

### **3.1 Horizon 2020 Workshop - User requirements for a federated pan-European integrated e-Infrastructure**

Date: 6.12.2013

Time: 9:00

Minuted by:

Malgorzata & Carmela

09:00 [Data, HTC and HPC services for Hydro-Meteorology and the DRIHM project](#)

**Q** (Jesus Marco de Luca, lifewatch): How are you going to validate the results of these models?

**A:** compare forecast and nowcast also with private stations results.

we are planning to do this in the project. We use DLR resources for nowcasting and we want to compare nowcasting and forecasting results. We plan to put in the same map the forecasts and live data.

**Q** (Dr. HLUCHY, Ladislav Bratislava): How are do you evolve the models in hydrometeorological institutions how do you plan to involve them?

Abt 30 countries using aladin model

**A:** The project tries to provide a prototype and do what is possible to do on the basis such prototype. (Project would like to provide prototype - what can be done. )

1st problem having meaningful metadata.

2nd To include more models.

Every meteorological centres has its own chain

Prototype should show that research can be done more appropriate and better.

Nowcasting is separated from the chain. We compare data at the end of the chan.

Nowcasting, most of time, are proprietary softwares.

**Q** (Gergely): Do you have storage requirements?

**A:** the most demanding are meteorological models. several hundreds of megabytes per hour - depends on attributes.

The most demanding components are the meteorological models.

09:20 [MAPPER. Removing service silos: lessons learnt and open challenges](#)

**A:** Advance reservation could not be used as PRACE is not supporting it (static allocation was used instead). Advanced reservation was used in EGI (through the support of QCG software). Most of the national PLGrid VO users are basing their computation on QCG middleware. PRACE Tier-1 resources were used to support MAPPER activities.

**MAPPER** is now deploying a xGUS helpdesk instance which is integrated with GGUS (EGI) and RT (PRACE).

**Q** (Goncalo): advanced reservation in EGI? how?

**A:** UCG broker (software deployed locally which works directly with batch system)

**Q** (Yannick): For how long will the software be supported after the project?

**A:** 3 years after the end of the project

09:40 [e-IRG White Paper 2013: e-Infrastructure Commons](#)

10:00 [e-Infrastructure services for Virtual Physiological Human: accomplishments and barriers](#)

**Q** (Patrick Fuhrmann): do you require gridftp or eudat?

**A:** we struggle with transfer performance. We use lot of PRACE resources and we need something we can use when combining resource and services from eudat/prace/egi.

Users sometimes have issues with grid certificate. As long as we keep infrastructure simple, users will not care.

[VERCE - Slides Only, no talk available](#)

See indico agenda for slides

## KEY POINTS

- it is becoming clearer and clearer that some user communities either do not want or are not able to pay for using someone else's resources; they are either interested in opportunistic usage or (better) guaranteed usage but for free (e.g. PRACE, although its allocation mechanism is not considered very efficient or appropriate).

The key point here is: are there user communities able/willing to pay for the resources they consume also at international level? How can we investigate that?

- there is still some confusion about the concept of distributed data. Some user communities simply require that data are easily accessible from the computing resources their jobs are running on (and this requires high speed and efficient networks, efficient and effective 'tools' to access data) while other communities require also the possibility to transfer data, manage replicas and so on. Can we define a set of services/tools which could address these different requirements? To what extent could EUDAT provide services for this? A user driven integration plan of data management services from EGI and EUDAT is needed.

- if we are to offer diverse resources (not only computing) it is important to provide users with a simple and possibly uniform access (this is one of the issues when considering the interoperability of research infrastructures)