GWD-I

Authors

Enterprise Grid Requirement (EGR) RG http://forge.gridforum.org/projects/egr-rg/ Ravi Subramaniam, Intel Toshiyuki Nakata, NEC Satoshi Itoh, AIST Yoshio Oyanagi, Kogakuin University Atsuko Takefusa, AIST Tokuro Anzaki, Hitachi, Ltd. Ken-ichi Mizoguchi, Toshiba Solutions Corporation Hideaki Tazaki, Fujitsu Limited Takuya Mori, NEC Corporation Toshihiro Suzuki, Oracle Corporation Japan Masahiko Hamada, IBM Japan, Ltd. Takashi Maeshiro, First Riding Technology Inc. Hiroyuki Takashima, Novartis Pharma K.K. Masahiro Yoshioka, Mazda Motor Corporation September 21, 2008

Guidelines of Requirements for Grid Systems v1.0

Status of This Document

This memo provides information to the Grid community on guidelines of requirements for Grid systems. It has recommendations on the designing grid systems. Distribution is unlimited.

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Abstract

This document describes the requirements for construction and operation of grid systems. This document does not say "Grid Systems must satisfy these requirements". It says "These requirements shall be considered when someone designs / constructs / operates on Grid Systems".

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31 **1. Introduction**

32 This standard describes requirements to be considered in integration and operation of grid

33 systems that effectively provide services by virtualizing and flexibly assigning, collaborating and

using various resources including computers, storages and networks in accordance with different
 purposes. In order for the systems to effectively function, clarification and operational

35 purposes. In order for the systems to effectively function, clarification and operational 36 management of many related activities are required. In grid systems suppliers provide serv

36 management of many related activities are required. In grid systems suppliers provide services to 37 consumers, and in many cases consumers themselves may become suppliers and provide

- 38 services to other consumers.
- Coordinated construction and operation of grid systems generate opportunities for ongoing
 management, greater efficiency and continual improvement.
- 41 This standard is assumed to target people who use and operate grid systems.
- 42 1.1 Scope of the document
- This standard specifies requirements for construction and operation of grid systems of an acceptable quality for customers.
- 45 This standard may be used by the following business enterprises, organizations and applications.
- 46 a) Organizations who design, construct and operate grid systems
- b) Commercial Data Centers that provide hosting and housing services as their business.
- 48 c) Service providers who provide applications, IT resources and others.
- 49 d) Organizations that mediate various information services
- 50 This standard, as Figure 1 shows, defines a grid system as a hierarchical structure that consists
- of four layers. The first layer is the physical environment layer that consists of hardware
- 52 components associated with servers, storages and networks. The second layer is the operating
- 53 environment layer that consists of a number of software such as an operating system and a file
- 54 system that makes the first layer operable. The third layer is the platform layer that consists of a
- number of softwares to achieve operations over multiple components such as database and grid
- 56 middleware. The forth layer is the application service layer that consists of applications and
- 57 portals. Consumers who use the forth layer are called end-users.

End User Environment					
Forth Layer:	Various Services, Portal System				
Application Service	ERP/CRM Application Service				
Third Layer:	Database, Web Server, Application Server				
Platform	Virtual File System, Overlay Network				
Second Layer:	Various File	Various OS	Ethernet,	ıgement	
Operating	Systems	(Windows, Linux,	IP, TCP, UDP		
Environment	(inc. Network)	UNIX, etc)	etc		
First Layer: Physical Environment	SAN, NAS, etc	Server, Blade, etc	Switch, Router, FW equipment, VPN device, etc		
Ì	Storage	Computing	Network	L] 	

Grid System

58 59

Figure 1: Hierarchy Diagram of the Grid System

60 Suppliers operate the entire or a part of grid system and provide them as services to consumers.

61 Consumers may add components of hardware or software where needed. In this case consumers

62 become suppliers who provide services with added components to other consumers. As Figure 2

63 shows, such pairs of suppliers and consumers are concatenated to form a chain and the

64 consumers at the end are called end-users. Although end-users access to services through the

65 forth layer, there may be services without the forth layer. This standard applies to a pair of a

supplier and consumer and the service provided between them.



67

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Figure 2: Chain of Supplier and Consumer

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70 Requirements included in this standard are limited to minimal and therefore, addition of any

71 requirement that is needed to satisfy the needs of a specific business may be considered. The

72 way requirements in this standard are implemented to achieve the entire objective depends on

the characteristics of the relations between suppliers and consumers.

74 2. Terms and Definitions

75 Terms those are used in this document is explained in this chapter.

76 2.1 Service

A system provided by a supplier is called a service.

Note: A service may corresponds to both the entire grid system and a part of grid system. In other words, multiple services provided by multiple suppliers may be integrated to form one grid system.

80 2.2 Supplier

A supplier is a person who provides either the entire or a part of a grid system as a service.

82 Note: Suppliers include system operators and they use this standard from the standpoint of

designer and operator of systems. Multiple suppliers are present in a grid system that consists of
 multiple services.

