Smart Cyber Infrastructure for Big Data Processing Cees de Laat & Paola Grosso & Zhiming Zhao



Science Faculty @ UvA

Informatics Institute



- AMLAB: Machine Learning (Prof. dr. M. Welling)
- FCN: Federated Collaborative Networks (Prof. dr. H. Afsarmanesh)
- ILPS: Information and Language Processing Systems (Prof. dr. M. de Rijke)
- ISIS: Intelligent Sensory Information Systems (Prof. dr. ir. A.W.M. Smeulders)
- CSL: Computational Science Laboratory (Prof. dr. P.M.A. Sloot)
- SNE: System and Network Engineering (Prof. dr. ir. C.T.A.M. de Laat)
- TCS: Theory of Computer Science (Prof. dr. J.A. Bergstra)

SNE - Mission

Can we create smart and safe data processing infrastructures that can be tailored to diverse application needs?

- Capacity
 - Bandwidth on demand, QoS, architectures, photonics, performance
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 - Programmability, virtualization, complexity, semantics, workflows
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 - Greening infrastructure, Awareness
- Resilience
 - Failures, Disasters, Systems under attack

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What Happens in an Internet Minute?





There is always a bigger fish

 Business email sent per year 	.2,986,100
 Content uploaded to Facebook each year 	182,500
 Google's search index 	97,656
 Kaiser Permanente's digital health records 	30,720
 Large Hadron Collider's annual data output 	15,360
 Videos uploaded to YouTube per year 	15,000

National Climactic Data Center database	6,144
 Library of Congress' digital collection 	5,120
 US Census Bureau data 	3,789
Nasdaq stock market database	3,072
O Tweets sent in 2012	19
 Contents of every print issue of WIRED 	1.26

... more data!





Multiple colors / Fiber



Per fiber: ~ 80-100 colors * 50 GHz Per color: 10 - 40 - 100 Gbit/s BW * Distance ~ 2*10¹⁷ bm/s

New: Hollow Fiber! → less RTT! S

GPU cards are distruptive!



Reliable and Safe!

This omnipresence of IT makes us not only strong but also vulnerable.

 A virus, a hacker, or a system failure can instantly send digital shockwaves around the world.

The hardware and software that allow all our systems to operate is becoming bigger and more complex all the time, and the capacity of networks and data storage is increasing by leaps and bounds.



500

Performance Development



We will soon reach the limits of what is currently feasible and controllable.

https://www.knaw.nl/shared/resources/actueel/publicaties/pdf/20111029.pdf

The GLIF – LightPaths around the World

F Dijkstra, J van der Ham, P Grosso, C de Laat, "A path finding implementation for multi-layer networks", Future Generation Computer Systems 25 (2), 142-146.



