

Federated access to e-Infrastructures worldwide

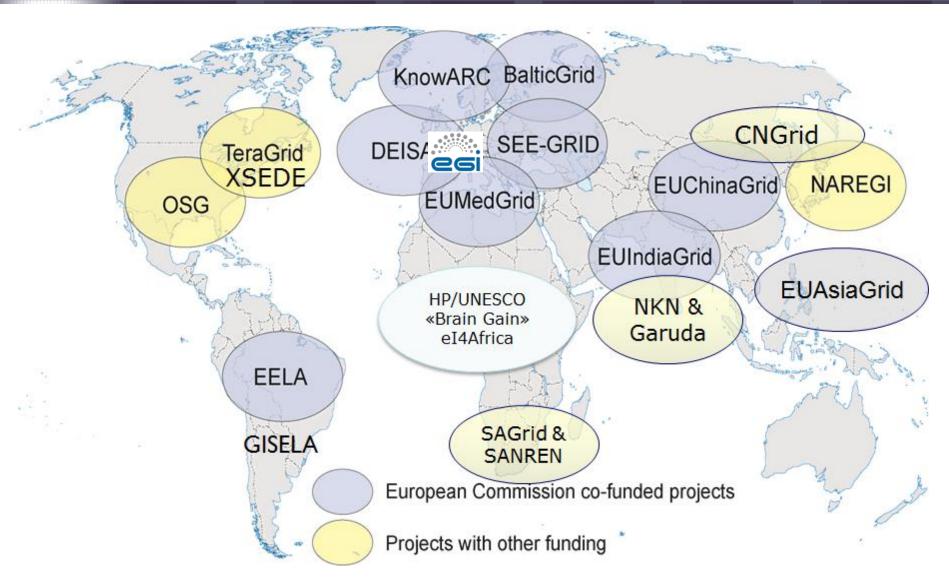
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VAMP Workshop 2013 – Helsinki, 30/9-1/10/2013



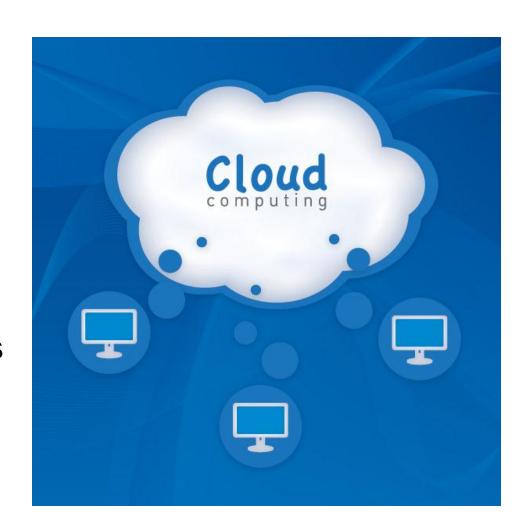
DCIs developed in the last decade





Evolution

- Research organisations are moving to cloud computing
 - Internal services and research applications
- Many different cloud models
 - Public vs Private vs Commercial
 - laaS, PaaS, SaaS
- Grid paradigm still adopted by many projects
 - Grid and cloud will co-exist for a while
 - Many mixed approach are under investigation and testing



