

Providing Grid Schedulers with Passive Network Measurements

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Abstract—Grids offer the potential to carry out difficult computing tasks and achieve superior aggregate performance. However, grids are highly complex systems. They consist of heterogeneous resources on disparate hosts from various virtual organizations interconnected via a mixture of communication standards. Monitoring grid resources allows grid schedulers to adapt to changes in the status of these remote resources and the network paths between them. This is crucial to ensuring optimum performance. In this paper we introduce a distributed solution, called GridMAP, to collect network and end-host resource measurements, analyze their performance and feed these statistics and predictions back to schedulers. At this stage, we present our implementation of a passive TCP-SYN-based technique to provide GridMAP with round trip time and throughput measurements and we evaluate our approach against ping and iperf.

Index Terms—Availability, Computer network performance, Distributed computing, Measurement, Monitoring.

I. INTRODUCTION

GRIDS are distributed systems that aggregate a large pool of resources in order to run highly demanding applications and to provide seamless collaboration between virtual organizations. High performance is always expected and hence contention on resources is similarly high. However, efficient management of grid resources in such environments is only possible if access to correct and current information about resources is available. In other words, scheduling decisions can only be as good as the resource information provided to the grid scheduler [1]. Such information is difficult to acquire in most grid systems for a number of reasons. In some instances, the middleware is only able to provide pre-defined resource status information. Such dated information is of no real benefit in improving scheduling during operation. Most modern middleware solutions include a Grid Information System (GIS) to gather resource performance information, but dealing with it in many cases is a cumbersome and ineffective process. We identify a need to supply grid schedulers with accurate resource information in a simple and scalable manner.

The geographical distribution of resources is one of the fundamental properties of grid systems. The network typically used to connect these resources, *i.e.* the Internet, is not dedicated to this purpose and is known to be of unpredictable

nature¹. Therefore, there needs to be a means of accessing information about how network connections are performing and how they are expected to perform, otherwise the unpredictable nature of the Internet could seriously affect the performance grids can achieve.

IP networks do not offer the solution to this as they do not readily provide feedback about their practical behavior. It is for that reason that the last three decades have witnessed a continual growth in the number of network monitoring tools, developed for one or more of three core purposes: management, troubleshooting, and pre- and post-deployment probation. Regardless of their purpose, any information retrieved from these tools would typically be analyzed for its significance and reacted to manually by system administrators or users. This approach may be sufficient for traditional applications, but we find it stagnant and hence inappropriate for use in dynamic high performance systems such as grids.

We introduce GridMAP, a distributed grid service which collects network performance and resource availability information and uses it to provide, analyze and predict performance and availability. In this paper, we specifically focus on how GridMAP obtains its network performance information. We make use of a fully passive measurement technique in order to avoid the negative effects of injecting measurement probes into the network. The technique is simple but highly effective in grid environments. To ensure that accuracy is not compromised, we evaluate our network measurements against well known network measurement tools.

The remainder of this paper is arranged as follows. In section II we introduce the GridMAP service which stores and analyzes performance information. Section III describes how we obtain basic network metrics using passive monitoring techniques, while Section IV presents the outcome of the tests we used to evaluate the accuracy of our measurement technique. In section V we review related work, and finally in section VI we present our conclusions and discuss future work.

¹ There are increasing attempts by network providers and administrators to offset this unpredictability by over-provisioning their networks or deploying QoS techniques, which is by no means pervasive and no guaranteed service can generally be expected [2]. Nevertheless, grid applications running in such environments would still benefit from the knowledge of network performance.

II. THE GRIDMAP SERVICE

This section introduces the GridMAP grid service, one part of our solution. We describe how this service operates, what it provides and how it is useful to grid schedulers.

Grid schedulers are designed to monitor and control the execution of jobs in grid systems. Such environments typically include a large number of heterogeneous resources residing in different administrative domains. Grid schedulers do not own these resources yet are expected to use them efficiently to achieve high performance computing which is one of the main goals behind adopting grid systems. To achieve this goal, grid schedulers need accurate status information about system resources, including the underlying network. Foster and Kesselman [3] highlight the importance of such information: *“Fundamental to all of these [grid characteristics] is the need for mechanisms that allow applications to obtain real-time information about system structure and state, use that information to make configuration decisions, and be notified when information changes”*. System state including information about both end-host resources (CPU, memory, storage, etc.) and network performance (latency, packet loss rate, etc.) are highly valuable to grid schedulers as they allow them to make more informed decisions on node selection and resource allocation. To date, there have been few efforts to provide grid schedulers with such status information.

