

gPLAZMA: grid-aware Pluggable AuthoriZation Management (Introducing Role-based Access Control in dCache)

The XVth International Conference on
Computing in High Energy and Nuclear Physics (CHEP'06)
February 15, 2006
TIFR, Mumbai

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Outline

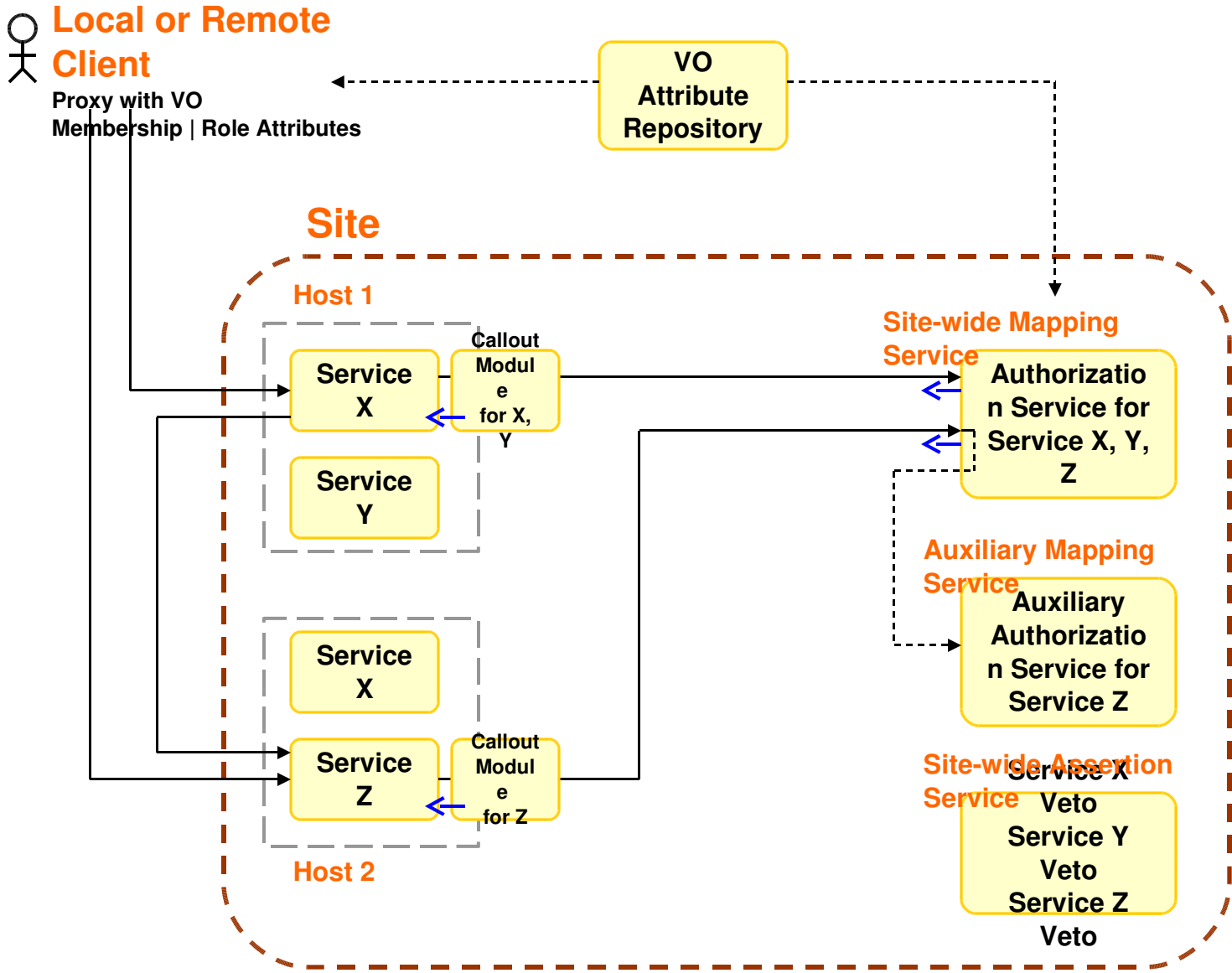
- OSG AuthZ approach
- gPlazma architecture
- gPlazma implementation
- Example of end-to-end AuthZ for CEs and SEs
- Status
- Future Work

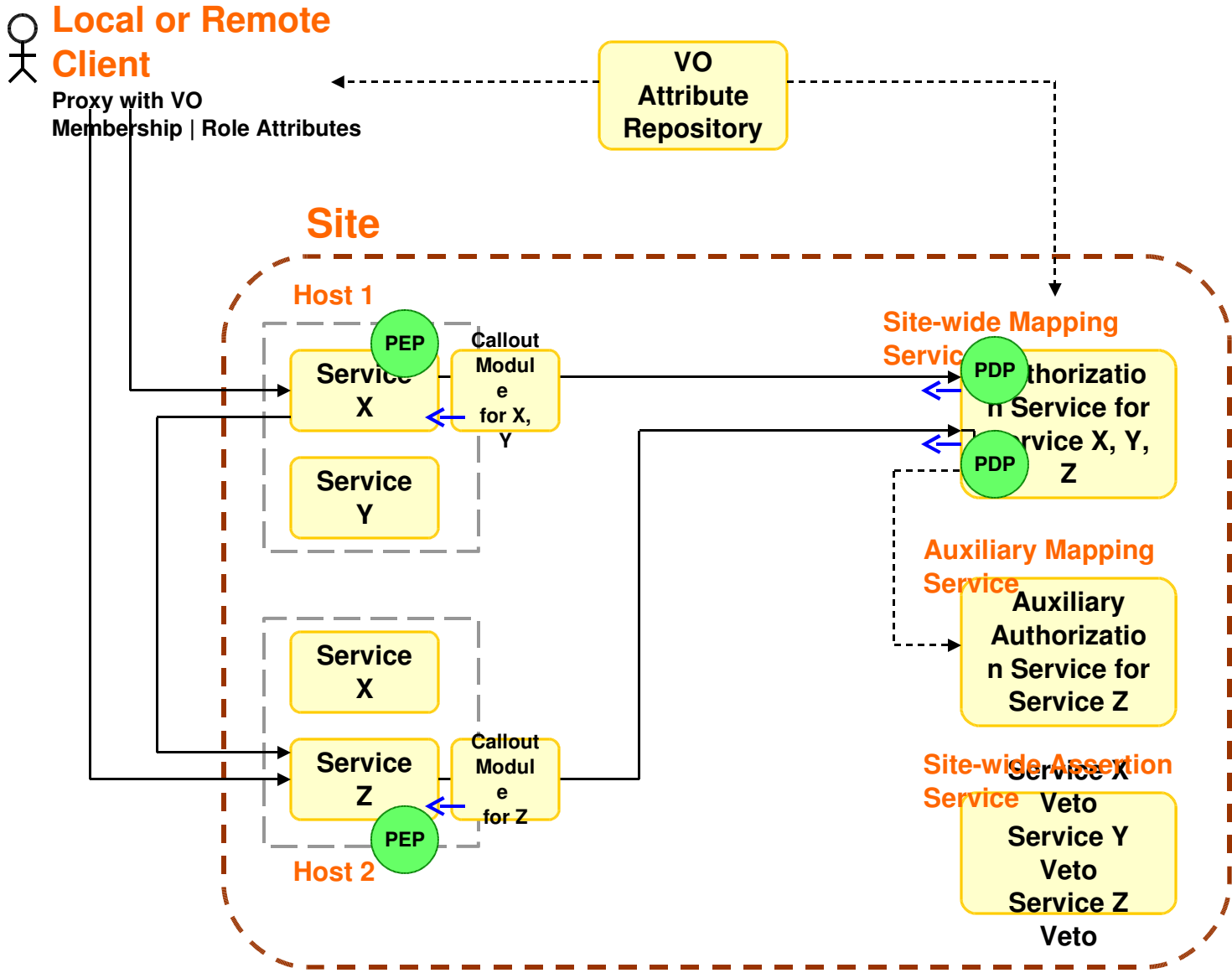
OSG AuthZ Approach

- VO-Global specification of privilege attributes per Role.
- Site central mapping of Role to site's implementation of privilege attributes.
- Local enforcement of privilege attributes.
- Use of VOMS extended X.509 Attribute Certificate specification for defining extra attributes (FQANs or Fully Qualified Attribute Names).
- Based on RFC-3281. FQANs contain Role and VO membership information for a User.

