

(Reusable) Portal-based Authorization Solution for the Earth System Grid SciDAC Project

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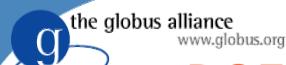






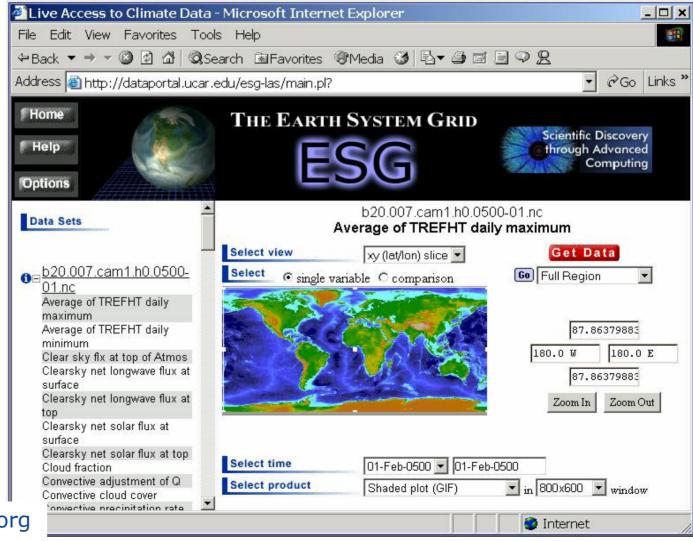






DOE Earth System Grid

Goal: address technical obstacles to the sharing & analysis of high-volume data from advanced earth system models



www.earthsystemgrid.org

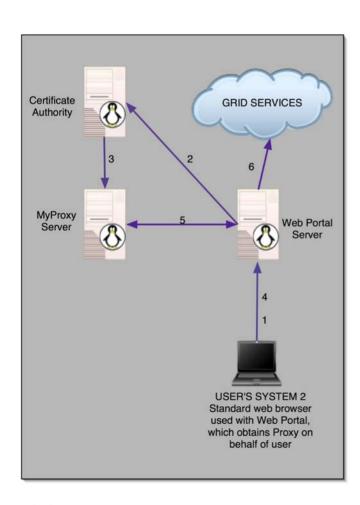
the globus alliance www.globus.org ESG Authorization requirements

- Access to most data requires that the name of the requesting user be logged.
- Access to some private data is restricted to specific users.
- Some data is located on mass storage systems to which access is restricted to users with approved PKI credentials.
- Some data is located on HPSS storage behind GridFTP server
- Some data is located on disk storage behind HTTPS server.

ESG Authorization Requirements

- Access control for data accessed via portal
 - Group-based control to data and metadata
- Variety of data return modalities, e.g.:
 - From portal as intermediary to servers
 - Directly from GridFTP server
- Credentials of a variety of qualities
 - Higher quality via formal CA (personal review)
 - Lower quality via Web (email verification)
- Easy to use Web sign on
 - MyProxy as credential repository
- GSI credentials for GridFTP server access

PURSE: Portal-based User Registration Service

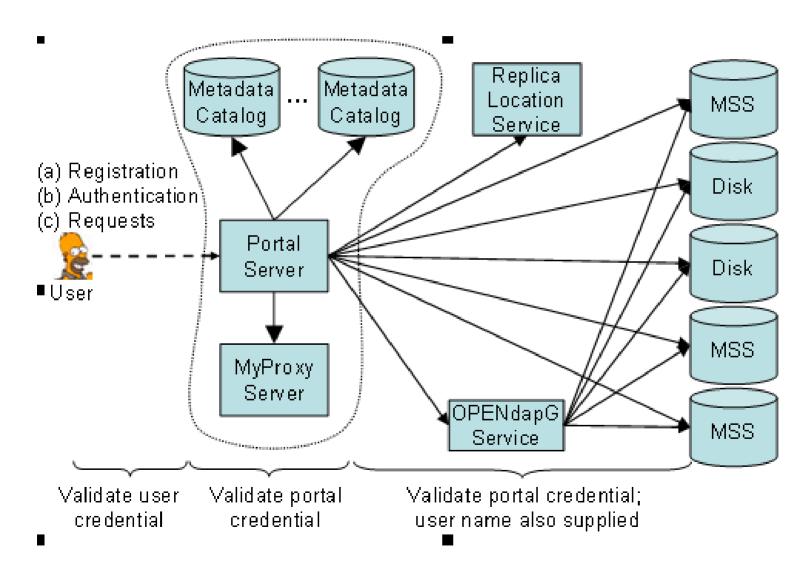


- Portal extensions (CGI scripts) that automate user registration requests.
 - Solicits basic data from user.
 - Generates cert request from ESG CA (implemented with "simple CA" from GT).
 - Admin interface allows CA admin to accept/reject request.
 - Generates a certificate and stores in MyProxy service.
 - Gives user ID/password for MyProxy.

