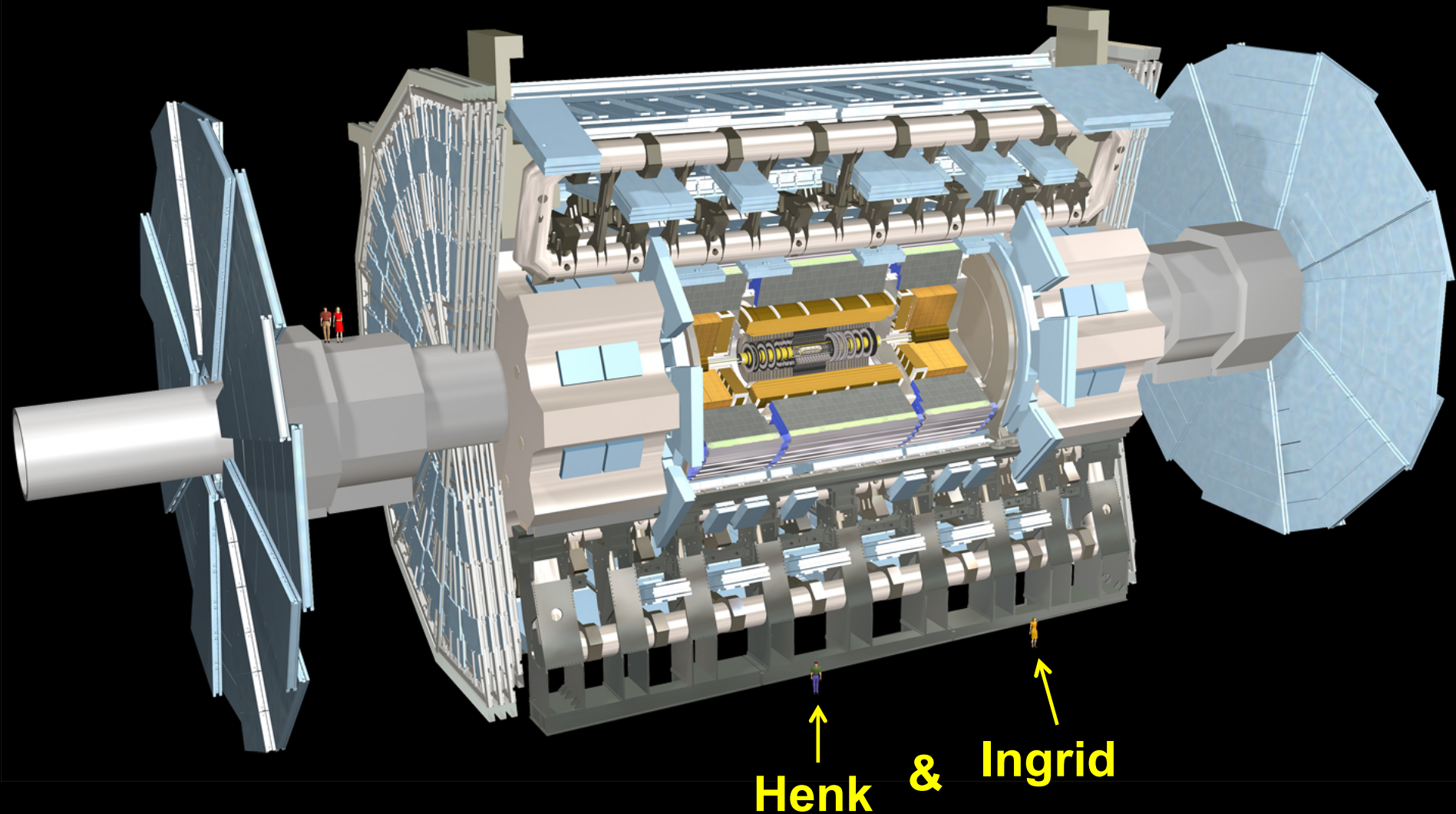


ATLAS detector @ CERN Geneve



↑
Henk & Ingrid

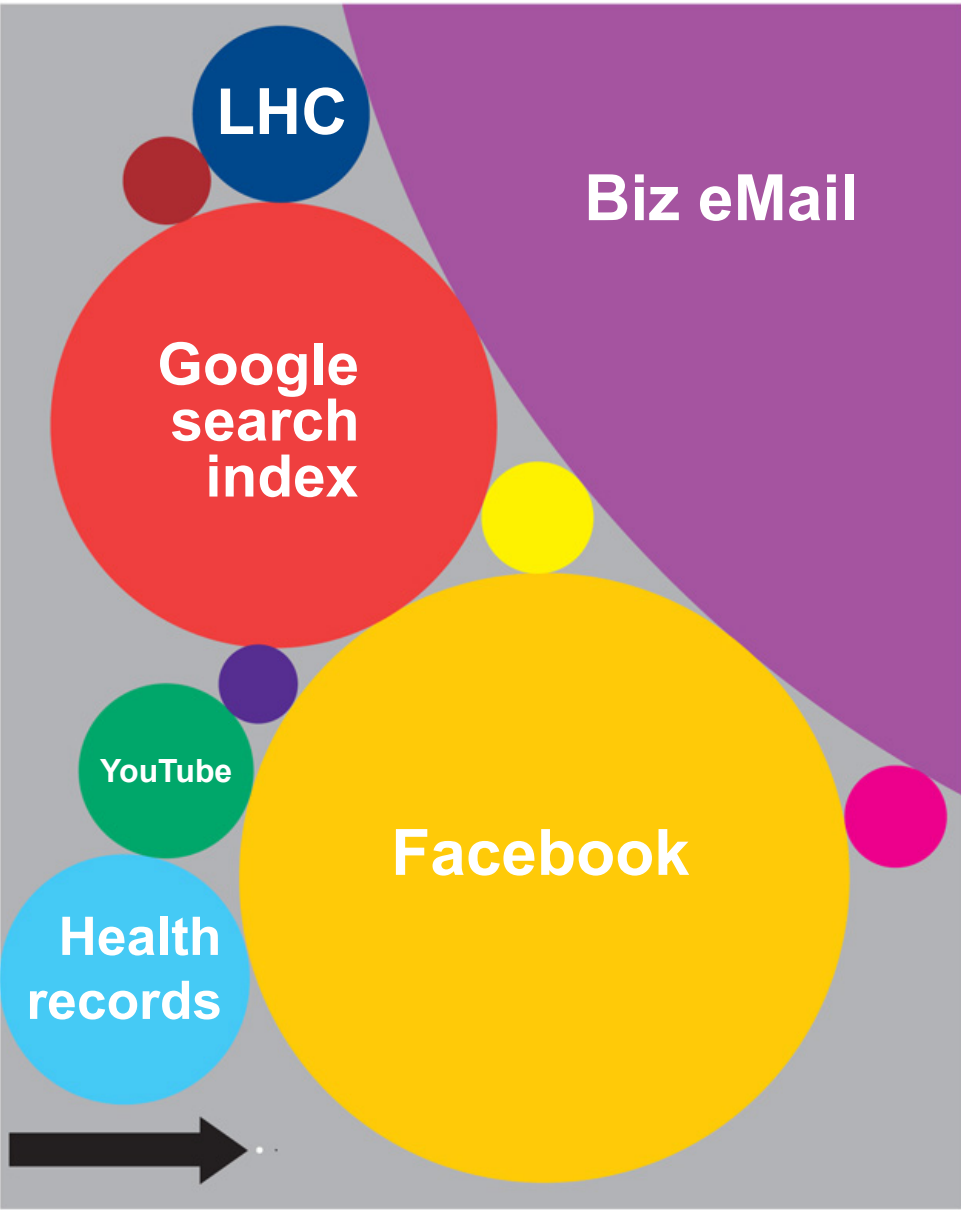
15 Pbyte/year

What Happens in an Internet Minute?



And Future Growth is Staggering





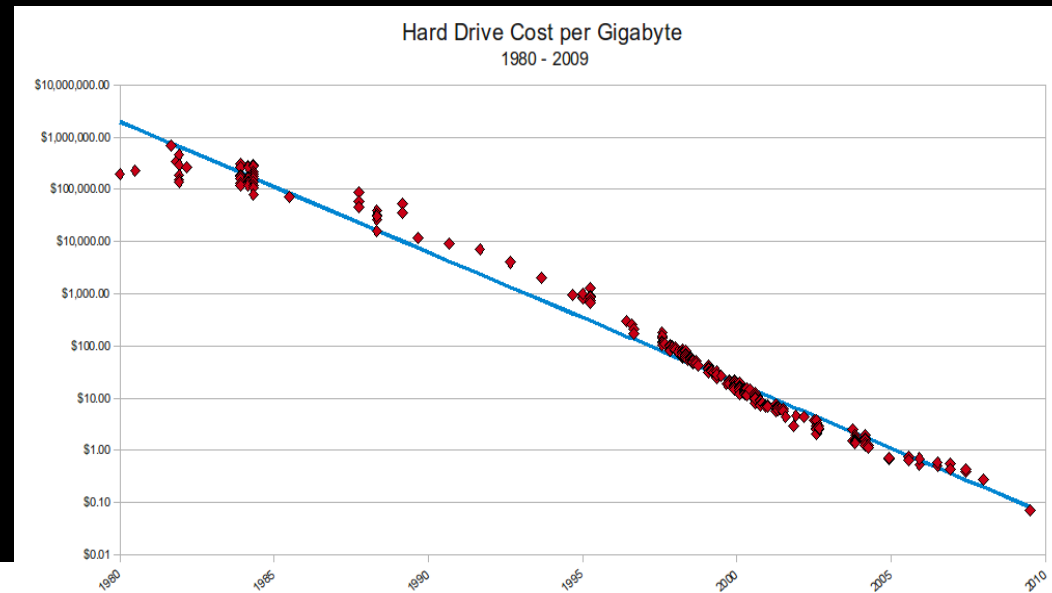
There
is
always
a
bigger
fish

Size of data sets in terabytes

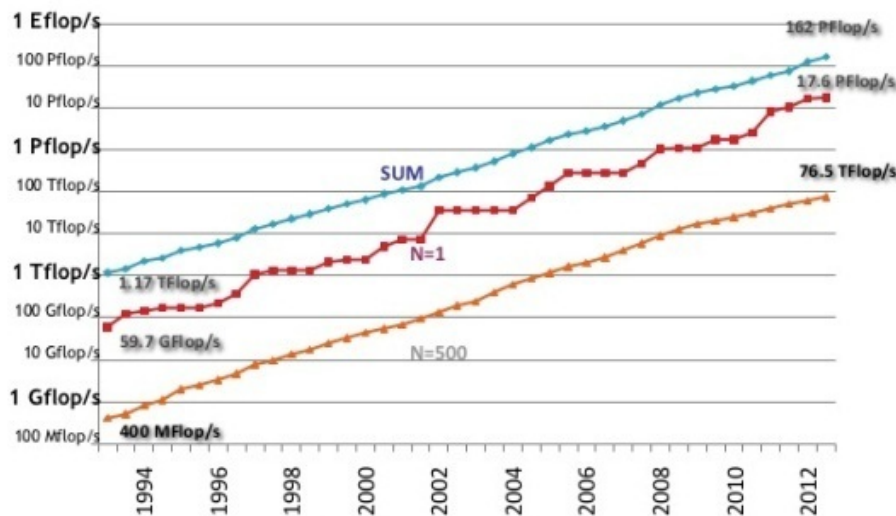
Business email sent per year	2,986,100	National Climactic Data Center database	6,144
Content uploaded to Facebook each year	182,500	Library of Congress' digital collection	5,120
Google's search index	97,656	US Census Bureau data	3,789
Kaiser Permanente's digital health records	30,720	Nasdaq stock market database	3,072
Large Hadron Collider's annual data output	15,360	Tweets sent in 2012	19
Videos uploaded to YouTube per year	15,000	Contents of every print issue of WIRED	1.26

Computing vs Data

Computing per unit cost has doubled roughly every 18 months.