ExoGeni @ OpenLab - UvA

Installed and up June 3th 2013



TNC2013 DEMOS JUNE, 2013

DEMO	TITLE	OWNER	AFFILIATIO	N E-MAIL	A-SIDE	Z-SIDE	PORTS(S) MAN LAN	PORTS(S) TNC2013	DETAILS
1	Big data transfers with multipathing, OpenFlow and MPTCP	Ronald van der Pol	SURFnet	ronald.vanderpol@surfnet.nl	TNC/MECC, Maastricht NL	Chicago, IL	Existing 100G link between internet2 and ESnet	2x40GE (Juniper)+ 2x10GE (OME6500)	In this demonstration we show how multipathing, OpenTikee and Multipath TCP (MPTCP) can help in large fire hundres between data centres (Mastacht and Dickago), An OpenTikee agelication providend multiple paths stressen has anone and UPTCP well build on the servers 18 minutencearby send traffic cancer all those paths. This demo uses 2xxX00 on the transations: DOCI etc. (See provides 2xxX00 between MUL Nor all Shally). CE and USURCEPT schools addicional DOCI etc.
2	Visualize 100G traffic	Inder Monga	ESnet	imonga@es.net					Using an SMMP feed from the Juniper switch at TNC2013,and/or Brocade AL25 node in MANLAN, this demo would visualize the total traffic on the link, of all demos aggregated. The network diagram will show the transidantic topology and some of the demo topologies.
	How many modern servers can fill a 100Gbps Transatlantic Circuit?	Inder Monga	ESnet	imonga@es.net	Chicago, III	TNC showfloor	1x 100GE	8x 10GE	In this demonstration, we show that with the proper tuning and tool, only 2 hosts on each continient can generate almost BOCkpu of table. Each server has 4 KO NGC sconnected to a 450 virtual crout, and has even?3 numbers (an execute buff). Each new "Prof? Through reservement buff), allow can be the best features from other tools such as just, nutrop, and negles? See: https://nyes.ret/demos/turc2007/
4	First European ExoGENI at Work	Jeroen van der Ham	UvA	vdham@uva.nl	RENCI, NC	UvA, Amsterdam, NL	1x 10GE	1x 10GE	The ExoGENI racks at RENCI and UvA will be interconnected over a 100 pipe and be on continuously, showing CENI connectivity between Amsterdam and the rest of the GENI nodes in the USA.
5	Up and down North Atlantic @ 100G	Michael Enrico	DANTE	michael.enrico@dante.net	TNC showfloor	TNC showfloor	1x 100GE	1x 100GE	The DAVITE 100GE test set will be placed at the TNC2013 showfloor and connected to the Juniper at 1000. When this derive is numling a loog (# MAN LAY's Brocade switch will ensure that the traffic set to MAN LAY relations to the showfloor. On display is the throughput and RTT (to show the traffic traveled the Adamtic twice)



Connected via the new 100 Gb/s transatlantic To US-GENI

Amsterdam is a major hub in The GLIF

F Dijkstra, J van der Ham, P Grosso, C de Laat, "A path finding implementation for multi-layer networks", Future Generation Computer Systems 25 (2), 142-146.



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SARNET: Security Autonomous Response with programmable NETworks

Cees de Laat Leon Gommans, Rodney Wilson, Rob Meijer Tom van Engers, Marc Lyonais, Paola Grosso, Frans Franken, Ameneh Deljoo<u>,</u> Ralph Koning, Ben de Graaff, Stojan Trajanovski









Cyber security program

- Research goal is to obtain the knowledge to create ICT systems that:
 - model their state (situation)
 - discover by observations and reasoning if and how an attack is developing and calculate the associated risks
 - have the knowledge to calculate the effect of counter measures on states and their risks
 - choose and execute one.

In short, we research the concept of networked computer infrastructures exhibiting SAR: Security Autonomous Response.



SARNET

Security Autonomous Response with programmable NETworks Cyber Security program Pi: CdL Co-Pi's: LG, RW, RM Co-Sci: PG, TvE, FF, ML 400 + 285 + 300 kEuro 2 PhD's (AD, RK), 1 PD (ST) Prog & Eng manpower (BG)

- Network virtualizations and SDN
- Reasoning
- Risk evaluation
- Trust groups
- Execute response & adaptation





delaat.net/sarnet

Ciena's CENI topology





Context & Goal

Security Autonomous Response NETwork Research



Ameneh Deljoo (PhD): Why create SARNET Alliances? Model autonomous SARNET behaviors to identify risk and benefits for SARNET stakeholders

Stojan Trajanovski (PD):

Determine best defense scenario against cyberattacks deploying SARNET functions (1) based on security state and KPI information (2).

Ralph Koning (PhD) Ben de Graaff (SP):

 Design functionalities needed to operate a SARNET using SDN/NFV
 deliver security state and KPI information (e.g cost)

CENI, International extension to University of Amsterdam Research Triangle Project. Operation Spring of 2015



National Science Foundations ExoGENI racks, installed at UvA (Amsterdam), Northwestern University (Chicago) and Ciena's labs (Ottawa), are connected via a high performance 100G research network and trans-Atlantic network facilities using the Ciena 8700 Packetwave platform. This equipment configuration is used to create a computational and storage test bed used in collaborative demonstrations.



