Grid-environment compared to local computation resource - practical aspects for users

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Overview

This presentation uses NorduGrid as an example of a computation Grid, which can in some respects be viewed as an extended batch queue system. Of course NorduGrid is much more, but we have to start from somewhere...



Authentication

- local resource
 - user name and password
 - "login" authenticates and also usually authorises to use local resources
- Grid-environment
 - public-key encryption techniques
 - third trusted party, Certificate Authority (CA), grants certificates
 - ▷ proxy



Authorization in Grid

- users form user groups, called Virtual Organizations (VOs), based on common research area, nationality, funding agency or project
- resource providers grant access to VOs



Resource sharing

Many different models are in use depending on the size of the services and organizations:

- anarchy, for example local resources at laboratories –
 pier solidarity, personal relations
- centaralized resource allocation, for example CSC resource allocation group or SNIC – organization-level agreements
- free cycles are given away, local jobs have higher priority – model in use in many of the NorduGrid clusters at the moment



Some challanges of the resource allocation and sharing:

- user friendliness
- maximal resource utilization rate
- technical implementation the lack of standard tools (or a horde of them)

Lot's of work is going on in this area.



Describing and submitting a job

- local batch jobs
 - batch-queue-system options specifying requirements etc. are usually written to a small scripts, defining also directory paths, file transfers, etc.
 - □ qsub, Ilsubmit, etc.
- Grid-jobs
 - desribed using (extended) Resource Specification Language (xRSL)



- Grid-jobs (cont.)
 - by file transfers from the submitting machine or separate file servers on the grid (Storage Elements, SEs)
 - □ ngsub
 - Grid middleware transfers the Grid-job to a local batch job