

U M

**Maastricht University** 

How trust and identity enable global infrastructures for distributing computing

In Infrastructures ... we Trust!

ISGC 2025 David Groep, March 2025

# Collaborations: from small ...



Nikhef user room H1.37 – terminal stations in the early 1990's – image source: Nikhef





# ... to large collaborations (and shown here is a subset ...)



a small part of the CMS collaboration in 2017, photo credit CERN on behalf the CMS collaboration, CMS-PHO-PUBLIC-2017-004-3





# How many interactions? And just how many logins?



Worldwide LHC
Computing Grid (~ 2024)
~ 1.4 million cpu cores
~ 1500 Petabyte
disk + archival

170+ institutes
42+ countries
13 'Tier-1 sites'
some multi-community:
NL-T1 @ SURF & Nikhef

Earth background: Google Earth; Data and compute animation: STFC RAL for WLCG and EGI.eu; Data: https://home.cern/science/computing/grid; LHC Computing Grid: wlcg.web.cern.ch, EGI: www.egi.eu; ACCESS CI: https://access-ci.org/, NL-T1 and FuSE: fuse-infra.nl, https://www.surf.nl/en/research-it





# Do we ask for ~ 12 000 x 170+ passwords for everyone?



## Of course not!

But 12 000 people is still a lot, and many more than you would trust with your bank PIN ...

Yet we have found mechanisms to collaborate beyond the canonical ~150 people ("Dunbar's number")

but what we built, may both be unique for our 'high-trust' research community ... and be an example for others



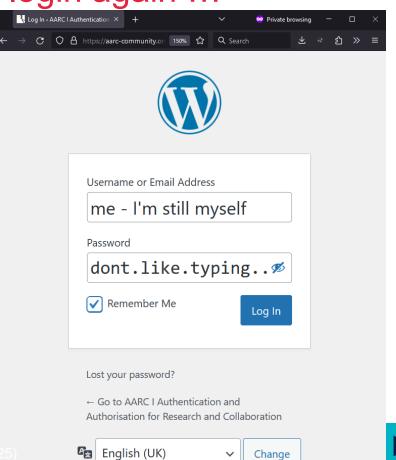


When you are asked to login again ...

## **Authentication**

demonstrating 'you are you'

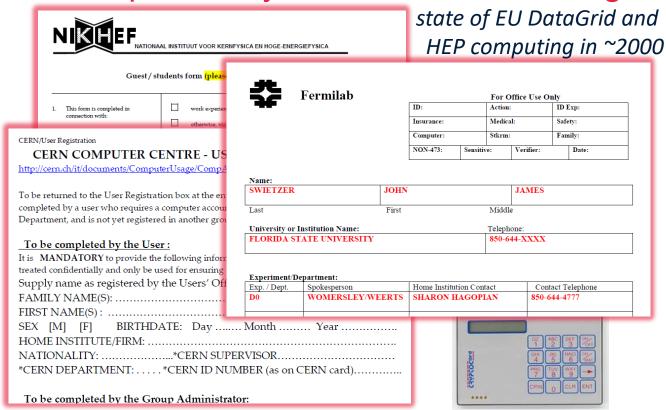
- authenticator
   'you' remains same 'you'
- vetted identity
   'you' can be pseudonymous
   'you' can be a vetted person







## Self-asserted or 'pseudonymous' often not enough





# Scaling credentials: per service per user

Many start with *credentials* dedicated to each service where you need access

In a multi-organizational system becomes

$$\mathcal{O}(n_{\text{services}}) * \mathcal{O}(n_{\text{users}})$$

usually creates a strong link to authorization:

different accounts for different roles, multiplying the number of credentials per user

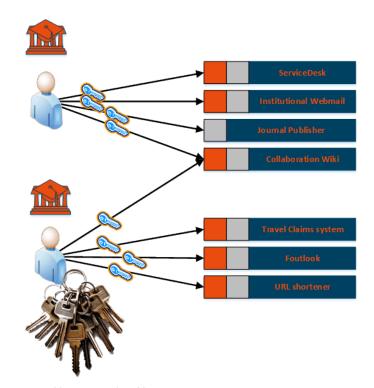


Image imspired by AARC NA2 training module "Authentication and Authorisation 101" - keychain image created by generative AI





## bilateral 'SSO': a single service, or a single identity source

#credentials required?

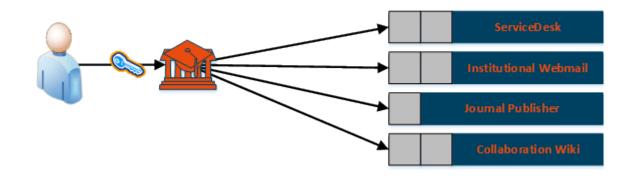
from previously

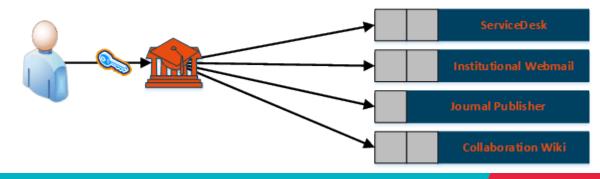
$$\mathcal{O}(n_{\text{services}}) * \mathcal{O}(n_{\text{users}})$$

to

$$\mathcal{O}(n_{users})$$
  
+  $\mathcal{O}(n_{services}^*n_{home-orgs})$ 

in first order at least

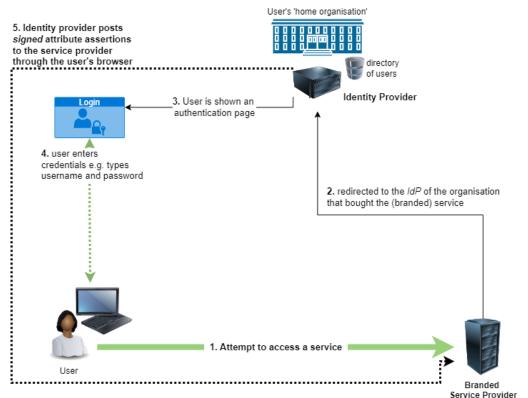








# Single sign-on – why your browser keeps loading things





SAML-tracer plugin by Tim van Dijen (SSC-ICT) et al. https://github.com/simplesamlphp/SAML-tracer





## User-centric identity: 'I take my passport anywhere by myself'

Your 'home organisation' does not have to be in the loop ...





user-centric trust: you yourself hold a credential from a trusted third party and can use it without having to ask 'home' each time:

- Public Key Infrastructure client certificates ("X.509")
- Verifiable credentials in wallets
- and who remembers CardSpace?

Passport image: cropped from original by Jon Tyson on Unsplash https://unsplash.com/photos/Hid-yhommOg



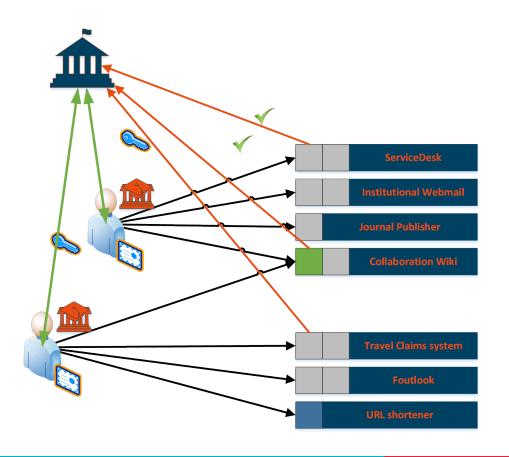


## **User-centric AAI**

A **trusted authority** giving the user a 'self-managed' credential, like a passport

- a personal authentication digital certificate
- a verifiable credential in a wallet
- ...

