

Web Redirector Tutorial for VOCs

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CERN/IT-ES-VOS

- **Goal:** to provide enough background information to enable VOCs administer and operate the experiment specific Web Redirector
- Basic Concepts
- The web redirector service
- Web services configuration recommendations
- Rpms and quattor templates
- The user's perspective

ES

Experiment Support

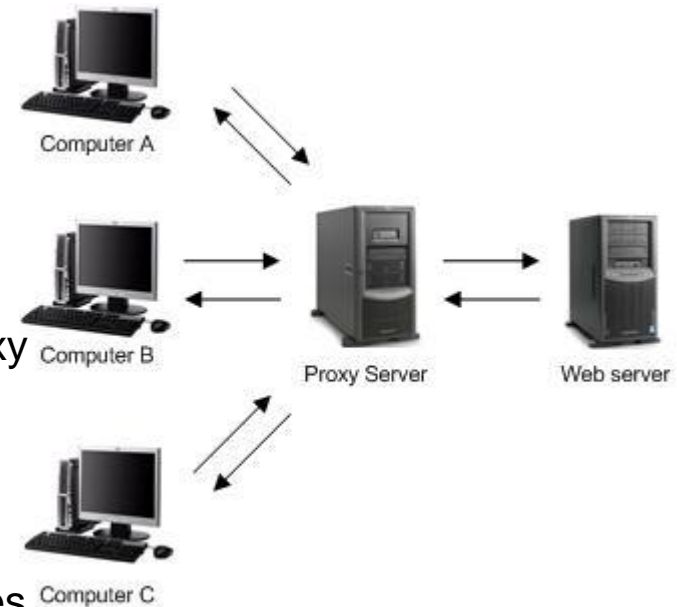
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Basic Concepts



- **Proxy Server**: is a server (a computer system or an application program) that acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking resources from other servers.

- A client connects to the proxy server, requesting some service, such as a file, connection, web page, or other resource, available from a different server.
- The proxy server evaluates the request according to its filtering rules.
- If the request is validated by the filter, the proxy provides the resource by connecting to the relevant server and requesting the service on behalf of the client.
- A proxy server may optionally alter the client's request or the server's response, and sometimes it may serve the request without contacting the specified server (cache).



- The purposes of a Proxy Server:
 - To keep machines behind it anonymous (mainly for security).
 - To speed up access to resources (using caching). Web proxies are commonly used to cache web pages from a web server.
 - To apply access policy to network services or content, e.g. to block undesired sites.
 - To log / audit usage, i.e. to provide company employee Internet usage reporting.
 - To scan transmitted content for malware before delivery.
 - To scan outbound content, e.g., for data leak protection.
 - To circumvent regional restrictions.

- **Web Proxy**: A proxy that focuses on World Wide Web traffic.
- **Reverse Proxy**: is (usually) an Internet-facing proxy used as a front-end to control and protect access to a server on a private network, commonly also performing tasks such as load-balancing, authentication, decryption or caching.

- **Forward proxy** acts as a proxy for outbound traffic. For example, an ISP may use a proxy to forward HTTP traffic from its clients to external web servers.
- **Web Application Firewall** (WAF) is an *appliance or software that provides customized protection for web applications against attacks.*

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The Web Redirector Service



- The ATLAS/CMS/LHCB Web Redirector is proxy server that act as a reverse proxy and as web application firewall.
- It is used in front of other ATLAS/CMS/LHCB Web services in order to mitigate potential threats coming from the underlying network, managed and unmanaged clients and hosts, potential untrustworthy users.
- It runs on VOBOXes as described by the CERN/IT VOBOX SLA. The required OS is SLC5.

- All connections coming from the Internet addressed to one of the ATLAS/CMS/LHCB Web servers are routed through the Web Redirector via a DNS alias (Virtual Host).
- The Web Redirector may either deal with the request itself or pass the request wholly or partially to the main ATLAS/CMS/LHCB web server/s dealing with the request.