There are two parts to our solution: a grid service, which we discuss here, and a daemon, which is discussed in the following section. The GridMAP (Grid Monitoring, Analysis and Prediction) grid service is an application that runs as a Web Service, conforming to the WSRF (Web Service Resource Framework) [4] and the OGSI (Open Grid Services Infrastructure) [5] specifications. The GridMAP service provides a set of standard grid service interfaces that allow convenient access for schedulers, enabling them to receive performance information about relevant nodes and connections. Schedulers can incorporate this information into their job and data allocation processes to automatically adapt to perceived and foreseeable resource and network performance.

A daemon runs on each grid node to measure resource and network performance and send the metrics on a regular basis to the GridMAP service, which in turn indexes and stores them. The GridMAP service, thus, serves as a distributed repository of performance measurements. The interaction between the service and daemon is depicted in Fig. 1.

By deploying passive monitoring daemons pervasively on end-hosts, it is possible to exploit the behavior of grid applications to implement a monitoring service using real network traffic. This is discussed in more detail in Section II. Our aim here is to demonstrate the applicability of this form of measurement to provide grid schedulers with resource status.

The measurements collected by the GridMAP service serve several purposes. First, they act as a “health record” for resources which provides a better insight for troubleshooting, QoS charging and accounting, and verifying SLAs. They are

also helpful for researchers wishing to evaluate grid applications. Second, the collective data archives are logically available from one source through the service interface. This simplifies data submission and retrieval, and allows advanced analysis to be performed on the metrics accumulated from different grid nodes, such as anomaly detection. We plan to employ a pattern recognition scheme (similar to that used in [6]) to provide predictions of future performance.

Being a grid service, GridMAP is intrinsically distributed and hence stored data is automatically replicated across the grid. This decentralization property eliminates having a single point-of-failure, ensuring resilience and high availability. Additionally, this makes it possible to afford the demanding computational costs of storing, indexing and analyzing the large amounts of measurement data that is anticipated.

The GridMAP framework presented here is applicable to a wide range of distributed applications, but is particularly important to grids where required high performance can be hindered by the unpredictability of the Internet. GridMAP supplies a sending host with information about other end-hosts and the connection between them. This reduces the maintenance cost for applications and makes them more responsive to changes in the grid in terms of contention over end-to-end network and end-host computational resources. Moreover, this process is performed without the cooperation of intermediate network elements (e.g. routers).

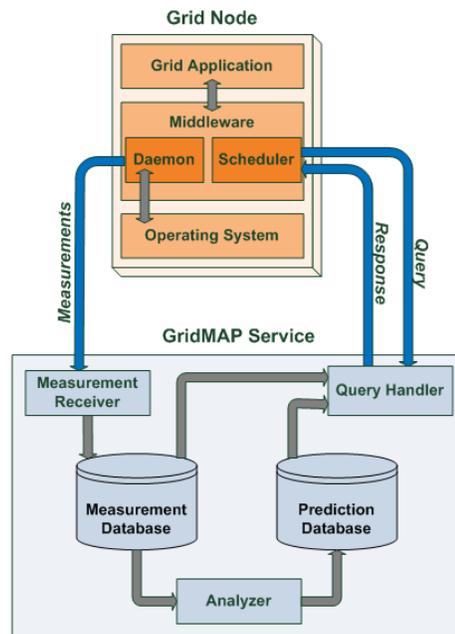


Fig. 1. The interaction between the GridMAP service and daemon.

III. NETWORK MONITORING DAEMON

In this section we explain the technique used to extract network performance information unobtrusively.

