual workflows
 - Lack of structure to support anonymous access
 - Download and installation of applications

Interface

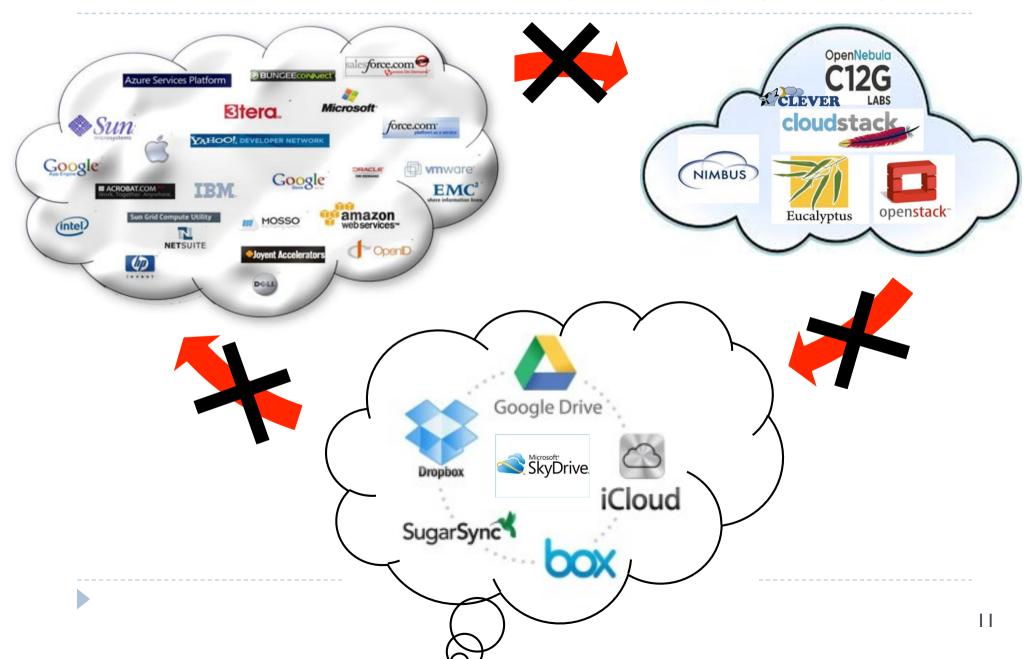
- Slow to get to compared to other resources
- Difficult to use in the beginning
- Time spent to get the application compiled and running

Some figures...