- The Web Redirector provides:
 - WAF through the *Apache ModSecurity* [3] module.
 - SSL based authentication. The CERN Single Sign On (SSO) *Shibboleth* service is used for this purpose.
 - Load distribution. Requests can be served by several ATLAS/CMS/LHCB web servers, each serving the same or its own application. Load distribution is achieved through the *mod_proxy_balancer*.
 - Caching support. The reverse proxy can offload the web servers behind it by caching static content through the Apache *mod_cache* and the *frontier-squid* server.
 - Support for special configurations: *AJP* protocol for Tomcat-based applications, customized redirection through *rewrite rules*; *session-aware forwarding*; *kerberos-aware sessions*.
 - Hardware sparing by supporting *virtualization*.
 - Web analytics through *awstats* and *webalizer*.

- Three configurations are at the moment supported:
 - The Web Redirector is hosted on the same machines running some of the experiment specific Web services.
 - The Web Redirector is hosted on a physical machine that hosts no other services.
 - The Web Redirector is hosted on a virtual machine as well as other experiment specific web services and they can run on the same or different hardware.

ES

Supported Configurations

<https://cms-conddb.cern.ch/>

<https://cmsdt.cern.ch/>

CMSSW integration builds

Click on the "summary" links to get some summary information for the build status and/or rebuild status.

Release cycle 3.10 - back to top of page

day	IB	platforms	builds	PyReVals	Other Tests	QA page
tu	CMSSW_3_10_X_2010-11-26-0200	dc5_jd32_gcc434 dc5_mad4_gcc434	summary details summary details	summary details summary details	summary details summary details	QA info QA info
tu	CMSSW_3_10_X_2010-11-25-1400	dc5_jd32_gcc434 dc5_mad4_gcc434	summary details summary details	summary details summary details	summary details summary details	
tu	CMSSW_3_10_X_2010-11-25-0200	LCA_*	summary details summary details	summary details summary details	summary details summary details	
wed	CMSSW_3_10_X_2010-11-24-0200		summary details summary details	summary details summary details	summary details summary details	
wed	CMSSW_3_10_X_2010-11-23-0200		summary details summary details	summary details summary details	summary details summary details	
thu	CMSSW_3_10_X_2010-11-22-0200		summary details summary details	summary details summary details	summary details summary details	

PopCon monitor home page - Mozilla Firefox

Summary of CMS tools: database monitoring and beyond

I. Tools to monitor and future to trace the history of CMS condition accounts

These tools show at a first level some summing up information about condition accounts, such as assigned tablespace for each account, occupancy and quota. At a second level, for each account, it's possible to show more detailed information about any single object contained and recent activity, expressed by SQL statements executed and still in server memory. In the moment when user views one of these pages, an implementation to store in a database the state is shown, in the future it will be possible to watch the same information hourly during the last 24 hours. The interface will be the same, with the addition of an initial menu to choose the account to monitor.

II. P...

CERN Authentication v2 - Mozilla Firefox

Enter your Credentials

Username or Email Address: fava
Password: *****

Log in

Certificate authentication

log using your Certificate

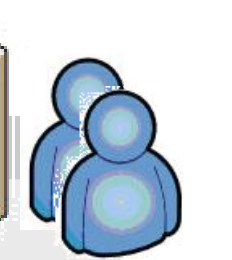
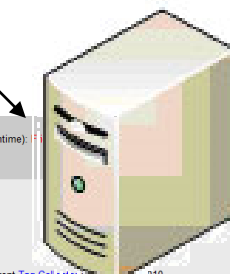
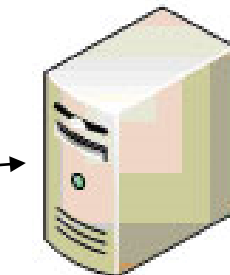
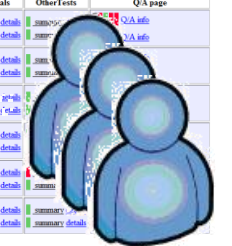
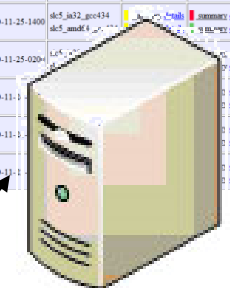
Options

Remember Username or Email Address (for Credentials authentication)

Enable automatic login (for Certificate or Windows authentication)

Remember

You have committed to obey the Computing Rules (<http://cern.ch/ComputingRules/>)



CMS TagCollector

Next scheduled update (~2 hours downtime)

Username: _____
Password: _____

Sign In

Welcome to the Tag Collector Upgrade

- The Tag Collector Upgrade will replace the current [Tag Collector](#) with the new [Tag Collector](#).
- This is a functional demo which allows you to get a feeling of the new interface and workflow at CMS.
- The new database contains all the data from Tag Collector that still makes sense, dumped before every scheduled update.