OSG AuthZ Approach

- VO defines Roles and associated privileges by specifying expected functionality.
 - E.g. *cmssoft* may install software in area that is read-only by all *cmsuser* jobs running on site/campus.
 - E.g. *cmsphedex* may have special access to SRM/dCache system.
- Site maps VO scope identities to local scope identities.
 - Site wide management of mapping.
 - Service level granularity of mapping.
- Site enforces VO privilege policies within local scope identities.
- Authorization = (VO-allowed) && !(Site-vetoed)

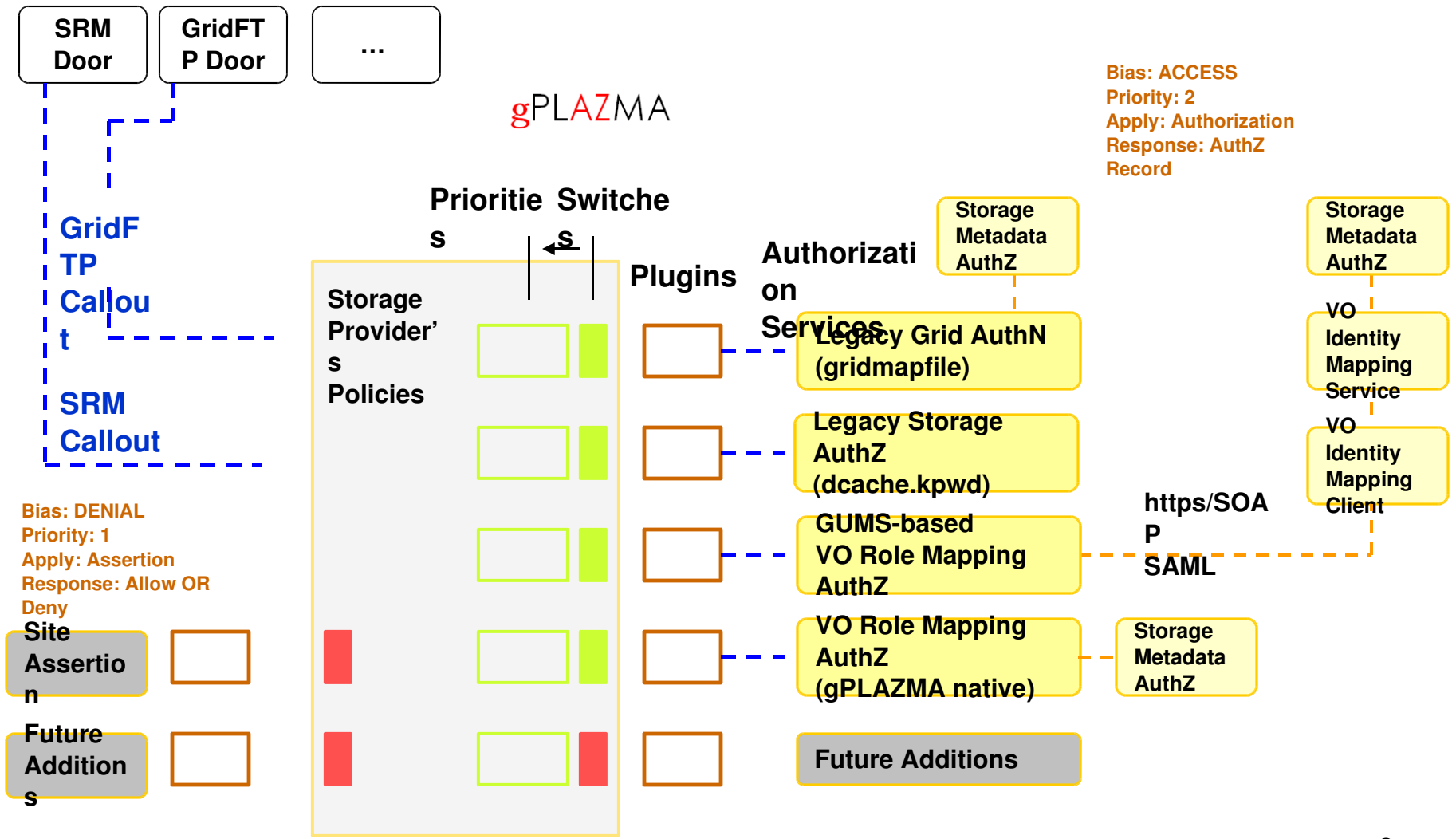




 Policy Enforcement Point

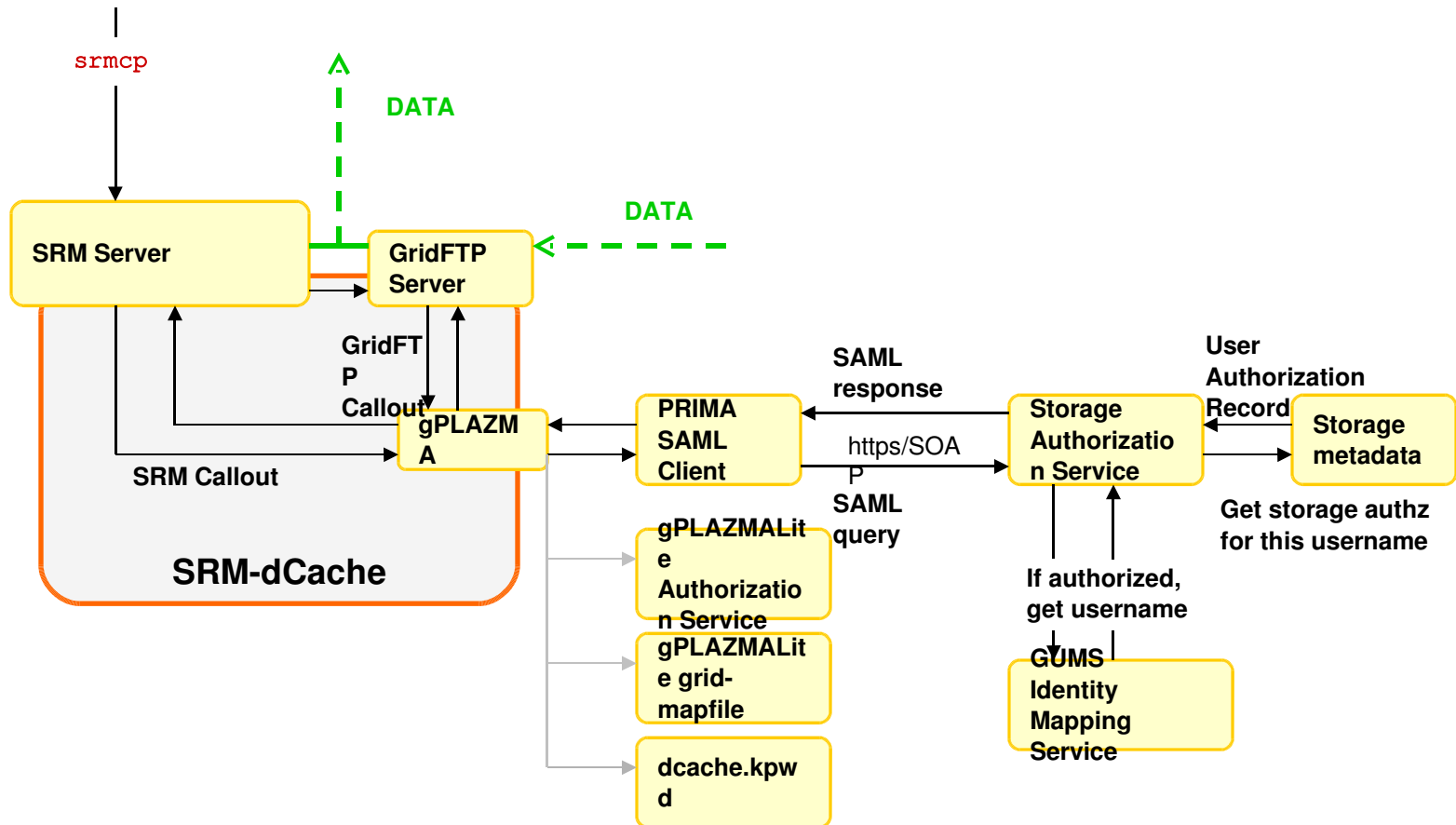