There are different approaches to measuring network

performance. One approach is active measurement where the network is probed to obtain accurate metrics. This obligates the network to accommodate artificial traffic, *i.e.* the probes, in addition to real traffic, potentially decreasing overall performance and affecting the accuracy of the measurement (*cf.* NWS in subsection V.A). Other approaches employ ICMP messaging because it uses light-weight probes and is relatively easy-to-use. Unfortunately, such approaches are futile in networks where ICMP is disabled or treated differently than TCP traffic, which is not uncommon. In contrast, passive measurement approaches attempt to measure network performance without injecting any artificial traffic.

Our motivation is to employ a completely passive technique in order to eliminate any negative effects on the network. We are equally keen not to compensate accuracy for unobtrusiveness. To attain accurate network measurements using completely passive techniques, we exploit one of the intrinsic properties of grid applications.

Typically, grid nodes constantly exchange data sets, job state, result sets, and control signals during operation. This virtually continuous communication, whether a few kilobytes or hundreds of gigabytes in size, is carried out using TCP [7]. Our technique exploits such frequent TCP interactions to extract basic network metrics. This is done by monitoring TCP three-way handshakes, which is not a new approach in itself. The novelty of our technique lies in the context in which it is applied. Grids provide us with an abundance of natural TCP connections that can be exploited using this technique to provide accurate measurements. This is not feasible in other systems which is partly the reason why other TCP-based measurement techniques are supplemented with active probes. This makes these techniques problematic (see subsection V.B).

We have developed a daemon that uses the pcap library to capture packet headers from a network interface to calculate round trip time (RTT) and throughput. Connection setup is used to calculate RTT as the delay between sending a SYN packet and receiving its corresponding SYN-ACK packet. This delay consists of the two-way propagation delay as well as any processing delay generated at the remote host, but we assume the latter is negligible compared to the former. In cases where high end-host load creates relatively high processing delay, the RTT we measure would inflate. However, we consider such measurement beneficial as it indicates low responsiveness and hence decreases the chances of using this node to run a job. As each TCP connection terminates, throughput is calculated as the total amount of application-level data divided by the total duration of the connection. Both RTT and throughput measurements are time-stamped and locally cached to be periodically submitted to the service.

Our technique is essentially quite trivial but that makes it easily decentralized on all nodes in the grid as part of the middleware. This provides a powerful viewpoint which results in realistic data instead of estimations, as in the case of tomographical measurements.

Monitoring the traffic generated by the grid application thus

becomes an automatic process that continues as traffic naturally passes through the node. The metrics calculated by our daemon therefore directly reflect the experience of TCP traffic in the network. By using real application data, no artificial traffic is injected into the network and hence no disruption is caused to traffic already traversing the network. In addition, this prevents measurements from being mistaken for threats such as TCP-SYN flooding or Denial-of-Service attacks. Furthermore, this overcomes the possibilities of measurement traffic following different routing paths than data, receiving different prioritization, or not going through at all (as can be the case with ICMP probes). Moreover, the daemon works independently with no need for peer coordination. Finally, our technique does not rely on IP or NetFlow accounting and hence does not depend on whether routers run accounting schemes nor whether such information is available.

IV. EVALUATION

To evaluate the accuracy of the measurements supplied to the GridMAP service using our passive measurement technique, we conducted a series of five tests over varying distances and connectivity. In our first test, the source and destination hosts are connected locally by Ethernet. In the second test, the destination is connected via DSL and is 4 hops away from the source. The third test is carried out on a 12-hop connection from Lancaster to Oxford, UK, the fourth on a 15-hop connection from Lancaster to Munich, Germany, and the final test on a 17-hop connection from Innsbruck, Austria to Lancaster. These different connection distances and types are representative examples of the wide range of grid environments, including volunteer computing grids (*e.g.* SETI@home [8]) that run over residential connections like DSL and multi-institution computational grids (*e.g.* ATLAS [9]).

The setup in each test is identical: we generate TCP traffic using iperf [10] for 34 different transmission durations (ranging from 1 to 500 seconds). In every test, our daemon sits on the sending node while the destination acknowledges received packets. We compare our RTT measurements to those of ping and throughput measurements to those of iperf.