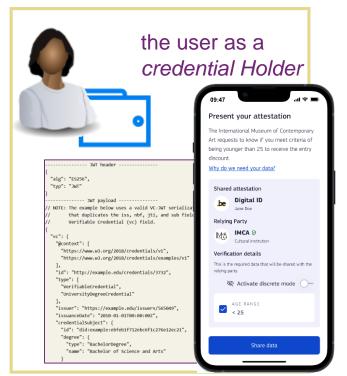
verified (on-line and also offline) at the original trusted issuer or at an independent trusted verifier

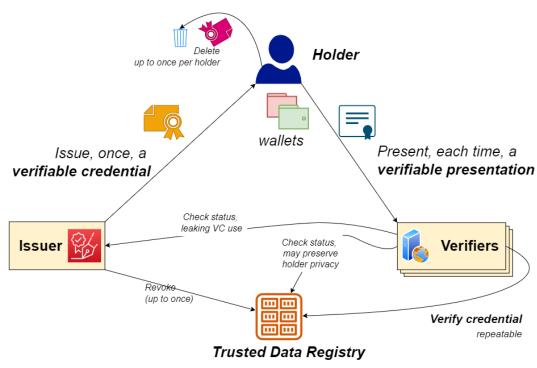






## Identity wallets, held by the user, are another



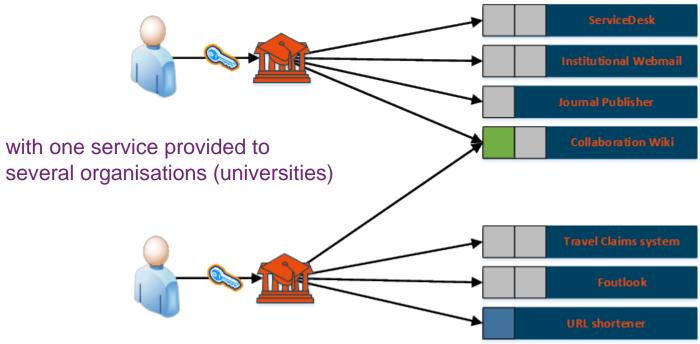


Flow diagram inspired by: Lifecycle Details (5.1), Verifiable Credentials Data Model v1.1, W3C Recommendation 03 March 2022, https://www.w3.org/TR/vc-data-model/EU eID Wallet from https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/european-digital-identity\_en





# Can we scale better with an 'federated' Authentication and Authorisation Infrastructure ('AAI')

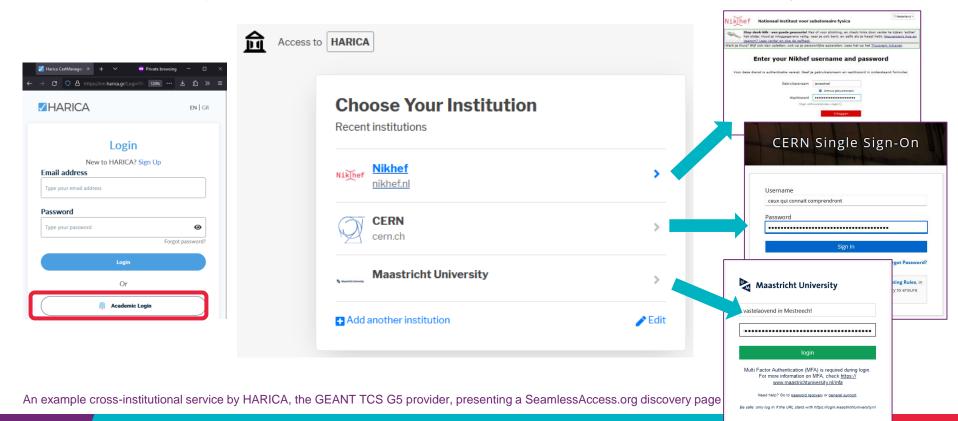


we will get to authorisation in a bit ...





## Where are 'you' in the federated space – discovery!



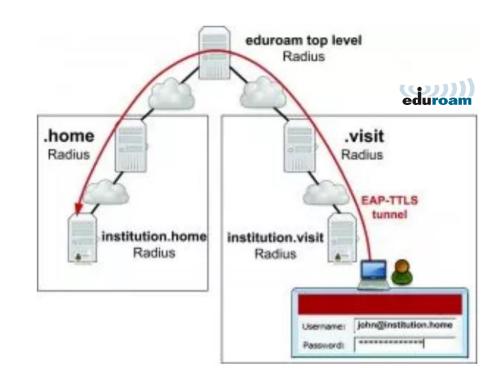
## The federation you most likely know ...

service-specific trust between organisations

hierarchical server path, based on a network-specific secure exchange

sending your credentials back to *only* your home institution

found via <anon@domain.name>



eduroam image from https://eduroam.org/how/, GEANT; RADIUS: RC2865 https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2865; see also freeradius.org





## We live in a federated world!

















SURF







































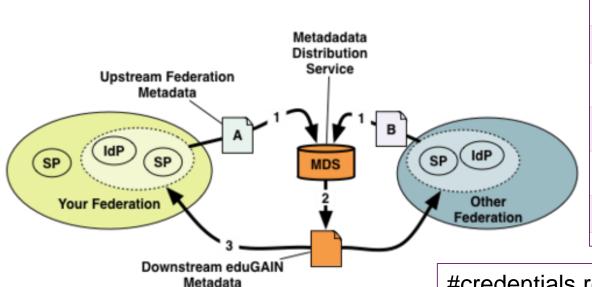


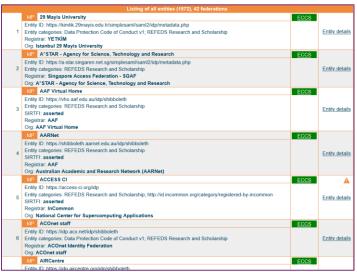






## Meta-data and trust in IdP-SP 'multi-lateral' federations

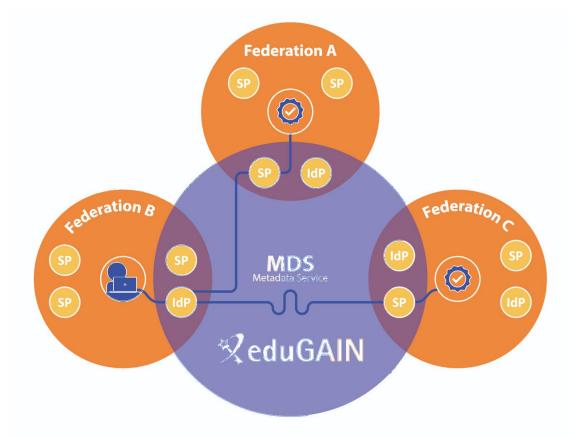




MDS meta-data flow: https://wiki.geant.org/display/eduGAIN/Metadata+Flow+in+eduGAIN eduGAIN meta-data https://mds.edugain.org/edugain-v2.xml; table excerpt from https://technical.edugain.org/entities showing only R&S IdPs, i.e. those supporting research ...