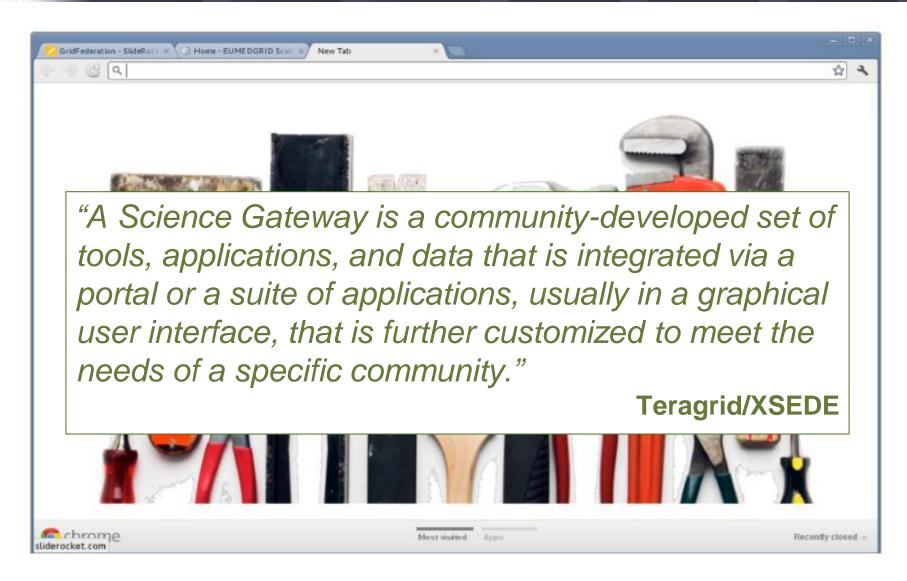


e-Infrastructures problems

- Different authentication/authorisation
 - Username/password, X509, others
- Different tools to interact with
 - GUI, CLI, API, Web Apps, Web Services, etc...
- Different middleware and workflows to execute applications
- Very little standard adoption
 - Lack of interoperability
- Difficult for users to move from a system to another

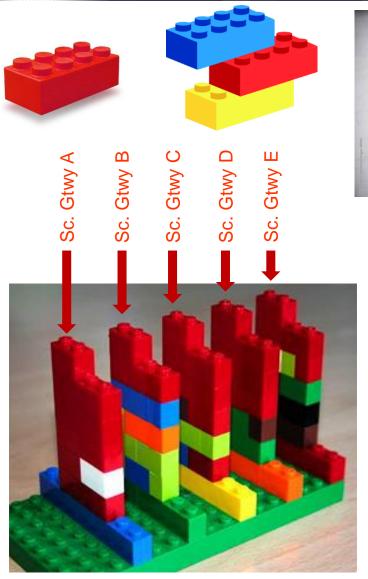


Science Gateways





Primary requirement: building Science Gateways should be like playing with Lego bricks