Performance Development

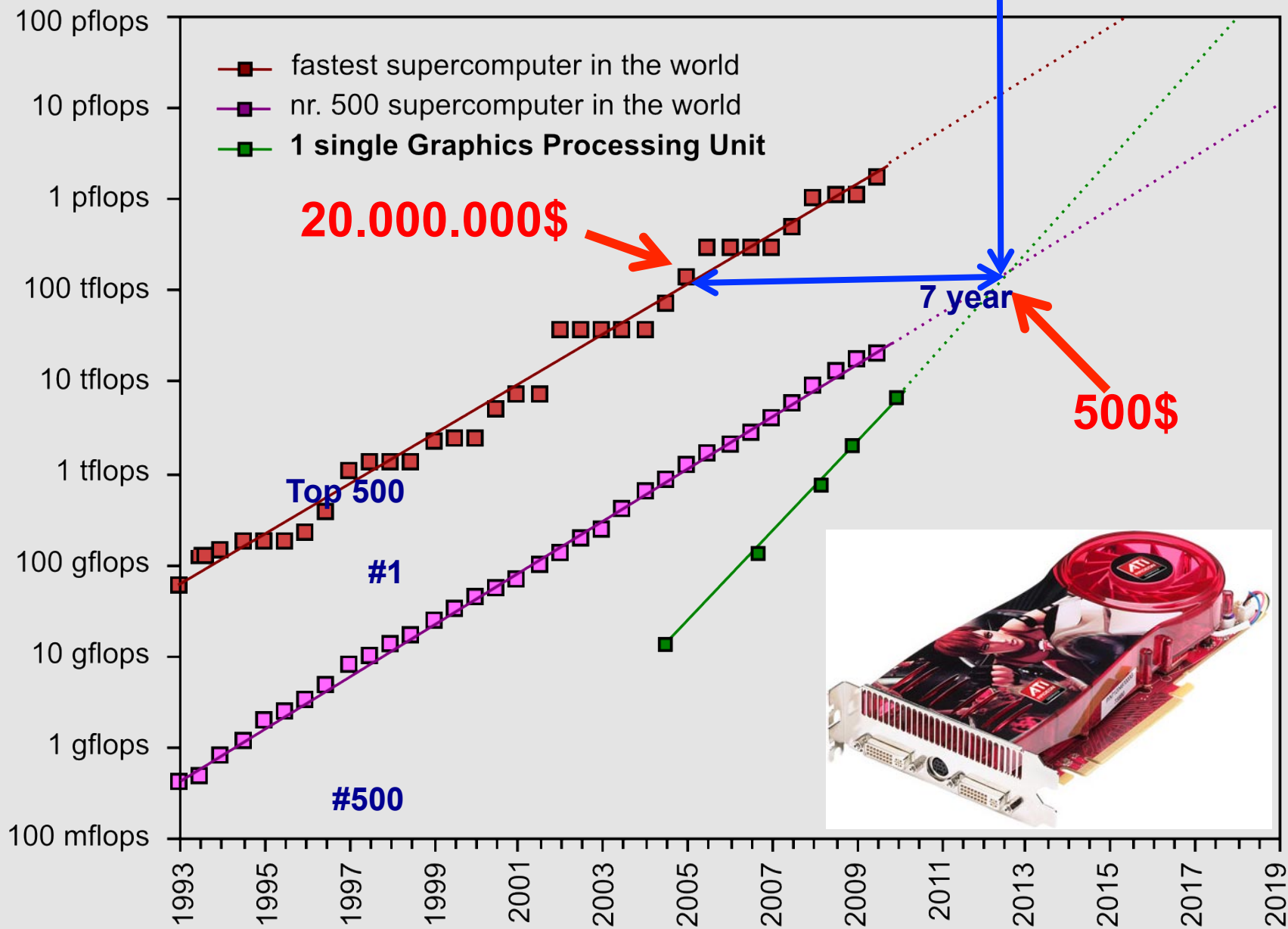


Space per unit cost has doubled roughly every 14 months.

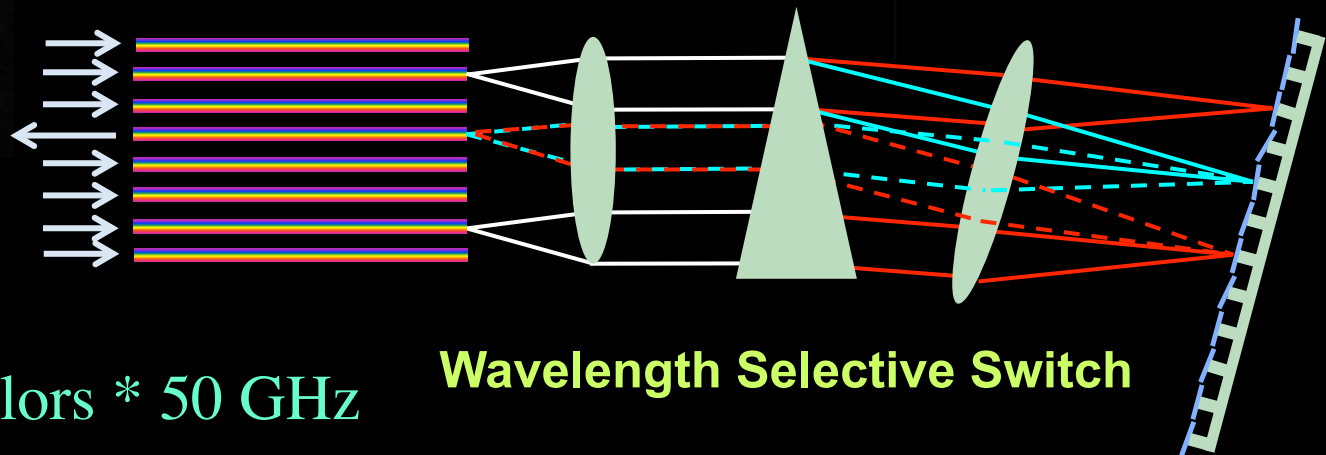
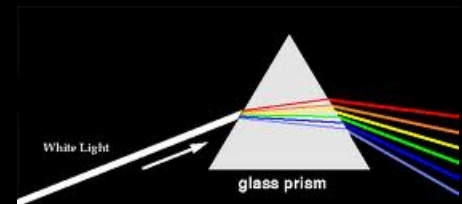
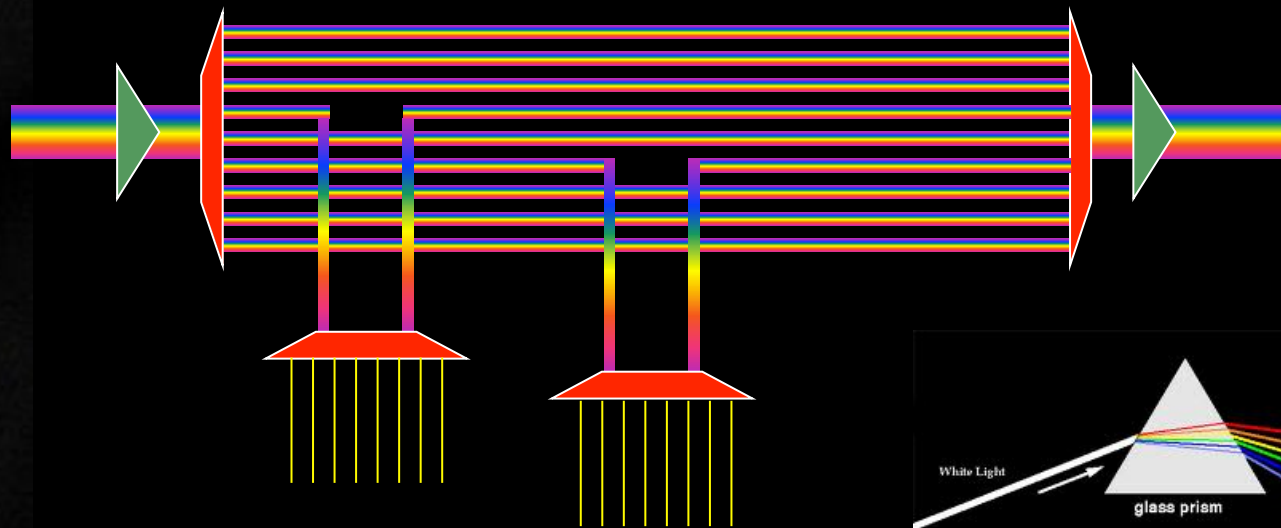
So: data becomes exponentially uncomputable.



GPU cards are disruptive!



Multiple colors / Fiber



Wavelength Selective Switch

Per fiber: $\sim 80-100$ colors * 50 GHz

Per color: 10 – 40 – 100 Gbit/s

About 10 Tbit/s per fiber long dist.

BW * Distance $\sim 2 * 10^{17}$ bm/s

New: Hollow Fiber!

→ less RTT!



Mission

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

- *Capacity*
- *Capability*
- *Security*
- *Sustainability*
- *Resilience*



Mission

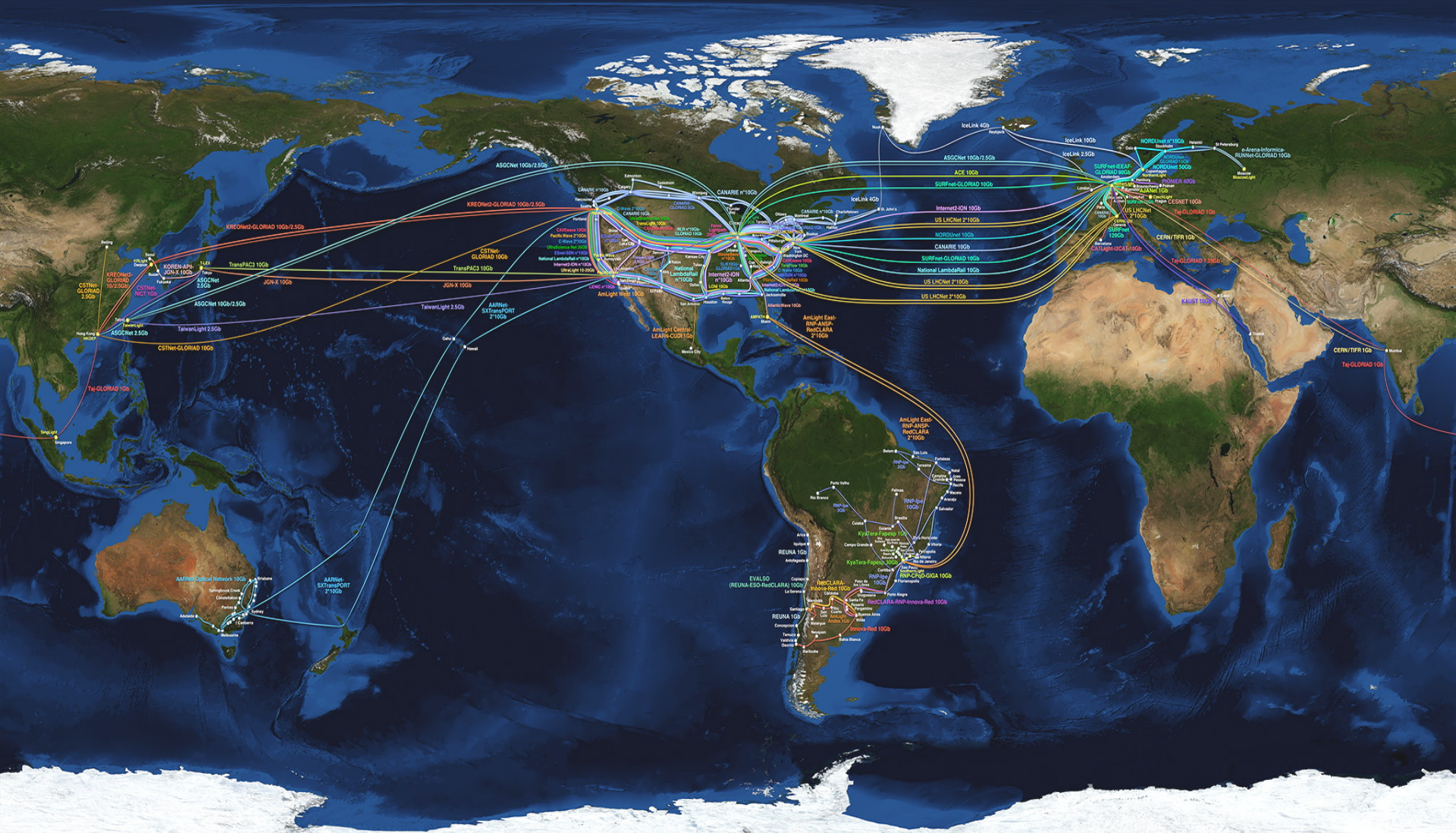
Can we create smart and safe data processing systems that can be tailored to diverse application needs?