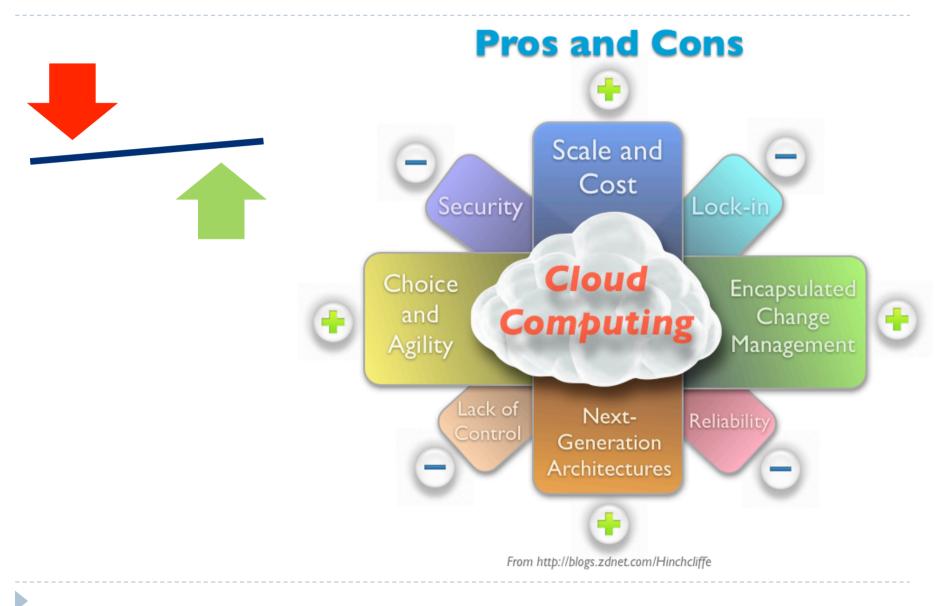




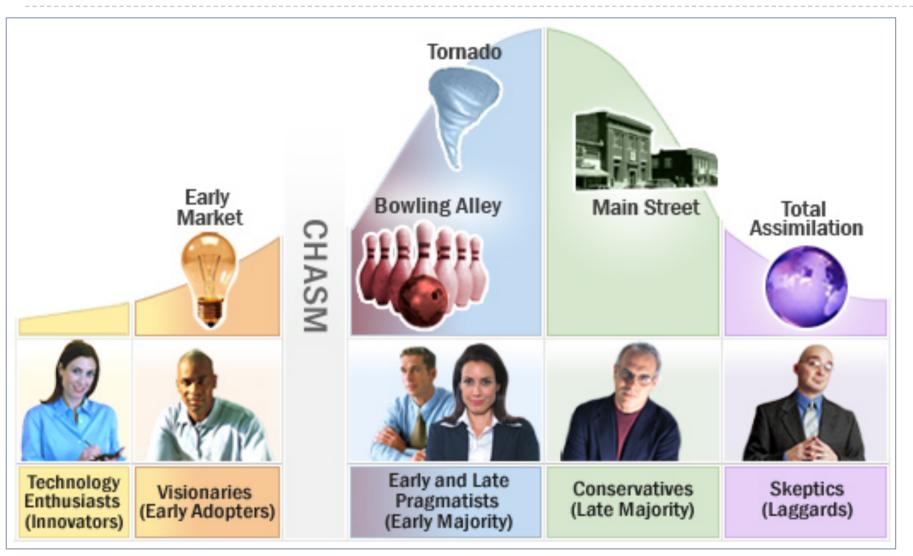
A very «cloudy» sky...



... and difficult choices to make



The path to technology uptake – Where are we with e-Infrastructures ?



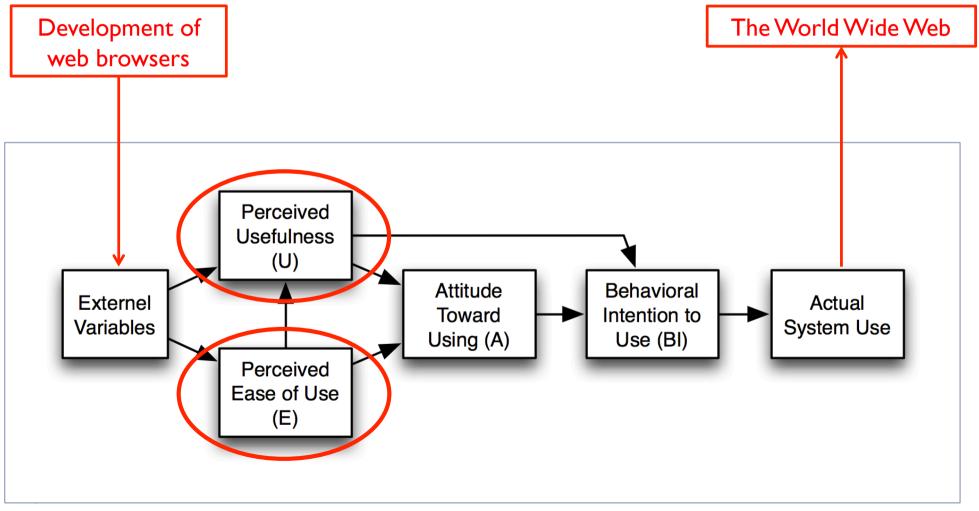
The Rogers "bell-shape" curve - Rogers, E. M. (1962), "Diffusion of Innovations", Glencoe: Free Press.

Interoperability -

Does this definition apply to e-Infrastructures ?