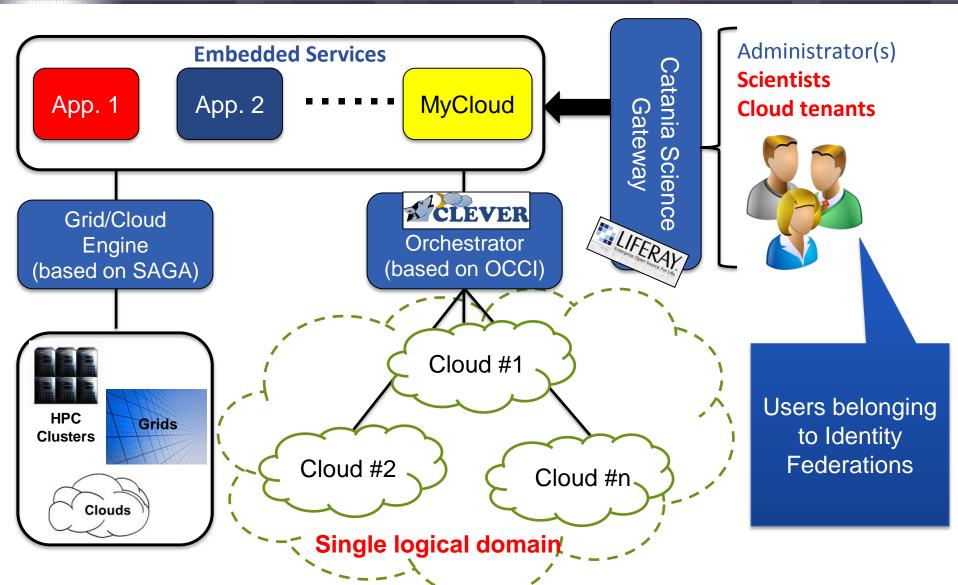


- Standards
- Simplicity
- Easiness of use
- Re-usability





Catania Science Gateway Framework architecture



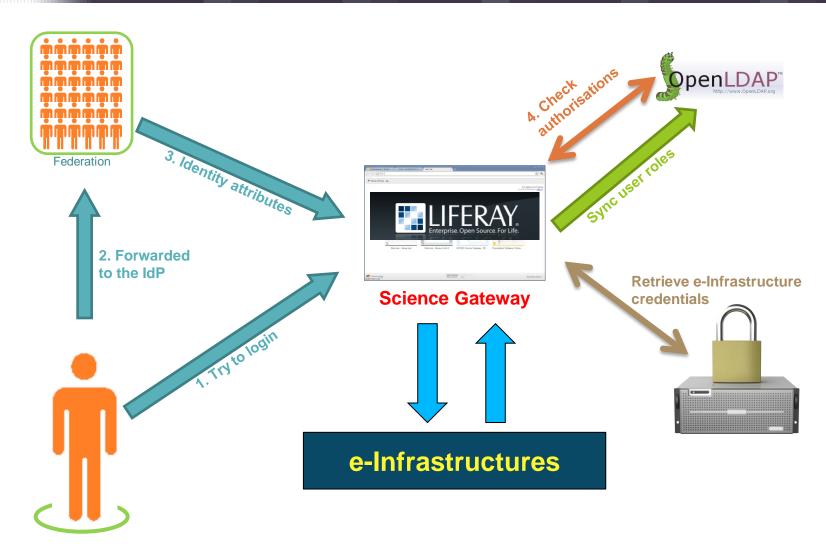


Unified authentication system

- Users have to use only one account for all the systems
 - The account is generally provided by the home institution
 - SAML2.0 used
- Authentication to e-Infrastructure is performed by the Science Gateway
 - e-Infrastructures do not distinguish Science Gateway users
 - User tracking DB implemented for accounting and auditing purposes, compliant with EGI policies



AuthN/AuthZ Schema





Science Gateways deployed

12 SGs in production and others in development

VRCs supported either by region or discipline



Very easy and intuitive access procedure

User-driven development

Surveys to propose applications are available in <u>Italian</u> and <u>other languages</u>

Africa Grid

<u>agINFRA</u>

CHAIN-REDS

COGITO-MED

DCH-RP e-Culture

DECIDE

EarthServer

EUMEDGRID

GARR

GISELA

<u>IGI</u>

KLIOS



Official Identity (Inter-)Federations currently supported by Catania Science Gateways























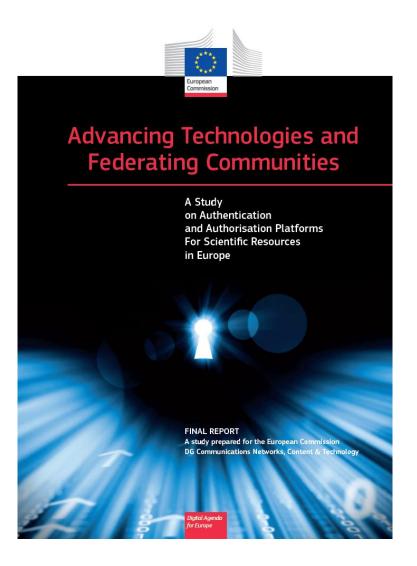








The TERENA AAA Study (Objectives)



The goal has been broken down into two objectives:

- 1. A collection of users' access requirements coming from different communities;
- 2. A gap analysis of the existing AAIs used in the realm of research and education, the use-cases they support and the associated challenges.



The TERENA AAA Study (Findings)

Researchers primarily use their institutional credentials for authentication (Figure 2.3), although a not insignificant number (19%), use their social network account credentials to access scientific information.

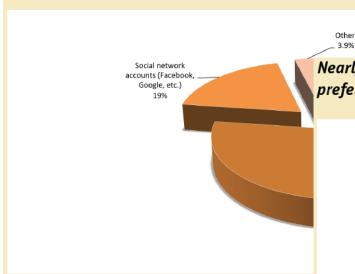


Figure 2.3: Credentials used by researchers

Nearly half of researchers use more than one credential, but a large majority would prefer to access all resources using their institutional credentials.

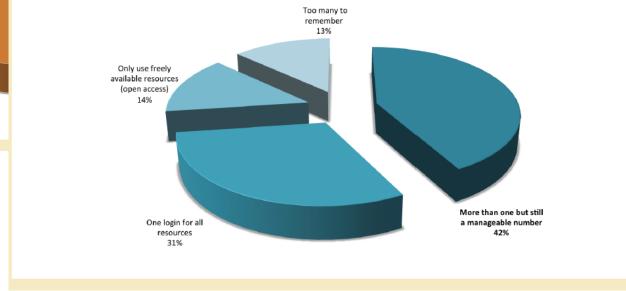


Figure 2.4: Number of credentials used by researchers



The TERENA AAA Study (Recommendations)

Recommendation

Enhance existing
AA infrastructures
to address the
demands of research
communities for
accessing different
types of services in
a manageable and
secure way.