- *Capacity*
 - *Bandwidth on demand, QoS, architectures, photonics, GPU, performance*
- *Capability*
 - *Programmability, virtualization, complexity, semantics, workflows*
- *Security*
 - *Anonymity, integrity of data in distributed data processing*
- *Sustainability*
 - *Greening infrastructure, awareness*
- *Resilience*
 - *Systems under attack, failures, disasters*



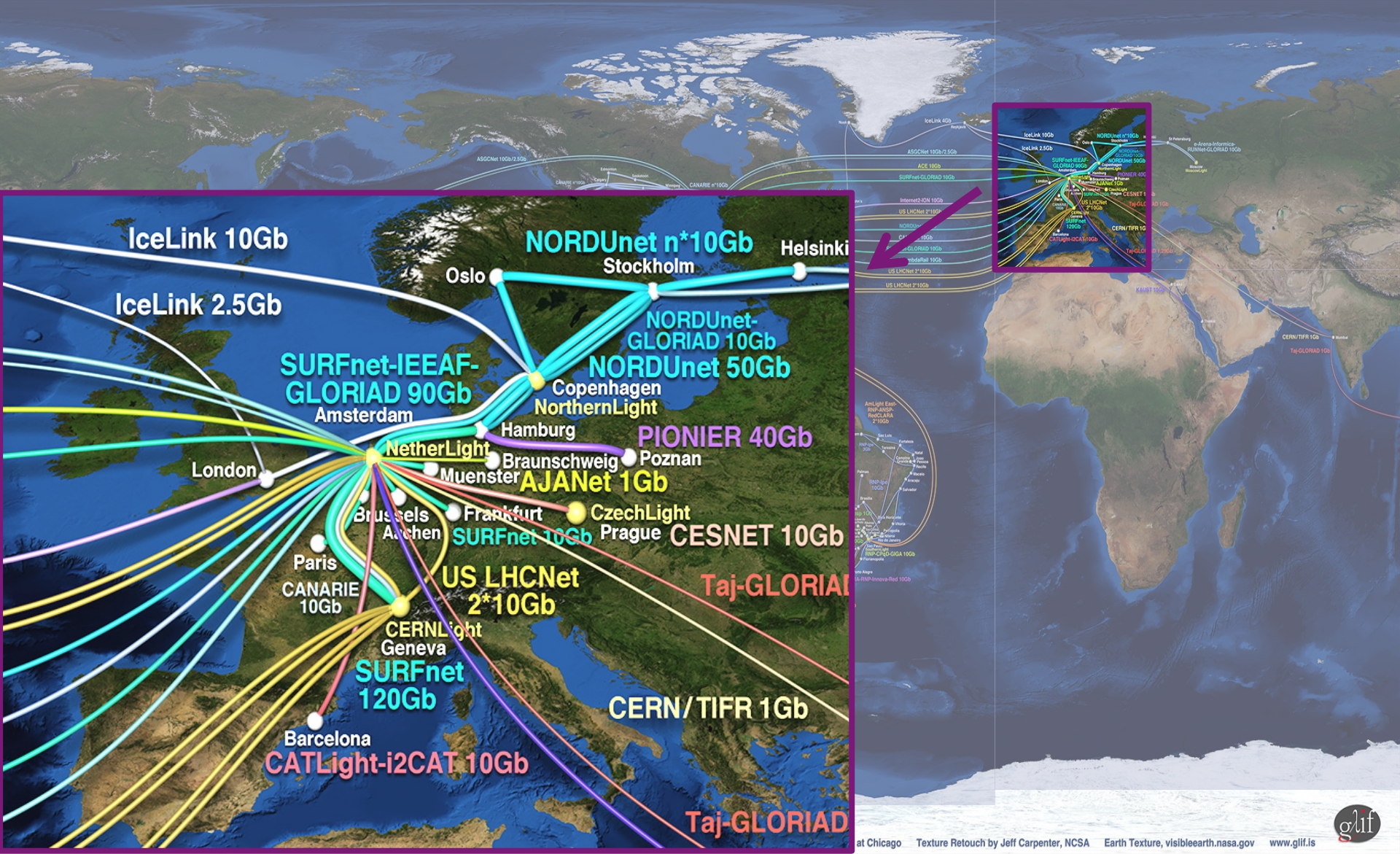
The GLIF – LightPaths around the World

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.



Amsterdam is a major hub in The GLIF

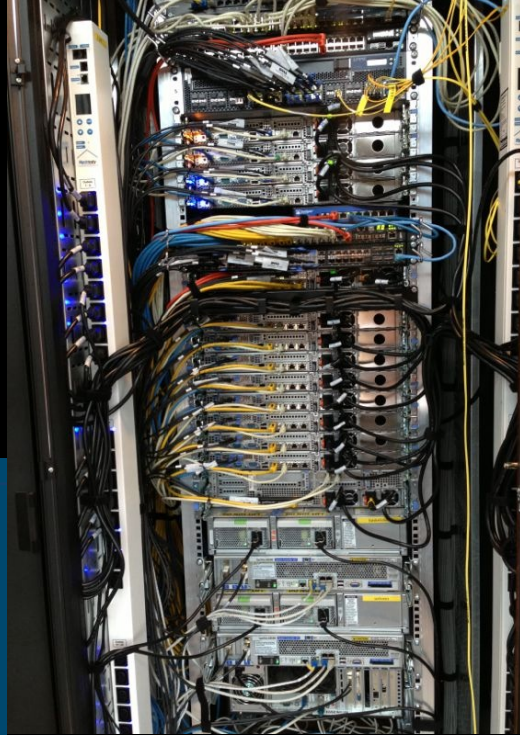
F Dijkstra, J van der Ham, P Grosso, C de Laat, "A path finding implementation for multi-layer networks", Future Generation Computer Systems 25 (2), 142-146.



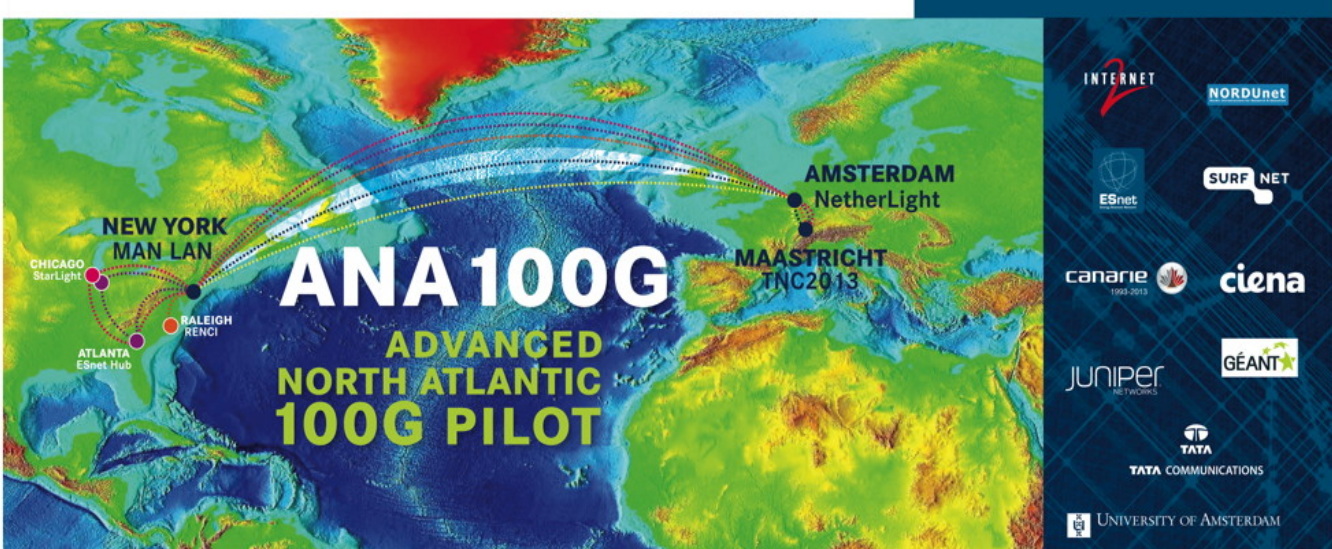
ExoGeni @ OpenLab – UvA

<http://sne.science.uva.nl/openlab/>

Installed and up June 3th 2013



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



TNC2013 DEMOS JUNE, 2013

DEMO	TITLE	OWNER	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL	A-SIDE	Z-SIDE	PORTS(S) MAN LAN	PORTS(S) TNC2013	DETAILS
1	Big data transfers with multipathing, OpenFlow and MP/PCP	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, OpenFlow and Multipath TCP (MP/PCP) can help in large file transfers between data centers (Maastricht and Chicago). An OpenFlow application provisions multiple paths between the servers and MP/PCP will be used on the servers to simultaneously send traffic across all those paths. This demo uses 2x40G on the transatlantic 100G link. ESnet provides 2x40G between MAN LAN and StarLight, ACE and USHNet provide additional 100Gs.
2	Visualize 100G traffic	Inder Monga	ESnet	imonga@es.net					Using an SNMP 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 transatlantic topology and some of the demo topologies.
3	How many modern servers can fill a 100Gbps Transatlantic Circuit?	Inder Monga	ESnet	imonga@es.net	Chicago, Ill	TNC showfloor	1x 100GE	8x 10GE	In this demonstration, we show that with the proper tuning and tool, only 2 hosts on each continent can generate almost 800Gps of traffic. Each server has 4 10G NICs connected to a 400 virtual circuit, and has specific settings to generate traffic. ESnet's new "ports" throughput measurement tool, still in beta, contains the best features from other tools such as port_nutils, and netperf. See: https://my.es.net/demos/tnc2013/
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 RENC1 and UvA will be interconnected over a 100 pipe and be on continuously, showing GENI 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 DANTE 100GE test set will be placed at the TNC2013 showfloor and connected to the Juniper at 100G. When this demo is running a loop @ MAN LAN's Brocade switch will ensure that the traffic sent to MAN LAN returns to the showfloor. On display is the throughput and RTT (to show the traffic traveled the Atlantic twice).



Alien light From idea to realisation!

40Gb/s alien wavelength transmission via a multi-vendor 10Gb/s DWDM infrastructure



Alien wavelength advantages

- Direct connection of customer equipment^[1] → cost savings
- Avoid OEO regeneration → power savings
- Faster time to service^[2] → time savings
- Support of different modulation formats^[3] → extend network lifetime

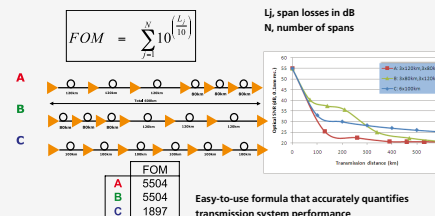
Alien wavelength challenges

- Complex end-to-end optical path engineering in terms of linear (i.e. OSNR, dispersion) and non-linear (FWM, SPM, XPM, Raman) transmission effects for different modulation formats.
- Complex interoperability testing.
- End-to-end monitoring, fault isolation and resolution.
- End-to-end service activation.

In this demonstration we will investigate the performance of a 40Gb/s PM-QPSK alien wavelength installed on a 10Gb/s DWDM infrastructure.

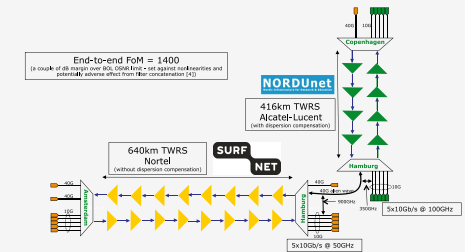
New method to present fiber link quality, FoM (Figure of Merit)

In order to quantify optical link grade, we propose a new method of representing system quality: the FOM (Figure of Merit) for concatenated fiber spans.