A. Round Trip Time

We set up these experiments such that 5 ping repetitions are triggered with each iperf probe. At the same time, we used the TCP handshake of the iperf probe to measure RTT. We then compared our results to the minimum and mean of the ping repetitions but left out the maximum values since they were quite deviant². Fig. 2 depicts the ratios of our measurements to the minimum and mean ping values for each test. Note that during the test with the DSL connection, ping packets did not get through due to disabled ICMP messaging.

² In some instances, the maximum RTT was up to 200% more than the mean RTT. This is because ICMP packets are often treated as low priority traffic.

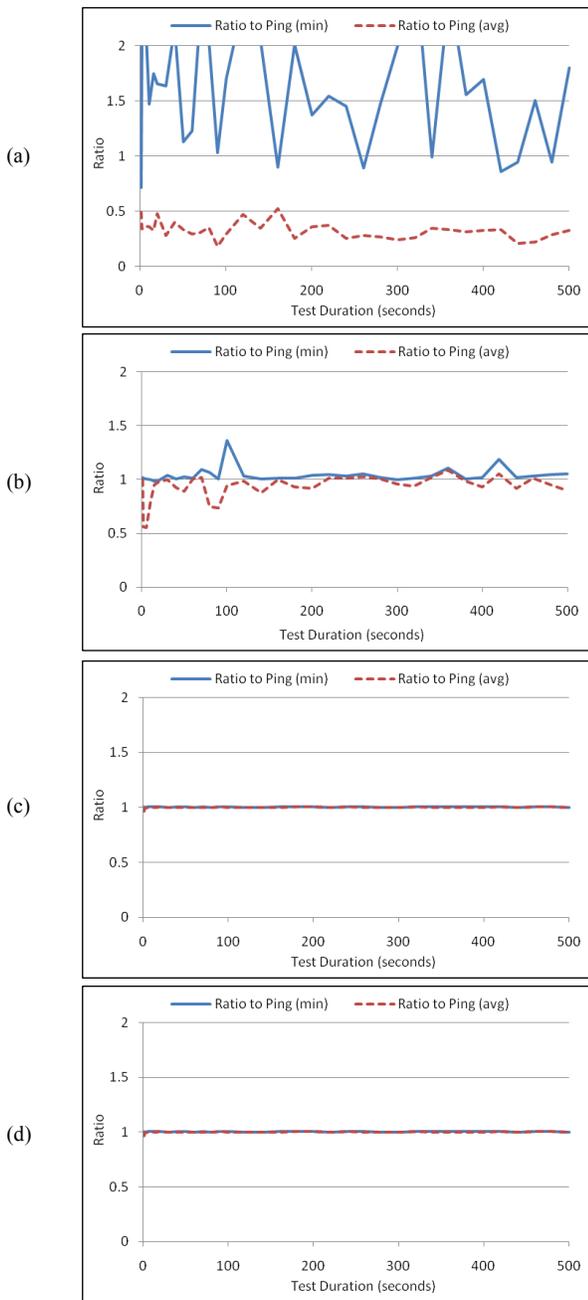


Fig. 2. The ratio of our RTT measurements to the minimum and mean ping results for: (a) Ethernet, (b) Oxford, (c) Munich, and (d) Innsbruck.

We find our technique to be consistently accurate with the RTT results obtained using ping. Fig. 2 shows that the vast majority of our RTT measurements are almost identical to the minimum ping values. Our measurements are also close to the mean ping values. The mean ping values for the Oxford connection (Fig. 2(b)) display more irregularity than the others: the standard deviations for the Oxford, Munich and Innsbruck connections are 1.923, 0.297, and 0.276 respectively. We believe this to be because some routers flag ICMP ping packets as low-priority. By avoiding ICMP, our measurement approach thus provides more reliable data. On average, our measurements were 1.55% away from the minimum ping