 Policy Decision Point

gPLAZMA Architecture

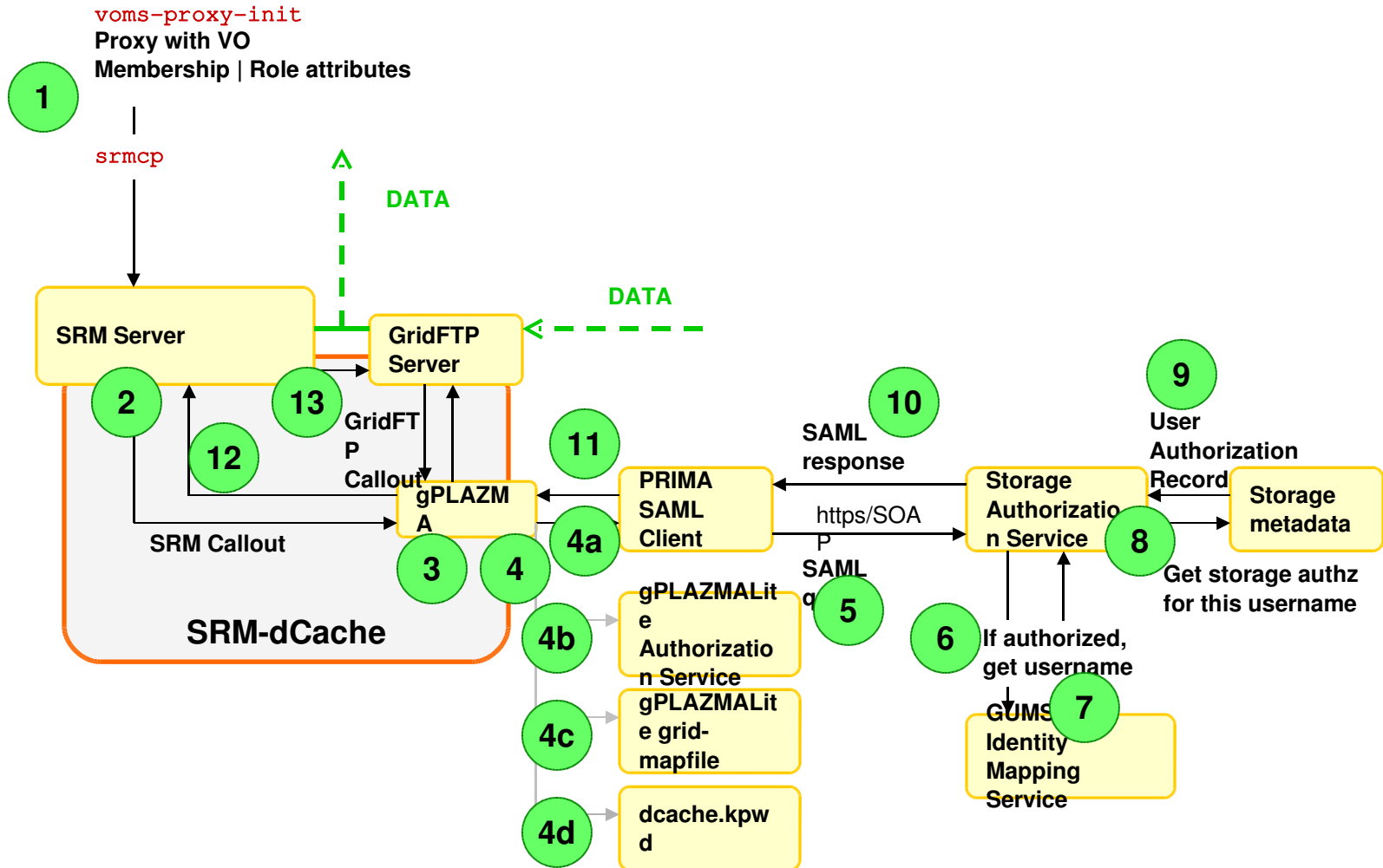


gPLAZMA Implementation

voms-proxy-init
 Proxy with VO
 Membership | Role attributes



gPLAZMA Implementation



Example of end-to-end AuthZ for CEs and SEs


SE: SRM-dCache

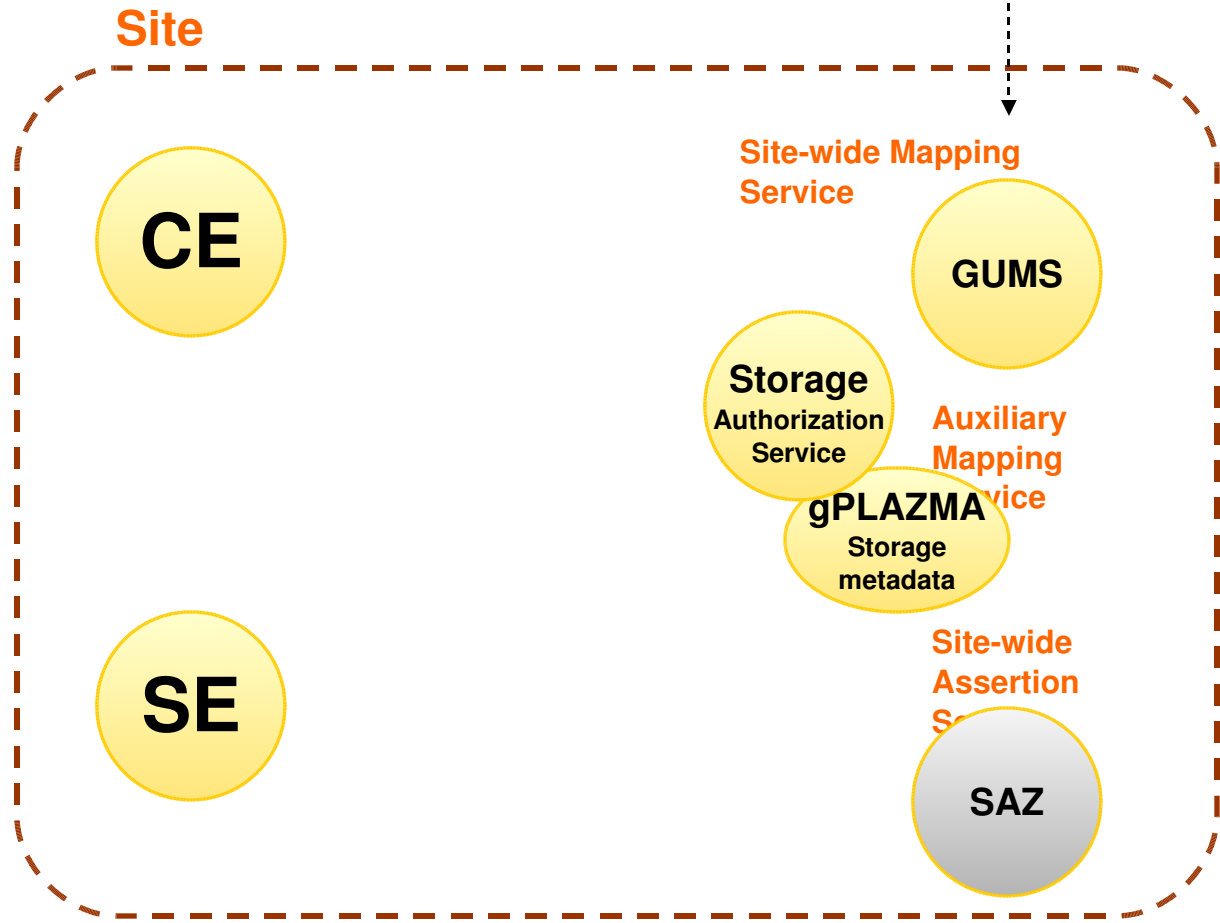
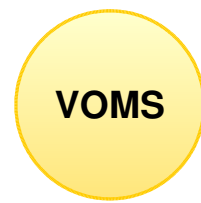
- Different *doors* for different authz methods.
- Same underlying local authz mechanism.
- Can be mapped to site's UID/GID domain.
- Or be restricted to SRM-dCache only.
- Examples:
 - USCMS-VO at FNAL: Site UID domain.
 - CDF-VO at FNAL: Site Kerberos domain.