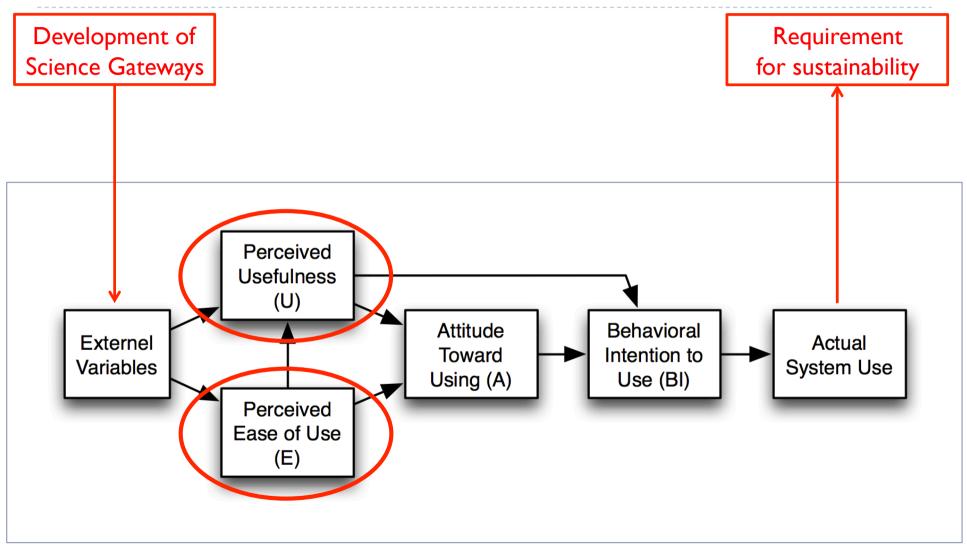
- Interoperability is a property referring to the ability of diverse systems and organizations to work together (interoperate). The term is often used in a technical systems engineering sense, or alternatively in a broad sense, taking into account social, political, and organizational factors that impact system to system performance;
- According to ISO/IEC 2382-01 (Information Technology Vocabulary, Fundamental Terms), interoperability is "The capability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer data among various functional units in a manner that requires the user to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units".

IT acceptance model – the Web



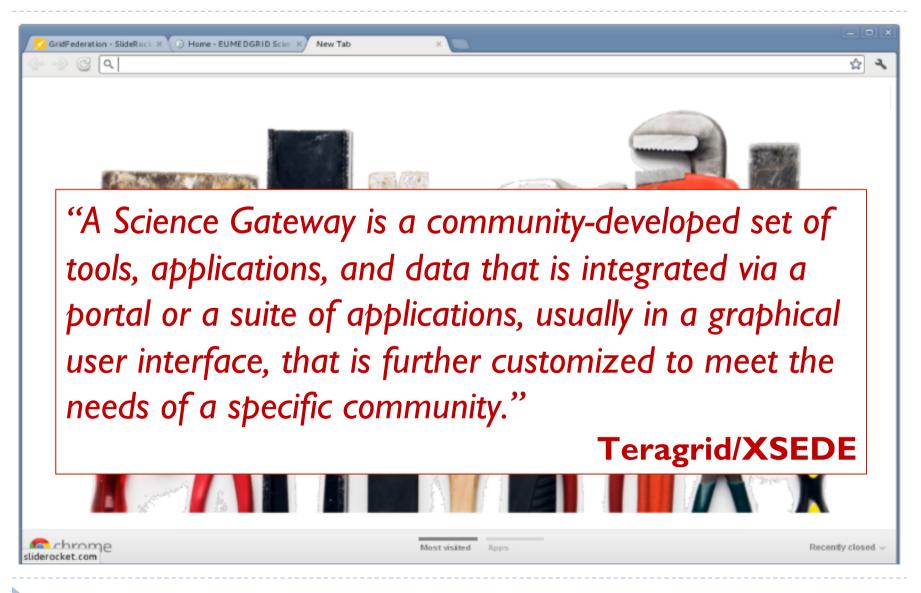
Davis, F. D. (1989), "Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology", MIS Quarterly 13(3): 319-340

IT acceptance model – the Grid

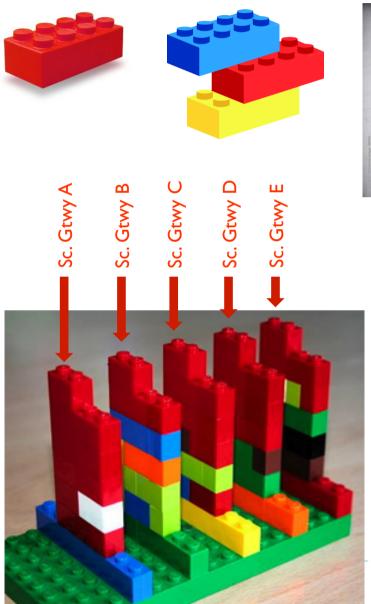


Davis, F. D. (1989), "Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology", MIS Quarterly 13(3): 319-340