Action Required

AAA support for mobile access;

Support for non-Web browser applications;

Develop security token translation services to enable inter-operability of different AAIs;

Provide guest IdPs for users that cannot rely on an institutional IdP;

Allow for effective resource usage accounting for distributed and heterogeneous environments;

Enable the uptake and use of persistent identifiers within AAIs;

Support social network identities in combination with institutional identities to address specific usecases for the SDI.

Main Stakeholder(s)

National Identity Federations, eduGAIN, Research collaborations (i.e., big scientific projects) Technical

Area



DCH-RP AAI Survey

(www.dch-rp.eu)

- Preservation" (DCH-RP) is a coordination action supported by the European Commission under the e-Infrastructure Capacities Programme of Seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7)
- A survey about the AAI performed both within and outside the project community
 - Mainly research and cultural organisations
 - 20 organisations already filled the survey
 - http://dch-rp.eu/index.php?en/71/news-archive/6/dch-rp-questionnaire

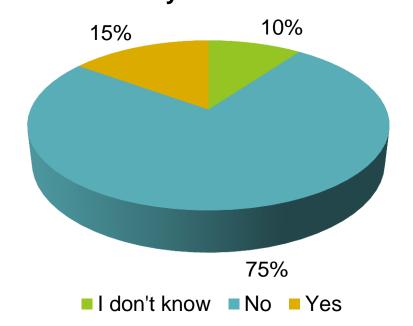


DCH-RP AAI Survey (Current findings)

Are you aware of federated access or of Identity Federations?



Is your institution part of a national Identity Federation?



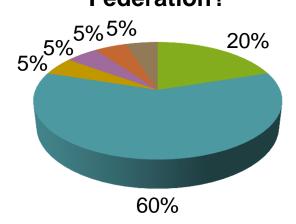


DCH-RP AAI Survey (Current findings)

Are you aware that in many European countries Identity Federations are operated by the NRENs?



Do you think your users would benefit if your service would be part of an existing Identity Federation?

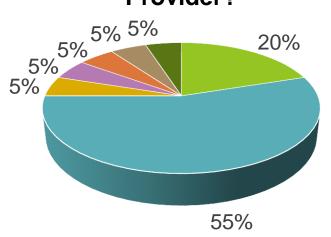


- No
- Yes
- Possibly but not necessarily.
- I don't know
- maybe. on the other side, many users could not appreciate auth,
- Not applicable



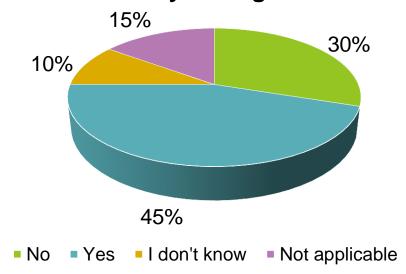
DCH-RP AAI Survey (Current findings)

Do you see any problems if users, in order to access to your service, are authenticated by a "catch-all" Identity Provider?



- Yes
- No
- I dont see any problems, but for sure others in my organization will.
- I don't know
- Our users need to be authenticated by us
- Pssible issue related to spred of personal data
- Not applicable

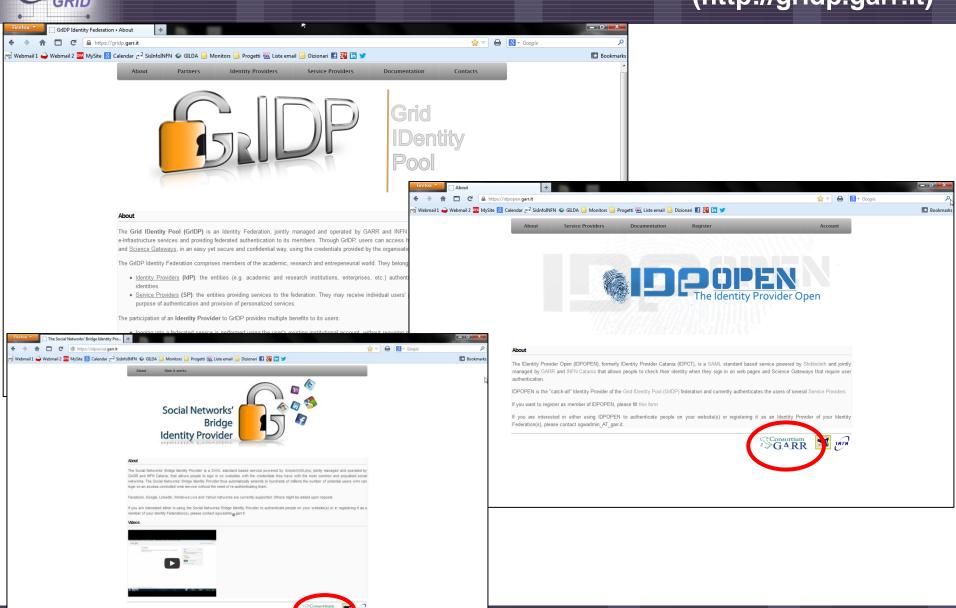
Would you like to get support to create an Identity Provider to manage users accounts for your organization?