#credentials required? from  $\mathcal{O}(n_{users}) + \mathcal{O}(n_{services}^* n_{home-orgs})$ to  $\sim \mathcal{O}(n_{users}) + \mathcal{O}(n_{home-orgs}) + \mathcal{O}(n_{services})$ 





**78** 

**Identity Federations** 

5100+

**Identity Providers** 

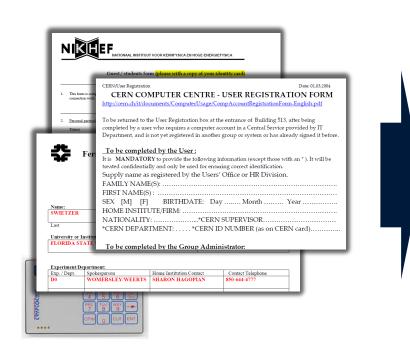
3600+

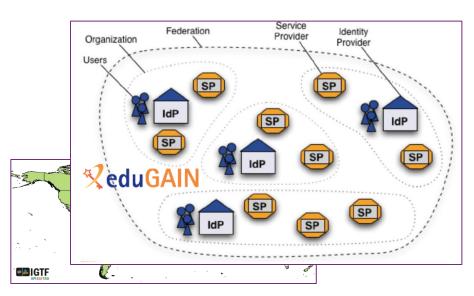
Service Providers

eduGAIN image: Davide Vaghetti, GARR for GN\*-\*



# We progressed a lot since 2003 with identity federation





**For eduGAIN federation** the IdPs provide **authentication** from the home organisation, for the user-centric PKIX IGTF trust fabric, the CAs do. Then **Service providers** perform **authorization**,

... maybe using attributes provided by the IdP. But do they get them??

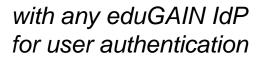
Right-hand image: Shibboleth IdP federation, Lukas Hammerle, SWITCH (CH), user-centric PKI credentials: Interoperable Global Trust Federation, https://igtf.net/





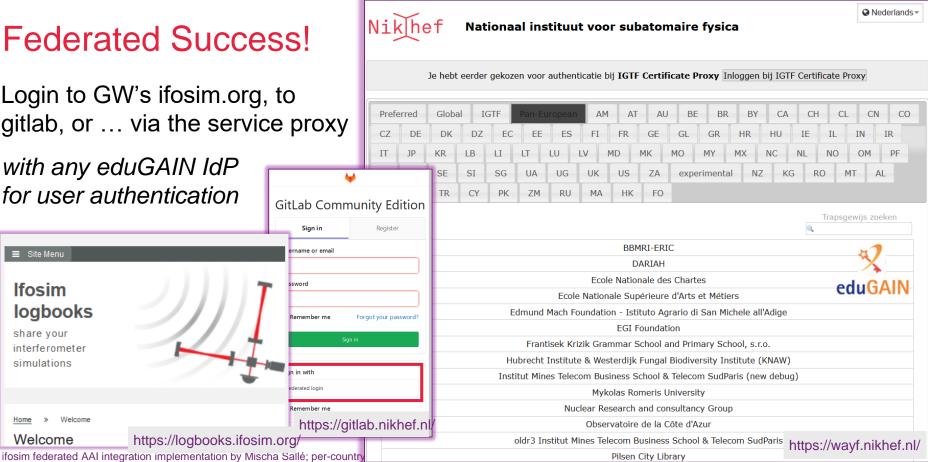


Login to GW's ifosim.org, to gitlab, or ... via the service proxy





Sign in







# Science infrastructures using our R&E 'federated access'

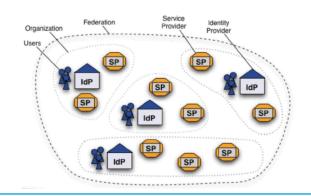




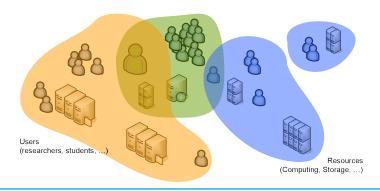


# They look similar, yet they are not ...

In the **Identity federation** picture, the source of authority is the *home organisation* via its IdP



In the **Community** picture, the source of authority is *the community itself* 



## the AuthN-AuthZ separation is fundamental

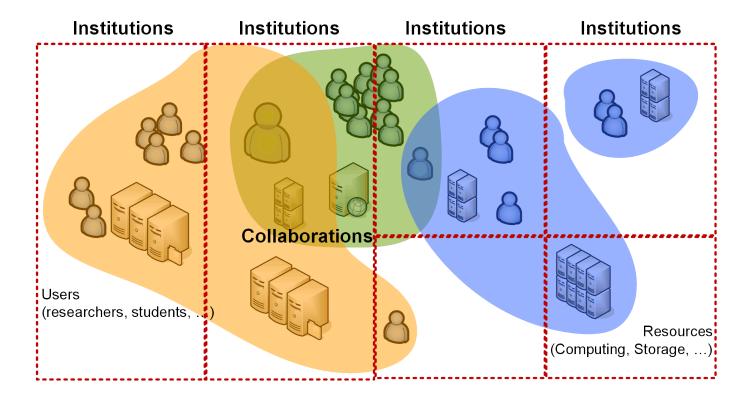
to the Federated (R&E) AAI, global IGTF PKI, VOMS, 'AARC BPA' AAI architecture ...

Right-hand image: Shibboleth IdP federation, Lukas Hammerle, SWITCH (CH)





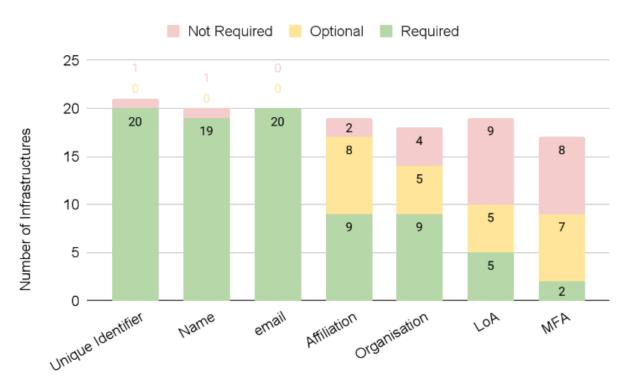
# Since collaborations and institutions slice in different ways







## Research Infrastructures: what they actually need from 'home'



### Glossary

Affiliation: what *type* of entity are you (student, faculty, alumnus, ...)

LoA: level of authentication assurance (like passport identity vetting and 'freshness' of data)

MFA: multi-factor authentication (password, 6-digit code, SMS, fingerprint)

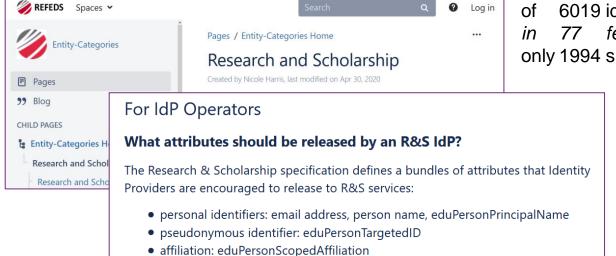
Source: Marina Adomeit, Janos Mohasci, et al. AARC TREE Use-case collection and analysis (D3.2), 2025 (under review)

The one infra that did 'not need a unique identifier' actually stated: "<our infra> assingns own identifier upon registration" – so the unique identifier is still there!

