
CS₃ WORKSHOP ON CLOUD SERVICES FOR FILE SYNCHRONISATION AND SHARING

SCALABLE MANAGEMENT WITH SEAFILE SPORE SPECIFICATION

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1. INTRODUCTION

Background, problem and goal

Example

2. IDEA AND CONTRIBUTION

Automate

Delegate

3. CONCLUSION

Strasbourg University provides a file synchronization and sharing service for:

- 11000 researchers, teachers and employees,
- 900 structures, such as schools, laboratories and departments.

Problem:

- Start: 15 GB standard account for everyone.
- End: customisation requests for teams, projects, schools, etc.

At this scale, a centralized management is not an option.

Goal:

- *automate* and *delegate* management for:
 - accounts, guest accounts,
 - groups,
 - shared repositories
 - and space quotas.

Request:

"Laboratory α needs λ TB for a new WizWoz project."

Required actions:

- Create a dedicated *WizWoz* account.
- Allocate λ TB to the *WizWoz* account.
- Create a dedicated group:
 - Populate it with the project user list.
 - Create guest accounts for external contributors.
- Create a dedicated project repository:
 - Host it on the *WizWoz* account.
 - Share it to the group.

Solution 1:

- Administrator web interface
- Konami code: Clic, clic, type, clic ... type, clic and clic.

Pros:

- It works out of the box.
- Perfect for tiny configuration correction.

Cons:

- Takes a lot of time.
- Increases error ratio.
- Can not be reproduced from development to production platform.
- Centralized: needs an administrator account.

Automate: **X**

Delegate: **X**

Solution 2:

- Web API

Pros:

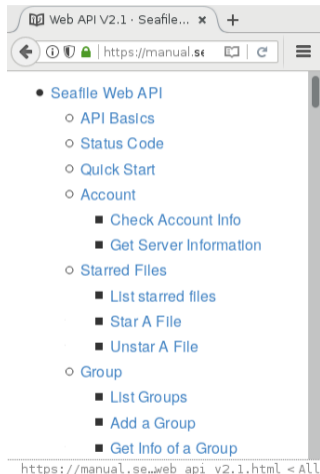
- **Well documented:**
<https://manual.seafile.com> ⇒
- Easy to try and validate via:
 - web interface
 - curl

Cons:

- Some work to achieve our goal:
 - automate and delegate

Leads to:

- Solution 2++: **SPORE**



Solution 2:

- Web API

Pros:

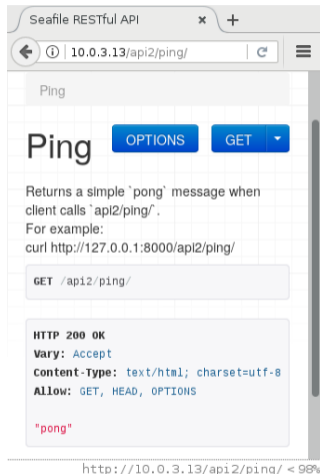
- Well documented:
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- Easy to try and validate via:
 - **web interface** ⇒
 - curl

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Solution 2:

- Web API

Pros:

- Well documented:
<https://manual.seafile.com>
- Easy to try and validate via:
 - web interface
 - **curl** ⇒

```
#$ curl -D - http://10.0.3.13/api2/ping/  
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: gunicorn/19.4.5  
Date: Sun, 29 Jan 2017 13:08:18 GMT  
Connection: close  
Transfer-Encoding: chunked  
Vary: Accept, Accept-Language, Cookie  
Content-Type: application/json  
Content-Language: en  
Allow: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS
```

Cons:

- Some work to achieve our goal:
 - automate and delegate

```
"pong"
```

Leads to:

- Solution 2++: **SPORE**

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What is SPORE?

- A web service description.
- Saved in a simple JSON document.

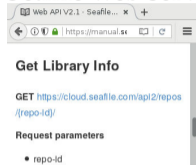
Why SPORE?