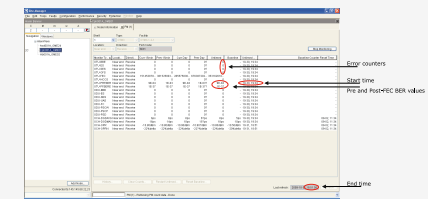


Transmission system setup

JOINT SURFnet/NORDUnet 40Gb/s PM-QPSK alien wavelength DEMONSTRATION.



Test results



Error-free transmission for 23 hours, 17 minutes → BER < 3,0 · 10⁻¹⁶

Conclusions

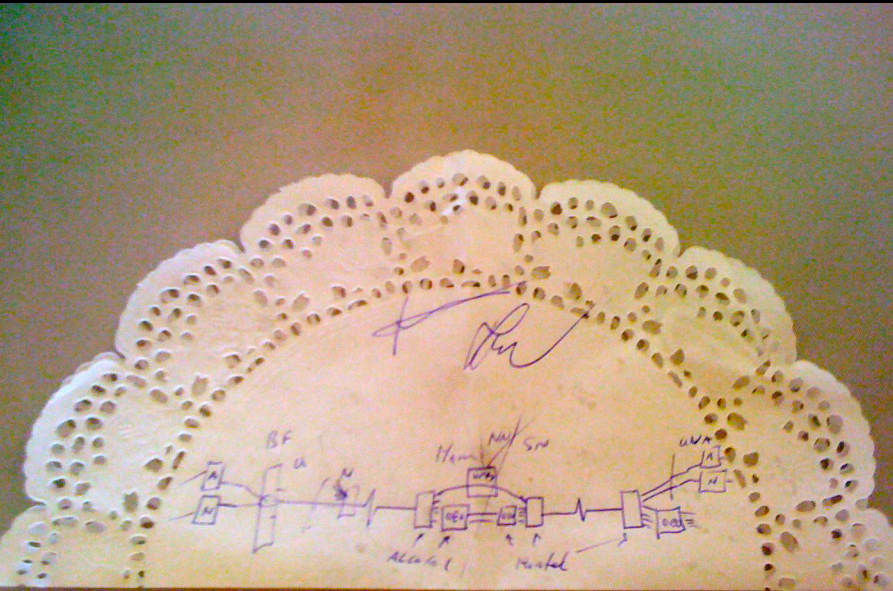
- We have investigated experimentally the all-optical transmission of a 40Gb/s PM-QPSK alien wavelength via a concatenated native and third party DWDM system that both were carrying live 10Gb/s wavelengths.
- The end-to-end transmission system consisted of 1056 km of TWRS (TrueWave Reduced Slope) transmission fiber.
- We demonstrated error-free transmission (i.e. BER below 10⁻¹⁵) during a 23 hour period.
- More detailed system performance analysis will be presented in an upcoming paper.



REFERENCES
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

[1] "OPERATIONAL SOLUTIONS FOR AN OPEN DWDM LAYER", O. GERSTEL ET AL. OFC2009 | [2] "AT&T OPTICAL TRANSPORT SERVICES", BARBARA E. SMITH, OFC'09
[3] "OPEX SAVINGS OF ALL-OPTICAL CORE NETWORKS", ANDREW LORD AND CARL ENGINEER, ECCO2009 | [4] NORTEL/SURFNET INTERNAL COMMUNICATION
WE ARE GRATEFUL TO NORDUNET FOR PROVIDING US WITH BANDWIDTH ON THEIR DWDM LINK FOR THIS EXPERIMENT AND ALSO FOR THEIR SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE DURING THE EXPERIMENTS. WE ALSO ACKNOWLEDGE TELINDUS AND NORTEL FOR THEIR INTEGRATION WORK AND SIMULATION SUPPORT

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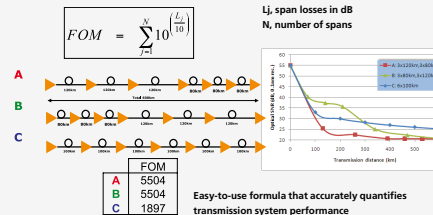
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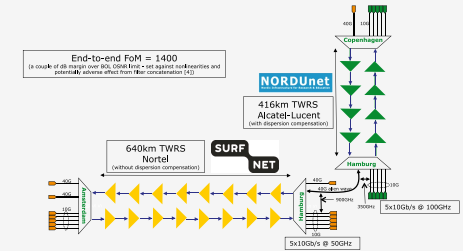
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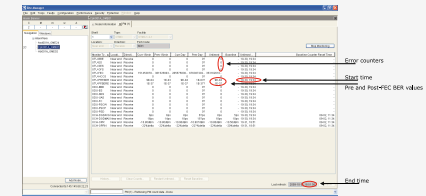


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[3] "OPEX SAVINGS OF ALL-OPTICAL CORE NETWORKS", ANDREW LORD AND CARL ENGINEER, ECCO2009 | [4] NORTEL/SURFNET INTERNAL COMMUNICATION
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ClearStream @ TNC2011

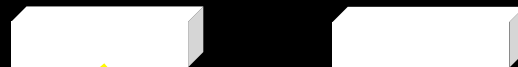
Setup
codename:
FlightCees



UvA

iPerf
17 3.2 GHz Q-core

iPerf
Amd Ph II 3.6 GHz HexC



Mellanox

40G E

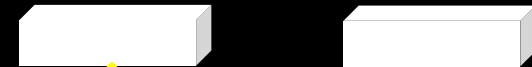


CIENA
OME
6500

Copenhagen

iPerf
2* dual 2.8 GHz Q-core

iPerf
2* dual 2.8 GHz Q-core



Mellanox



CIENA
OME
6500

CERN

CIENA DWDM



CIENA
OME
6500

17 ms RTT

27 ms RTT

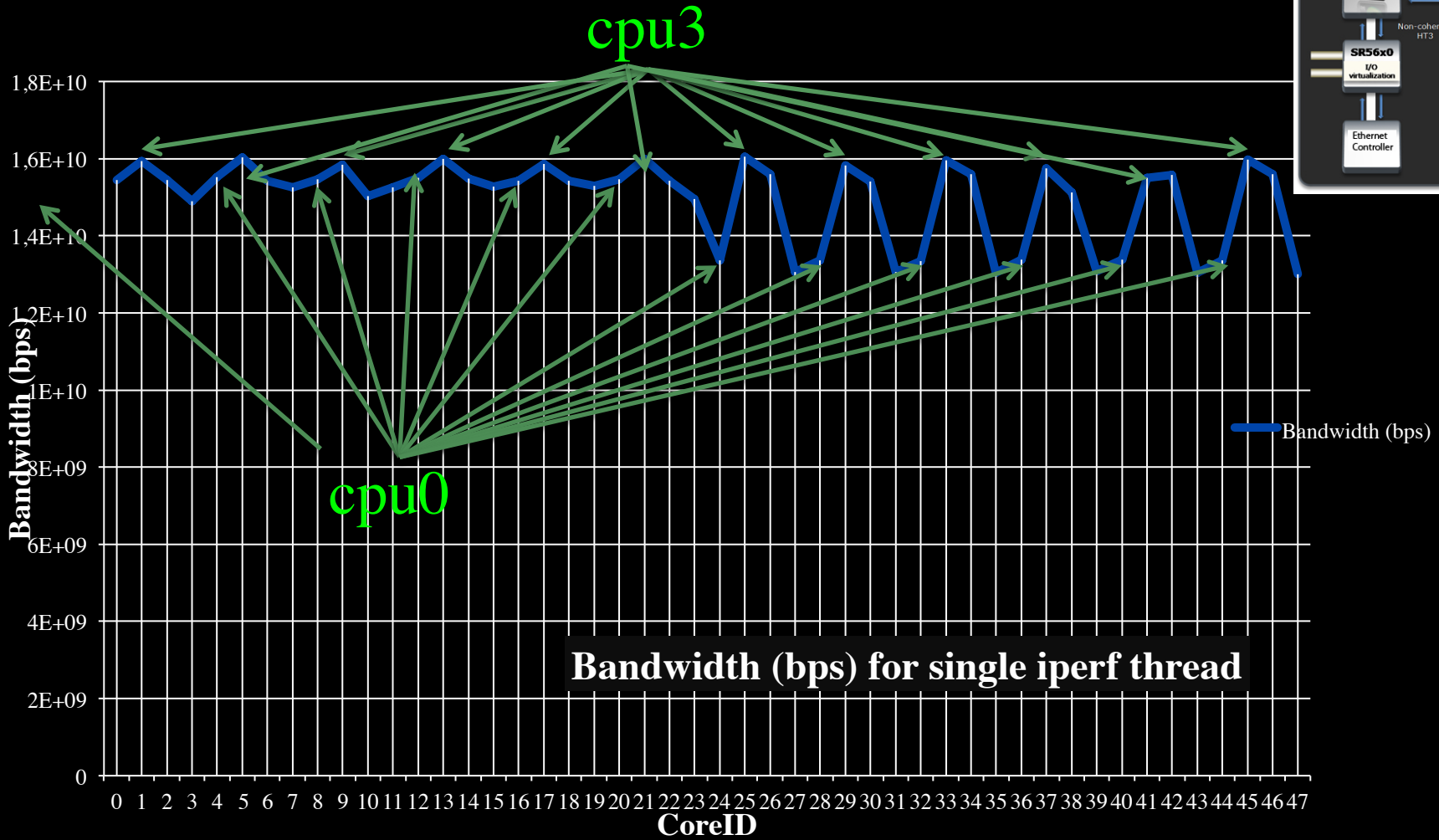
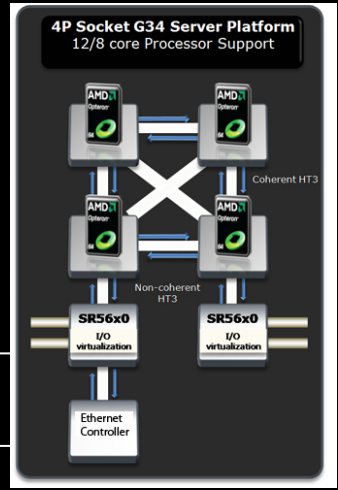
Hamburg

Alcatel DWDM

CIENA
OME
6500

Amsterdam – Geneva (CERN) – Copenhagen – 4400 km (2700 km alien light)

CPU Topology benchmark



We used numactl to bind iperf to cores

Yesterday's Media Transport Method!

8 TByte



CINEGRID

AMSTERDAM

Moving Cinegrid Objects Globally

- **Digital Motion Picture for Audio Post-Production**
 - 1 TV Episode Dubbing Reference ~ 1 GB
 - 1 Theatrical 5.1 Final Mix ~ 8 GB
 - 1 Theatrical Feature Dubbing reference ~ 30 GB
- **Digital Motion Picture Acquisition**
 - 4K RGB x 24 FPS x 10bit color: ~ 48MB/Frame uncompressed (*ideal*)
 - 6:1 ~ 20:1 shooting ratios => 48TB ~ 160TB digital camera originals
- **Digital Dailies**
 - HD compressed MPEG-2 @ 25 ~ 50 Mb/s
- **Digital Post-production and Visual Effects**
 - Gigabytes - Terabytes to Select Sites Depending on Project
- **Digital Motion Picture Distribution**
 - Film Printing in Regions
 - Features ~ 8TB
 - Trailers ~ 200GB
 - Digital Cinema Package to Theatres
 - Features ~ 100 - 300GB per DCP
 - Trailers ~ 2 - 4GB per DCP

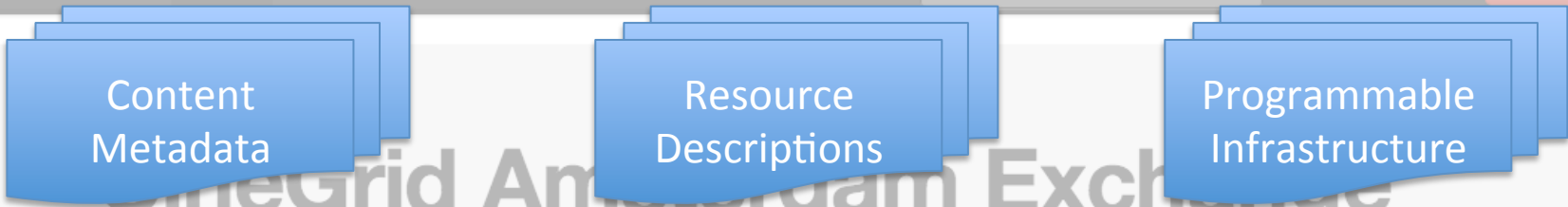


UHDTV(4K)

3840

2160





Browse content



Portal
The purpose of this portal is to make the public familiar with super-high-quality video and to make the content more accessible for other CineGrid members.