85 2.3 Consumer

- A consumer is a person who makes use of a service provided by a supplier.
- 87 Note: The consumer may refer not only to a person but a part of a system. This means that
- 88 services provided in the layers below the forth layer may be accessed directly by the components
- in the upper layer that a consumer has added. Furthermore, consumers may not necessarily be
- 90 the members of a single organization and members of a virtual organization that consists of 91 multiple organizations are also treated as consumers.

92 2.4 Access

- 93 Access is an operation for consumers to directly use the services under their privileges.
- Note: Submissions of jobs to computing resources and writing records to database resources
 correspond to this operation, for example.

96 2.5 Agreement

- Agreement is an operation of consumers that enable indirect use of services by making requests
 to suppliers to implement processes that consumers have no privilege to implement.
- 99 Note: Change of priorities of job submissions to computing resources and retrieval of log data of100 submitted jobs and database access correspond to this operation, for example.

101 2.6 Control

- 102 Control is an operation by suppliers to manage/operate services.
- Note: Allocation of resource for each consumer, setting of priority and configuration of consumer
 access privilege to resources correspond to this operation, for example.

105 2.7 Usability

- 106 This term indicates the characteristics related to ease of use from the viewpoint of consumers.
- 107 Note: This does not only mean "availability".

108 2.8 Controllability

- The term indicates the characteristics related to ease of use and control from the viewpoint ofsupplier.
- 111 Note: This does not only mean "ability to control".

112 2.9 Confidentiality

113 The term indicates the property that information or information processing/storing system is not 114 made available or disclosed to unauthorized consumers.

115 2.10 Integrity

116 The term indicates the property of safeguarding the accuracy and completeness of information or 117 information processing/storing system.

118 2.11 Availability

- 119 The term indicates the property of being accessible and usable to information or information 120 processing/storing system upon demand by an authorized consumer.
- 121 2.12 Policy
- 122 The term refers to the content specified for the way of allocating services in advance.
- 123 Note: This is used for the purpose of data sharing that do not have effect on the load distribution,
- 124 prioritized processing for each consumer, prioritized processing for each access and other
- 125 consumers of the service. Policies include operation policies for suppliers to manage and operate
- 126 services and usage policies for consumers to use services.

127 3. Grid System Model

- Types of operations performed between suppliers, consumers and services are shown in Figure 3. Actions that suppliers implement against services are operations to manage services and therefore called "control". Actions that consumers implement against services are classified two ways. One is the direct operation performed using consumers' own privileges and this is called "access". The other is the indirect operations performed by making requests to suppliers to implement some process and this is called "agreement". This "agreement" includes disclosure of
- 134 service information and prioritization of executions.
- Requirements for "access", "agreement" and "control" are described in 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3respectively.
- 137 There is a case where a grid system is used in cooperation with other external grid systems.
- 138 Requirements for grid systems in such case are described in 4.4.
- 139



140 141

Figure 3: Operations between Supplier, Consumer and Service

142 4. Requirements for Grid System

- This section describes requirements those are required to be investigated for Grid System.
 Requirements are categorized by kinds of players and operations.
- 145 4.1 Access
- 146 4.1.1 Usability
- 147 The following items shall be considered as requirements from a usability point of view when148 consumers access services.
- * a: Consumers can access services without being aware of the lower level layers (including location, OS and middleware) (layer 4)
- 151 * b: Services are accessible using a uniform interface (layer 3, 4)
- 152 * c: Access protocols to services are selectable where there is more than one access protocol
 153 present (layer 2, 3)
- 154 * d: Existing applications are operable without any change (layer 3, 4)

- te: When more than one authentication mechanism is present, only a minimal authentication
 mechanism is required (layer 3, 4)
- 157 * f: Expected performance of the system is estimated in advance. (layer 2, 3, 4)
- 158 4.1.2 Security
- 159 The following items shall be considered as requirements from a security point of view when 160 consumers access services.
- 161 * a: Consumers and services are mutually authenticated (layer 3)
- b: Confidentiality, completeness and availability of accesses to services by consumers are
 guaranteed (layer 3, 4)
- 164 * c: Confidentiality, completeness and availability of contents such as data generated by
 accesses to services by consumers is guaranteed (layer 3, 4)
- 166 * d: Logs of access to services by consumers can be recorded (layer 3, 4)
- 167 * e: Confidentiality, completeness and availability of access logs to services by consumers can
 168 be guaranteed (layer 2, 3, 4)
- 169 4.2 Agreement
- 170 4.2.1 Usability
- 171 The following items shall be considered as requirements from a usability point of view when 172 consumers perform agreement-related operations against services according to service levels.
- 173 * a: Static information including configuration information and performance of services is
 174 disclosed to consumers (layer 2, 3)
- b: Dynamic information including load status, processing capacity and failure of services is
 disclosed to consumers (layer 2)
- 177 * c: Consumers can configure usage policies for each service individually at the time of usage
 178 (layer 2, 3)
- 179 * d: Consumers can view a record of service level (layer 2, 3)
- 180 4.2.2 Accounting
- 181 The following item shall be considered as a requirement from the accounting point of view when 182 consumers perform agreement-related operations against services.
- * a: Accounting information such as log data of services used by consumers are disclosed to
 consumers (layer 3)
- 185 4.2.3 Security
- 186 The following items shall be considered as requirements from the security point of view when 187 consumers perform agreement-related operations against services.
- a: Confidentiality, completeness and availability of operations related to agreements
 implemented by consumers to services can be guaranteed (layer 3)
- b: Confidentiality, completeness and availability of information including usage history and
 accounting generated by operations on agreements implemented by consumers to services
 can be guaranteed (layer 3)
- 193 4.3 Control
- 194 4.3.1 Controllability
- 195 The following items shall be considered as requirements from the controllability point of view 196 when suppliers perform control-related operations against services.