Position of demo @ SC15

Objective

- To get a better understanding for cyber attack complexity by visually defend a network suffering from basic volumetric attacks.
- To find a way to visualize future research in automated response.

Demo highlights

- Pre-programmed attack scenarios that are able to show defense functions.
- Virtual sales + income from web services
- Defense cost

DDoS Defence functions.

- Filtering
- Blocking
- Resource Scaling



Demo stack



University of Amsterdam

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Demo





Service Provider Group framework A Service Provider Group (SPG) is an organisation structure providing a defined service only available if its members collaborate.

Examples:





duroam

Nulti-Domain Authorization for e-Infrastructures



LF Big 2011 Data Lends Stageted Facility Vecentrative by Robert Patience, MSA, Differently of Elliver of University Patience in Pat

Service Provider Group Characteristics

- Autonomous members acting together on a decision to provide a service none could provide on its own
- Appears as a single provider to a customer
- Appears as a collaborative group to members with standards, rules and policies that are defined, administered, enforced and judged by the group.
- Autonomy in the group: every member signs an agreement declaring compliance with common rules, unless local law determines otherwise.
- Membership rules organizes trust appongst members and manage group reputation and viability.



Envisioned role of the SPG: define slice archetypes?

Agent Based Modelling Framework

	Main
	component
Signal layer	Message / Act
Action layer	Action / Activity
Intentional layer	Intention
Motivational layer	Motive

In our model, we refer to four layers of components:

- the signal layer— describes acts, side-effects and failures showing outcomes of actions in a topology.
- > the action layer—actions: performances that bring a certain result,
- the intentional layer—intentions: commitments to actions, or to build up intentions,
- > the motivational layer—motives: events triggering the creation of intentions.

Simplified Eduroam case at signalling layer



Petri net of EduRoam Case (first step)

Describing Intentions, Motivations and Actions



Petri net of EduRoam Case

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"Show Big Bug Bunny in 4K on my Tiled Display using green Infrastructure"

- Big Bugs Bunny can be on multiple servers on the Internet.
- Movie may need processing / recoding to get to 4K for Tiled Display.
- Needs deterministic Green infrastructure for Quality of Experience.
- Consumer / Scientist does not want to know the underlying details.
 → His refrigerator also just works!











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The smart network, the smart infrastructure

Dr. Paola Grosso System and Network Engineering (SNE) research group UvA Email: p.grosso@uva.nl



Universiteit van Amsterdam



Why do we need a smart network/infrastructure?

What is a smart network/infrastructure?



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We exploit **richer network and infrastructure descriptions** to

deliver federated network and clouds services.

We leverage the **SDN paradigm** to *align network behavior closer and applications needs*.

We get:

- more energy-efficient,
- more secure,
- more adaptable networks



Ontology families



M. Ghijsen, , J. v/d Ham, P. Grosso, C. Dumitru, H. Zhu, Z. Zhao, C. De Laat "A Semantic-Web Approach for Modeling Computing Infrastructures," Computers and Electrical Engineering, vol. 39 (8), pp. 2553–2565, 2013



System and Network Engineering





https://github.com/open-multinet

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https://github.com/open-multinet/playground-rspecs-ontology/tree/master/omnlib/ontologies

A. Willner, C. Papagianni, M. Giatili, P. Grosso, M. Morsey, Al-Hazmi Y., I. Baldin The Open-Multinet Upper Ontology - Towards the Semantic-based Management of Federated Infrastructures

The 10th International Conference on Testbeds and Research Infrastructures for the Development of Networks & Communities (TRIDENTCOM 2015)



em and Network Engineering

Transitioning from OpenNaas to SemNaaS

Developed a semantic enabled Network-as-a-Service (NaaS) system

Applied NML2/OMN on that system.