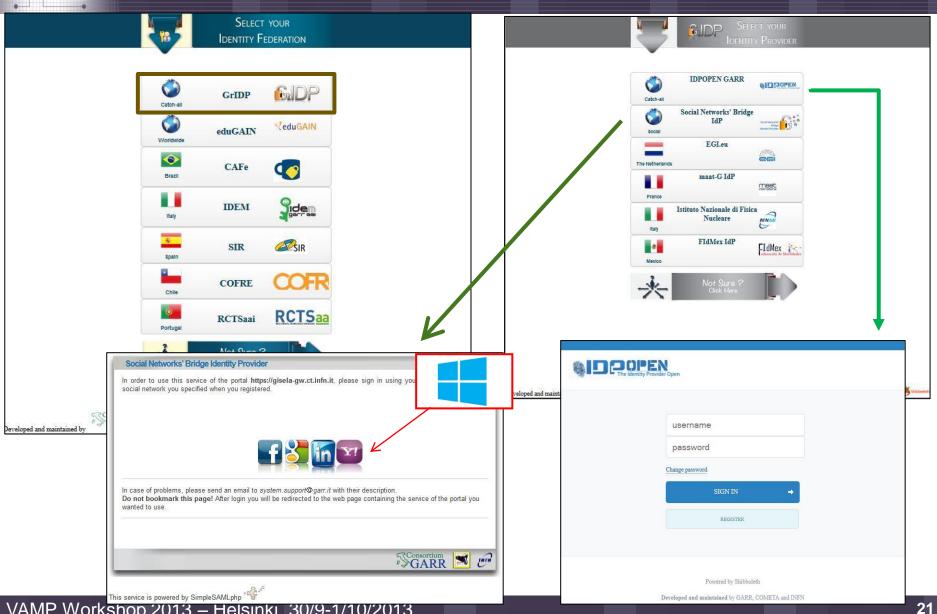
The GrIDP "catch-all" federation

(http://gridp.garr.it)





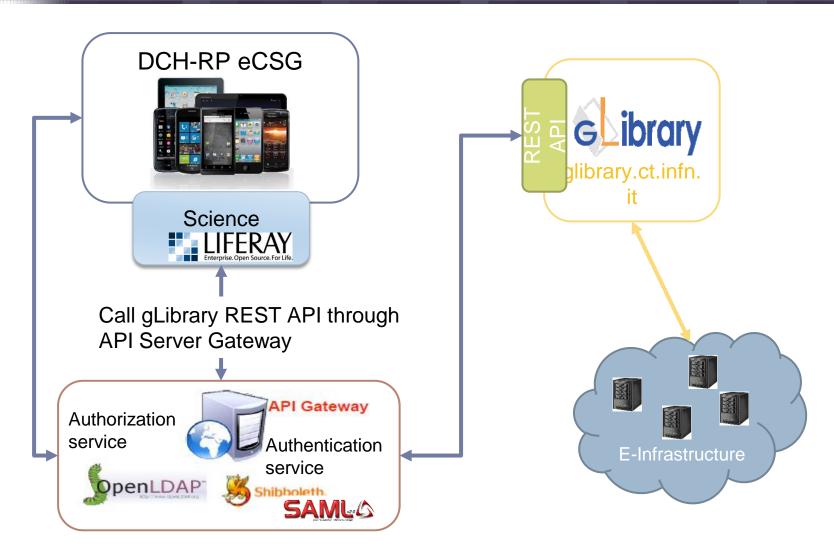
The Open and Social IdP's





Mobile Support

(Both Android and iOS)