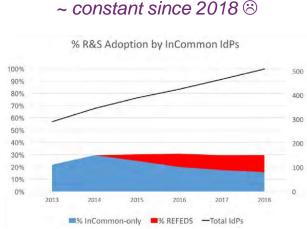




## For starters: sharing good user identifiers is non-trivial 🕾



of 6019 identity providers in 77 federations, 33% only 1994 support R&S or Personalised access



Graph: InCommon: Attributes-WG-Recommendations-May2018.pdf; Entity Category stats as per 2025-03-03, from https://technical.edugain.org/entities

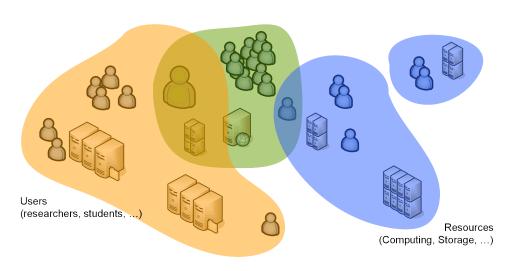
An Identity Provider indicates support for the R&S Category by exhibiting the R&S entity attribute in its metadata. Such an Identity Provider MUST, for a significant subset of its user population, release all required attributes in



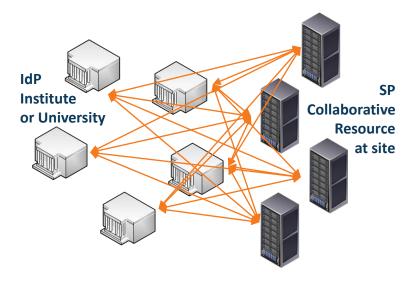


Category support is defined as follows:

## A fundamental scaling issue remained unique to research



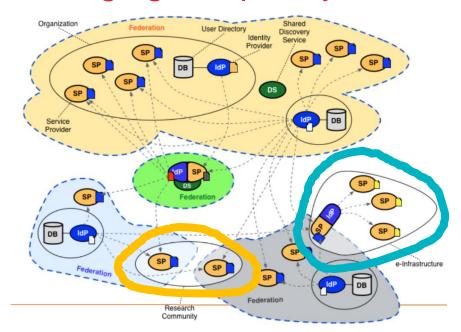
# for identity and user data 'n x m' agreements remain(ed)



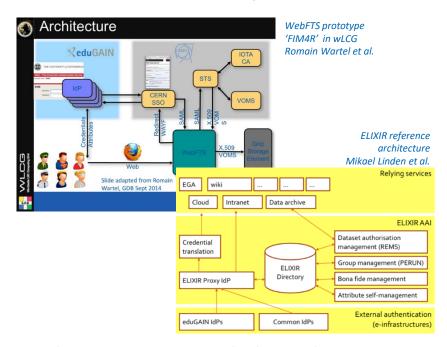




## Managing complexity: distributed diverse identity sources



they were composed of many services each of which had to manage federation complexity



but most communities had started to invent their own 'proxy' model to abstract complexity

Community images: Romain Wartel, CERN; Mikael Linden, CSC; Federation image (R): Lukas Hammerle, SWITCH

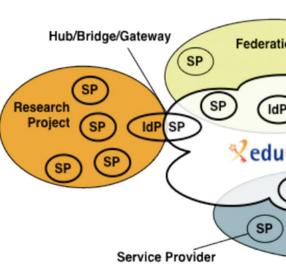




## The IdP-SP bridge

- Access services using identities from users' Home Organizations,
- but **hide complexity** of multiple IdPs, federations, and different technologies for authentication and authorisation
- One persistent identity
   across all the community's services through account linking
- Access services
   based on role(s) users have in the collaboration.
- For both web and non-web resources
- Integration of guest identity solutions
- Support for stronger authentication assurance mechanisms

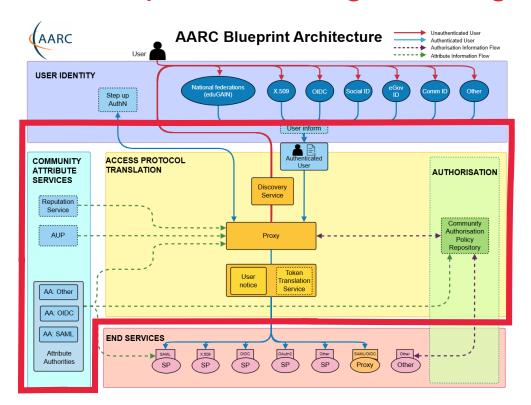
## often known as proxy!







## AARC Blueprint – making the bridge a first-class citizen



## Manage users and access rights

with interoperable building blocks for 'AAI infrastructure' architects

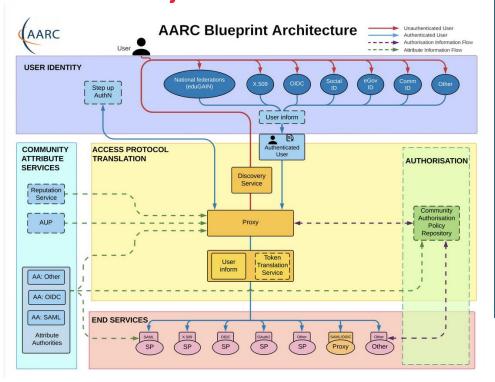
### that are

- technology-agnostic
- have multiple implementations
- come with policy templates & good practice guides





## More than just nice colours



Not sure how to begin with the AARC Blueprint Architecture? There are plenty of guidelines available but it can be a minefield at first. You probably want to start by designing the high level approach of your infrastructure based on the AARC Blueprint Architecture. There are several general topics you should consider, such as Data Protection (AARC-G042) and Federated Security Incident Response (AARC-I051). Here you can find common questions matched to the relevant Blueprint Architecture component, along with links to quidelines that can help Community Attribute Services: How should attributes from multiple sources be aggregated? AARC-G003 > How should I express the home institute of a user? AARC-G025 How should I express the identifier of a user AARC-G026 What are the best practices for running my Attribute Authorities securely? AARC-Which Acceptable Use Policy should I use to facilitate interoperability? AARC-1044 How should I infer the affiliation of a user? AARC-G057

### Authorisation:

How should I manage authorisation information from multiple sources? AARC-G006 How should group and role information be expressed to facilitate interoperability? AARC-G002

How should resource capabilities be expressed? AARC-G027

### **End Services:**

- My service needs to act on behalf of the user how should I handle credential delegation and impersonation? AARC-G005
- My services are not web based, how can I use identities from the proxy? AARC
- How should Services hint which IdP they would like users to use? AARC-G049 Which Security practices should I follow? AARC-G014

### User Identity:

- How should I integrate Social Media Identity Providers? AARC-G008 How should users link accounts, and how does that affect Assurance? AARC-
- How should services indicate that they would like users to authenticate with multifactor authentication, and how should my proxy forward that information? AARC-G029

### Assurance:

- How should assurance information of external identities be calculated? AARC-G031 > What can I say about assurance of identities from social media accounts? AARC-
- How is assurance impacted by account linking? AARC-G009
- How should assurance information be shared with other infrastructures? AARC-
- Which Assurance Profiles should I use, there are so many! AARC-1050

#### Access Protocol Translation:

- Which best practices should I follow for my Token Translation Services? AARC-
- How should I translate from Identity Federation information to X.509 certificates?