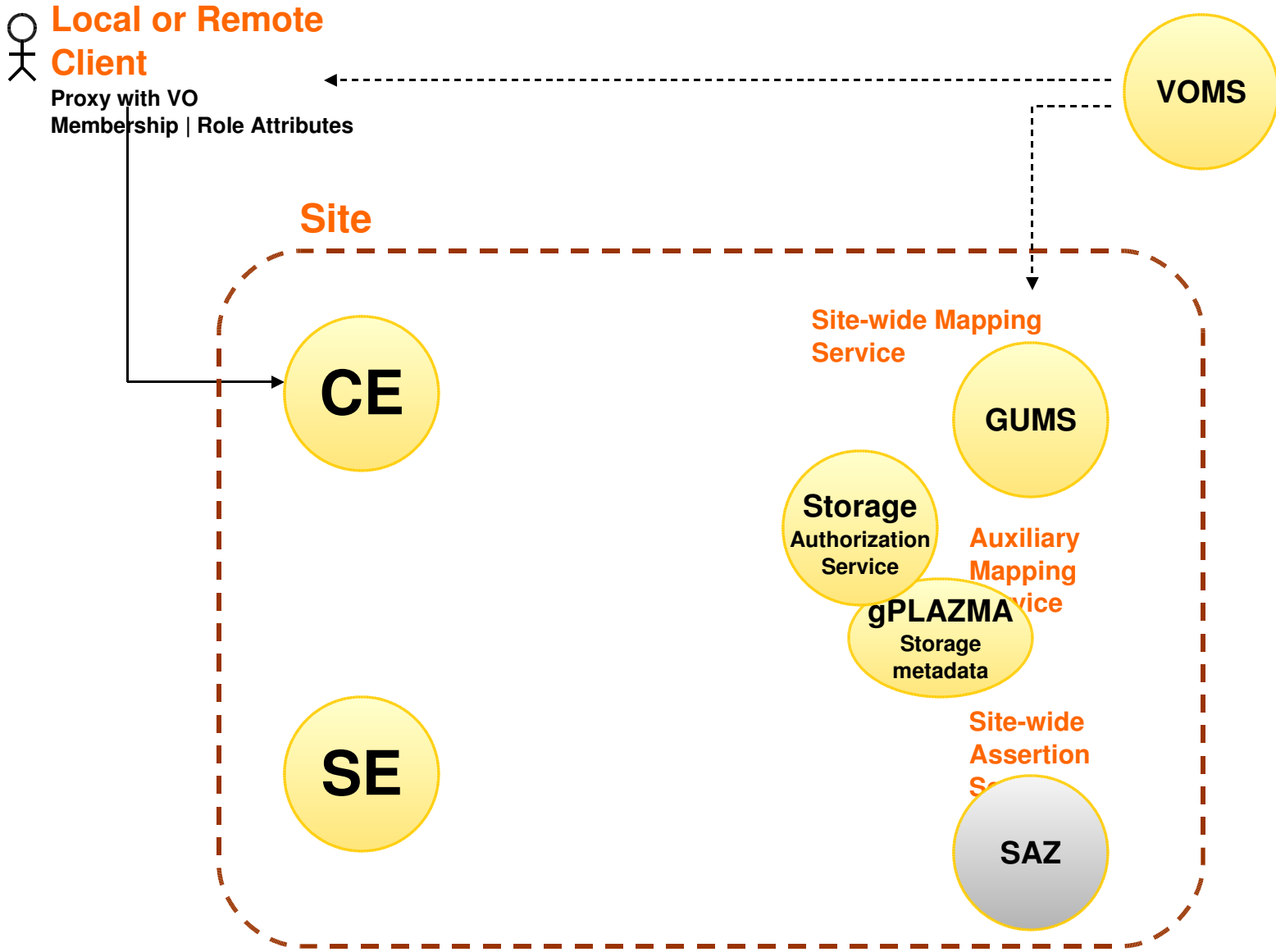
SE: SRM-dCache

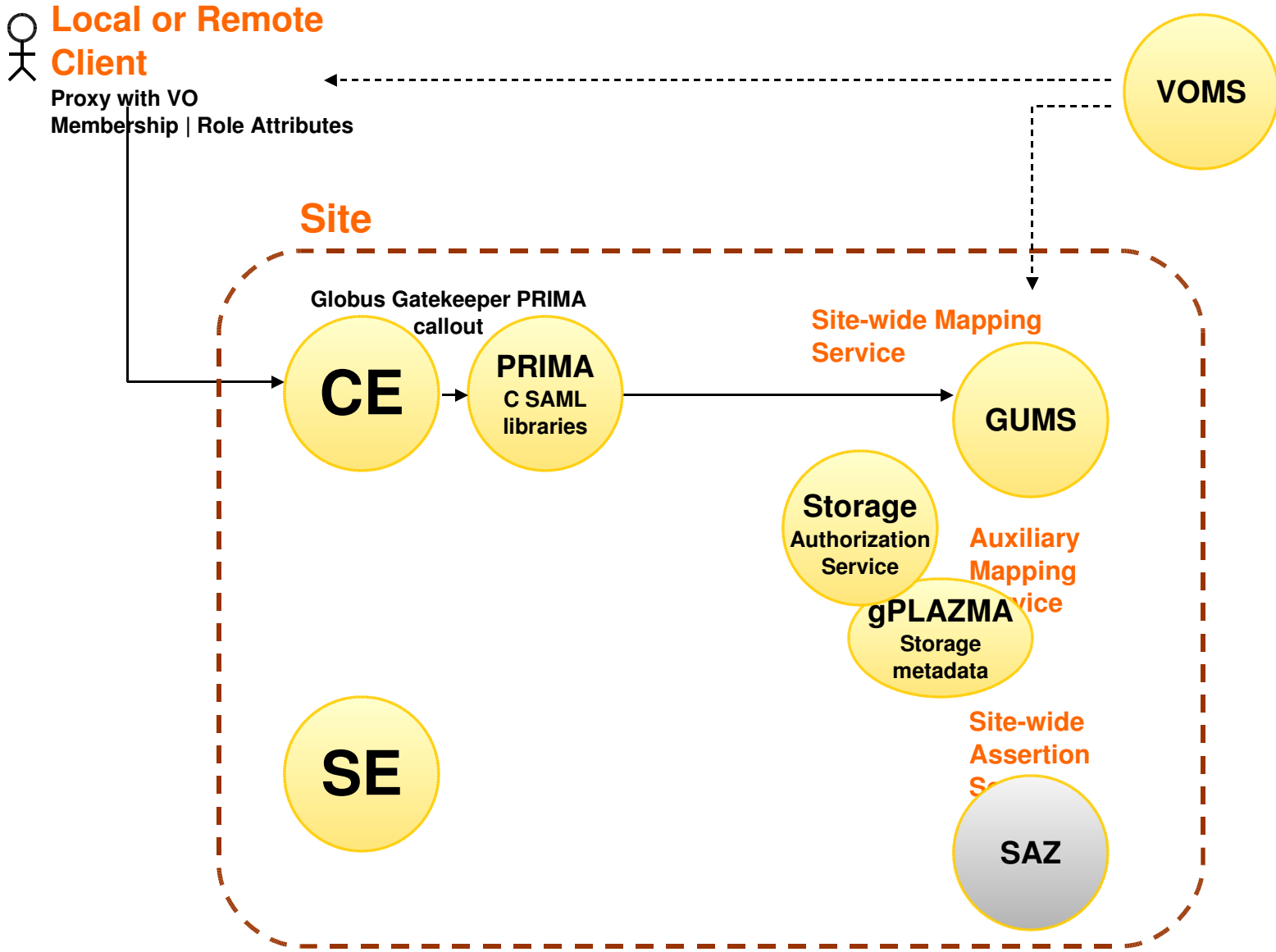
- gPLAZMA extends SRM-dCache separation of SE authz and CE authz to OSG approach.

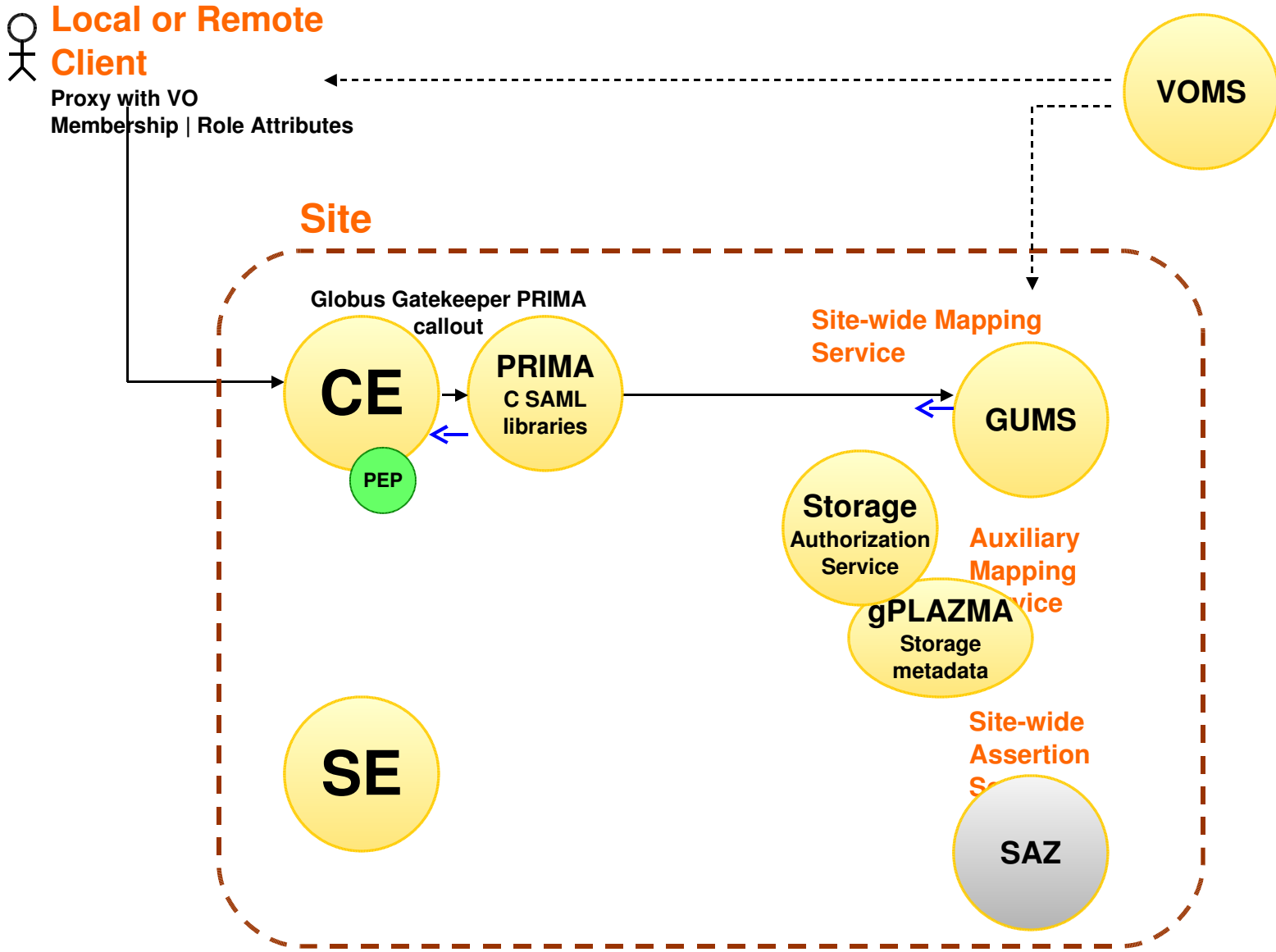
- gPLAZMA authenticates.
- gPLAZMA uses PRIMA Java SAML libraries to form a SAML query and contacts Storage Authz Service.
- Storage Authz Service contacts GUMS and Storage Metadata Service.
- GUMS translates {DN, Membership, Role} to Username.
- Storage Metadata Service translates Username to Storage-privilege Set.
- Storage-privilege Set is {UID, GID, permitted storage area, R/W permissions}.
- Storage-privilege Set is User-level ACL governed by {DN, Membership, Role}.
- Storage Authz Service forms a User Authorization Record into a SAML response and sends it back to gPLAZMA at SE.

