

CRL distribution using L&B

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- Monitoring system to track jobs in large grids
 - in production for many years
- Two basic layers
 - LB server storing and processing job related data
 - LB messaging infrastructure
- Currently for jobs passing via WMS
 - the internal server part is separated
 - recently adapted for monitoring PBS and Condor jobs
- Query interface
 - complex queries on jobs and their status
- Notifications
 - sent by LB server on changes
 - a simple application needed on the client side



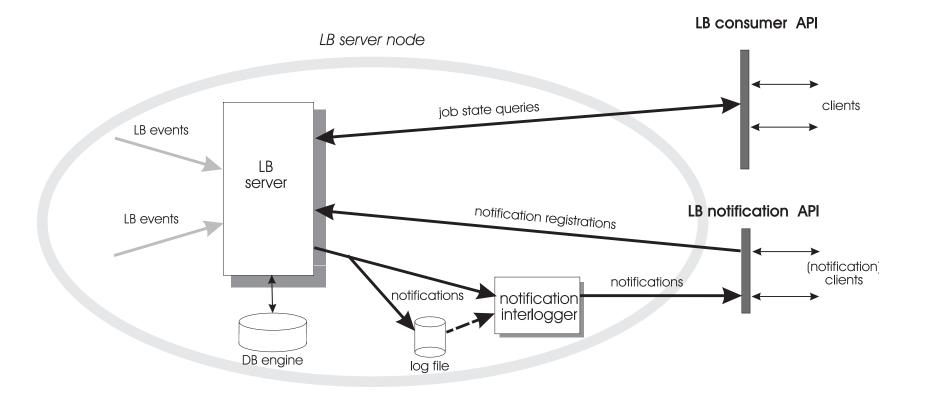
- LB collects events from individual Grid components
 - information about a important point in the job's lifetime
 - Events sent as messages to the LB server
 - The message delivery infrastructure is secure (encrypted, authenticated) and reliable (messages are eventually delivered even in case of temporal problems)
 - notifications use this messaging infrastructure too

Push model

- events are sent by the components (mostly WMS) upon changes
- instrumented components or reading log files
- Event are processed on the LB server
 - LB defines Job state diagram
 - Each event could trigger a change in a job state (computed on the fly)



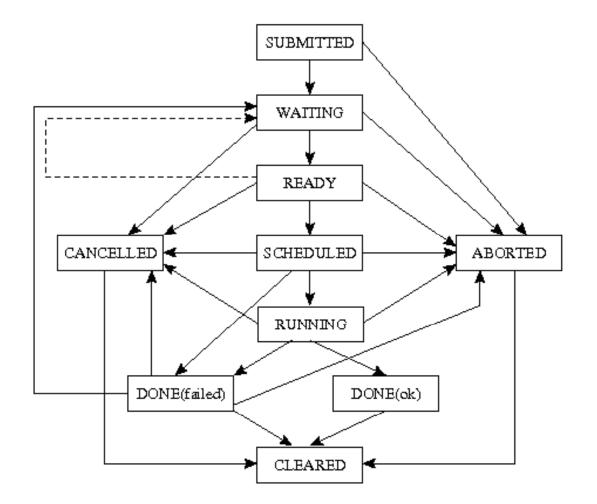






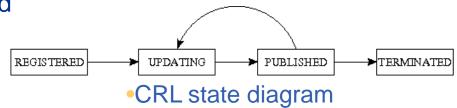
Job State Diagram

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE





- Current retrieval of CRLs has some issues
 - long window between the actual publication and retrieval
 - unnecessary polling CA servers on the other hand
- OCSP introduces overhead to communication
- LB to maintain and distribute CRLs
 - push model
 - using the notification mechanism
 - sends only what's needed



- query interface
 - "give me current CRLs of CA A, B, C"
 - "give me CRLs of A, B, C that changes since last Monday"



CRL processing

- Each CRL treated as a single job
 - A global unique identifier
 - LB identification (protocol, hostname, port)
 - Common prefix labeling the CRL
 - Hash computed from the CA public key
 - The Job identifier can be constructed by a client in a deterministic way
- Update of CRL sent as an event
 - Simple agent that queries CA frequently
 - Each event changes the state (usually UPDATING -> PUBLISHED)
 - Each state change triggers a notification



Pushing CRLs

- Notification interface
 - Each client must subscribe
 - List of CAs whose CRLs it is interested in
 - Subscription time limited (must be renewed)
- Robust delivery
 - undelivered notifications remain active and are re-tried
 - Client can re-register under a new address (mobile clients)

• A simple client available

- Capable of use both notification and querying
- Always store the up to date CRLs on the local disk
 - The user does not see any difference from the standard solutions with downloaded CRLs
- firewall problems
 - users can still query the LB





- An alternative way to distribute CRLs
- Demonstration of the LB potential