### Provies:

- How can I ensure that my proxy is able to accurately claim that it supports best practices in Identity Federation? AA
- How should I express the home institute of a user? AARC-G025
- How should I express the identifier of a user AARC-G026
- How should I express assurance information for users when interacting with
- How can my proxy simplify the discovery process for end-users? AARC-G061 How can my proxy route the user to the correct discovery service? AARC-G062

What next? Are you looking for a kick start with your policies? Take a look at the Policy Development Toolkit which provides a set of templates

service specific policies service in the infrastructure, as well as the infrastructure itself, should complete the template. Infrastructure Services (shide This policy defines requirements for

Security Policy Infrastructure Management (for baseline) & Research Communities (for community specific

Showing 1 to 9 of 9 entries

running a service within the This is a template for the acc policy that users must acce Research Infrastructure 1

https://aarc-community.org/guidelines/





## "Your attention to detail is appreciated"

## Even a simple challenge ...

"How to communicate affiliation of a user with the community"

## needs standards for interoperability!

- <u>AARC-G025 –</u>
   <u>Guidelines for expressing affiliation information</u>
- <u>AARC-G057 –</u>
   Inferring and constructing voPersonExternalAffiliation

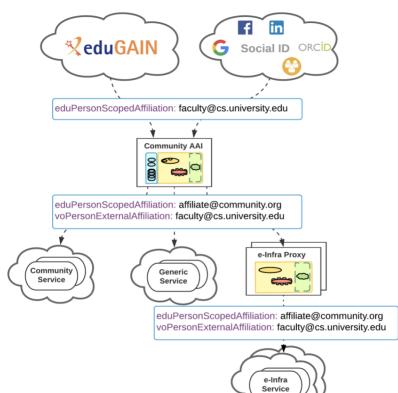
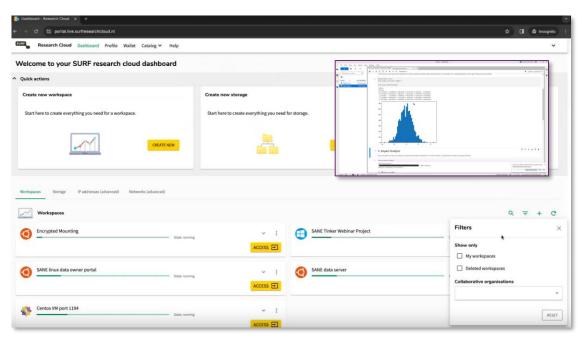


Image: Guideline AARC-G025 (AARC community); quote from the MoinMoin wiki software





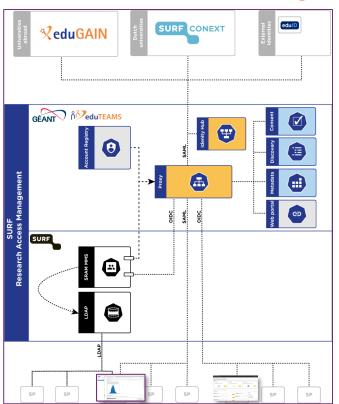
# Example: SURF Research Cloud Secure Supercomputing



SURF SRAM architecture, Raoul Teeuwen et al. from

https://servicedesk.surf.nl/wiki/display/IAM/Dienstbeschrijving+SURF+Research+Access+Management SURF Research Cloud capture: from Introduction to SANE (Secure ANalysis Environment) webinar February 2024, by Martin Brandt et al., SURF

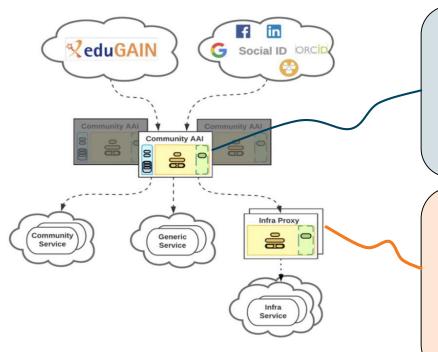
https://www.surf.nl/themas/onderzoeksinfrastructuur/sane-veilige-omgeving-voor-analyse-van-gevoelige-data







## ... but one proxy is not enough in a research cloud



## **Community AAI**

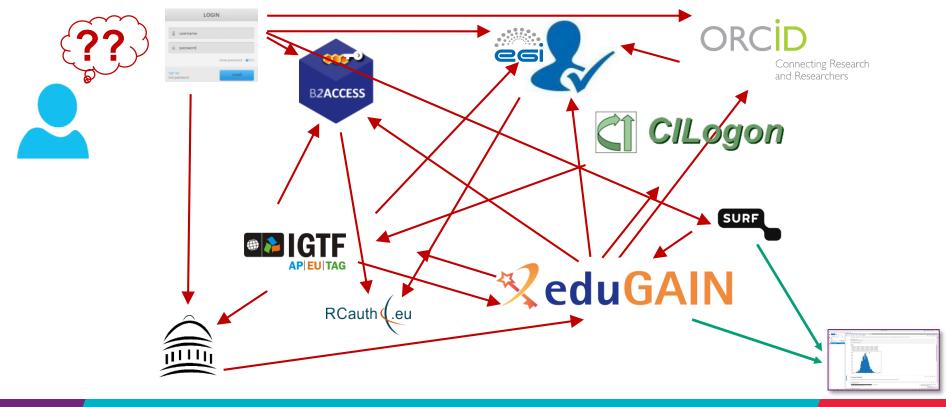
streamline researchers' access to services, both those provided by their own infrastructure as well as the services provided by shared infrastructures from other communities.

## **Infrastructure Proxy**

enables Infrastructures with large number of resources, to provide them through a single integration point, where the Infrastructure can maintain centrally all the relevant Policies and business logic for making available resources to multiple communities



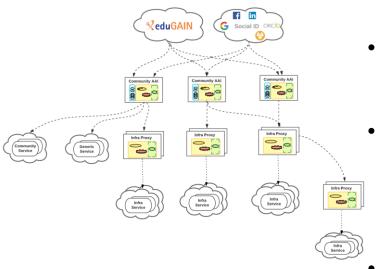
## Identity spaghetti: 1-loop, 2-loop and higher order diagrams





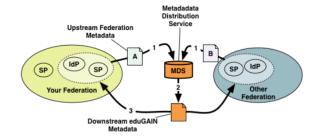


## We have seen many arrows before ... it needs federation!



Identity, community, infrastructure proxies and services form a *federation of proxies* 

- bilateral registration
   but then you have a scalability issue again
  - meta-data distribution of trust paths
    - OpenID Federation
    - SAML meta-data



discovery and identity provider hinting



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### European Open Science Cloud federation (2023 edition)

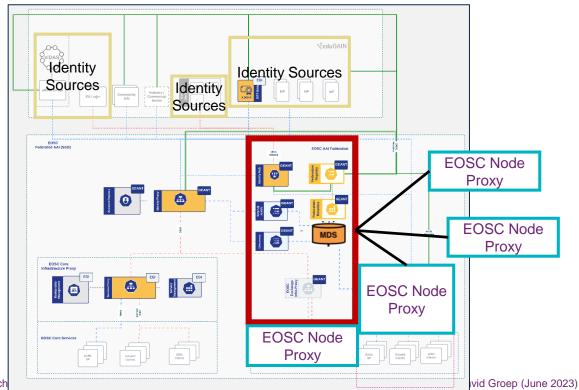
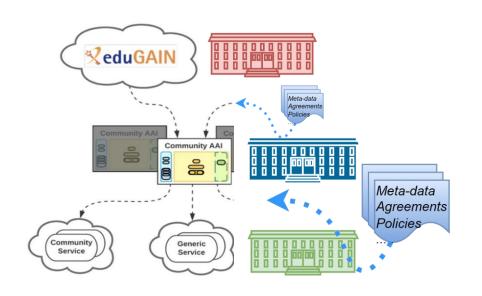