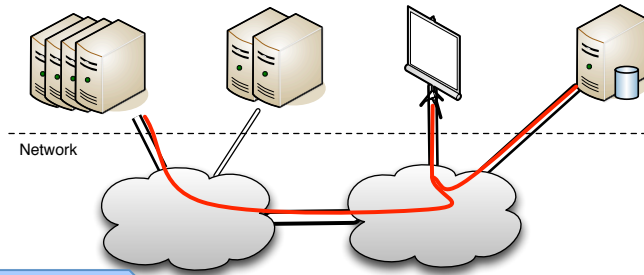
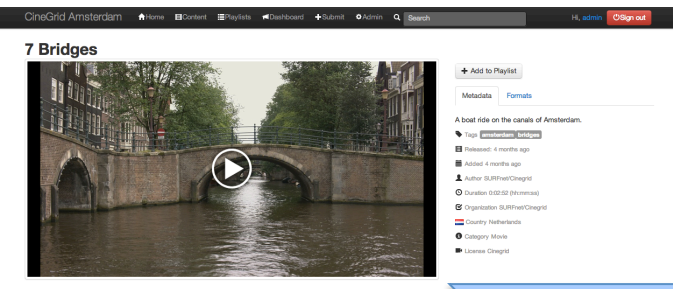
CineGrid
Find out more about Cinegrid Amsterdam.

Research
Find out more about the Cinegrid Description Language

Infrastructure
The Amsterdam node now has over 64 Terabytes of storage dedicated for CineGrid.

CineGrid Portal

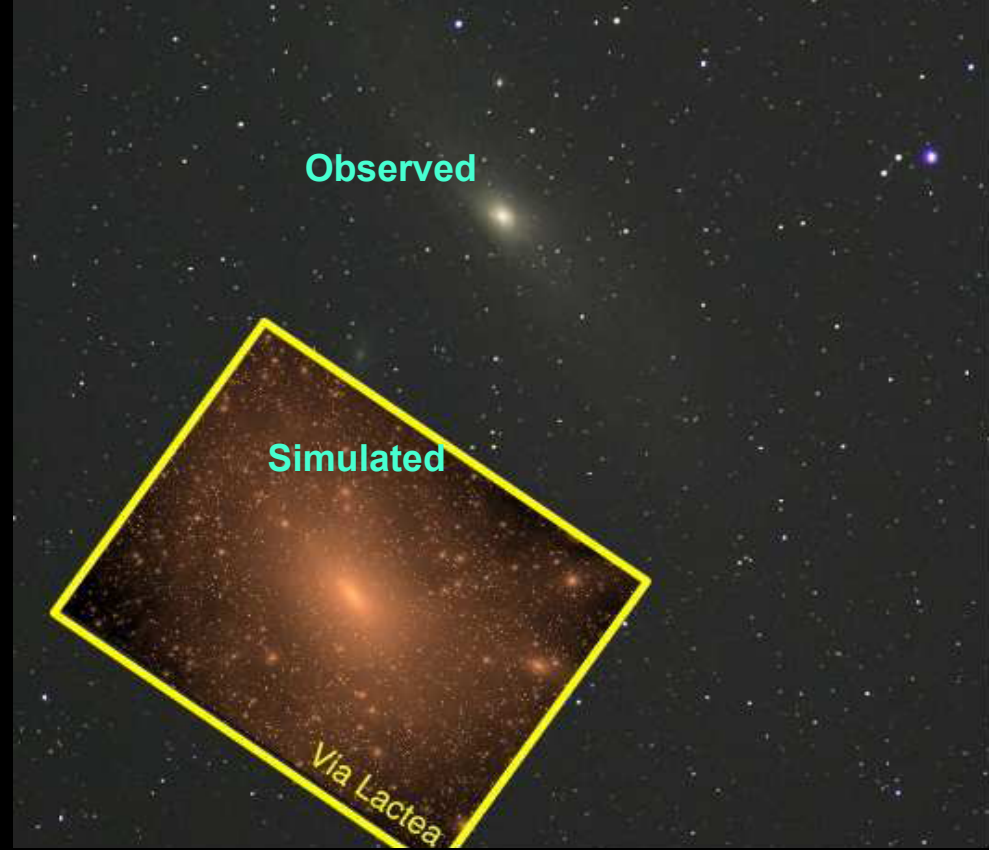
Unified orchestration of distributed CineGrid resources



CosmoGrid

Simon Portegies Zwart et al.

- Motivation:
 - previous simulations found >100 times more substructure than is observed!
- Simulate large structure formation in the Universe
- Method: Cosmological N -body code
- Computation: Intercontinental SuperComputer Grid
- Current (2013) problem:
 - 2 PByte data in Oak Ridge!



10 Gb/s dedicated network

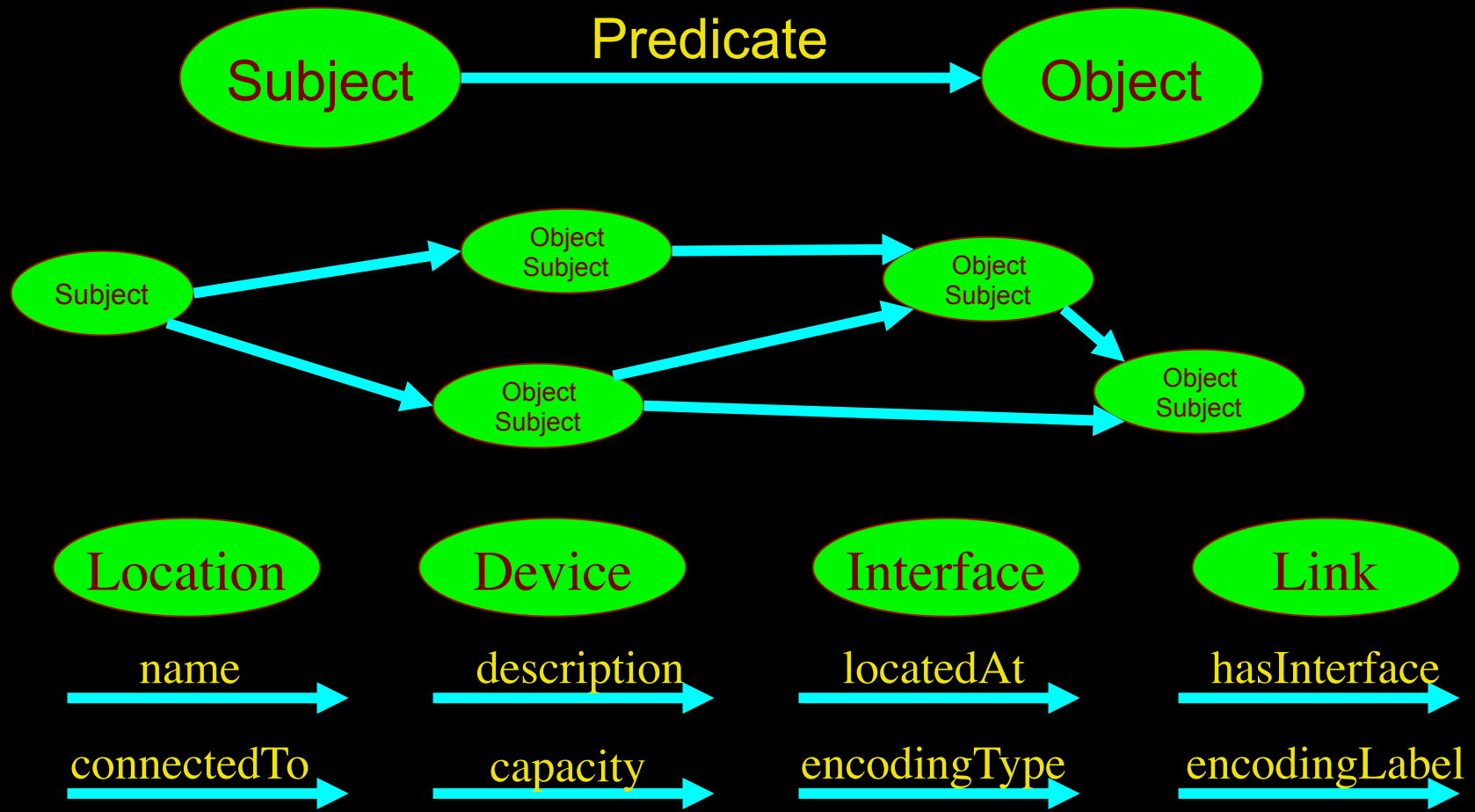
270 ms RTT



LinkedIn for Infrastructure



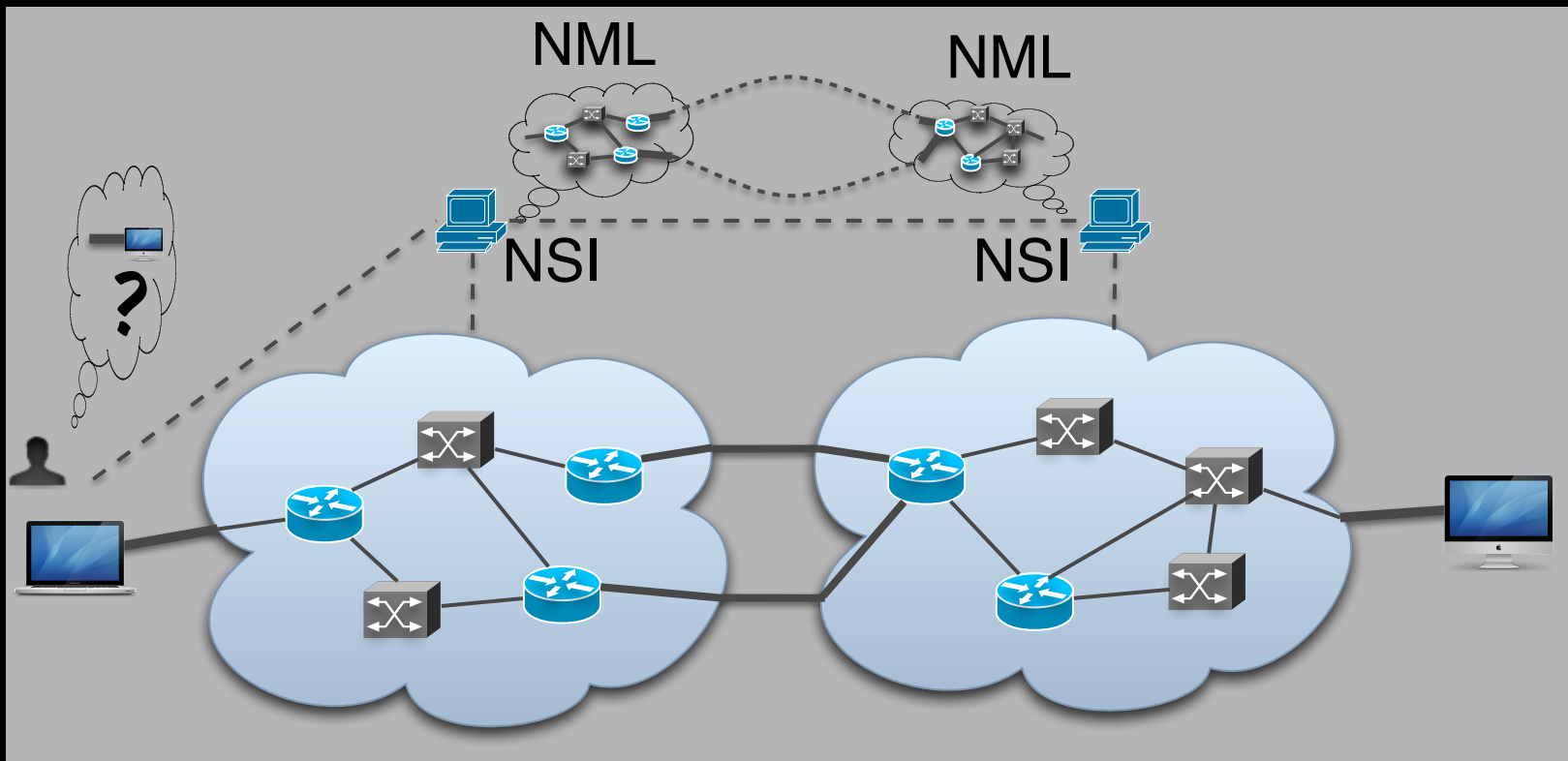
- From semantic Web / Resource Description Framework.
- The RDF uses XML as an interchange syntax.
- Data is described by triplets (Friend of a Friend):