M Morsey, H Zhu, I Canyameres, P Grosso SemNaaS: Add Semantic Dimension to the Network as a Service The Semantic Web: FSWC 2015 conference



SemNaaS: Add Semantic Dimension to the Network as a Service

SemNaaS Components

check.

failure

NaaS.

Use Case

Monitoring Component.

Report Generation Component.

various network components

OpenNaaS over an OpenFlow infrastructure

. Set routing mod

5. Path return

Reguest Generation and Validation Component

→ It uses SPARQL to detect unreachability among various nodes

SemNaaS performs two levels of validation, namely request validation, and connectivity

 \rightarrow A network resource may experience failure conditions as well, e.g. network connectivity

→ SemNaaS supports generating reports about the whole resource reservation process

Reports enable system administrator to identify the problematic resources of Open-

· OpenNaaS faced the problem of maintaining the uniqueness of the IDs assigned to the

 SemNaaS utilizes URIs to identifu various components, e.g. http://ivi.fnwi.uva.nl/ sne/resource/host1, and http://www.i2cat.net/resource/host1.

• The Virtual Routing Function use case aims to implement inter-domain routing through

OpenFlow

4.3 Modify the FlowTabl

→ Whenever a change occurs in the resource status, SemNaaS tracks that change

Interconnection of Distributed NaaS Instances

Objectives

 Applying Semantic Web on Network as a Service (NaaS). • Utilizing Network Markup Language (NML) ontology to support NaaS operation. · Developing a Semantic Web based system called SemNaaS, which applies Semantic Web technologies on NaaS.

Introduction

- The underlying network connecting (cloud) data center or within a single site is still less
 malleable and programmable than the other parts of the infrastructure.
- . New frameworks are emerging to define and create such dunamic network services:these frameworks in essence support Network as a Service (NaaS) operations
- The emerging NaaS software systems require powerful and rich vocabularies, such as the ones that can be provided by Semantic Web ontologies.

• OWL ontologies have several advantages as models for NaaS; i.e. they are easy to extend, they allow for automatic validation of both requests and provisioned services, and they enhance network resource discovery.

Network Markup Language

 Network Markup Language (NML) ontology constitutes the information model for describing and defining computer network • NML is revised, i.e. more classes and properties are devised, and enhanced the existing ones Fig. 1: NML on

SemNaaS Architecture

- SemNaaS consists of four components
- 1. request validation and connectivity checking component: 2. OpenNaaS component, which is a pluggable component, that supports the network
- resources provisioning 3. monitoring component







Conclusion and Future Work

 SemNaaS fuses Semantic Web with NaaS to develop an intelligent NaaS system SemNaaS resources can be interlinked to LOD cloud.

4.1 Calculate a path 4.2 Create flow forwarding rules

Fig. 3: Sequence diagram for Virtual Routing Function (VRF)

 OpenMultinet initiative leverages ontologies for interlinking heterogeneous networks. thus SemNaaS can control heterogeneous networks, http://open-multinet.info.



• Web: https://ivi.fnwi.uva.nl/sne Email: m.morsey@uva.nl Phone: +31 20 525 7590



http://ivi.fnwi.uva.nl/sne http://www.commit-nl.nl





SWSDI 2016 Workshop

The First International Workshop on <u>Semantic Web</u> for Federated <u>Software Defined Infrastructures</u> (SWSDI2016) Co-located with ESWC 2016, Anissaras, Crete, Greece. May, 2016

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1 The First International Workshop on Semantic Web for Federated Software Defined Infrastructures (SWSDI2016) Co-located with ESWC
2016, Anissaras, Crete, Greece. May, 2016
1.1 Workshop Objectives
1.2 Topics of Interest
1.3 Workshop Organizers
1.4 Program Committee
1.5 Submission Guidelines
1.6 Important Dates

Workshop Objectives

The main objective of SWSDI 2016 is to study the applicability and maturity of Semantic Web based methodologies for modelling the newly emerging software-defined (computing and networking) infrastructures, particularly federated infrastructures and federated Clouds. Furthermore, SWSDI 2016 aims to identify how the Semantic Web surpasses other approaches, such as the exchange of simple XML or JSON serialized tree data structures.