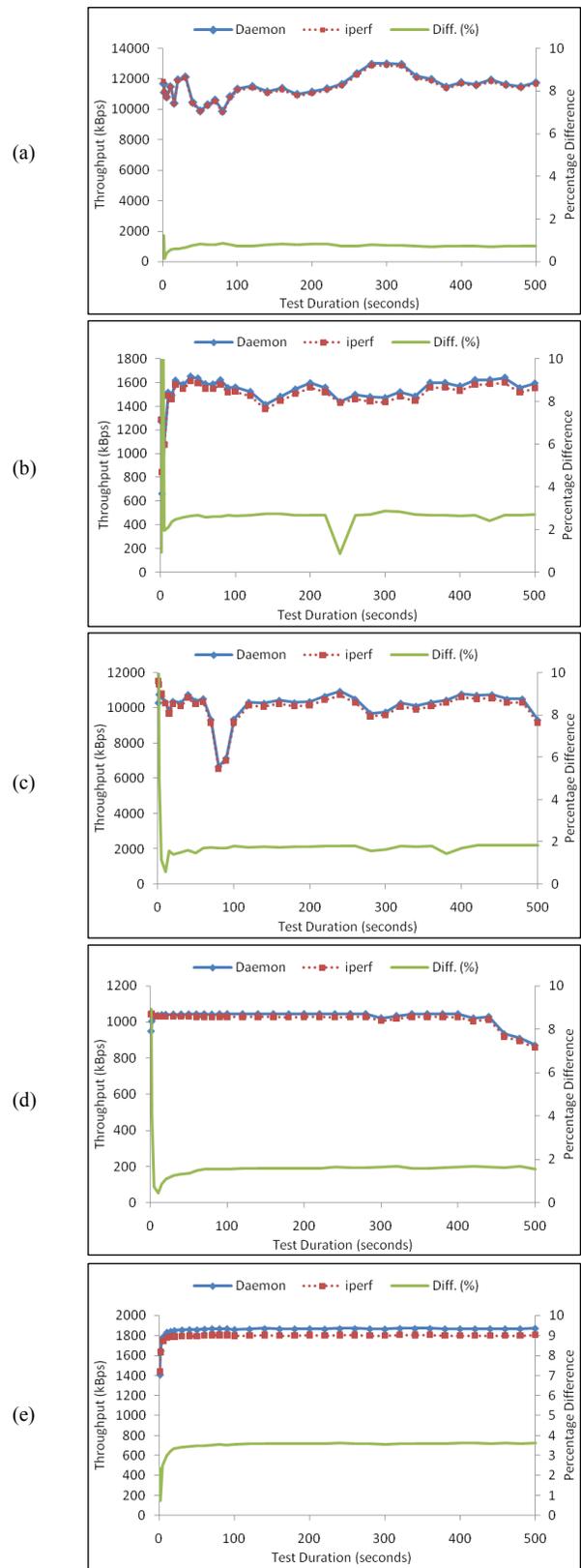


Fig. 3. The throughput values obtained by our daemon and iperf, and the percentage difference for the connections: (a) Ethernet, (b) DSL, (c) Oxford, (d) Munich, and (e) Innsbruck.

values and 2.33% away from the mean ping values. Fig. 2(a) depicts the RTT measurements of the Ethernet connection which are almost double the minimum ping values. This is because the propagation delay is so small (around 0.57 ms) that the processing delay can no longer be neglected. However, this is not a significant limitation as the daemon's utility lies in its ability to monitor Internet scale interactions. Connections within the same domain rarely require such real-time measurements and are not the main focus of our research.

B. Throughput

In Fig. 3 we compare our calculated throughput against that returned by the iperf client. Because the different connections achieve significantly different throughputs, Fig. 3 also graphs the percentage difference between the measurements obtained by the two methods. We establish that our throughput measurements are consistently accurate compared to iperf for all TCP transfers. Overall, our throughput measurements are within 2.20% of the measurements obtained by iperf. We did notice, however, that for connections lasting less than 2 seconds, our throughput measurements are around 10% away from those of iperf. We believe this is due to inaccuracy of the estimations made by iperf for short duration flows.

V. RELATED WORK

In this section, we highlight a selection of the body of work that is relevant to ours. We first discuss measurement frameworks that allow distributed systems (such as grids) to be informed about changes in their networking environment. We then discuss network measurement techniques that work in a similar fashion to our daemon.

A. Measurement Frameworks for Grids

With the birth of the grid computing paradigm, recent years have seen an increased interest in monitoring grids. While the focus is slightly different in each case, the common aim is to gauge the performance delivered to the application. Here we focus on a number of efforts that are closely related to the framework we present.