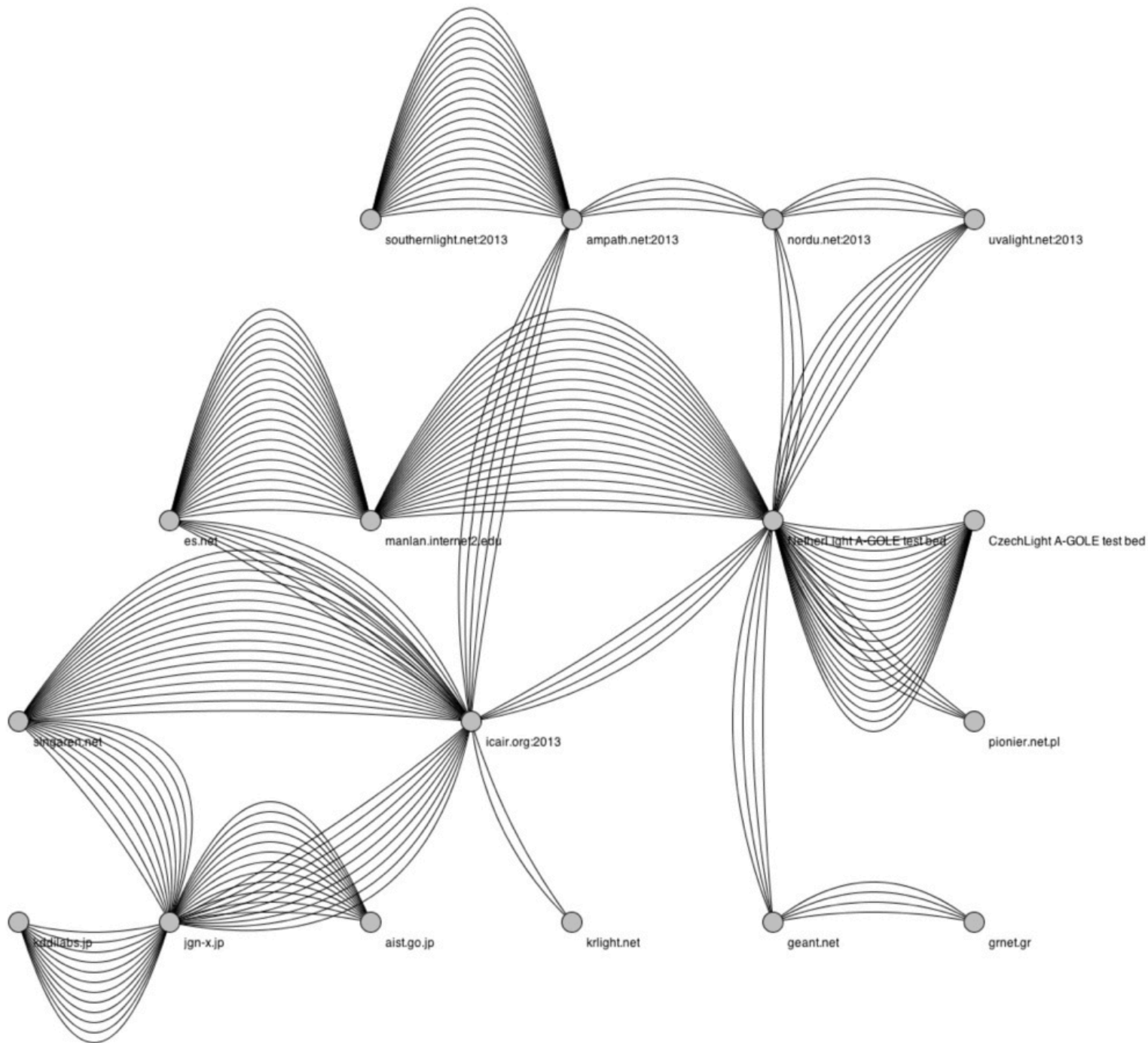
Network Topology Description

Network topology research supporting automatic network provisioning

- Inter-domain networks
- Multiple technologies
- Generalized to ExoGeni & FED4FIRE



GLIF NSI 2013 in NML



CdL



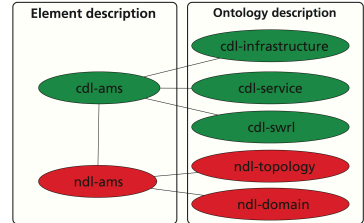
CineGrid Description Language



Applications, Data and Networks become aware of each other!

CineGrid is an initiative to facilitate the exchange, storage and display of high-quality digital media.

The CineGrid Description Language (CDL) describes CineGrid resources. Streaming, display and storage components are organized in a hierarchical way. CDL has bindings to the NDL ontology that enables descriptions of network components and their interconnections. With CDL we can reason on the CineGrid infrastructure and its services.



SQWRL is used to query the Ontology.

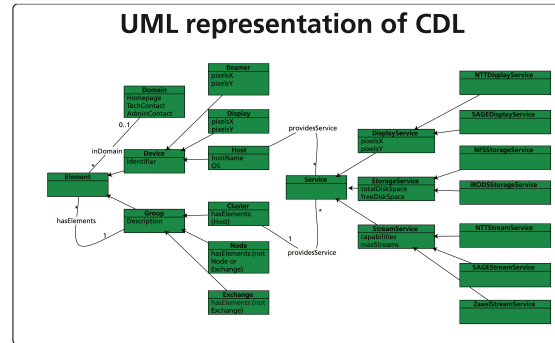
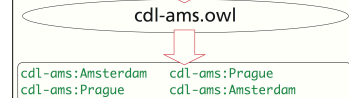
Which CineGrid nodes are directly connected?



```

cdl:hasElements(?node1, ?host1) ^
ndl-topo:hasInterface(?host1, ?if1) ^ ndl-
topo:connectedTo(?if1, ?if2) ^
ndl-topo:hasInterface(?host2, ?if2) ^
cdl:hasElements(?node2, ?host2) ->
sqwrl:select(?node1, ?node2)

```

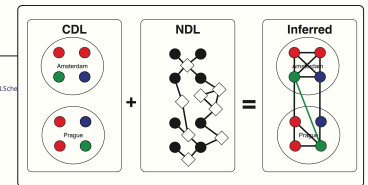


CDL links to NDL using the owl:SameAs property. CDL defines the services, NDL the network interfaces and links. The combination of the two ontologies identifies the host pairs that support matching services via existing network connections.

```

<owl:hasElement+
  <owl:hasProperty owl:ID="cgldes">
    <owl:hasDomain rdfs:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#owl:Domain" />
    <owl:hasRange rdfs:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#owl:Domain" />
    <owl:hasProperty owl:ID="cgldes">
      <owl:hasDomain rdfs:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#owl:Domain" />
      <owl:hasRange rdfs:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#owl:Domain" />
    </owl:hasProperty+
  </owl:hasElement+

```



Bits-Nets-Energy

<http://sne.science.uva.nl/bits2energy/>

Bits to Energy or Energy to Bits



Choose a service scenario

PUE of source and destination data center
Src: Dest:

Transport network between source and destination data center

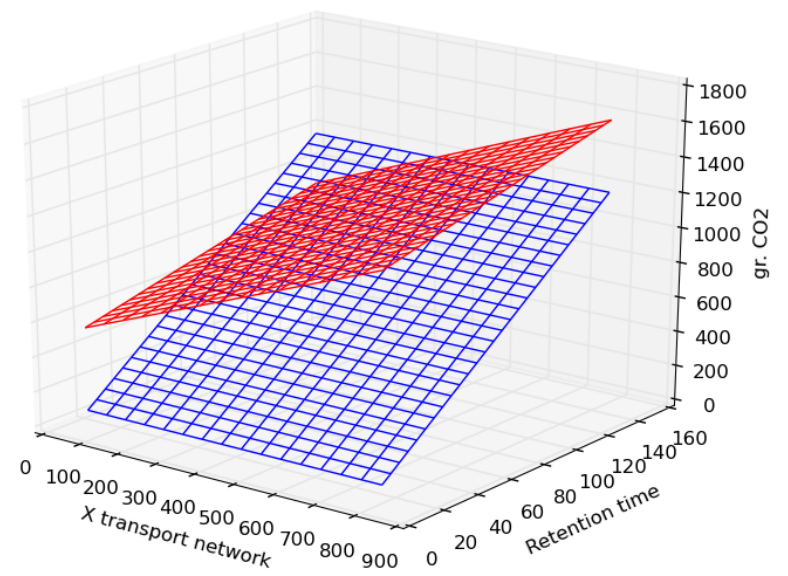
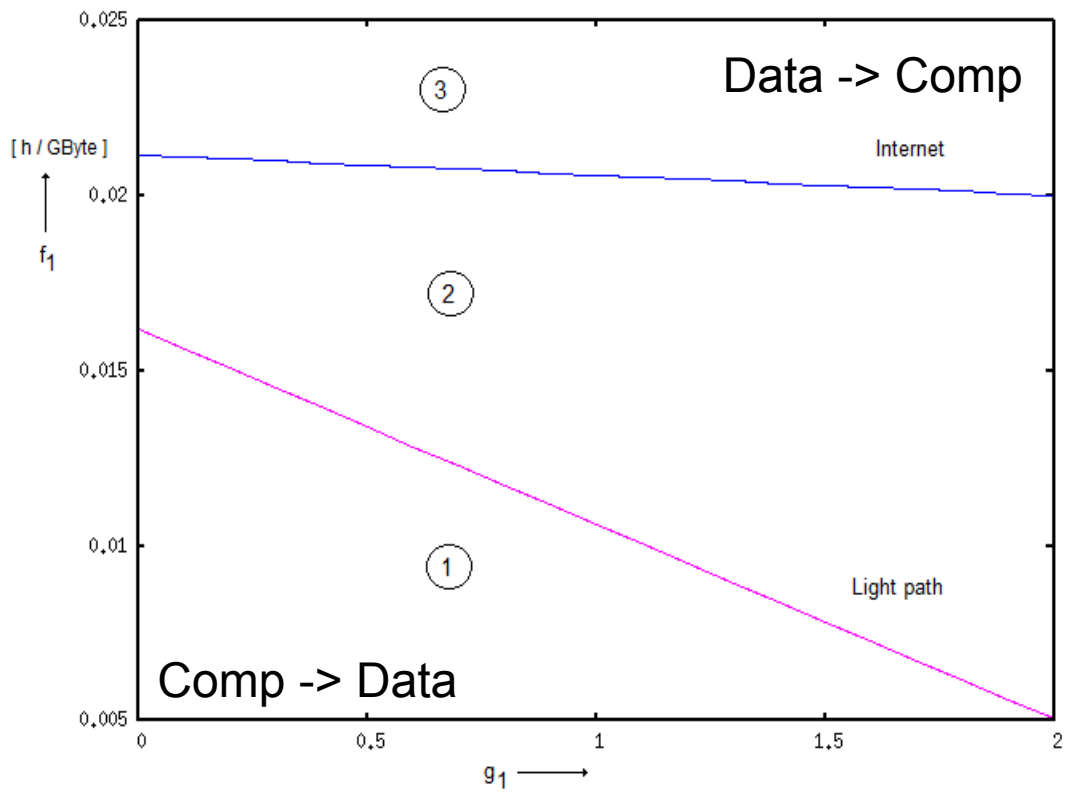
Energy production X [gr CO₂/kWh]

source datacenter	dest. datacenter
X: <input type="text"/>	X: <input type="text"/>
location energy production: <input type="text"/>	location energy production: <input type="text"/>

transport network
X:

“Data to Computing or vice versa?”

