



Enabling Grids for
E-science in Europe

www.eu-egee.org

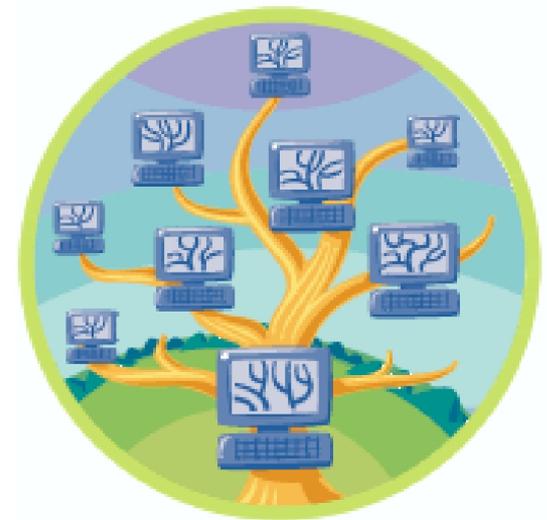
IT/CZ cluster meeting, Milano, 3-4 May 2004

Security issues of the IT/CZ cluster

Aleš Křenek



- Summary of general requirements to be propagated to the security group
 - “legacy” EDG ex-WP1 services
 - foreseen webservice based implementation
- Dependence on GT 2 libraries



- Involved communication: passing job control (submit and cancel), sandbox transfer, accounting information, job monitoring (L&B events, queries, and notifications)
- Encryption required: any communication over network may contain sensitive data (JDL, input/output sandboxes)
- Authentication: mutual by default, single-side or anonymous for troubleshooting only
 - user-service: the service needs to check user's identity for authorization purposes, the user wants to pass sensitive data to trustworthy services only
 - service-service: in most cases a service acts on behalf of the user, user's data cannot be revealed to untrustworthy party
- Authorization
 - matchmaking – not all CE's wish to accept this user's/VO jobs
 - job control (cancel), sandbox manipulation, job monitoring info (L&B) – job owner and additional ACL (individual users and groups), the user may manipulate the ACL dynamically (currently implemented in L&B)
 - attach authorization info whenever any data are passed among components, so that authorization can be enforced further
 - ACL/role/attribute management (more or less functionality of EDG VOMS and GACL)

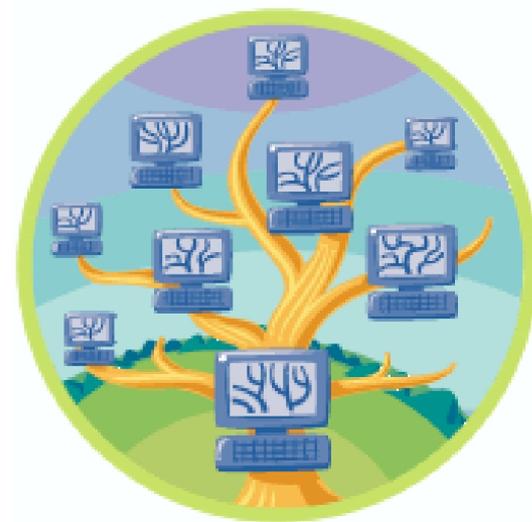
- Credential delegation
 - full or restricted – e.g. credentials delegated to WM not usable for submit to WM, those delegated by WM to CE not usable for further submissions
 - both client-to-server and server-to-client
 - also in the middle of communication – CE connects to TQ, TQ decides which job will be sent, i.e. which credentials to use
- Support for short term credentials (GSI proxies, Kerberos tickets)
 - verification routines (ACL's typically contain DN's of users' primary credentials, not the proxies)
 - mechanism for their secure renewal (like MyProxy)
- Credential handling
 - store and re-read credentials later to/from specific location (file)
 - pass security context among processes/threads
 - allow multiple security contexts in a single process (e.g. not addressed by GSS-API well)
- reasonable performance – comparable to SSL (even using stored session context)
- support for asynchronous/timeouting communication

- All the general requirements hold
- Implementations required in C/C++ and Java. Any others?
- Message level vs. transport layer security
- Interoperability with non-Grid WS world is an issue
 - httpg (http over GSI) addresses most of the requirements but is not compatible with the standard https
 - https can't delegate credentials, problems with GSI proxies (verification, loading to non-GSI SSL implementations)
 - message level – several non-interoperable standards, implementation not available in all required languages
 - there is no general solution but we have to decide consistently for the whole middleware
- Tools to be used (gSoap, Axis, ...) – what are the known caveats?

- `globus_ssl_util` used by L&B
 - API for handling GSI proxies verification callbacks passed to the OpenSSL calls, loading/saving proxy credentials etc.
 - originated in GT 2.0, disappeared in GT 2.2
 - maintained as third party software
 - new proxy format not supported
- `gss_assist` used by `socket++`
 - thin layer on top of GSS-API, hiding some details
 - continued in GT 3
- proxy renewal uses MyProxy libraries (Globus GSS in turn)
- VOMS (used by UI and L&B), uses its own `globus_ssl_util`
- another dependence?
- Globus modified clone of OpenSSL
 - uses Globus common libraries
 - required by `globus_ssl_util`, `gss_assist` and Globus GSS

Legacy Globus libraries – proposed solutions

- cleanup of `globus_ssl_util`
 - turn it into a small library using plain OpenSSL, including multi-threaded support
 - eliminated dependence on Globus common and SSL
 - no support for new proxy format
 - should it make sense, `socket++` must be rewritten accordingly
 - quite extensive effort, short sighted
- migration to `globus_gsi_cred` (available from GT 2.2.4, included in 3.x)
 - dependence on Globus common and SSL
 - both old and new proxy format
 - fairly stable currently, support likely to be continued
 - moderate effort, poor man quick solution



- migration to GSS-API (and GGF GSS-API Extension)
 - IETF standard, more abstract layer, application does not rely on specific security mechanism (in theory)
 - certain required features missing (loading & storing credentials, delegation at any time, etc.), addressed by GGF extension proposal (not quite welcome by IETF)
 - exact server identity must be known in advance – prevents more flexible behaviour (e.g. client is happy with both general credentials of the target host and specific service credentials)
 - creation of security context uses environment, unsuitable for multi-threaded programs (GGF extension has “import credentials” call)
 - the only GSS-over-SSL implementation is Globus, implies dependence on Globus common
 - clean design, dependence on specific security mechanism isolated
 - extensive effort, more code affected, GGF GSS-API Extension necessary
 - still preferred long-term solution