- 197 * a: Priorities configured by and for each consumer are configurable. (layer 3)
- b: Services have the mechanism that users can access services without being aware of
 lower level layers (including location, OS and middleware) (layer 3)
- 200 * c: Resource allocation is dynamically altered according to suppliers' operation policy (layer
 201 3)
- 202 * d: Management items required to construct and operate upper level layers are configurable
 203 (layer 2, 3)
- * e: Suppliers can monitor status of services (including failure and risk) by inquiry or
 notification (layer 1, 2, 3)
- 206 * f: Suppliers can view access status of consumers (layer 2, 3)
- 207 * g: Policies for service allocation are configurable with regard to consumer access(layer 2, 3)
- * h: Services include a mechanism to easily perform maintenance (layer 2, 3)
- i: Configuration change, expansion and destroy of services can be performed according to
 service levels without halting the whole system (layer 2, 3)
- 211 * j: Suppliers can easily monitor status of the whole services (layer 1, 2, 3)
- 212 4.3.2 Accounting
- The following item shall be considered as a requirement from the accounting point of view when suppliers perform control-related operations against services.
- 215 * a: Usage history of consumers is viewable by suppliers (layer 2, 3)
- 216 4.3.3 Security

The following items shall be considered as requirements from the security point of view when suppliers perform control-related operations against services.

- 219 * a: Suppliers and services can be mutually authenticated. (layer 3, 4)
- 220 * b: Confidentiality, completeness and availability of services can be guaranteed (layer 2, 3)
- * c: Confidentiality, completeness and availability of operations related to controls
 implemented by suppliers to services can be guaranteed (layer 2, 3)
- d: Confidentiality, completeness and availability of contents generated by operations related
 to controls implemented by suppliers to services can be guaranteed (layer 2, 3)
- 225 * e: Logs for controls implemented by suppliers to services can be recorded (layer 2, 3)
- f: Confidentiality, completeness and availability of operation logs related to controls
 implemented by suppliers to services can be guaranteed (layer 2, 3)
- 228 * g: Suppliers can configure security policy of services (layer 2, 3)
- 229 4.4 Cooperation between Systems
- The following items shall be considered as requirements when a service cooperates with an external grid system.
- 232 * a: Ways to establish mutual trust relations are specified(layer 2, 3)
- 233 * b: Each other's services are cooperable(layer 2, 3)

5. Contributors

- 235 This document was originally developed by "Grid Computing Industrial Guidelines
- Standardization Committee" on February 2008. The committee was organized in 2005 by AIST
 and was funded by METI through INSTAC from FY 2005 to FY 2007.
- AIST: National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
- 239 METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- INSTAC: Information Technology Research and Standardization Center, JSA (Japanese
 Standards Association)

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273 Appendix

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The requirements described in this document were extracted from several grid systems. The following grid systems were investigated for this purpose.

- 277 * In-house technical computing grid (Computing grid cluster -)
- 278 semiconductor, automobile, construction
- 279 * In-house technical computing grid (PC grid)
- 280 novartis (pharma)
- 281 * In-house data grid
- 282 Financial company
- 283 * Academic collaborative grid (Computing grid)
- 284 APGrid (Asia Pacific Grid testbed)
- 285 * Commercial data center grid (Business computing grid)
- 286 Mazda operates Business Grid PJ in Japan on a trial basis
- 287 * Commercial data center grid (Commercial storage service)
- 288 FRT(Data Center Company)
- 289
- In addition, the following use cases were picked up for applying the guideline. These use cases
 were presented in the past EGR-RG sessions of OGF/GGF.
- 292 * Fleet Numerical by Platform Computing
- 295 * Financial Service by HP and Hartford
- 296 Grid for Financial Services", Larry Ryan, (Hewlett-Packard), and Robert Nordlund, (Hartford) @ GGF18
- 298 * SURAgrid (regional cooperative grid)
- 299 > "Building a Campus Grid: Concepts & Technologies", Mary Fran Yafchak
 300 (SURA)@GGF18
- 301
- 302 Examples of requirements for typical grid systems are summarized in the following tables. This303 table is expected to be used as a reference.
- 304 Note: Even though the table is not fully filled, it is attached for a reference.