Documentation

- [Project's slides](#)
- [Project's document](#)

Feedback

- mojedasa@cern.ch

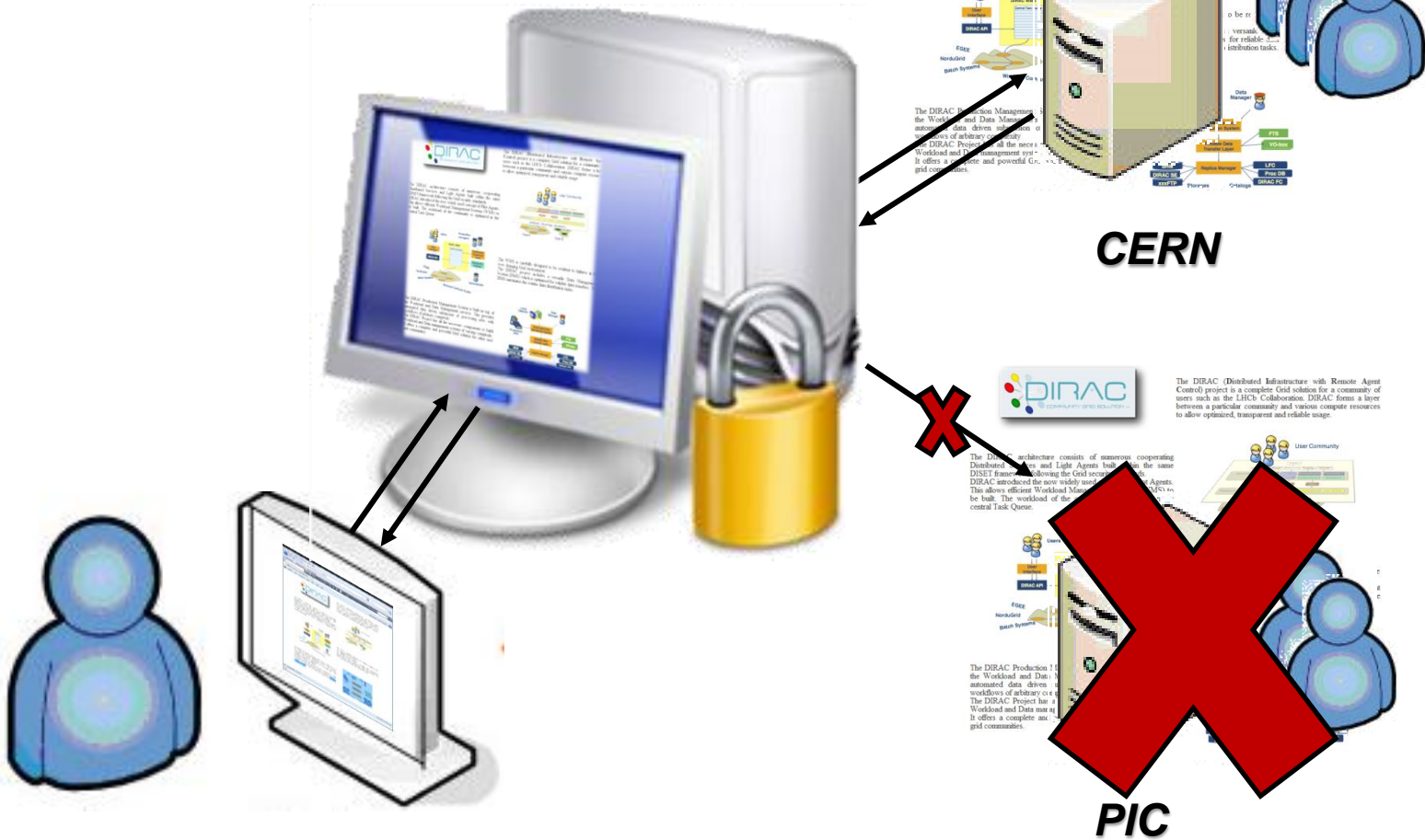
Tested on

- Firefox 3.6.11
- Firefox Beta 4.0b7 (faster than 3.6, it works out-of-the-box in SLCS)
- Chromium/Chrome 6 0.472.62
- Opera 10.63
- Safari/iPad/iPhone ??? (in the future)

External clients only see the canonical web redirector URL



<http://lhcbweb-dev.cern.ch/>



The DIRAC (Distributed Infrastructure with Remote Agent Control) project is a complete Grid solution for a community of users such as the LHCb Collaboration. DIRAC forms a layer between a particular community and various compute resources to allow optimized, transparent and reliable usage.