Community-driven web portals have started to integrate Grid Tools and Applications



Primary requirement: building Science Gateways should be like playing with



Science Gateway

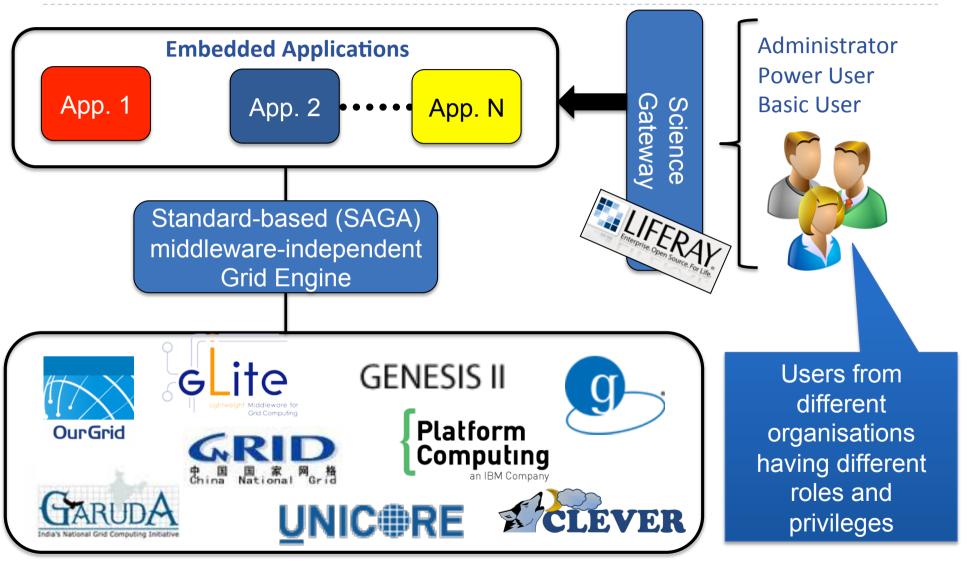