Workshop organizers

Jorge Cardoso, University of Coimbra, Portugal Paola Grosso, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands Mohamed Morsey, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands Alexander Willner, TU Berlin, Germany

Deadlines

Paper submission : Friday March 4th, 2016. Notification of acceptance: Friday April 1st, 2016.

> System and Network Engineering



Emerging interest in SDN for energy efficiency

- Emerging studies improve on the energy consumption of servers by the VM migration.
- Some change the OpenFlow protocol to be energy-aware.
- All of them are implemented in intra-data center scale.
- All have a fixed initial traffic matrix.

Moghaddam, F. A., Lago, P., & Grosso, P. Energy-Efficient Networking Solutions in Cloud-Based Environments: A Systematic Literature Review. ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR), 47(4), 64. (2015)

UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM



Yearly distribution of the OpenFlow technique adoption by decision frameworks from December 2008 to November 2013

Green routing with SDN

Make a routing decision to aggregate traffic over a subset of links and devices in over-provision networks and switch off unused network components



H. Zhu. X. Liao, C. de Laat and P. Grosso. (2015) Joint flow routing-scheduling for energy efficient software defined data center networks (to appear in Elsevier Journal of Network and Computer Applications)

System and Network Engineering



How much savings?



We adopt linear programming to determine how to program flows in the network.

We show that in FatTree networks, where switches can save up to 60% of power in sleeping mode, we can achieve 15% minimum improvement assuming a one-to-one traffic scenario.

Two of our algorithm variations privilege performance over power saving and still provide around 45% of the maximum achievable savings.



4th International Conference on ICT for Sustainability (ICT4S)

Aug 30 - Sep 2, 2016 - Amsterdam, The Netherlands





General chair

Anwar Osseyran, SURFsara & University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Program chairs

Paola Grosso, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands Patricia Lago, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Deadlines

Paper submission : Monday April 11th, 2016. Notification of acceptance: Tuesday May 31st, 2016.

> System and Network Engineering

Q

Search



SARNET

SARNET

Secure Autonomous Response Networks

Ralph Koning (UvA), Ameneh Deljoo (UvA), Robert Meijer (TNO), Leon Gommans (KLM), Tom van Engers (UvA), Rodney Wilson (Ciena), Cees de Laat (UvA)

SARNET

SARNET, Secure Autonomous Response NETworks, is a project funded by the Dutch Research Foundation. The University of Amsterdam, TNO, KLM, and Ciena conduct research on **automated methods against attacks** on computer **network infrastructure**.

The research goal of SARNET is to obtain the knowledge to create ICT systems that

- model the system's state based on the emerging behaviour of its components,
- discover by observations and **reasoning** if and how an attack is developing and calculate the associated risks,
- have the **knowledge** to calculate the effect of countermeasures on states and their risks, and
- choose and **execute** the most effective **countermeasure**.









Container networking





We benchmarked three kernel modules: **veth**, **macvlan** and **ipvlan**, to quantify their respective raw TCP and UDP performance and scalability.

Our results show that the macvlan kernel module outperforms all other solutions in raw performance. All kernel modules seem to provide sufficient scalability to be deployed effectively in multi- containers environments.

J. Claassen, R. Koning and P. Grosso. (2016) Linux containers networking: performance and scalability of kernel modules Accepted at NOMS 2016



Open research directions

- Can we create Semantic NaaS in federated environments?
- How can software services exploit SDN for energy efficiency of the applications?
- Are containers and (SDN) overlays the solution for secure networks?



Dr. Zhiming Zhao



Senior Researcher

System and Network Engineering University of Amsterdam

EU H2020 SWITCH (Scientific Coordinator) EU H2020 ENVRI^{PLUS} (Theme Leader) EU H2020 VRE4EIC (Task Leader)

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Modeling, Developing and Controlling Quality Critical Distributed Systems on Programmable Infrastructures.