The DIRAC architecture consists of numerous cooperating Distributed Services and Light Agents built within the same DISET Framework following the Grid security standards. DIRAC introduced the now widely used concept of Pilot Agents. This allows efficient Workload Management Systems (WMS) to be built. The workload of the community is optimized to a central Task Queue.

The DIRAC Production Management System (PMS) and Data Management System (DMS) are the Workload and Data Management Systems. The DIRAC Project uses the WMS and DMS to manage the workload and data of the grid communities.



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Web Service configuration recommendations

- Each service running on or behind the web redirector is described by a service documentation card:
 - https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LCG/WLCGW_RSDC
- Services behind the web redirector run under a non-privileged account.
 - In particular 2 accounts per service should be used: an administrative account to customize the service and an account used to run the service.
 - Logins are disabled for the account running the service. Service managers can sudo to these accounts.

- Directory structure:

```
[root@vocms118 ~]# cd /var/vhost/
[root@vocms118 vhost]# ls -al
total 40
drwxr-xr-x  5 root      root 4096 Mar 31  2010 .
drwxr-xr-x 27 root      root 4096 Nov 26 13:39 ..
drwxr-xr-x 11 cmscdadm zp    4096 Jun  8 16:51 cms-conddb
drwxr-xr-x  9 cmsrqadm zp    4096 Jun 10 17:07 cms-reqman
drwxr-xr-x  3 root      root 4096 Apr  1  2010 cmsstdt
```

```
[root@vocms118 cms-conddb]# cd ../cms-reqman/
[root@vocms118 cms-reqman]# ls -al
total 84
drwxr-xr-x  9 cmsrqadm zp      4096 Jun 10 17:07 .
drwxr-xr-x  5 root      root    4096 Mar 31  2010 ..
drwxr-xr-x  2 cmsrqadm zp      4096 Jun 10 16:48 cert
drwxr-xr-x  2 cmsrqadm zp      4096 Jun 11 14:54 conf
drwxr-xr-x  2 cmsrqadm zp      4096 Jun 11 15:27 conf.d
drwxr-xr-x  2 cmsrqadm zp      4096 Jun 10 16:30 html
drwxr-xr-x  2 cmsrqsrv cmsrqsrv 4096 Nov 21 04:02 logs
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root      root      18 Jun 10 16:48 modules -> /etc/httpd/modules
drwxr-xr-x  2 cmsrqsrv cmsrqsrv 4096 Sep 20 13:06 run
drwxr-xr-x  5 cmsrqadm zp      4096 Jun 11 15:50 secure
-rw-r--r--  1 cmsrqadm zp      830 Jun 10 16:30 sysconfig-httpd
```

```
[root@vocms118 cmsstdt]# pwd
/var/vhost/cmsstdt
[root@vocms118 cmsstdt]# ls -al cert
total 40
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Apr  1  2010 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root 4096 Apr  1  2010 ..
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root root  670 Apr  1  2010 newkey.sh
-rw-r----- 1 root root 1326 Apr  1  2010 server.crt
-rw-r----- 1 root root  887 Apr  1  2010 server.key
```

- Store sensitive files in SINDES through the vobox_sindes script and quattor component
- Have pre/post configuration scripts
- Have clear stop/start/draining procedures
 - This is automatically provided by web redirector infrastructure in case of services hosted within the web redirector infrastructure (apache stop/start)

```
[voatlas47] ~ $ /etc/rc.d/init.d/httpd-atlas-runquery status  
httpd-atlas-runquery (pid 23669) is running...
```

The Web Redirector Service configuration: quattro templates and rpms

- The default configuration (out of the box) provides:
 - Basic software configuration.
 - Classic redirection to one or multiple services.
 - SSO configuration.
 - Webalizer and AWSTATS configuration.