- Standards
- Simplicity
- Easiness of use
- Re-usability



The Catania Science Gateway framework

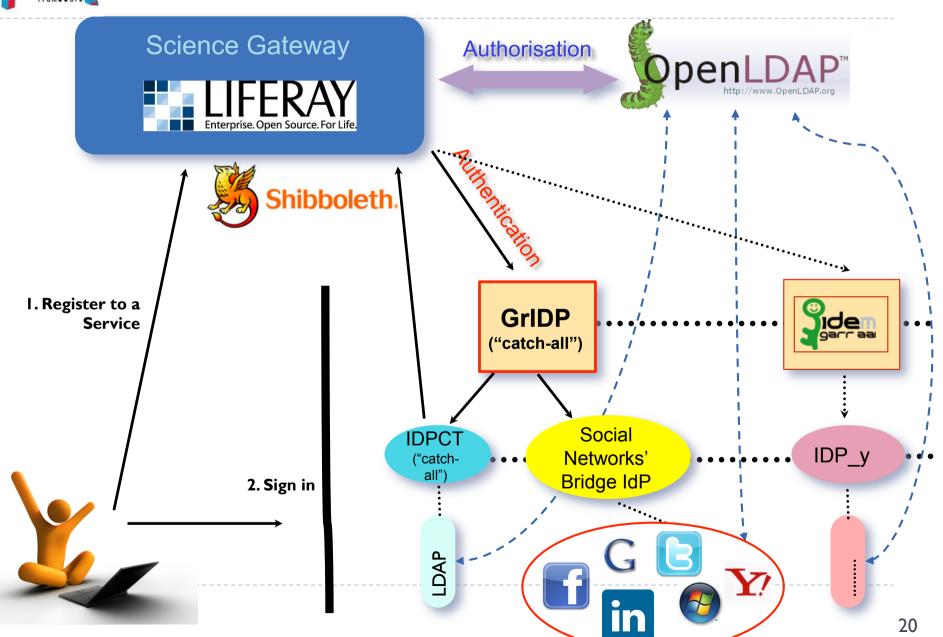




Middleware supported so far

AuthN & AuthZ Schema



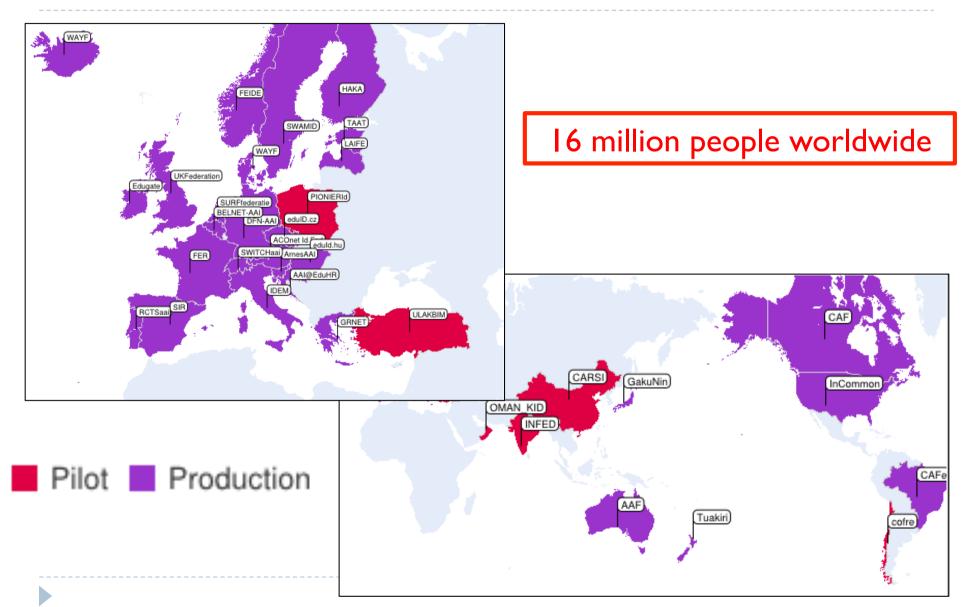