Environmental Research Infrastructures Providing Shared Solutions for Science and Society



Research topics

- Programming, provisioning and controlling models for time critical applications on programmable infrastructure
- Interoperable research infrastructures for system level of big data sciences
- Virtual research environments for large scale research communities

Time critical applications

- have very high business potential or social impacts, e.g.,
 - live event broadcasting,
 - disaster early warning, and
 - real-time business collaboration;
- have very critical quality requirements for services, e.g.,
 video quality, system interaction, or data delivery;
- But are **very expensive in** implementation and operation.



Challenges and difficulties

- Development challenges
 - QoS/QoE between different levels
 - Verification
 - Optimization
- Provisioning challenges
 - Infrastructure customization
 - Fast provisioning
- Operation challenges
 - Run-time monitoring adaptation
 - Autonomous/human-in-theloop control



About SWITCH

SWITCH addresses the entire life-cycle of timecritical. self-adaptive Cloud applications by developing new middleware and frontend tools to enable users **specify** their to timecritical requirements for an application interactively using a direct manipulation user interface, deploy their applications and adapt the infrastructure to changing requirements at runtime either automatically (using the specified requirements) or by human intervention if desired.





Cloud applications



- EU H2020 ICT RIA project •
- Funding 3M, 6 partners •
- Coordinator: University of Amsterdam (Zhiming Zhao, Cees de Laat)
- **Duration: 3 years** ۲



Zhiming Zhao



Cees de Laat



Francisco Jesus

Hidalgo

Carlos Rodrigo



Ian Taylor



Vlado Stankovski



George Surciu



Pedro Ferreira



Alexandre Vlisses



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liness Telecom











Motivation: societal challenges- system level of environmental sciences



· Deep sea observing Upper space observing

· Volcano, earthquake observing

· Open sea observing

Aircraft for global observing

· Greenhouse observing

· Svalbard arctic Earth observing

Interoperable infrastructures for environmental sciences



Research Infrastructures, I3, and ESFRIs in environmental Sciences





Environmental Research Infrastructures Providing Shared Solutions for Science and Society

Common data services



PIUS ENVRI

Environmental Research Infrastructures Providing Shared Solutions for Science and Society

Ontological framework





Environmental Research Infrastructures Providing Shared Solutions for Science and Society





- ENVRIPLUS: <u>www.envriplus.eu</u>, 15M Euro, 4 years
- The data for science theme: 5M Euro
- Partners: 37
- Theme leader: University of Amsterdam (Zhiming Zhao)
- Key members in the Data for Science theme



Zhiming Zhao (UvA)



Paola Grosso (UvA)



Alex Vermeulen (LU/ICOS)

Leonardo Candela (CNR)



Keith Jeffery (EPOS)



Yannick Legre (EGI)



Malcolm Atkinson (UEDIN)



Alex Hardisty (CU)



Paul Martin (UvA)



Daniele Bailo (INGV/EPOS)



Thomas Loubrieu (INFERMERE/EMSO)



Barbara Magagna (EEA/LTER)



VRE4EIC



- EU H2020: VRE4EIC project
- Virtual Research Environment (VRE)
- Our contribution: lead the task of research sustainability, exploitation of VRE development to the ENVRI^{PLUS} community.

The basic idea of VRE4EIC



Summary

- Exchange of research experiences, ideas etc.
 - Time critical cloud computing
 - Environmental sciences and big data infrastructures
 - Virtual research environments
- Joint proposals
 - EU-China
 - NWO-NSFC

Questions?

http://delaat.net

http://delaat.net/sarnet

Leon Gommans, "Multi-Domain Authorization for e-Infrastructures", UvA, Dec 2014. <u>http://delaat.net/pubs/2014-t-3.pdf</u> Rudolf Strijkers, "Internet Factories", UvA, Nov 2014.

http://delaat.net/pubs/2014-t-2.pdf

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