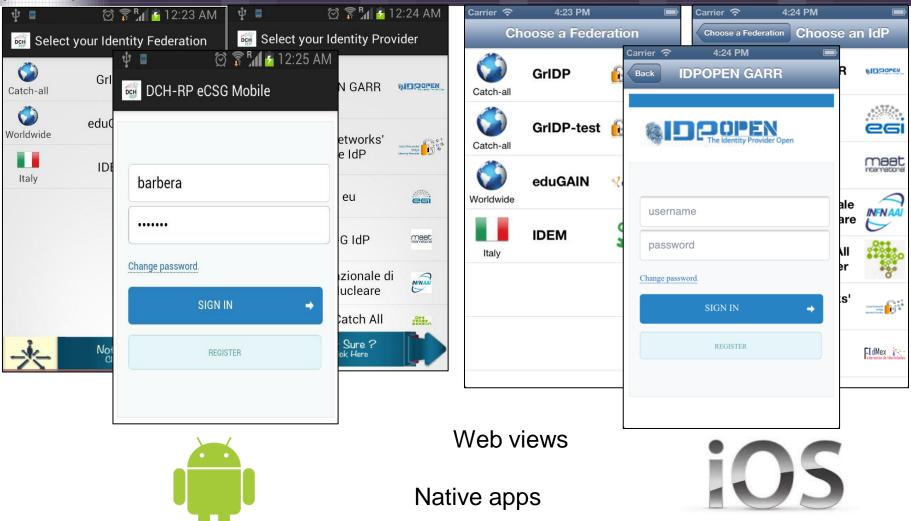


Implementation

- Discovery service modified to provide a JSON with federations and IdPs
 - Based on Shibboleth DS
- Federations and IdPs selection developed as native apps both for Android and iOS
- IdP login page shown in a web view
 - After the login, the native app catches the SAML token and closes the web view
 - The token is used for the communication with RESTful services



Mobile Authentication





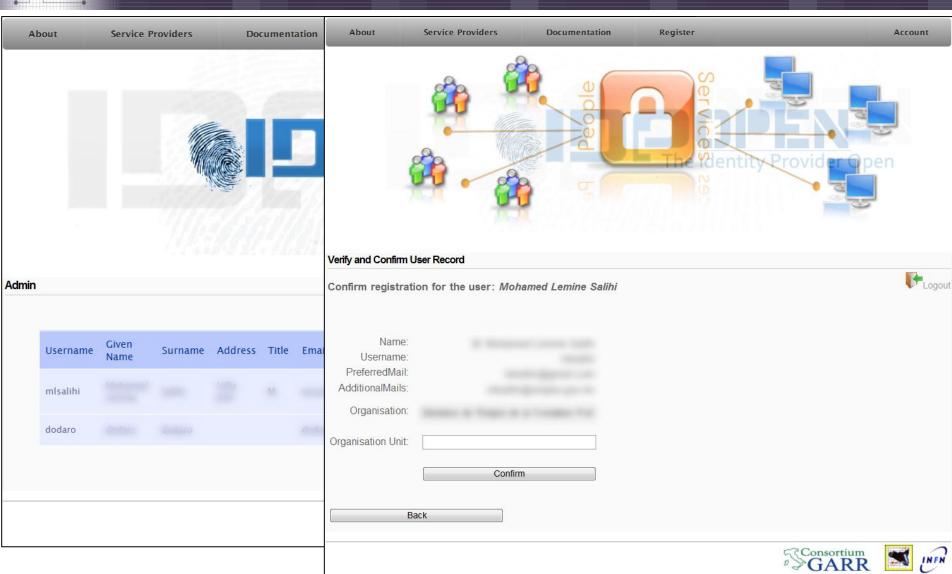
IdP Management

- Catch-all IdP does not have a user DB to access
 - Users need to ask for registration
- Anonymous selfregistration <u>not</u> supported
- A web application has been developed to manage the registration workflow
 - LDAP as back-end DB