Benefits

- Users never have to deal with certificates.
- Portal can get user cert from MyProxy when needed.
- Database is populated with user data.
- Users are assigned to one or several user groups (with different data access permissions)

ESG data access control





MyProxy used for portal authentication

Password | Username

MyProxy used for UserDN mapping

Username | UserDN

Group membership assignment

UserDN | Group

Access Policy expressed with groups, actions and logical file names

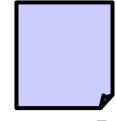
Group | Operation | LFile

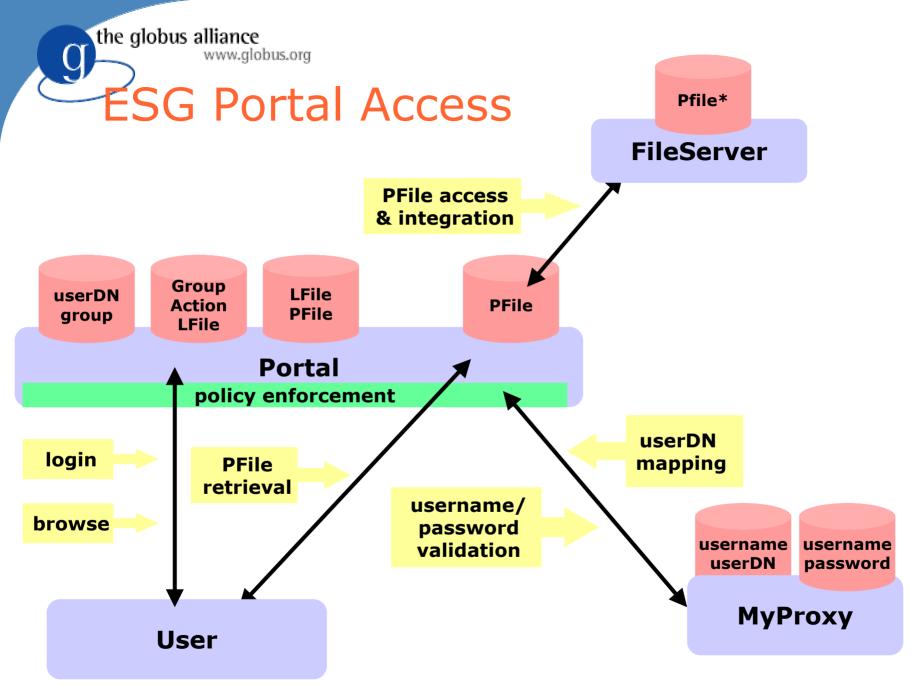
Derived Access Decision Statement

Mapping of logical file names to physical file paths

LFile | PFile

User with "Username" is allowed to invoke "Operation" on physical file "Pfile"





ESG External GridFTP Access

- User browses portal to identify file(s)
- Portal returns
 - Physical file location (URL)
 - SAML assertion in CAS format: "User can invoke requested operation on file(s)"
- User:
 - Obtains proxy-certificate from MyProxy
 - Embeds SAML-assertion in proxy-cert
 - Uses GridFTP client to retrieve physical file(s) from CAS-enabled GridFTP server

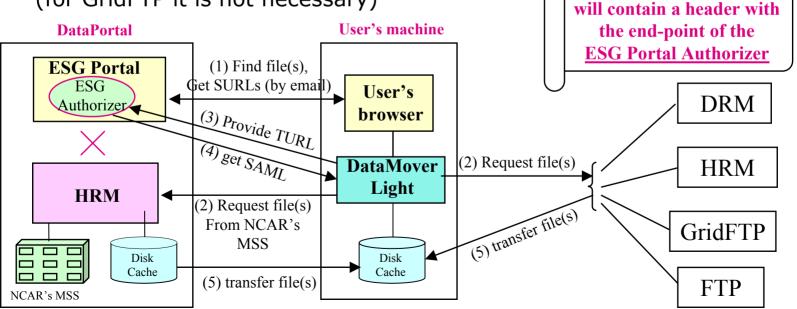
Download with DML from any source locations

- User downloads DataMover-light (<u>must</u> contain GridFTP and GSI)
- User goes to portal, select files
- Portal does <u>not</u> get any file s
- Portal sends email to user
 - Contains a <u>text file</u> of files to be moved
 - Contains instructions and lifetime
- DML contacts source SRMs to get TURL (for GridFTP it is not necessary)