Image: EOSC AAI for the EOSC Core and Exch





### And we need to 'decorate' the arrows with trust



Each side of each arrow has *independent* parties

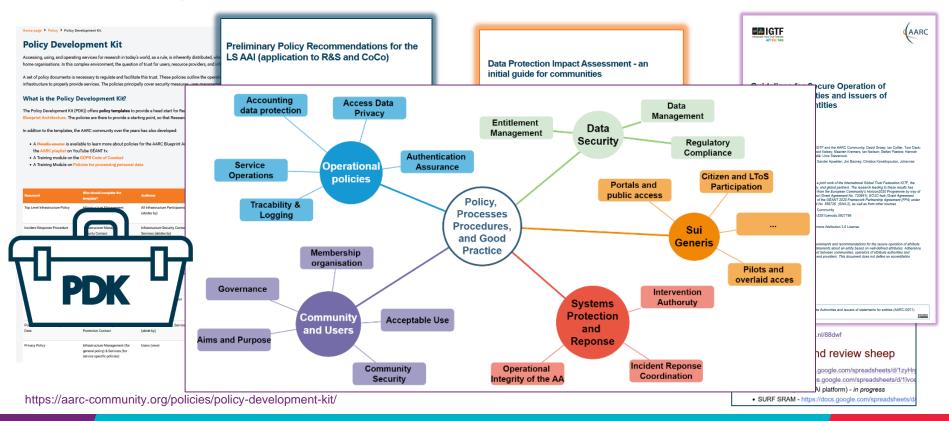
- we allow them to do part of the work we would otherwise do
- to make it easier and faster for users to perform their research
- but we relinquish some control beyond our organisation, our own policies, our own jurisdiction

Why would we trust them to do that?





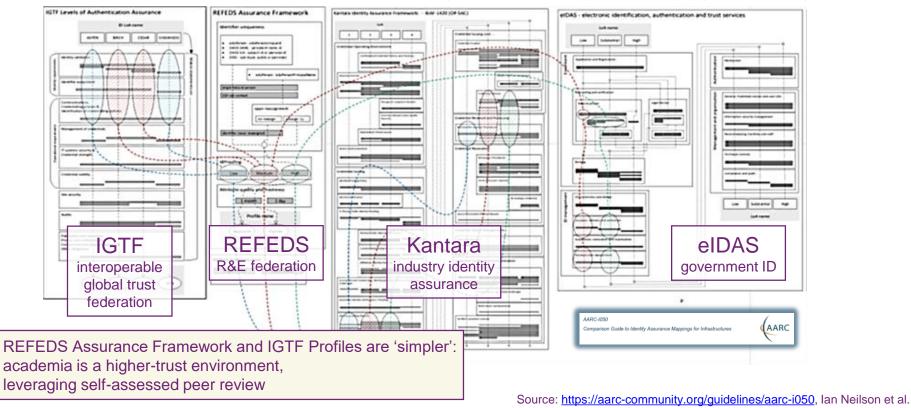
## Structuring trust 'between boxes and arrows' is complex!







# And even a simple 'Who are you?' is not always easy ...







# Helping community and users: how much clicking through?

WLCG Terms of Use and Acceptable Use Policy

with these conditions of use.

to the relevant credential issuing authorities.

ATLAS VO Acceptable Use Policy

By registering with the Virtual Organization (the "VO") as a GRID user you shall be deemed to accept to

1) You shall only use the GRID to perform work, or transmit or store data consistent with the stated go

2) You shall not use the GRID for any unlawful purpose and not (attempt to) breach or circumvent any

and confidentiality agreements and protect your GRID credentials (e.g. private keys, passwords), sen

3) You shall immediately report any known or suspected security breach or misuse of the GRID or GRI

4) Use of the GRID is at your own risk. There is no guarantee that the GRID will be available at any ti 5) Logged information, including information provided by you for registration purposes, shall be used

purposes only. This information may be disclosed to other organizations anywhere in the world for the

6) The Resource Providers, the VOs and the GRID operators are entitled to regulate and terminate as immediately comply with their instructions. You are liable for the consequences of any violation by yo

This Acceptable Use Policy applies to all members of the ATLAS Virtual Organisation, hereafter refe



#### Acceptable Use Policy

text This Acceptable Use Policy applies to all members of Xenon Virtual Organisation, hereafter referred to as the VO, with reference to use of the European Grid Infrastructure (EGI), hereafter referred to as the Grid. The BiG Grid Executive Team owns and gives authority to this policy. Goal and description of the Xenon VO

The Xenon VO xenon.biggrid.nl is the incubator grid community for work on the international Xenon 1T and related experiments in the search for dark matter. Members of the VO will work to build, understand and analyse the detector and results related to the Xenon experiment and to "Monte-Carlo" studies that will be used to design, build and understand the detector, as well as work with the supporting computing infrastructure to make this happen. Members and Managers of the VO agree to be bound by the Grid Acceptable Usage Rules, VO Security Policy and other relevant Grid Policies, and to use the Grid only in the furtherance of the stated goal of the VO.

#### EGI Configuration Database Acceptable Use Policy and Conditions of Use (AUP)

This Acceptable Use Policy and Conditions of Use ("AUP") defines the rules and conditions that govern your access to and use (including transmission, processing, and storage of data) of the resources and services ("Services") as granted by the EGI Federation. and the Virtual Organisation to which you belong, for the purpose of meeting the goals of EGI, namely to deliver advanced computing services to support researchers, multinational projects and research infrastructures, and the goals of your Virtual Organisation or

- 1. You shall only use the Services in a manner consistent with the purposes and limitations described above; you shall show consideration towards other users including by not causing harm to the Services; you have an obligation to collaborate in the resolution of issues arising from your use of the Services.
- 2. You shall only use the Services for lawful purposes and not breach, attempt to breach, nor circumvent administrative or security
- 3. You shall respect intellectual property and confidentiality agreements.
- 4. You shall protect your access credentials (e.g. passwords, private keys or multi-factor tokens); no intentional sharing is
- 5. You shall keep your registered information correct and up to date.
- 6. You shall promptly report known or suspected security breaches, credential compromise, or misuse to the security contact stated below; and report any compromised credentials to the relevant issuing authorities.
- 7. Reliance on the Services shall only be to the extent specified by any applicable service level agreements listed below. Use without such agreements is at your own risk.
- 8. Your personal data will be processed in accordance with the privacy statements referenced below.
- 9. Your use of the Services may be restricted or suspended, for administrative, operational, or security reasons, without prior notice and without compensation.
- 10. If you violate these rules, you may be liable for the consequences, which may include your account being suspended and a report being made to your home organisation or to law enforcement.

The administrative contact for this AUP is: operations@egi.eu

The security contact for this AUP is: abuse@eqi.eu

The privacy notice is located at https://gocdb-preprod.egi.eu/privacy.html

Return to GOCDB homepage.





### Good common practice: the WISE Baseline AUP



#### Acceptable Use Policy and Conditions of Use

This Acceptable Use Policy and Conditions of Use ("AUP") defines the rules and conditions that govern your access to and use (including transmission, processing, and storage of data) of the resources and services ("Services") as granted by {community, agency, or infrastructure name} for the purpose of {describe the stated goals and policies governing the intended use}.

<To further define and limit what constitutes acceptable use, the community, agency, or infrastructure may optionally add additional information, rules or conditions, or references thereto, here or at the placeholder below. These additions must not conflict with the clauses 1-10 below, whose wording and numbering must not be changed.>

- You shall only use the Services in a manner consistent with the purposes and limitations
  described above; you shall show consideration towards other users including by not causing
  harm to the Services; you have an obligation to collaborate in the resolution of issues arising
  from your use of the Services.
- You shall only use the Services for lawful purposes and not breach, attempt to breach, nor circumvent administrative or security controls.
- 3. You shall respect intellectual property and confidentiality agreements.
- You shall protect your access credentials (e.g. passwords, private keys or multi-factor tokens); no intentional sharing is permitted.
- You shall keep your registered information correct and up to date.
- You shall promptly report known or suspected security breaches, credential compromise, or misuse to the security contact stated below; and report any compromised credentials to the relevant issuing authorities.
- Reliance on the Services shall only be to the extent specified by any applicable service level agreements listed below. Use without such agreements is at your own risk.
- 8. Your personal data will be processed in accordance with the privacy statements referenced below.
- Your use of the Services may be restricted or suspended, for administrative, operational, or security reasons, without prior notice and without compensation.
- 10. If you violate these rules, you may be liable for the consequences, which may include your account being suspended and a report being made to your home organisation or to law enforcement.