IdP Management





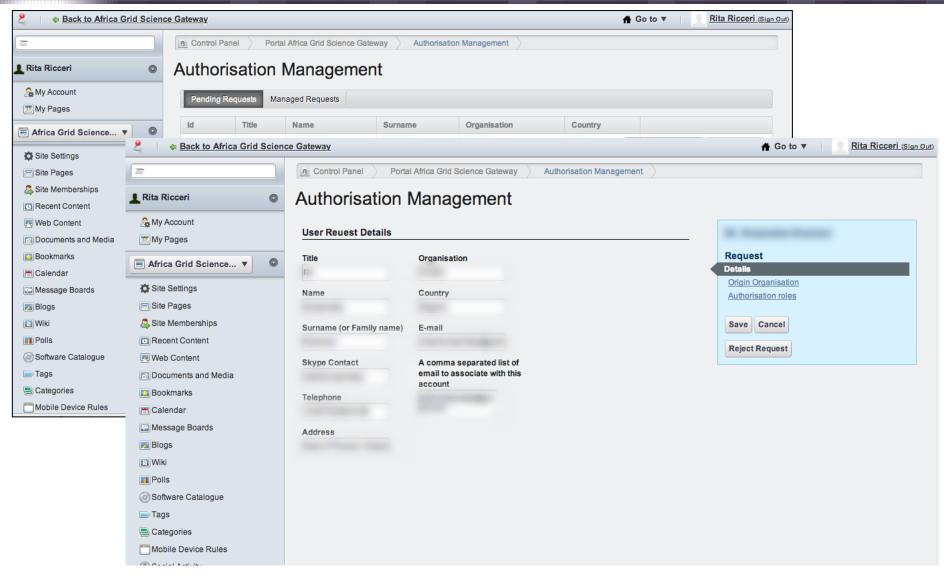
Science Gateway Authorisation



- At first access users are sent to an authorisation request form
- Fields are automatically populated with information from SAML token
 - If not available, users must provide information
- If different roles are available users can select one or more of them
 - Users can apply for new roles at any time