The Network Weather Service (NWS) [11] is a dynamic system that provides schedulers with regular network and system performance measurements and forecasts. Although the NWS forecasts for the availability of computational resources are fairly accurate, the predictions provided for network performance are not [6] [12] [13]. This inaccuracy stems from two main characteristics of NWS. First, the default network probe used is not large enough to force TCP beyond its slow-start phase. To correct this, probe sizes could be increased but this would also serve to amplify the incurred network overheads. Second, NWS measurement is tomography-based, relying on information collected by *sensors* that report back on the metrics observed in their vicinity. The data collected by such a technique is at best a close estimate of the performance of the surrounding nodes, but is still merely an estimate.

REM [14] is a framework that aims to make sense of different performance indicators to identify unexpected network behavior and react by triggering automated network analysis. Although the motivations are different, both REM and GridMAP regard measurement as an automated process rather than an isolated and manual activity.

Beyond this, a few hybrid measurement frameworks, like [15] and [16], have been defined. These integrate both active and passive techniques where switching between the two occurs in response to the level of network utilization. This is a good compromise to reach a middle-ground of relatively low intrusiveness and high accuracy. However, active probing of over-utilized paths still increases the possibility of these links becoming bottlenecks.

Other related efforts in the literature include:

- Flexmon [17] - a framework that uses periodic probes to measure and record network performance metrics;
- eTOP [18] - an infrastructure that triggers active probes to inform users about the health of end-to-end paths;
- perfSONAR [19] - a service-oriented, tomography-based framework that employs domain-specific *Measurement Points*;
- [20] - a tomography-based technique that estimates network distances using ICMP measurements;
- [21] - a passive technique that uses TCP traces to determine available bandwidth, but requires kernel modification;
- [22] - a system that logs all application, OS, device, and network events and then compares logs to identify bottlenecks.

More general work in this area includes standardization efforts within the IETF, such as the Real-time Traffic Flow Measurement Working Group which resulted in the NeTraMet architecture [23].

B. Network Measurement Using TCP

Using TCP handshakes to extract network metrics is a technique that has received extensive attention in network measurement literature (*cf.* [24], [25], [26], [27]) and has proven to be reasonably accurate for measuring the properties of TCP connections. This technique avoids the disadvantages of ICMP-based probes and obtains a true reflection of the treatment TCP packets receive in the network. However, this has traditionally been applied using synthetic SYN packets; an approach that has its own disadvantages. The main drawback is that artificial TCP handshakes can be mistaken for threatening attacks such as TCP-SYN floods [25]. Furthermore, such techniques require a list of servers to which measurement messages are sent *a priori* which is not suitable for dynamic distributed environments such as grids. Such overheads thus hinder the use of such technique on any large scale basis.

Our technique, however, observes TCP handshakes to monitor grid applications that naturally provide a sufficient number of TCP connections. This negates the need to create artificial TCP/ICMP connections and to compose a list of destination nodes.

VI. CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE WORK

In this paper we introduce GridMAP, a decentralized solution to provide grid schedulers with accurate performance information about the resources in the grid, including the network. The solution is made up of two parts. The first is a grid service that collects and stores measurements of network performance and end-host resource availability. The service allows schedulers to access this information to automatically adapt to perceived and foreseeable resource and network performance. The second part of the solution is a daemon that measures local resource availability and accurately calculates network metrics by monitoring generated traffic. This simple, entirely passive measurement fashion exploits the persistent TCP transfers common in grids. The measurements are sent on a regular basis to the GridMAP service. We tested the network measurements provided by our daemon against those of ping and iperf and concluded that our measurements are reasonably accurate.

Beside our ongoing work to implement the GridMAP service, there are a number of ways in which we plan to extend the work presented here. First, we will expand the number of metrics produced by the measurement scheme. Although RTT and throughput are relevant to a large number of applications, they may not be sufficient for some. For instance, one-way delay variation is central to the performance of virtualization applications. Second, we have only tested the technique presented here against active tools, *i.e.* ping and iperf. We plan to test it against more active and passive techniques.

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