<Insert additional numbered clauses here>

The administrative contact for this AUP is:

{email address for the community, agency, or infrastructure name}

The security contact for this AUP is:

{email address for the community, agency, or infrastructure security contact}

The privacy statements (e.g. Privacy Notices) are located at: {URL}

Applicable service level agreements are located at: <URLs>

#### Purpose binding

ensure use is as intended for access grant

#### **Terms and Conditions**

research data access conditions, permits, grant conditions

#### **WISE Baseline AUP**

common 10 commandments that allow seamless cross-sectoral user movement

#### Service level agreements

promises and recourse

#### Privacy notice references

for access personal data policies







#### It all started here!



- (1) You may only perform work, or transmit or store data consistent with the activities and policies of the Virtual Organizations of which you are a member, and only on resources authorized for use by those Virtual Organizations.
- (2) You will not attempt to circumvent administrative or security controls
  on the use of resources. If you are informed that some aspect of your grid
  usage is creating a problem, you will adjust your usage and investigate
  ways to resolve the complaint.
- (3) You will immediately report any suspected compromise of your grid credentials or suspected misuse of grid resources to incident reporting locations specified by the Virtual Organization(s) affected and credential issuing authorities as specified in their agreements and policy statements.
- (4) You are aware that resource providers have the right to regulate
  access as they deem necessary for either operational or security-related
  reasons and that your use of the Grid is also bound by the rules and
  policies of the organizations through which you obtain access, e. g. your
  home institute, your national network and/or your internet service
  provider(s).

29 Apr 05

OSG Acceptable Use and Incident Response

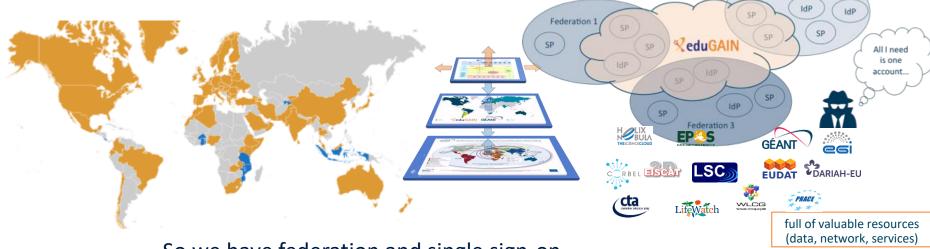
8

Bob Cowles Acceptable Use Policy and Security Incident Response Strategy in the Open Science Grid – ISGC, 29 April 2005





What about *unacceptable* use? "who dunnit" essential for incident response, but *what* have we just built?



So we have federation and single sign-on ...

- ... but can we respond if something goes haywire?
- ... can we share security incident information when needed?
- ... timely and confidentially, protecting everyone's reputation?

left: eduGAIN interfederation in 2025 (https://technical.edugain.org/status); logos on the right from the European e-Infrastructures and ESFRIs; center graphic: AARC





Federation 2

# 'Sirtfi' – what makes federated security different?



Organisations probably do 'something reasonable' for their own security ... but may not realise the implications for others

#### **Sirtfi** targets coordinated **response in a federated context**:

- 1. Enable **communication** and coordination in managing federated security incidents
- 2. Relevant **event data** is available to help collaborating incident responders.
- 3. Security protections are applied to federated transactions

Define capabilities for security incident response an IdP or SP organisation can self-asserts in federation meta-data

https://refeds.org/sirtfi



A Security Incident Response Trust Framework for Federated Identity (Sirtfi) Version 2

[IR3] Notify security contacts of entities participating in Sirtfi when a security incident investigation suggests that those entities are involved in the incident. Notification should also follow the security procedures of any federations to which your organisation belongs.

This document is intended for use by the personnel responsible for operational security of federated entities such as Identity Providers, Service Providers and Attribute Authorities, and by Federation Operators who may facilitate its adoption by their member organisations.

#### Table of Contents

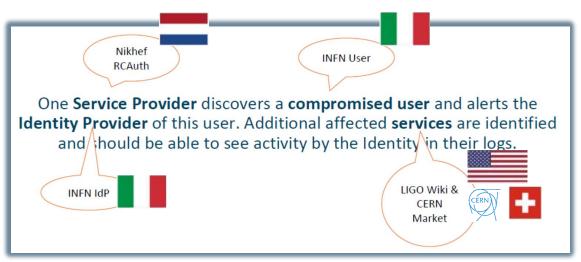
- Operational Security
- Incident Response
- Tracability
- User Rules & Conditions

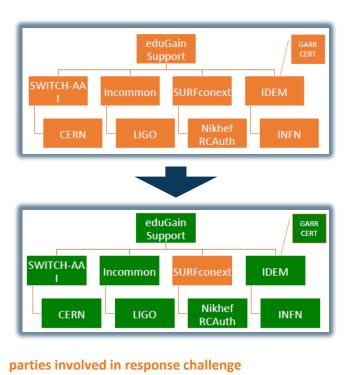




## A federated community security challenge

Can we coordinate our collective R&E response? 'security challenges' based on the *Sirtfi* contact model



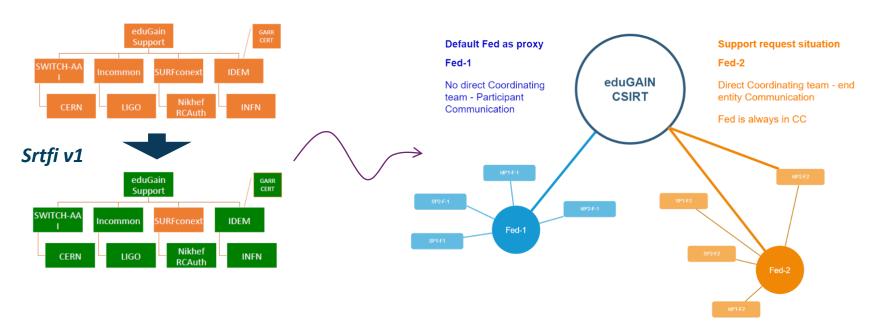


Report-outs see https://wiki.geant.org/display/AARC/Sirtfi+Communications+Challenges%2C+AARC2-TNA3.1





### Response across IdP-SP Proxies: the limits of Sirtfi version 1





joint work with GN5 EnCo



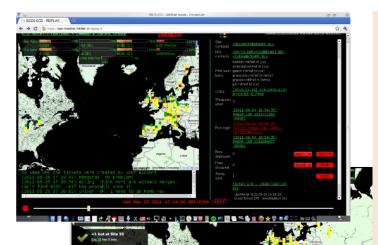




### Trust ... but verify

-2 bots at Site 3

-2 bots at Site 4
Site 4 has 3 bots.
-1 bot at Site 5



#### Communication:

- Endpoints valid?
- Form/Content OK ?
   Containment
- Ban "malicious" users
- Find/Stop malicious processes
- Find submission IP

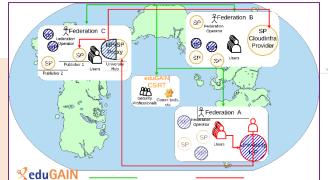
#### **Forensics**

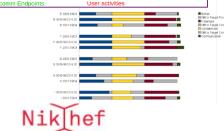
Command & Control service killed...