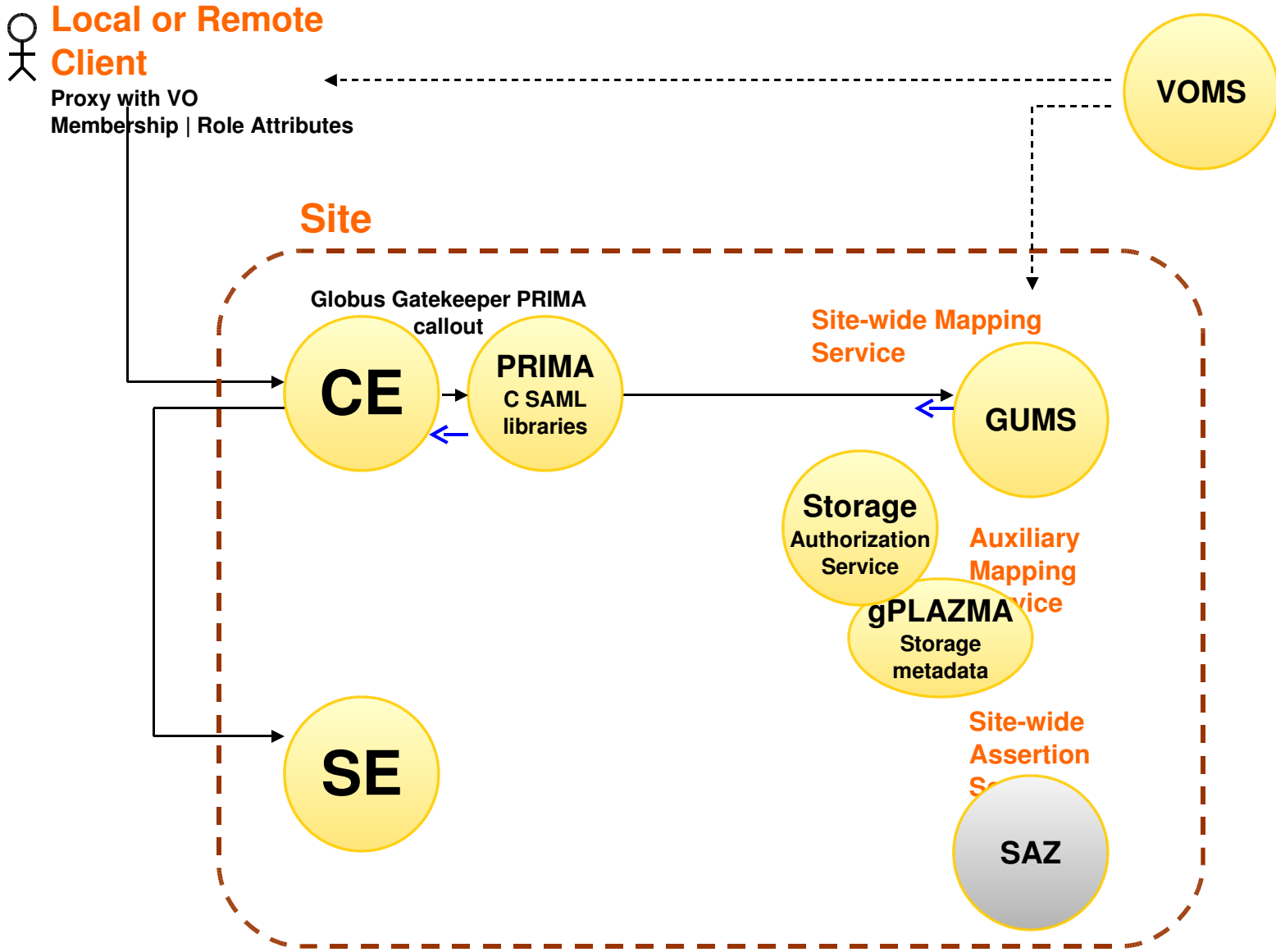
 **Local or Remote Client**
Proxy with VO
Membership | Role Attributes