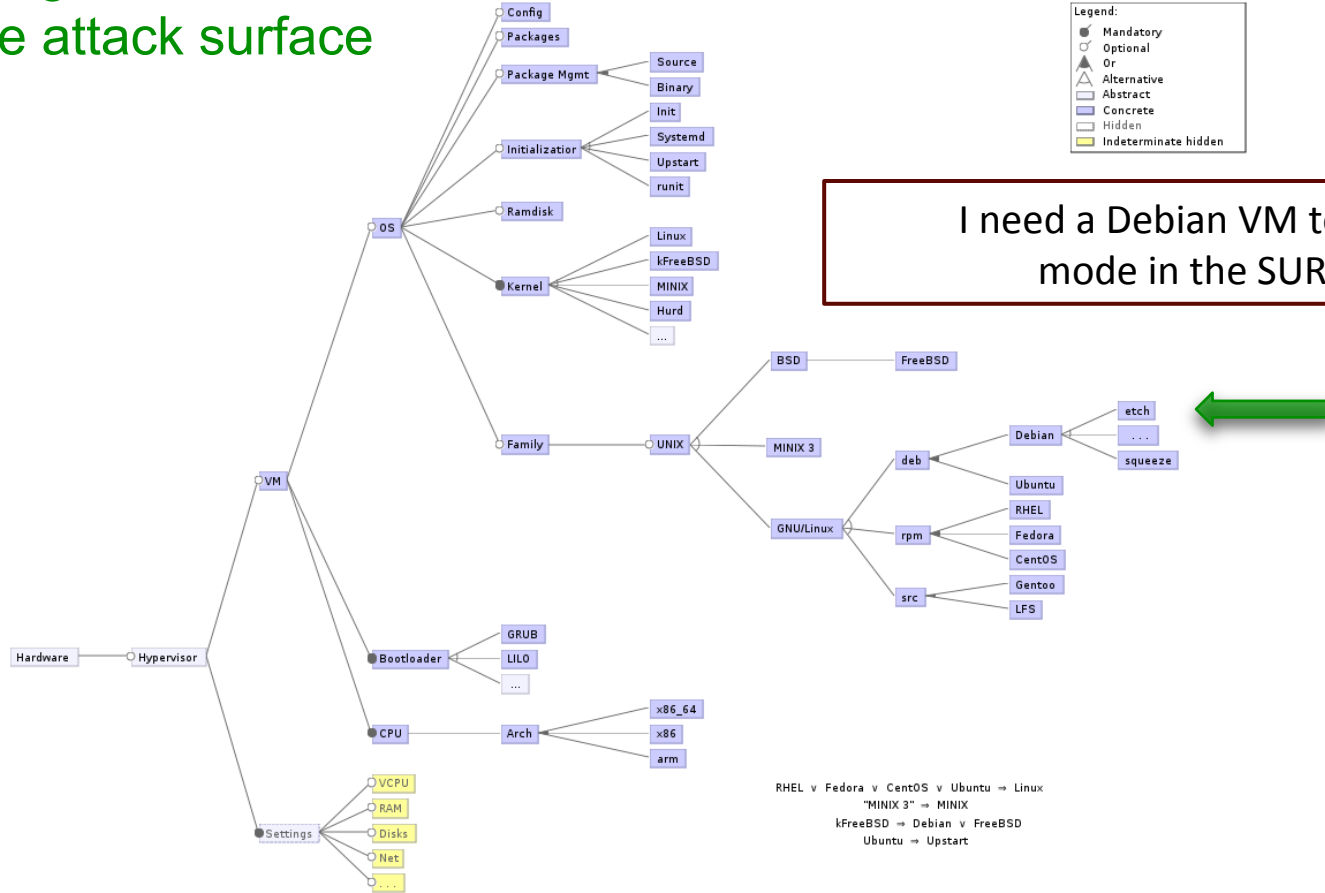
Storage to energy: when should you move hot or cold data to a green remote data centre for storage?



Given different network paths what are the decision boundaries as function of the task complexity.

Security of Data in Purpose-Driven Virtual Machines

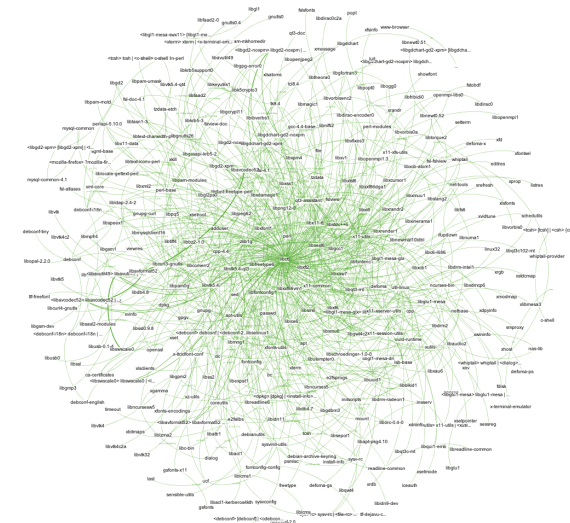
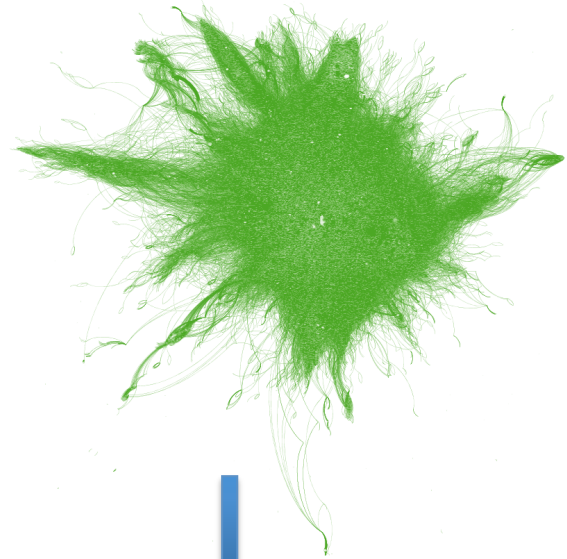
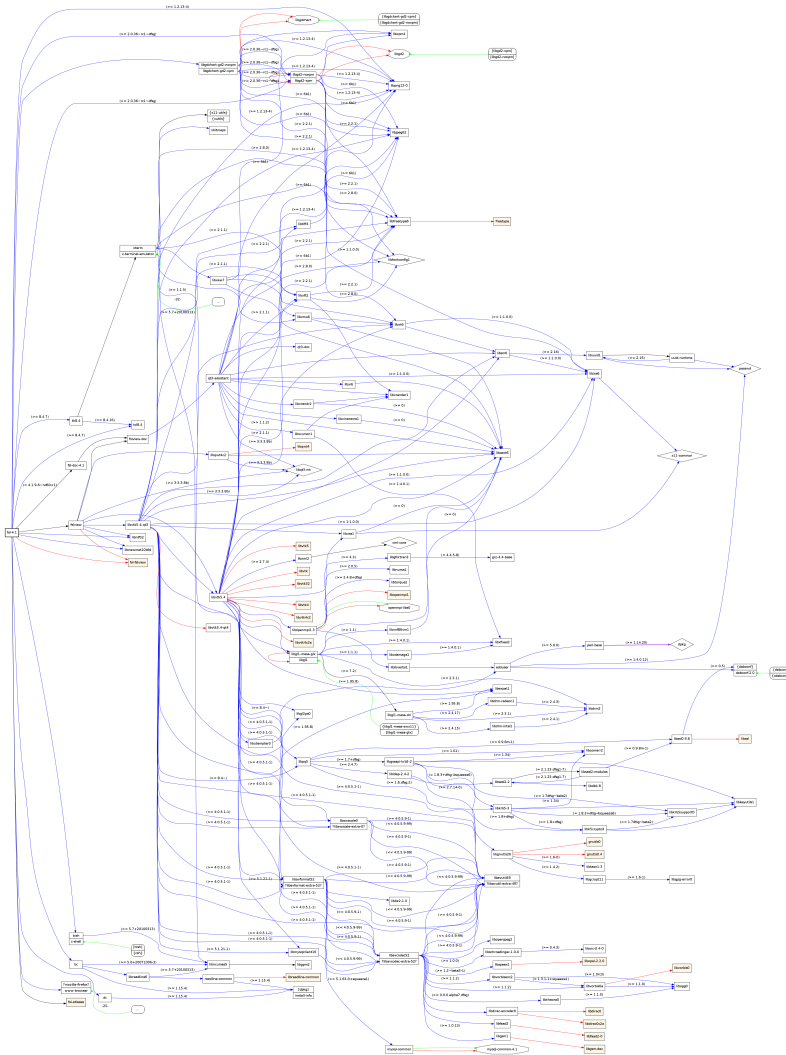
- ⇒ Cloud VM's contain lots of lib's and features not needed by application
- ⇒ Everything is a risk for hacks
- ⇒ Minimize attack surface



I need a Debian VM to run fs1 in text mode in the SURFsara HPC Cloud.

RHEL v Fedora v CentOS v Ubuntu → Linux
 "MINIX 3" → MINIX
 IFreeBSD → Debian v FreeBSD
 Ubuntu → Upstart

Dependencies of an application

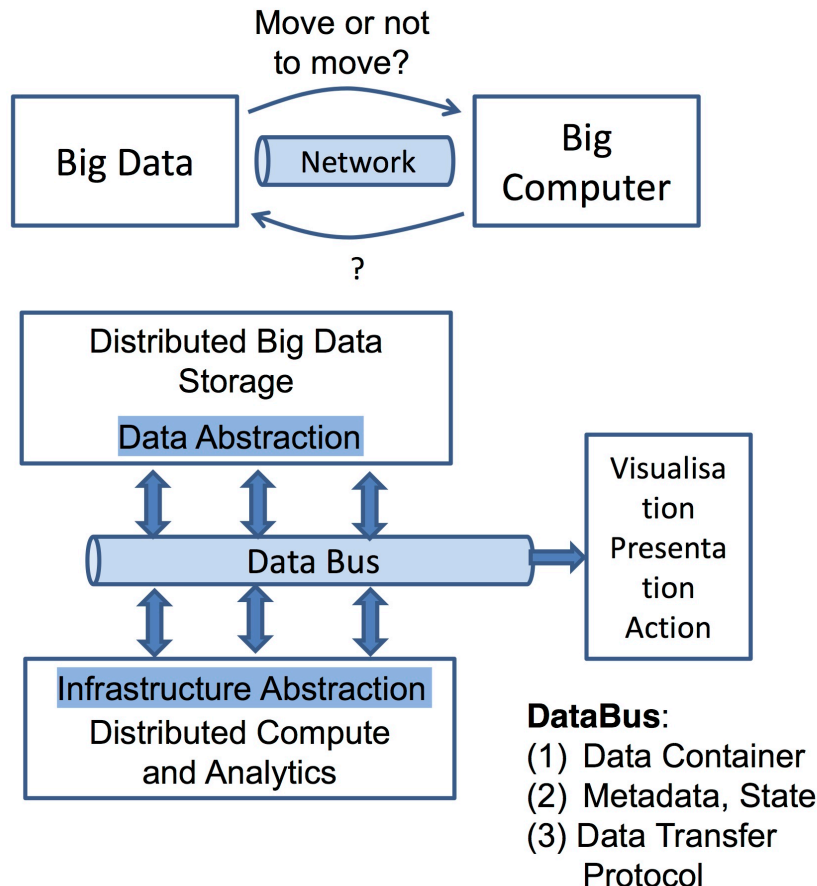


The application is `fs1-4.1`. LEFT: before dependency resolution, with all dependency constraints shown and RIGHT: resolved dependencies in a particular setup, `libc` is the center node

Towards Defining Big Data Architecture Framework

Yuri Demchenko, Marcel Worring, Wouter Los, Cees de Laat

Big Data Paradigm Change: Moving to Data-Centric Models



Current IT and communication technologies are host based or host centric (service/message centric)

- Any communication or processing are bound to host/computer that runs software
- For security: all security models are host/client based