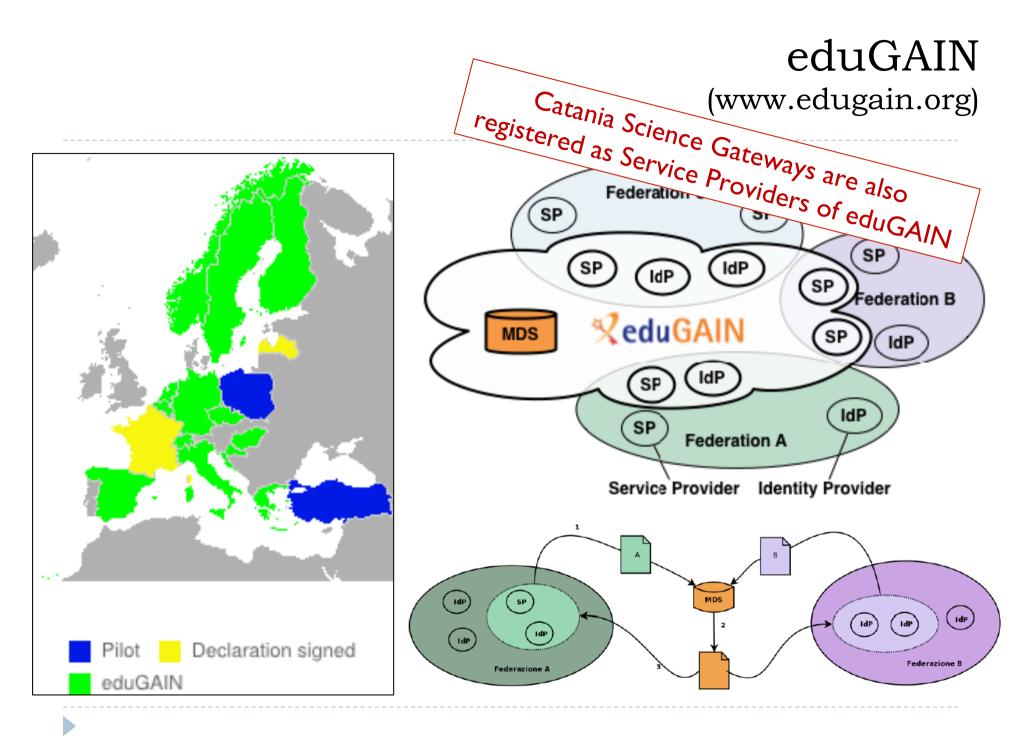


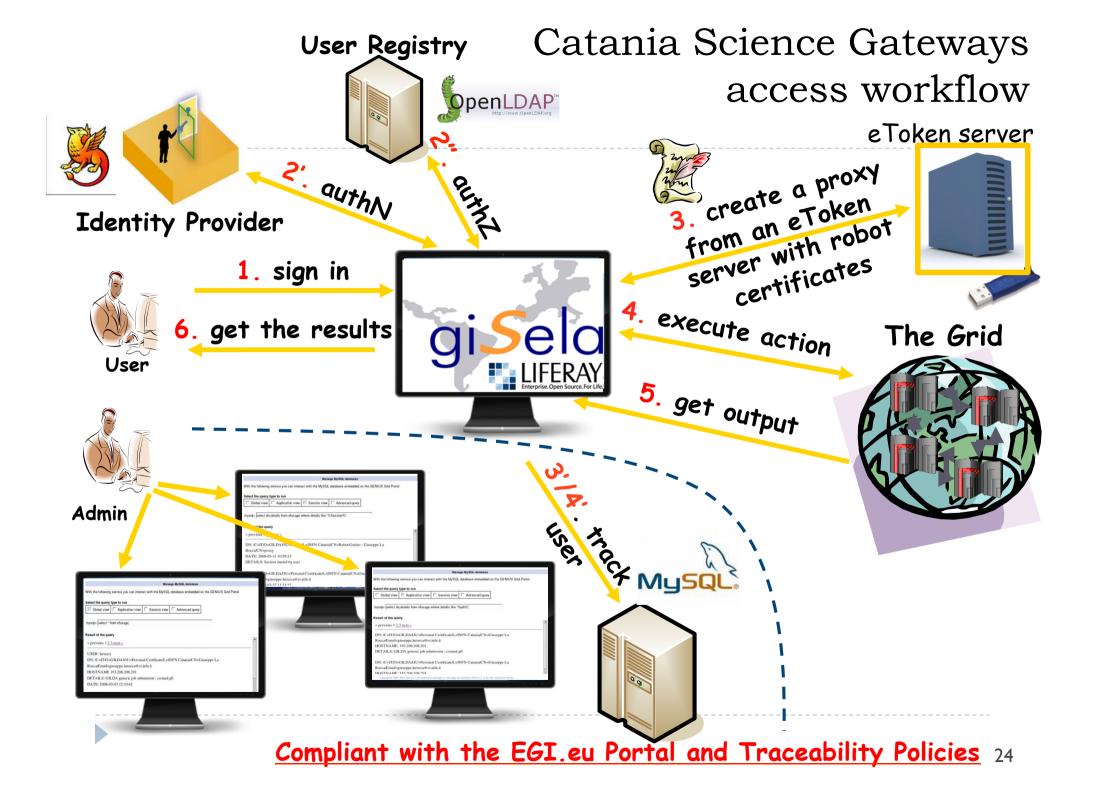
Official Identity Federations currently supported by Catania Science Gateways



Identity Federations in the world (https://refeds.org)