- DML Contact "ESG authorizer", provides it with LFN & TURL
- DML gets back SAML with long lifetime (days) for each file
- DML invokes GridFTP
- DML automatically releases files
 after it moves them

Note:

The datamover.txt file



the globus alliance Wave.globus.org Authorization Assertions

MyProxy/GridLogon used for portal authentication

Password | Username

MyProxy/GridLogon used for UserDN mapping

Username | UserDN

Group membership assignment

UserDN | Group

Access Policy expressed with groups, actions and logical file names

Group | Operation | LFile

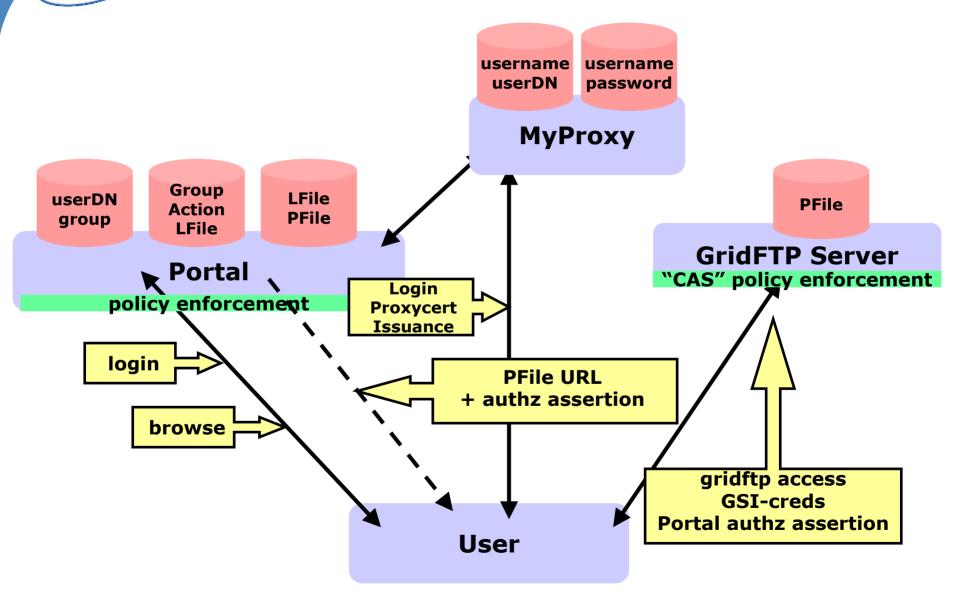
SAML Authorization Assertion signed by PortalId

Mapping of logical file names to physical file paths

LFile | PFile

User with "UserDN" is allowed to invoke "Operation" on physical file "Pfile"

the globus alliance ESG External GridFTP Retrieval



the globus alliance SAML over GridFTP control channel

- User goes to portal, select files
- Portal does not get any files
- Portal sends email to user
- •DML contacts source SRMs to get TURL (not necessary for GridFTP)
- DML Contact "ESG authorizer", provides it with LFN & TURL
- •DML gets back SAML with long lifetime (days) for each file

(2) Request file(s)

From NCAR's

MSS

(5) transfer file(s)

DML invokes GridFTP

HRM

Disk

Cache

Note: •DML automatically releases files after it moves them The datamover.txt file will contain a header with the end-point of the **DataPortal** User's machine **ESG Portal Authorizer ESG Portal** (1) Find file(s), Get SURLs (by email) **ESG** User's **DRM** Authorizer (3) Provide TURL browser (4) get SAML (2) Request file(s) DataMover **HRM**

Light

Disk Cache

NCAR's MSS

(5) transfer file(s)

GridFTP

FTP

Heuse Fabric & Plumbing from Community Auth. Service (CAS)

- ESG-Portal uses no CAS server but generates its own authorization statements
 - Statements are domain specific
- Same assertion format as CAS
 - Standard "SAML" assertion signed by PortalId
- User deploys CAS-enabled GridFTP client
 - Deploys identical GSI creds and proxy-certs
- Site uses CAS-enabled GridFTP server
- Remote site trusts Portal (instead of CAS)
- Portal makes access control decisions



Summary

- ESG work builds on GSI & CAS technology to address specific ESG requirements
 - Ease of use
 - Group-based access control to distributed data
- Yields two broadly useful tools that should find further application in Grid projects
 - PURSE: Portal-based User Reg. System
 - Service access authorization assertions
- Next steps to be defined with ESG & others
 - E.g., access control for arbitrary services