







- Job: a program that will run somewhere on a Grid machine.
- JDL (Job Description Language): describes job, parameters and requirements.
- In/Output Sandbox: Input Sandbox defines any names of the files we wish to upload.
 Output Sanbox contains filenames of data we wish to retrieve after the job is done.
- UI (User Interface): your access point to the Grid. From here you submit the jobs and retrieve logging information.
- **CE** (Computing Element): is the interface to the cluster. Accepts jobs via a batch system (LRMS) and dispatches them to a collection of site Worker Nodes. The jobs are submitted by the users either through a WMS or directly.
 - ✓ LRMS (Local Resource Management System): it is the batch system on a CE
- WN (Worker Node): the machines that do the actual work & execute jobs.







- **SE** (Storage Element): is a Grid component where files can be stored. The protocol used for file transfers is GSIFTP. At least one SE per site.
- **SRM** (Storage Resource Management): manages the storage resources. It is a middleware service providing capabilities like migration from disk to tape. Various implementations like DPM, dCache, CASTOR, StoRM.
- File locations:
 - ✓ GUID (Grid Unique Identifiers): the identifier assigned to an uploaded file to Grid
 - ✓ **LFN** (Logical File Names): a generic file name. This is assigned to a file directly by the user
 - ✓ **SURL** (Site Unique Resource Location): physical location of a file on the Grid (disk or tape)
- LFC (Local File Catalog): it is a database that holds a mapping to associate LFN, GUID, SURL and replicas. A generic file name (LFN) has an identifier (GUID) and this filename is mapped on to one or more physical locations on the Grid (SURL).







- WMS (Workload Management System): distributes and manages tasks across computing and storage Grid resources.
- LB (Logging and Bookkeeping service): collects events from many WMS components and records the history of the job.
- **gLite**: middleware software for Grid Computing. It provides a framework for building distributed computing and storage infrastructure across the internet.
- **IS** (Information Service): supplies information about status of grid resources. Grid uses the published information for its core operation, monitoring and accounting.
 - ✓ **BDII** (Berkeley Database Information Index): it is an LDAP-based information system which holds information about all services available on the grid.







- GSI (Grid Security Infrastructure): uses public key cryptography (or asymmetric cryptography) to enable secure authentication and communication over an open network. GSI is based on:
 - ✓ X509: digital certificate. Users are authenticated to the Grid with a digital X.509 certificate. It is issued by a Certification Authority (CA), which is trusted by the infrastructure running the middleware.
 - ✓ **SSL** (Secure Sockets Layer): communication protocol for secure authentication with extensions for single sign-on and delegation.
- Proxy: a short lived temporary certificate which is used for the actual authentication to Grid services.







- **CA** (Certification Authority): Signs the certificates to certify your identity. Those who trust the CA, trust you.
- RA (Registration Authority): is a local authority that signs your request form for a
 Grid certificate and verifies your identity.
- **VO** (Virtual Organization): is a user community with geographically distributed people that have common objectives or projects.
- VOMS (VO Membership Services): handles authorization of resource access, based on the VO membership of the user.