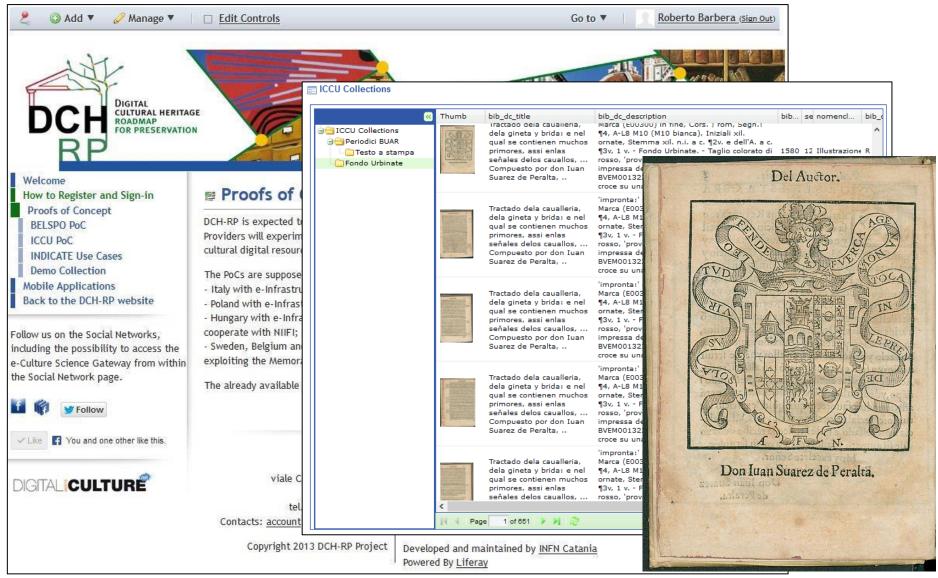


Science Gateway Authorisation





After Signing-in ... accessing Digital Repositories

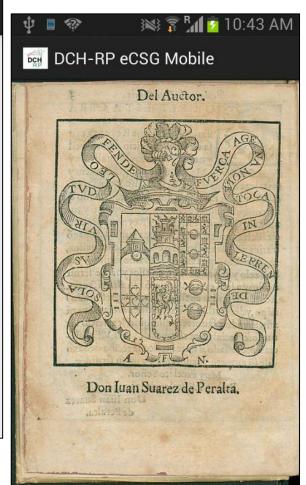




After Signing-in ... accessing Digital Repositories









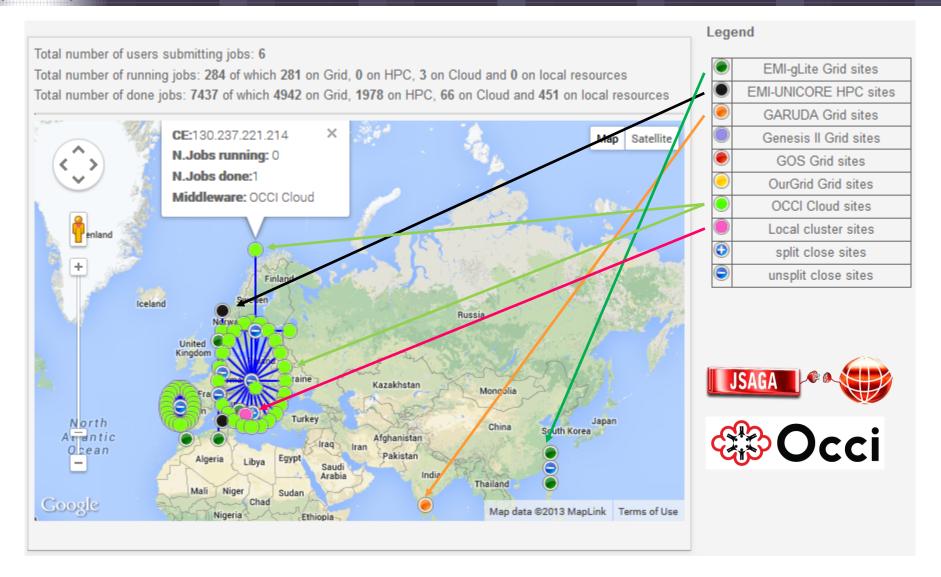
... After Signing-in ... managing services in federated clouds







After Signing-in ... running jobs on different infrastructures



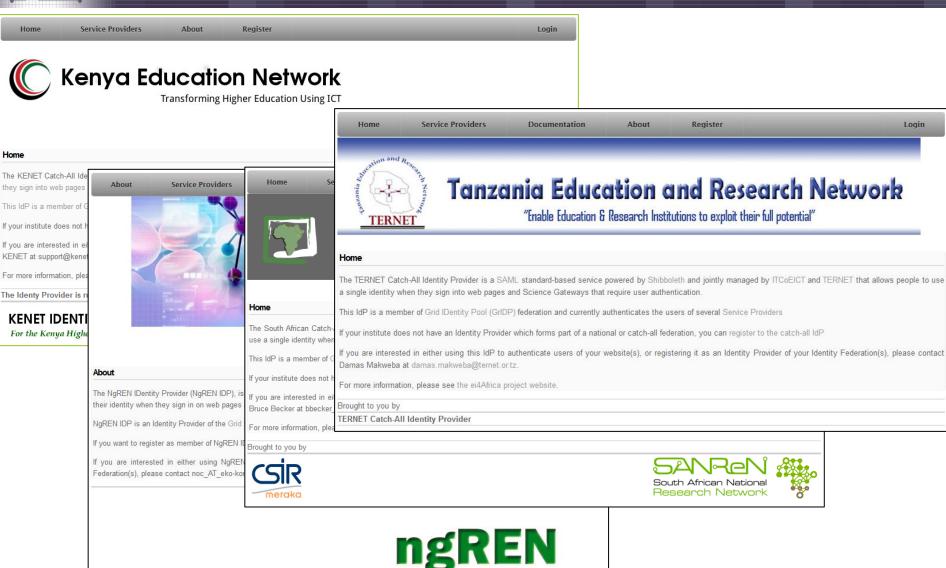


Support to other organisations

- Some organisations are deploying SGs using our framework and tools
 - Including those for authentication/authorisation
- Federations are not everywhere
 - Many project partners are located in countries without a national identity federation
 - No know-how on SAML is present
- We are supporting organisations to deploy their IdPs
 - They are starting with "catch-all" ones for their local communities



Some of the IdPs supported





Implementation and status

- IdPs deployed use the same tools and web application of our catch-all IdP
 - They use Shibboleth, LDAP and the web application developed by INFN Catania for user management
- 3 IdPs currently under test and 1 already included in the GrIDP federation
 - Some NRENs are also planning to create their federation and add more IdPs
- IdPs for own users are also foreseen in the short term





- Identity federations make authentication on distributed systems easy and safe
 - Still many organisations are not federated and tools for not-federated users are needed
- We built a catch-all federation and IdPs
 - Catch-all IdPs important for services whose users are distributed in many countries and belonging to many organisations
- Many organisations supported to implement their services (IdPs and SGs)
 - Tools for user management could be integrated in the main SAML implementations (e.g. Shibboleth)

Outlook



- Finalise the deployment of IdPs and integrate them the in GrIDP federation
- Foresee the use of SAML for the authentication to clouds
 - OpenStack based clouds allow the use of SAML
- Investigate the integration with OAuth protocol for mobile authentication and authorisation
 - Current approach has several limitations