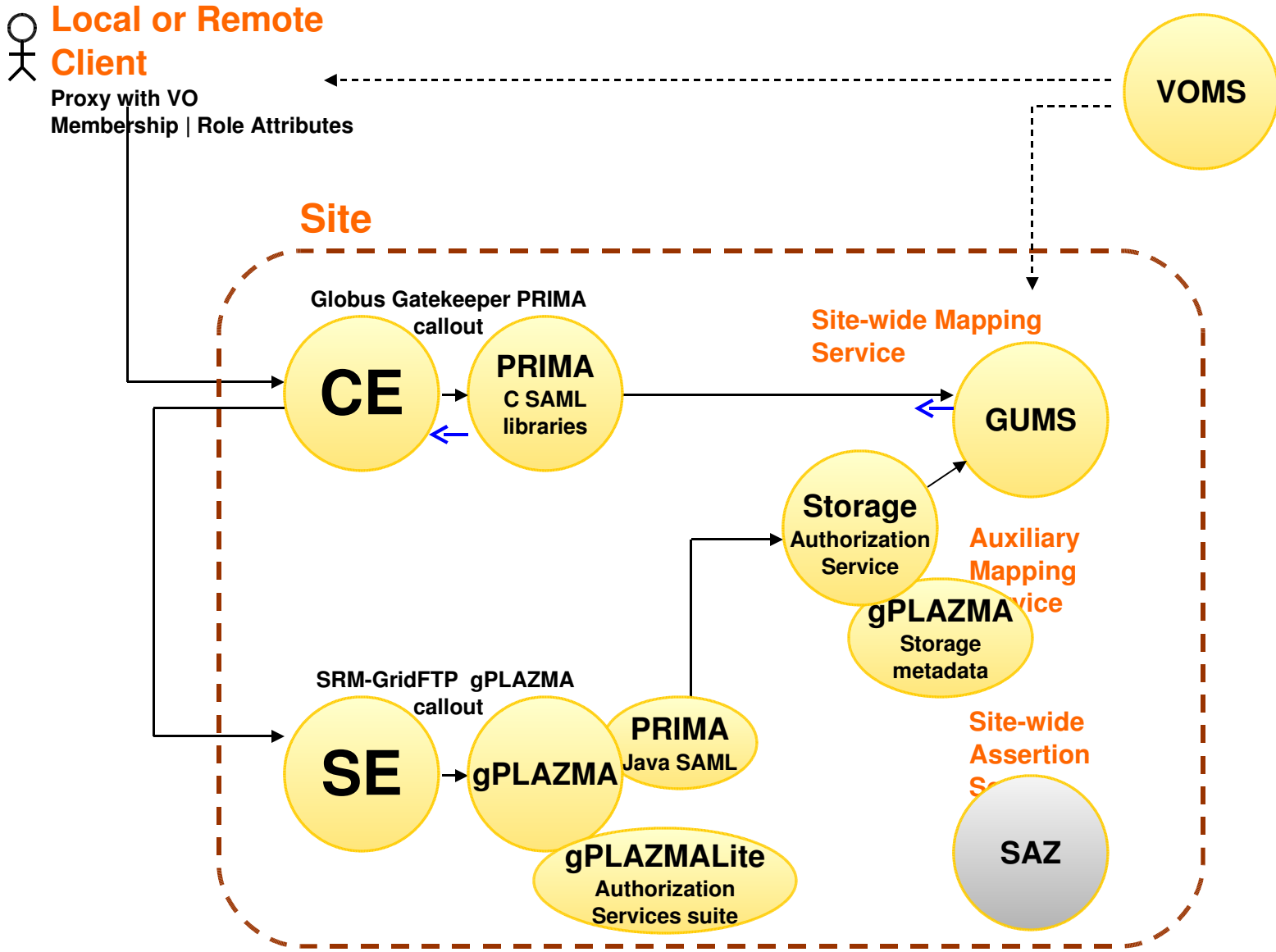


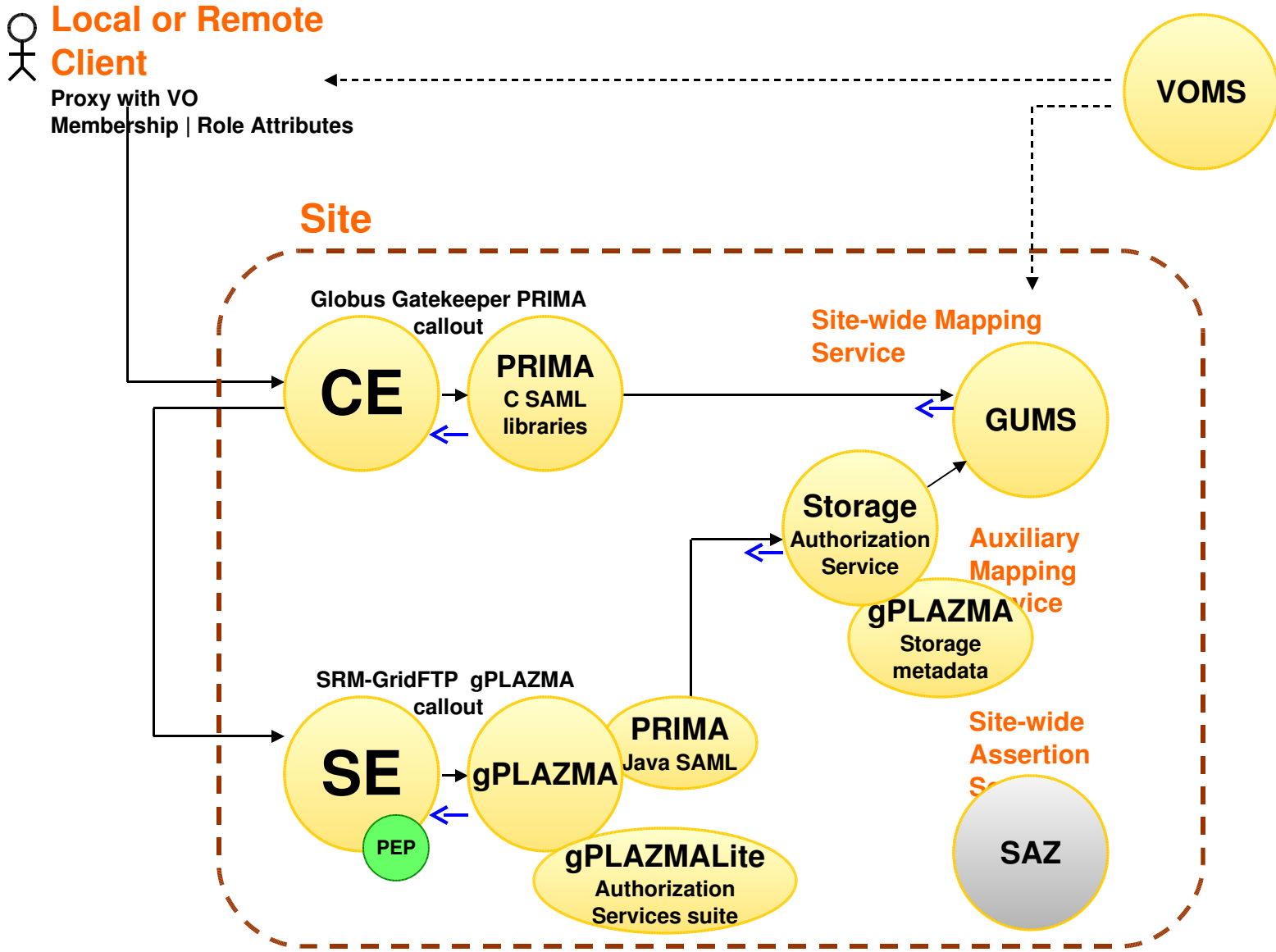


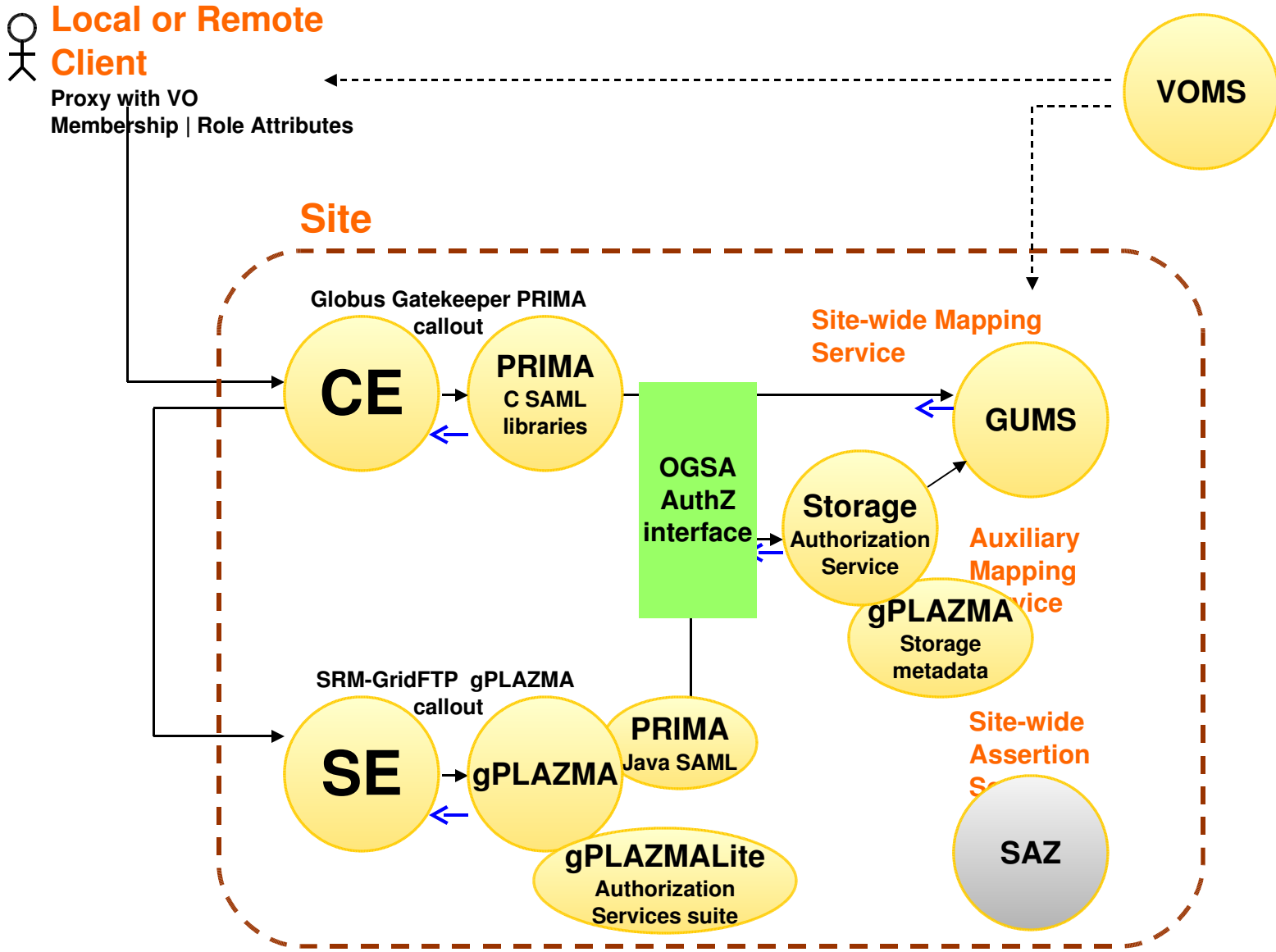


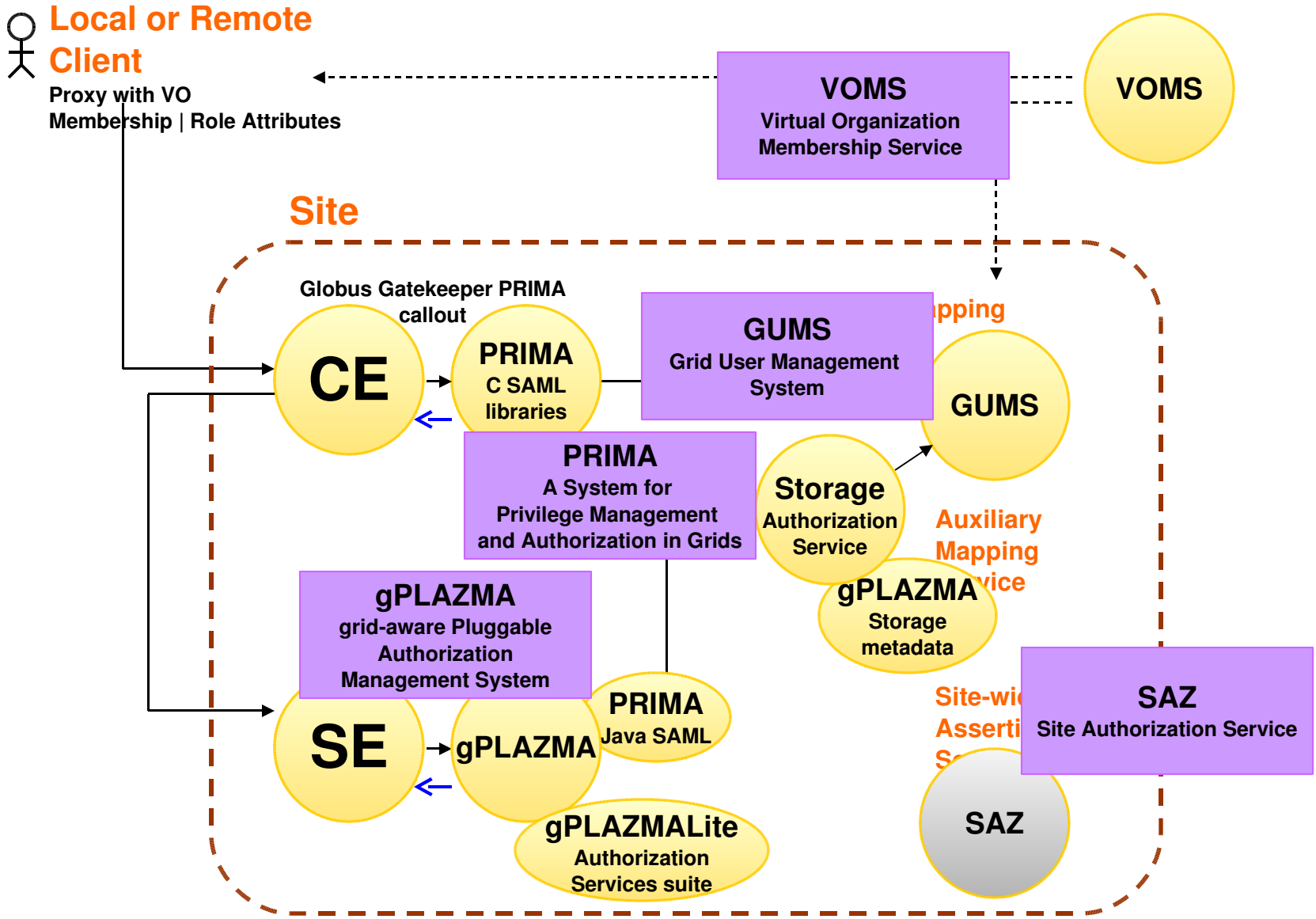


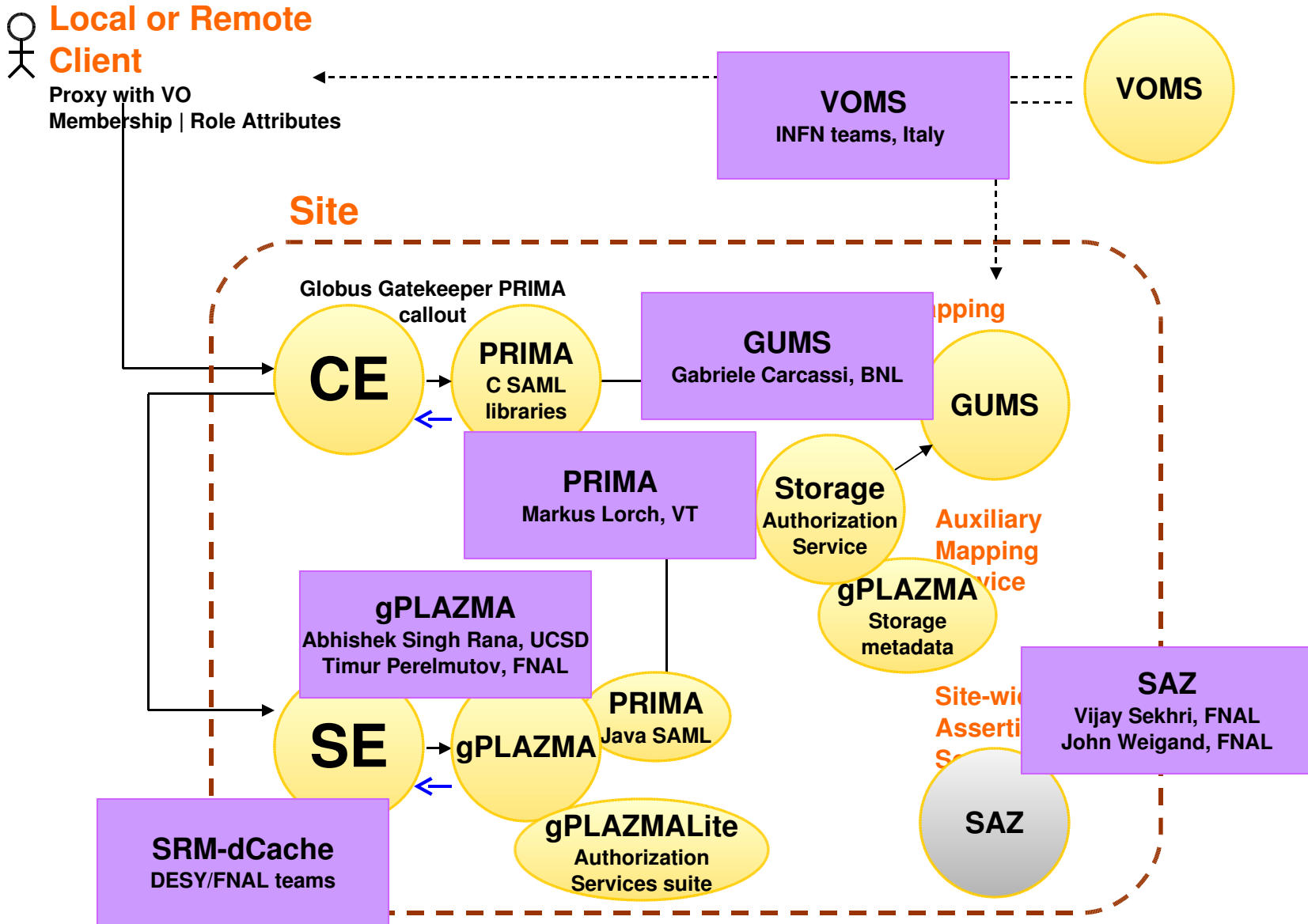












Status

- gPLAZMA native role-based authz mode deployed at USCMS tier-2 production site at UCSD. Work in progress for deployment at tier-1 at FNAL.
- GUMS role-based authz mode in final stages of development/packaging.
- Deployment and usage of all modes on USCMS production dCache sites expected before Service Challenge 4.

Known Limitations

- Not (yet) implemented for dcap.
- Scalability of site central call-out not yet understood. (gPLAZMA native a viable fallback)
- vi/emacs is only administrative interface.
- Options for communicating desired policies from VO to site are less than satisfactory. (general problem of role based authz!)

Future Work

- Add MySQL based backend to replace *storage authz records* configuration file.
- Complete gPLAZMA for dcap.
- Understand scalability of site-wide call-out.
- Add XACML based authorization engine to dynamically assign storage authz mappings at Site.
- Explore XACML/SAML rule-based policy declaration (***VO-level***) and policy computation (***Site-level***).

Thank You.