- Basic Forensics on binary
- Network traffic









#### Nikhef CSIRT Traceability Challenge

#### Infrastruction.

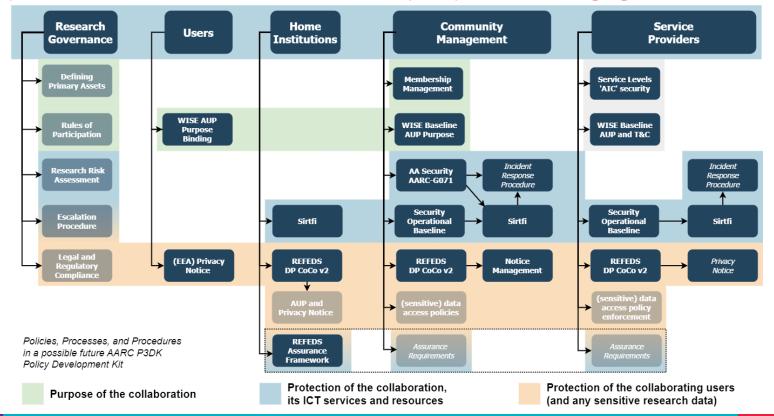
Deze Traceability Challenge bestaat uit drie onderdelen, in (naar verwachting) opiopende moeilijkheidiggrad, ledere challenge begint met een externe 'brigger' – aan het eind van dit document staan de hints en de goede (of in leder geval: de 'gewenste') oplossing.

Veel plezie





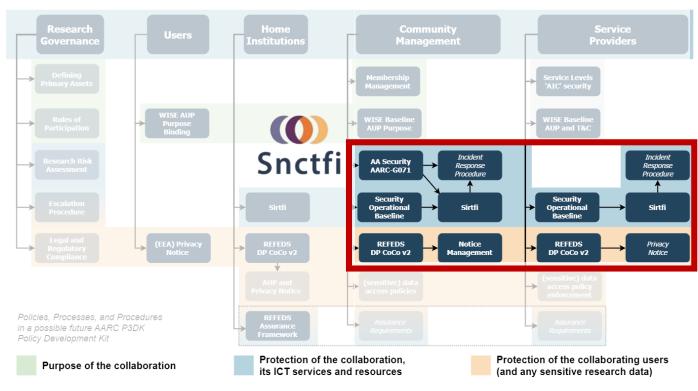
# Policy Development Kit: simplify by re-using good practice







## Providers manage complexity for research communities



communities sourcing 'well-operated' community platforms











and a few more

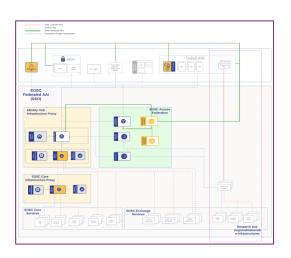
through their scale gets federations to trust our AARC 'middle boxes'





### Enabling research: using the 'EOSC' with federated login

AARC compliant federation of 'national' and 'thematic' nodes in the European Open Science Cloud linked with other 'data spaces' and infrastructures







The organisations invited to join the March 2025 kick-off workshop for the build-up phase of the EOSC Federation. All of the organisations are among the membership of the EOSC Association.

https://eosc.eu/eosc-about/building-the-eosc-federation/contributing-to-the-build-up-phase-of-the-eosc-federation/; See also https://wiki.geant.org/display/AARC/EOSC+AAI

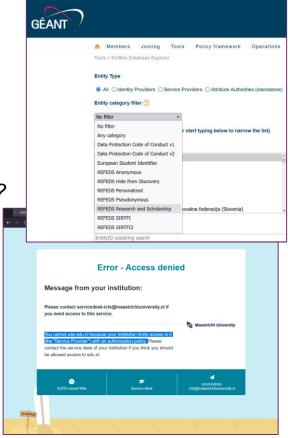




# And it needs everyone to work together

To scale trust in research infrastructures, we need to keep challenging ourselves ...

- for eduGAIN: do we choose more trustworthiness and target baseline assurance, or more inclusiveness, but maybe less trust?
- for your university IT department: prioritize the primary mission of education and research, as both are now globally connected
  - 'we can use existing services from outside'
  - 'we can contribute in collaborations in education and research'
  - 'we teach our students to understand, study, and work with interconnected services and systems that are globally connected'
  - ... rather than get stuck in an enterprise egg-shell approach?
- do our networks support a perimeter 'fit for collaboration'?



Images: https://technical.edugain.org/entities, Maastricht University blocking access to ... a privacy-friendly URI shortener 🕾,





Make and treat computing as the research instrument it is today

institutionally and globally



Institutional: Nikhef "Stoomboot" Analysis Facility



National Infrastructure SURF Snellius HPC

There are today as much part of science as detectors are to physics and: users should move seamlessly between tiers

Photos: Nikhef NDPF, DelftBlue/TUDelft, SURF Data Repository, Snellius, SURF @ DigitalRealty; EuroHPC images: EuroHPC, LUMI Consortium, Jules Verne consortium





as well as JP's HPCI,

US's AccessCI, &c of course!

#### And education labs are much like ad-hoc research collaboration

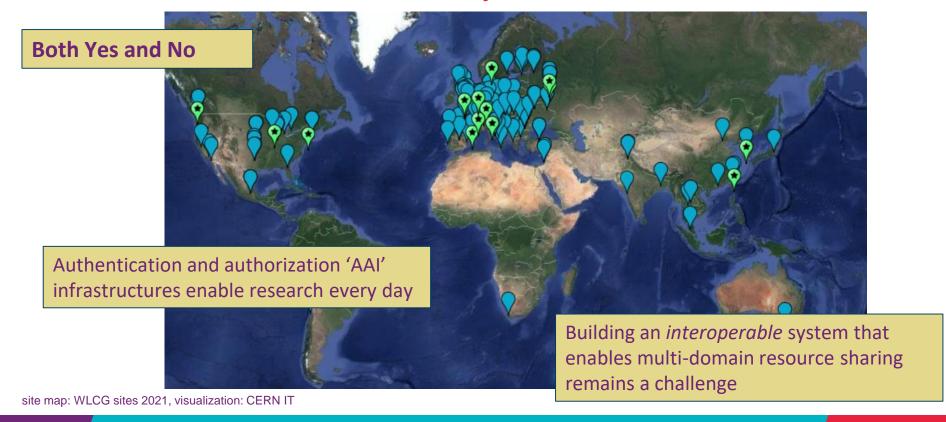


Photo by sunrise University on Unsplash; network diagram: FSE CSLab, Maastricht University; SRAM API: https://sram.surf.nl/apidocs/





## So: did we solve this inherently-cross-domain issue ...?





# The AARC Blueprint – a very digestible architecture ... so



Photo credit: Marcus Hardt





# The AARC Blueprint – take a piece and feed collaboration!



Photo credit: Marcus Hardt







SURF

Thanks to the AARC and global T&I Community, including folk from whom I re-used graphics in this overview. In random order: Licia Florio, Nicolas Liampotis, Christos Kanellopoulos, Marina Adomeit, Janos Mohacsi, Slavek Licehammer, Dave Kelsey, Ian Neilson, Marcus Hardt, Mischa Salle, Oscar Koeroo, Jouke Roorda, Davide Vaghetti, Floris Fokkinga, Sven Gabriel, Hannah Short, Maarten Kremers, and many others!





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this work co-funded by and contributing to the Dutch National e-Infrastructure coordinated by SURF (c) BY

Nik hef