- DNS aliases should follow the convention `<vo>-<service_name>.cern.ch`.
- Web redirector software and service configuration files must come in rpms stored in experiment specific quattor repositories.
 - IT/ES provides tools to automate the generation of such rpms

- At the moment, one web redirector template per VO
 - *prod/customization/lhcb/webredirector/software*
 - Example [volhcb16](#)
 - *prod/customization/cms/webredirector/software*
 - Example [vocms118](#)
 - *prod/customization/atlas/shared_web/software*
 - Example [voatlas53](#)
- In the future, common template served from prod/services tree as already done for frontier/squid

- Check out the shared_web module from SVN in your own private directory (/<myworkingdirectory>)

```
cd /<myworkingdirectory>
svn checkout svn+ssh://svn.cern.ch/repos/adcop/shared_web
cd shared web
```

- Copy the file service-test.conf into the file <vo>-<servicename>.conf and define related variables
- Configure rpm macros so that rpms can be created in your working directory.

```
cat ~/.rpmmacros
%_topdir /<myworkingdirectory>/rpm

for d in _topdir _sourcedir _rpmdir _srcrpmdir _specdir _builddir _tmppath; do
  mkdir -p `rpm --eval %{$d}`
done
```

- Run the command:
 - `/new-service.sh <vo>-<servicename>.conf`
- 2 rpms are created in `/<myworkingdirectory>/rpm/RPMS/noarch.`
 - `vhost-vo-service-<version>.noarch.rpm`
 - Only needed if service hosted on the same machine as the web redirector
 - `vhost-wr-service-<version>.noarch.rpm`
 - To be installed on the web redirector machine.
- Put these rpms into the experiment specific quattor rpm repository.


```
# Service_Test.conf

VHOST_SHORT_NAME=atst

#If you like to use existing usernames - please specify them below:
#VHOST_SERVER_USERNAME=stsesrv
#VHOST_ADMIN_USERNAME=stseadm
#
VHOST_SERVICE_NAME=vo-service

# Service port number used on VHOST_HOST_NAME
VHOST_HTTP_PORT=12921

#Exact DNS alias of service
#Default $VHOST_SERVICE_NAME.cern.ch
#VHOST_DNSALIAS_NAME=vo-service.cern.ch

VHOST_FULL_NAME="CERN VO Test Service"

#HTTPS port to be used for service
#Default $(( VHOST_HTTP_PORT + 1 ))
#VHOST_HTTPS_PORT=8243

#You may set folder where service files will be located
#Default is /var/vhost/$VHOST_SERVICE_NAME
#VHOST_PLACE=/var/services/$VHOST_SERVICE_NAME
#The following example shows how it is possible to put both development
#and production versions of services into the same folder
#VHOST_PLACE=/var/vhost/`echo $VHOST_SERVICE_NAME|sed 's/-dev//g'`

#You may change location of secure and nonsecure files independently
#Default location is $VHOST_PLACE/html and $VHOST_PLACE/secure
#VHOST_HTTP_ROOT=/var/vhost/$VHOST_SERVICE_NAME/www
#VHOST_HTTPS_ROOT=$VHOST_HTTP_ROOT

#You may change version and release numbers for rpm
#VHOST_SERVICE_RELEASE=2
#VHOST_SERVICE_VERSION=0.3
```

- Let us look at one example of the quattor configuration for a (VM) machine that only hosts a web redirector
- [voatlas46](#)

```
#
# Disable TRACE
#
TraceEnable off
#
# This is the configuration file for the load balancer
#
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName lhcbweb-dev.cern.ch

    ProxyRequests Off
    ProxyStatus On
    ProxyPreserveHost On
    ProxyVia On

    <Proxy lhcbweb-dev.cern.ch>
        Order deny,allow
        Allow from all
    </Proxy>

    ProxyPass /balancer-manager !
#   ProxyPass / balancer://lhcbweb/ stickysession=BALANCEID nofailover=On
    ProxyPass / balancer://lhcbweb/ nofailover=On
    ProxyPassReverse / balancer://lhcbweb/
#   ProxyPassReverse / http://volhcb06.cern.ch/
    ProxyPassReverse / http://lhcbweb.pic.es/
    ProxyPassReverse / http://volhcb12.cern.ch/
    <Proxy balancer://lhcbweb>
#       BalancerMember http://volhcb06.cern.ch route=pic loadfactor=1
        BalancerMember http://lhcbweb.pic.es route=pic loadfactor=8
        BalancerMember http://volhcb12.cern.ch route=cern loadfactor=1
        ProxySet lbmethod=byrequests
    </Proxy>

    DocumentRoot /var/www/lhcbweb

    <Location /balancer-manager>
        SetHandler balancer-manager
        Order deny,allow
        Allow from all
    </Location>
</VirtualHost>
```

