



Enabling Grids for E-science

Authorization Service

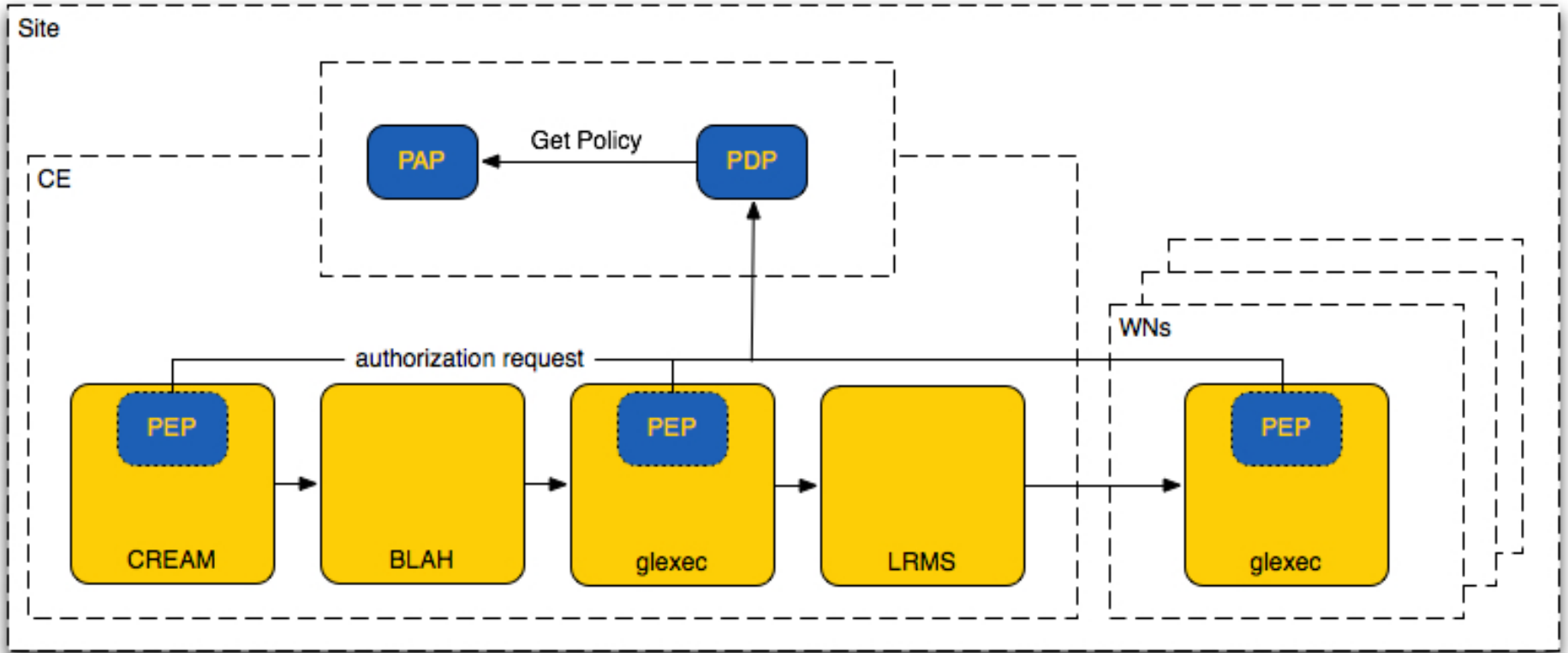
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JRA-1 All Hands Meeting
Prague

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- **Service Component Overview**
- **Client APIs and Demo**
- **Release Schedule**
- **Integrating PEP in to a Service**
- **Service Deployment Proposal**
- **What about `<serviceName/>`?**

- **Policy Administration Point (PAP)**
 - Repository for storing, managing, and composing policies
- **Policy Decision Point (PDP)**
 - Policy engine evaluating a request against a policy
- **Policy Enforcement Point (PEP)**
 - Authorization Service client – makes request to PDP and operates on result (e.g provide uid/gid mapping info)