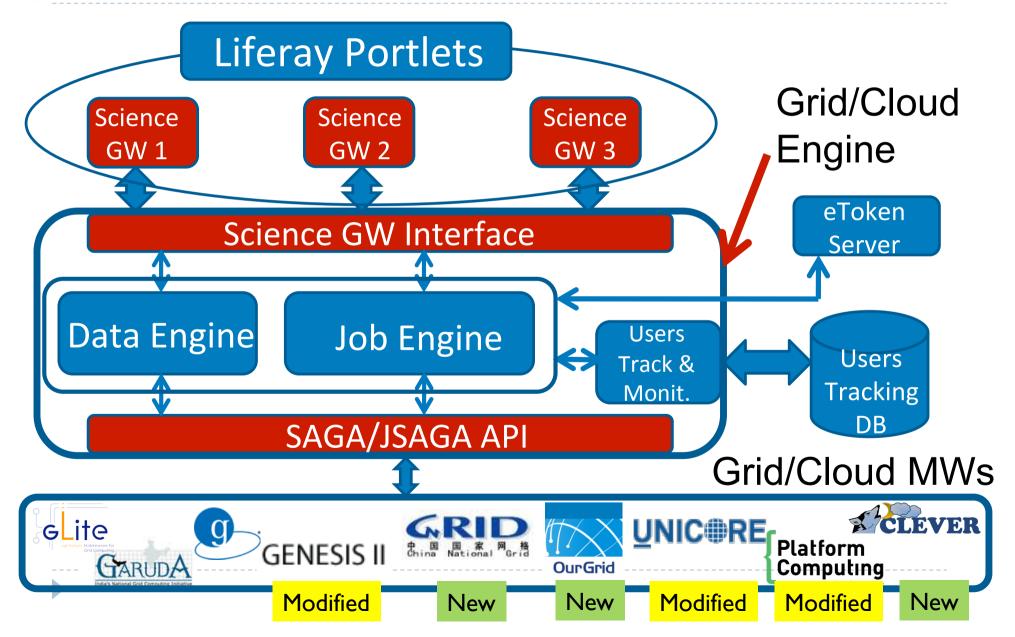


The CHAIN Worldwide Interoperability Demo (http://science-gateway.chain-project.eu)

- To demonstrate that:
 - e-Infrastructures can be made interoperable to each other at user application level using standards
 - with the meaning of interoperability given in slide 14;
 - VRC-specific applications can be submitted from anywhere and run everywhere