volhcb16

/etc/httpd/conf.d

httpd-proxy-balancer.conf

```

<VirtualHost *:443>
  ServerName cmsstd.cern.ch

  SSLEngine On
  SSLProxyEngine On
  SSLProtocol all -SSLv2

  #AB SSLCipherSuite ALL:!ADH:!EXPORT:!SSLv2:RC4+RSA:+HIGH:+MEDIUM:+LOW
  SSLCipherSuite HIGH:MEDIUM:-LOW:-SSLv2

  # This secures the server from being used as a third party proxy server
  ProxyRequests Off

  ProxyVia On

  SSLCertificateFile /var/vhost/cmsstd/cert/server.crt
  SSLCertificateKeyFile /var/vhost/cmsstd/cert/server.key

  ProxyPass /SDT http://vocms06.cern.ch:80/SDT
  ProxyPassReverse /SDT http://vocms06.cern.ch:80/SDT

  ProxyPass /dev http://vocms117.cern.ch:80/dev
  ProxyPassReverse /dev http://vocms117.cern.ch:80/dev

  ProxyPass /controllers http://cmsperfvm5.cern.ch:8085/controllers
  ProxyPassReverse /controllers http://cmsperfvm5.cern.ch:8085/controllers

  ProxyPass /qa/perfmondb http://cmsperfvm5.cern.ch:8085
  ProxyPassReverse /qa/perfmondb http://cmsperfvm5.cern.ch:8085

  ProxyPass /tcdev https://cmsntcdev.cern.ch
  ProxyPassReverse /tcdev https://cmsntcdev.cern.ch

  ProxyPreserveHost On

```

vocms118

/etc/httpd/conf.d

cmsstd.conf

```

### for Computer.Security @ CERN
RewriteEngine on
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_METHOD} ^(TRACE|TRACK)
RewriteRule .* - [F]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} ^/qa/perfmondb
RewriteRule ^/qa/perfmondb$ /qa/perfmondb/ [NE,R,L]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} ^/SDT
RewriteRule ^/SDT$ /SDT/ [NE,R,L]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} ^/dev
RewriteRule ^/dev$ /dev/ [NE,R,L]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} ^/controllers
RewriteRule ^/controllers$ /controllers/ [NE,R,L]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} ^/tcdev
RewriteRule ^/tcdev$ /tcdev/ [NE,R,L]
#RewriteRule ^.*$ https://cmsntcdev.cern.ch [NE,L]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !~/dev/*
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !~/SDT/*
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !~/tcdev/*
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !~/qa/perfmondb/*
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !~/controllers/*
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !~/shibboleth-sp.*
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !~/Shib*
RewriteRule ^/(.*)$ /SDT/$1 [NE,R,L]

```

```

<Location /SDT>
  AuthType shibboleth
  ShibRequireSession On
  require valid-user
</Location>

```

```

<Location /qa/perfmondb>
  AuthType shibboleth
  ShibRequireSession On
  require valid-user
</Location>

```

```

<Location /controllers>
  AuthType shibboleth
  ShibRequireSession On
  require valid-user
</Location>

```

```

<Location /dev>
  AuthType shibboleth
  ShibRequireSession On
  require valid-user
</Location>