- **C API**

```
pep_response_t* pep_authorize(  
    pep_request_t* request)
```

- **Java APIs (blocking and non-blocking)**

```
Response authorize(Request request)
```

```
Future<Response> authorize(  
    Request request)
```


- **January**
 - AuthZ WG internal testing
 - Preview release for developers
- **Mid-February**
 - Beta release for developers
 - Test deployment at “friendly” sites
- **Mid-March**
 - Begin certification

- ✓ **Service Component Overview**
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- **What about <serviceName/>?**

- **C Dependencies**
 - libcurl (linked against OpenSSL if HTTPS is used)
- **Java Dependencies**
 - Hessian
 - HTTPClient

- **Developers Responsibility**
 - [Java Only] Choose block or non-blocking client
 - Initialize library by config file or programmatically
 - Populate Request object with some initial content
 - Certs, JDL, etc. - things needed for authz but stored/managed in a service specific manner
 - Invoke authorize method
 - Act of results
 - Some obligations are things that only the Service can act on (e.g. uid/gid mapping, use a particular AFS token, store files in a particular directory)

- **Things to be aware of**
 - The PEP is contacting a remote service, making multiple requests during one operation will increase the runtime of that operation.
 - PEP client classes are meant to be reused; don't continually create and destroy
 - A successful execution of the authorize method doesn't mean the person is authorized, it means the method ran correctly. Check the decision in the response for whether the person was authorized.
 - None of the currently targeted Services are user-interactive, consider batching up requests over some period of time (5 min?)

- **Assumption**

- Certification has been completed
- glexec has been ported to the new service
 - We hope CREAM will be ported too but it's not a requirement

- **Goal**

- A phased rolled out where each phase introduces/addresses one major concern
- **NO** “big switch” date

- **Deploy service at sites (rolling deployment)**
 - Sites can start small (a couple instances of glexec)
- **Goal of this Phase**
 - Sites gain experience with the service: writing policies, looking at logs, troubleshooting, etc.
 - Admins become comfortable with the policy language
- **This phase does not require sites to rely on any external infrastructure, they control everything. Nor does a site deployment effect any service outside the site.**

- **OSCT deploys a PAP and sites pull in the remote policy**
- **Goals of this Phase**
 - Sites learn how to pull in, and work with, a remote policy
- **WMS could also start using AuthZ service to authorize submission of jobs**
 - This could allow jobs from people banned by OCST to be stopped at submission

- **WMS begins performing authorization checks as part of the site selection process**
- **Goals of this Phase**
 - Sites either allow WMS to make requests to their PDPs or release their policies to the WMS

- **Compute Sites**
 - Deploy PAP, PDP, and PEP perhaps on the CREAM machine
- **WMS Sites**
 - Deploy PAP and PDP
- **Smaller organization may use the components set up and maintained by another organization.**
 - If all components are run by the other organization the small site need only be able to enter URLs in order to use the authorization service.

- **Most common question we get is “What about <non-compute-service/>?”**
- **The Authorization Service project is scoped to compute resources**
- **However, we've been thinking about other services as well (data management, portals, etc.)**

- **Services with the following properties:**
 - Operates on yes/no decisions
 - So, NOT “which users can do X?”
 - Perform one, or at most a couple, AuthZ decision calls in order to reach a suitable answer.
- **In general, Services that are protecting “commands” are candidates**
 - Can the user reserve this much quota?
 - Transfer/store/delete this file
 - Access this web application

- **There will be no “big switch” date**
- **Sites retain complete control over authorization decisions at their sites**
- **Developers should begin looking at, and thinking about, the APIs shown today**
- **There are lots of possibilities in deployment models but most sites will end up with very similar deployments**
- **The project was scoped for computational resources but other resources were taken in to consideration**