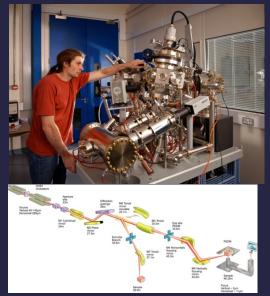
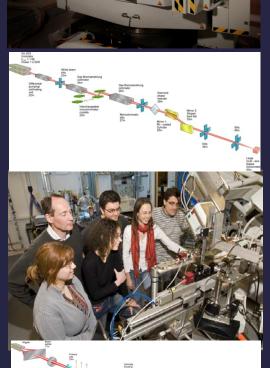


Diversity of Beamlines (some examples)

I11 Powder Diffraction

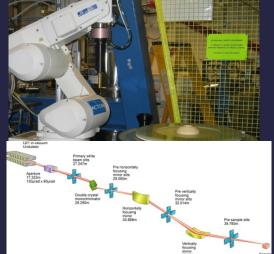








Materials and



IO3 Macro Molecular Crystallography

All have common underlying JAVA software using Corba



Diamond Overall Requirements

- 1) Users are uniquely identified and should need to log in once only for all aspects of the experiment.
- 2) Users can move from beamline to beamline as easily as possible so a common scripting environment is necessary
- 3) Remote access including role based access control.
- 4) Data migration is automatic from beamlines to externally accessible repository.
- 5) Data evaluation and reduction as close to online as possible.
- 6) Integration of data reduction and analysis workflows.
- 7) Metadata in files sufficient for data analysis
- 8) Ability to perform science specific analysis/acquisition
- 9) Seamless access to remote large computing resources.
- 10) Continuous Integration and User Acceptance Testing

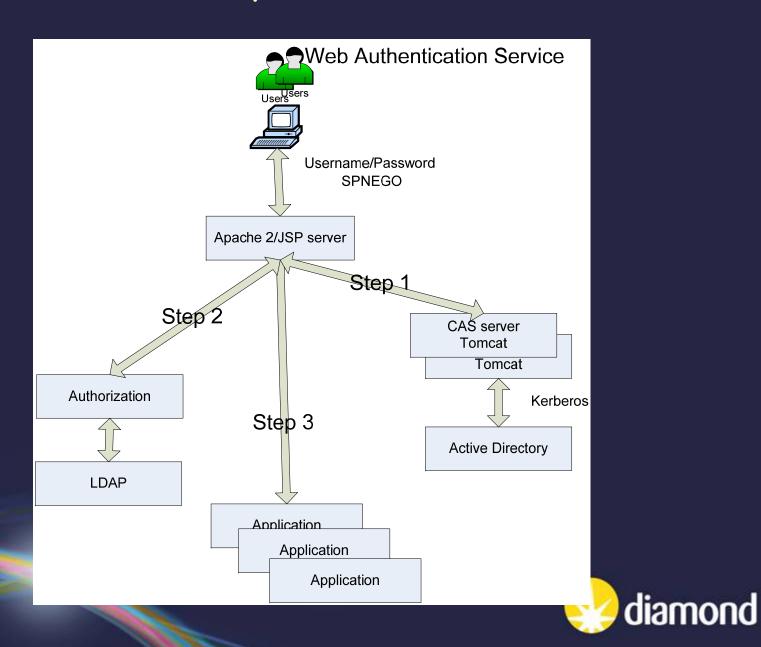


Single Sign On

- 1. The aim of this project was to provide a mechanism for uniquely identifying users of UK large scientific facilities irrespective of their method of access.
- 2. All users of the major facilities will need only one username/password combination to access any of the facilities.
- 3. These credentials or an automatically generated certificate or token will allow access to any computing technology given the correct authorization.
- 4. The authorization will be performed locally by the facility involved based on the single unique identifier derived from 1-3.
- 5. Normally we use either CAS (Originally Yale now JASIG) or myProxy to perform user authenication http://www.ja-sig.org/products/cas/index.html
- 6. A Java Web service filter uses authenticated user name with Actve Directory and/or local Idap to determine the user's roles.
- 7. Partners: STFC, e-Science, SRS, ISIS, Diamond



Web Site Implementation CAS



Data Analysis Framework

The central concept is allow data processing to proceed in a series of discrete steps with decision process being possible between each. Typically the overview of this data processing pipeline would be a UML modelling diagram or ,more commonly, a flow diagram. The advantages of separating the data analysis into discrete sequences of steps:

- 1. The processing programs themselves may be step based
- 2. The programs may be available in binary only for a particular computer architecture
- 3. The programs may be distributed over different machines particularly should their processing requirements be large.
- 4. Assuming that Single Sign On (SSO) is functioning it should be practical to perform this processing distribution to GRID resources such as SCARF or HPCX and avoid the necessity to enter authentication at every step.
- 5. It is possible to use the decision process to proscribe different processing branches depending on the results of a particular sequence step.
- 6. Automate potentially large numbers of processing steps to be performed without user intervention.

Current Position