```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

```

<VirtualHost *:443>
  ServerName atlas-ddv.cern.ch
  Alias      atlas-ddv atlas-ddv.cern.ch

  SSLEngine On
  SSLProtocol all -SSLv2

  #AB SSLCipherSuite ALL:!ADH:!EXPORT:!SSLv2:RC4+RSA:+HIGH:+MEDIUM:+LOW
  SSLCipherSuite HIGH:MEDIUM:-LOW:-SSLv2

  # This secures the server from being used as a third party proxy server
  ProxyRequests Off

  ProxyVia On

  SSLCertificateFile      /etc/grid-security/hostcert.pem
  SSLCertificateKeyFile  /etc/grid-security/hostkey.pem

  ProxyPass ajp:/atlas-ddv.cern.ch:8080/DDV/
  ProxyPassReverse / ajp://atlas-ddv.cern.ch:8080/DDV/

#SB  ProxyPass / http://atlas-ddv.cern.ch:12922/
#    ProxyPassReverse / http://atlas-ddv.cern.ch:12922/

  ProxyPreserveHost On
  ProxyTimeout 360
  Timeout 360

  ### for Computer.Security @ CERN
  RewriteEngine on
  RewriteCond %{REQUEST_METHOD} ^(TRACE|TRACK)
  RewriteRule .* - [F]
  RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^atlas-ddv.cern.ch$ [NC]
  RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^$
  RewriteRule ^/(.*) https://atlas-ddv.cern.ch/$1 [L,R]
  RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} ^/$
  RewriteRule ^/$ /DDV.html [NE,L,R]

  <Location />
    AuthType shibboleth
    ShibRequireSession On
    # ShibRequireAll On
    # ShibExportAssertion Off
    # ShibUseHeaders On
    #require valid-user
    #for e-groups:
    #Require adfs-group "atlas-readaccess-active-members", "atlas-external-operation"
  </Location>
</VirtualHost>

```

Support for AJP for
Tomcat based applications

Authentication headers

voatlas53

/etc/httpd/conf.d

atlas-ddv.conf

- Copy the file `/etc/shibboleth/shibboleth2.xml` from one of existing web redirectors (vocms118, volhcb16)
 - Remove unnecessary entries, change node names, add new entries for the new service.
- Copy the file `/etc/shibboleth/ADFS-metadata.xml` from one of existing web redirectors.
- Copy the file `/etc/shibboleth/attribute-map.xml` from one of existing web redirectors.
- Restart shibd service
 - `/etc/rc.d/init.d/shibd restart`

This process will be automated and part of the web redirector default configuration

The Web Redirector: user's perspective

- The web redirector supports basic configuration for Apache httpd-based services
- The service managers providing the WS can login on `lxvoadm.cern.ch` and from there to the machine (HWS) hosting the WS.
- On the HWS, they can use `sudo` to login into an administration account for their WS. Through this administration account, service managers can edit the files relative to their service.

- The command to sudo into the administrative account is:
 - `sudo -i -u <WSadminaccount>`
- This account has its home directory in ***/data/<WSadminaccount>*** and can write into ***/var/vhost/<VO>--<WS>*** where the configuration, files, scripts of the WS are located.

- By default the WS has 2 document roots:
 - `/var/vhost/atlas-<AWS>/html` for anonymous access
 - `/var/vhost/atlas-<AWS>/secure` for authenticated (Shibboleth2 SSO) access
- The WS can be started through `init.d` under the special service account. To start the WS the following command can be used:
 - `/sbin/service httpd-<VO>-<WS> start`
- To stop the service or to check its status you need to use respectively the *stop* or *status* parameters instead of *start*.

- If needed special apache modules like `mod_python`, `mod_wsgi` and others can be used for a specific WS. To do so the service manager must copy the corresponding `.conf` file from the main apache configuration directory:
 - `cp /etc/httpd/conf.d/python.conf /var/vhost/<VO>-<WS>/conf.d/`
- The AWS needs to be restarted as usual. After that the module is loaded and can be used.

- Once the AWS is configured, it needs to be added to the allowed application list in CERN Single Sign On. To do so, simply go to this [form](#) and specify the following 3 items:
 1. Your **Application Name** (/not needed in Shib2 config ?: as declared in SessionInitiator property./). For our application we need to specify atlas-<AWS> even though for Shib2 this is not needed.
 2. Your application **URL**, as declared in saml:Audience property. (In our case this is: https://<VO>-<WS>.cern.ch/Shibboleth.sso/ADFS
 3. Your **name** and **email** for further contact.
- Once you do that, Shibboleth2 can be enabled for the service WS through the web redirector.

- We have introduced the basic concepts about proxy servers
- The web redirector is a proxy server that provides authentication, load distribution, caching, a web application firewall, web statistics, centralized support for special needs and better resources utilization.
- The installation and configuration of web redirector services has been automated providing for strong support for common practices and reducing management and operation effort.