The Catania Grid & Cloud Engine

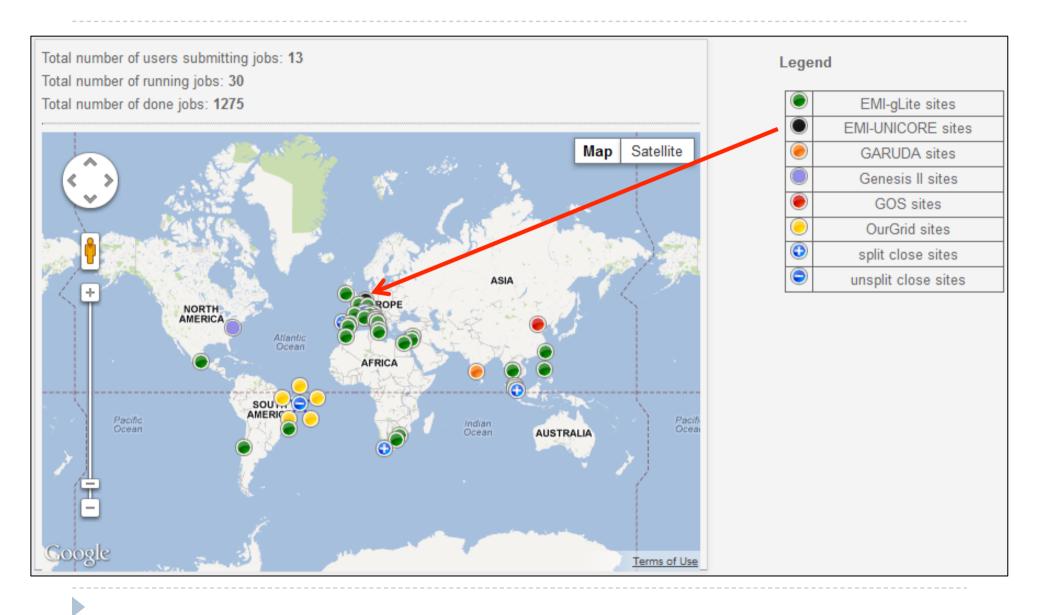


CHAIN Demo Contributors



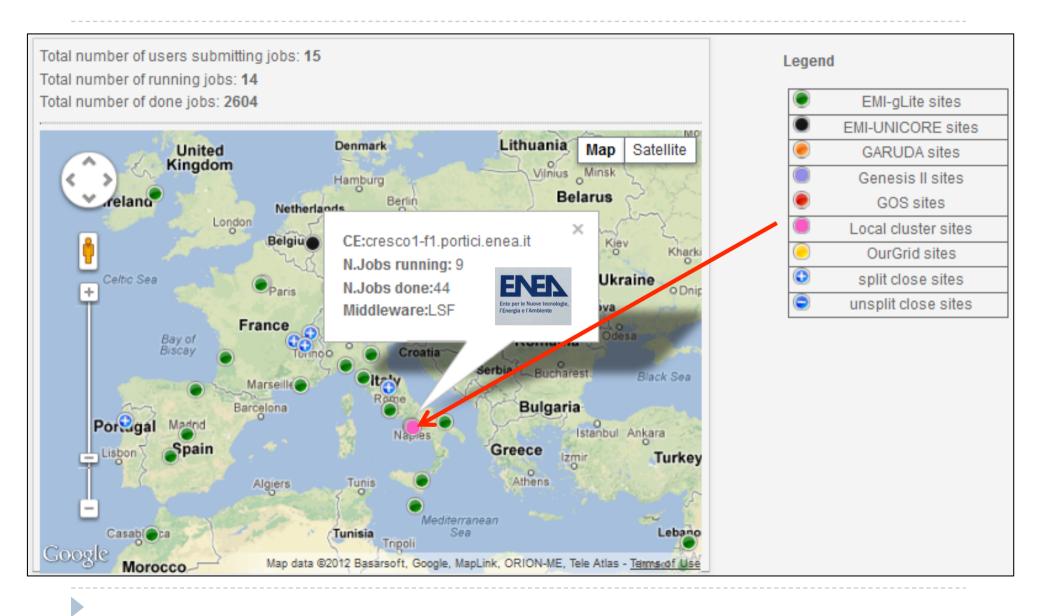
CHAIN Demo Status

(http://science-gateway.chain-project.eu/demo-status)



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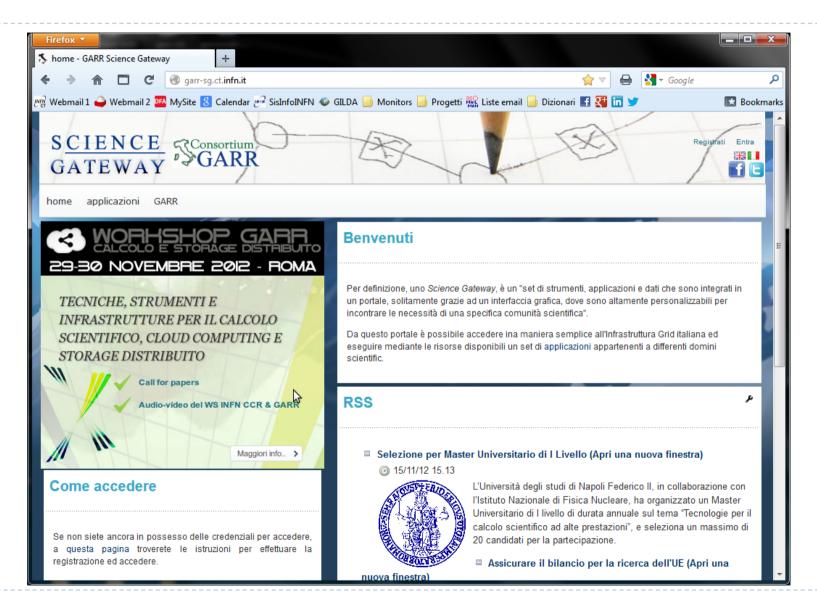
Science Gateways and clouds – The MyCloud service



Summary and conclusions

- e-Infrastructures can be very beneficial platforms for many users, provided they are really «easy to use» and users are at their centre
- The Catania Science Gateway framework, with support for Identity Federations changes the way Grid infrastructures are used, hugely widening their potential user base across continents and organisations, especially non-IT experts and the "citizen scientist"
- The adoption of standards (JSR 286, SAGA, SAML, etc.) represents a concrete investment towards sustainability
- The CHAIN worldwide interoperability program demonstrates that, through Science Gateways based on standards, users can really access global e-Infrastructures in a seamless and ubiquitous way independently of the underlying middleware (local, volunteering, grid, cloud)
- We propose the use the same approach to gather distributed resources from all over Italy and build a truly Italian e-Infrastructure, yet respecting local specificities and exploiting competences of all organisations interested in participating in this endeavour

The GARR Science Gateway



Thank you !