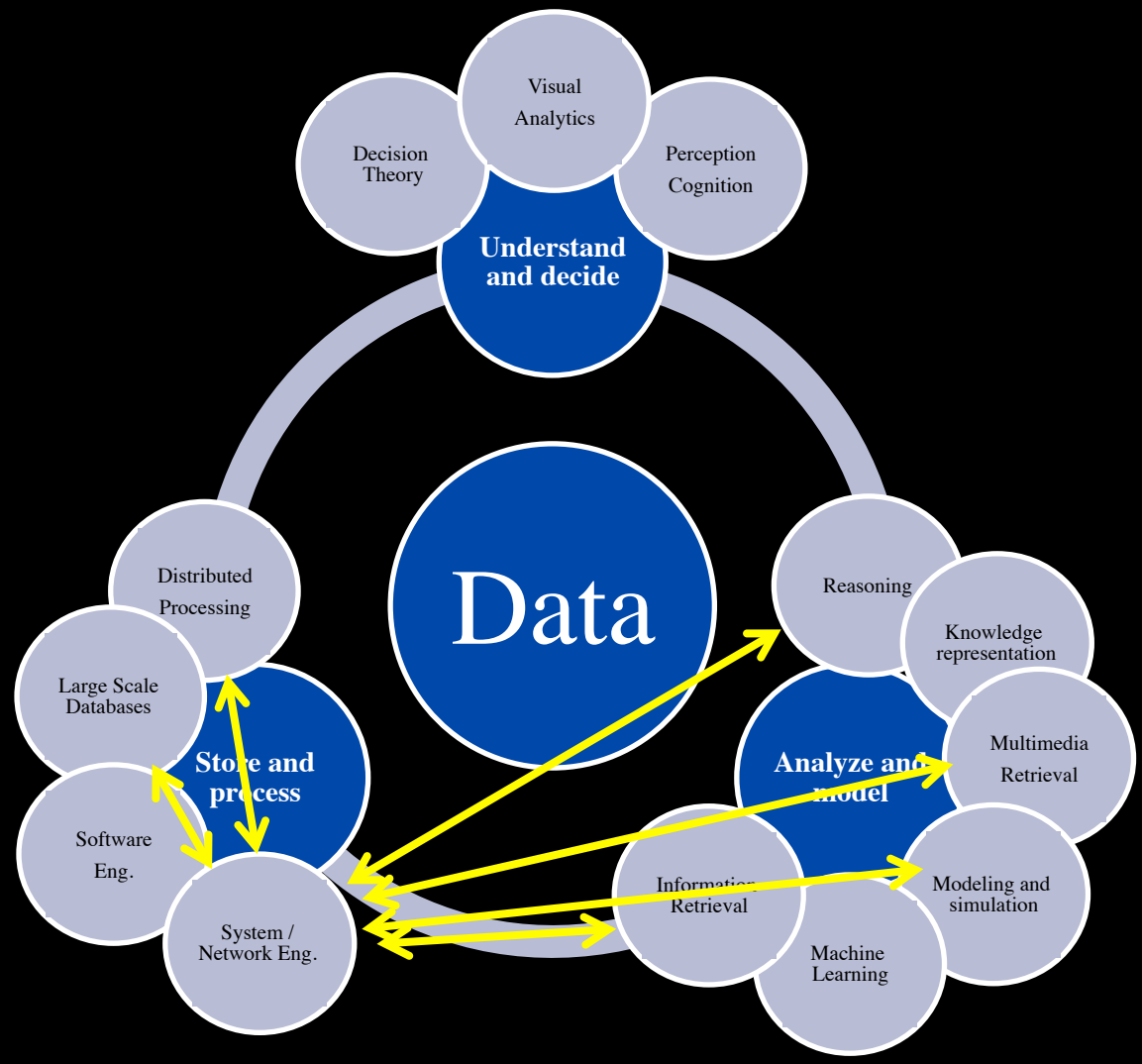
Big Data requires new data-centric models

- Data location, replication, search, access
- Data lifecycle, transformation, variability
- Data integrity, identification, ownership
- Data centric security and access control

Paradigm changing factors

- **Big Data properties: 5+1 V's**
- **Data aggregation:** multi-domain, multi-format, variability, linkage, referral integrity
- **Policy granularity:** variety and complex structure, for their access control processing
- **Virtualization:** Can improve security of data processing environment but cannot solve data security "in rest"
- **Mobility** of the different components of the typical data infrastructure: data, sensors or data source, data consumer

SNE in Data Science



Research direction

- Information on Infrastructure
- Control & programmability of Infrastructure
- Virtualization
- Networked data processing
- Sustainability & Complexity

Events on the horizon

- I4DW & DSRC
 - Launch Nov 13
- PIRE & OpenScienceDataCloud.org
 - Workshop June 2014 @ UvA
- Research Data Alliance
 - Conference in Amsterdam Sept 2014

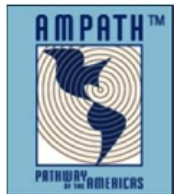


Announcement June 2014

PIRE Workshop Amsterdam



- OpenScienceDataCloud.org
- PIRE Fellowship Application (+/- 15)
- The OSDC PIRE Program is six to eight week fully funded fellowship for US graduate student researchers with an information technology background.
- Format:
 - 1 week tutorials and hands on training
 - 2 months research at a participating institute
 - Results in science/tools and papers/posters/



THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO

COMMIT/



UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

PIRE - OpenScienceDataCloud.org

1000 Genomes Project

Human sequence data from populations around the world with the goal of cataloging human genetic variation.

Total Size: 383.5TB Categories: [genomics](#), [biology](#)

ASTER

ASTER Level-1B Registered Radiance at the Sensor

Total Size: 12.7TB Categories: [earth science](#)

Complete Genomics Public Data

Whole human genome sequence data sets provided by Complete Genomics, containing 69 standard, non-diseased samples as well as two matched tumor and normal sample pairs.

Total Size: 47.1TB Categories: [genomics](#), [biology](#)

Earth Observing-1 Mission

Data gathered by the Advanced Land Imager (ALI) Hyperspectral Imager (Hyperion) instruments on NASA's Earth Observing-1 Mission (EO-1) satellite.

Total Size: 45.2TB Categories: [earth science](#), [satellite imagery](#)

City of Chicago Public Datasets

Data set from the City of Chicago Data Portal in JSON format for tabular data and the raw files for "blob" data.

Total Size: 9.7GB Categories: [social science](#)

EMDataBank

Unified Data Resource for 3-Dimensional Electron Microscopy

Total Size: 91.3GB Categories: [biology](#)

Enron Emails

Data sets based on the original Enron emails released to the public by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as part of their investigation.

Total Size: 155.9GB Categories: [social science](#)

FlyBase

FlyBase is the leading database and web portal for genetic and genomic information on the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster* and related fly species.

Total Size: 614.8GB Categories: [biology](#), [genomics](#)

.....



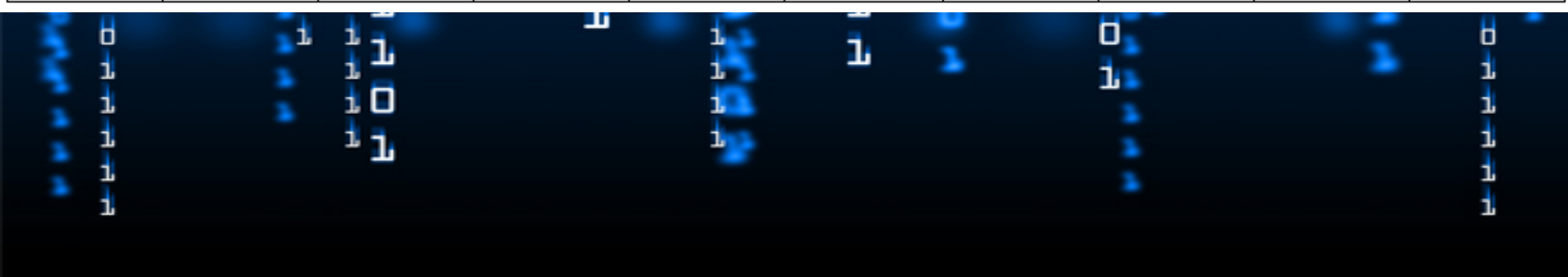
Research Data Alliance

- <https://rd-alliance.org>
- The Research Data Alliance implements the technology, practice, and connections that make Data Work across barriers.
- The Research Data Alliance aims to accelerate and facilitate research data sharing and exchange.
 - Working groups and interest groups
 - Joining groups and attendance at the twice-yearly plenary meetings is open.
- Plenary Sep 2014 hosted by the Netherlands - Amsterdam
 - Conference Management Team (CMT) Chair: Peter Doorn (DANS)
 - Program Committee (PC): chair Cees de Laat (UvA)
 - Satellite Events Committee (SEC): Jeroen Rombouts (TUD)

Program week, very very preliminary!



22-sep		23-sep		24-sep		25-sep		26-sep	
morning	afternoon	morning	afternoon	morning	afternoon	morning	afternoon	morning	afternoon
RDA 4P	RDA 4P	RDA 4P	RDA 4P	RDA 4P	EUDAT	EUDAT	EUDAT	EUDAT	EUDAT
						BioDiversity	BioDiversity	BioDiversity	BioDiversity
					Dutch Datapriz	DataCite	DataCite		
						ASTRON	ASTRON		
						DSRC-A'dam	DSRC-A'dam	DSRC/UvA- Bits	DSRC/UvA- Bits
						DSA workshop	DSA workshop		



Program RDA, very very preliminary!

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
08:00	Registration	Registration	Registration
08:30			
09:00	Welcome & Keynotes	Keynotes	Parallel 7
09:30			
10:00	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee
10:30			
11:00	Parallel 1	Parallel 4	Keynote/Wrap up
11:30			
12:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
12:30			
13:00	Parallel 2	Parallel 5	
14:00			
14:30	Tea	Tea	
15:00			
15:30	Parallel 3	Parallel 6	2 – 3 Keynotes 9 sessions parallel • 56 RG/WG • 7 PC
16:00			
16:30	Posters + reception	Posters + reception	
17:00			
17:30	Social Event?	Social Event & Conference Dinner	
18:00			
18:30			
19:00			
19:30			
20:00			
20:30			
21:00			
21:30			
22:00			

Committee's

- **Conference Management Team (CMT):**

- Chair: Peter Doorn (DANS)
- Ingrid Dillo (DANS)
- Elly Dijk (DANS)
- Cees de Laat (chair PC)
- Jeroen Rombouts (chair SEC)
- Herman Stehouwer: as liaison RDA
- Andrew Treloar: as consultant

- **Program Committee (PC):**

- Cees de Laat (Chair) UvA
- Wouter Los (Co-Chair) UvA
- Herman Stehouwer MPI
- Patrick Aerts NL – eScience
- Tony Hey USA, Microsoft
- Sander Klous KPMG
- Satoshi Sekiguchi AIST - Japan
- Leif Laaksonen RDA Europe
- Liu Chuang Chinese partnership
- Dinesh Katre India
- Wim Hugo South Africa
- Andrew Treloar Australia

- **Satellite Events Committee (SEC):**

- Chair: Jeroen Rombouts (TUD)
- Jacco Konijn (UvA)



Questions?

Arie Taal
 Paola Grosso Ana Oprescu
 Cees de Laat Marc Makkes Ralph Koning
 Bas Terwijn Leon Gommans Fahimeh Alizadeh
 Pieter Adriaans Cosmin Dumitru Karst Koymans
 Yuri Demchenko Rob Meijer Karel van der Veldt
 Rudolf Strijkers Miroslav Zivkovic Reggie Cushing
 Naod Duga Jebessa Spiros Koulouzis Hao Zhu Jan Sipke van der Veen
 Jaap van Ginkel Guido van 't Noordende Sander Klous
 Jeroen van der Ham
 Mikolaj Baranowski Steven de Rooij
 Ngo Tong Canh Souley Madougou Paul Klint
 Adianto Wibisono Magiel Bruntink
 Zhiming Zhao Anna Varbanescu Marijke Kaat
 Niels Sijm Hans Dijkman Gerben de Vries
 Adam Belloum Arno Bakker Marian Bubak
 Daniel Romao Erik-Jan Bos
 Peter Bloem

<http://sne.science.uva.nl>

<http://delaat.net>

<http://www.os3.nl/>

<http://i4dw.nl/>

<http://dsrc.nl/>

<http://sne.science.uva.nl/openlab/>

<http://pire.opensciencedatacloud.org>

<http://staff.science.uva.nl/~delaat/pire/>

<https://rd-alliance.org>