- Dynamically generate high level client objects.
- Implementations available:
 - Clojure, Javascript, Lua, Nodejs, Perl, Python, Ruby, Livescript and Groovy.
- Strasbourg University best practice to use a web service.

Most important:

- Makes your web service reusable

Seafile web services:



SPORE description:

```
"repo": {  
  "path": "/api2/repos/:repo_id",  
  "required_params": [  
    "repo_id"  
  ],  
  "expected_status": ["200"],  
  "method": "GET",  
  "authentication": true,  
  "description": "Retrieve_a_library"  
},
```

Seafile web services

describe

SPORE description

JSON document

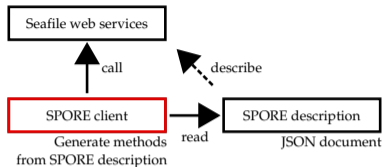
```
#!/usr/bin/python3
import britney # install note: pip3 install britney
from britney.middleware.format import Json

# Generate a SPORE client.
spore_client = britney.new(
    "http://rest-api.u-strasbg.fr/seafiler/description.json",
    base_url="https://my_seafiler_server_url")
spore_client.enable(Json)

# Authenticate to Seafiler instance
conf = {'username': 'admin@example.com', 'password': 'my_pwd'}
result = spore_client.auth_token(payload=conf)
token = result.data["token"]
spore_client.enable('ApiKey', ** {'key_name': 'Authorization', 'key_value': 'Token_␣' + token})

# Call the "repo" fonction from description file.
result = spore_client.repo(**{'repo_id': '1234242a-c94c-45d1-9475-1243432'})

print("status:␣{0},␣data:␣{1}".format(result.status_code, result.data))
```

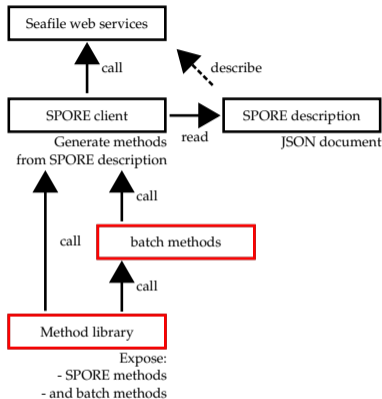


Batch method example:

- e.g. create a non-SPORE "create_guest_account" method:
 - "account_info":
check if the account exists.
 - "account_create":
create the requesting account.
 - "account_update":
set the quota to 0.

Method library:

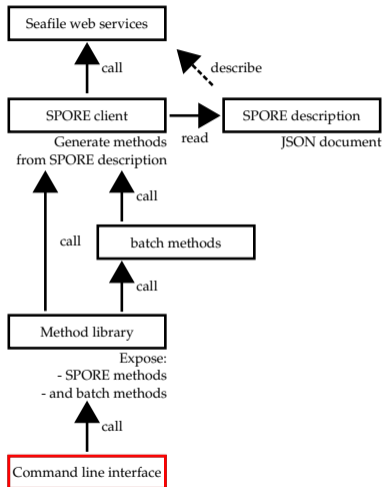
- Exposes SPORE methods:
"account_create"
- Exposes batch methods:
"create_guest_account"



```

#$ ./cmd_seafile_exploit.py h
Command list help:
- account_create <email:> [ <is_staff:> <is_active:> ]
    Account creation
- account_delete <email:>
    Account deletion
- account_info <email:>
    Account information
- account_update <email:> [ <password:> <is_staff:> <is_active:>
    <name:> <note:> <storage:> ]
    Account update
- accounts [ <start:> <limit:> <scope:> ]
    List accounts
[...]
- auth_token <username:> <password:>
    Get a authentication token
- b <email:>
    Batch to create users:
        auto generate password and send email.
[...]
- bg <file>
    Batch to create groups:
        auto generate groups and accounts.
    File must follow the syntax:
        group_name,group_owner,rights,user1email,user2email,etc.
[...]

```



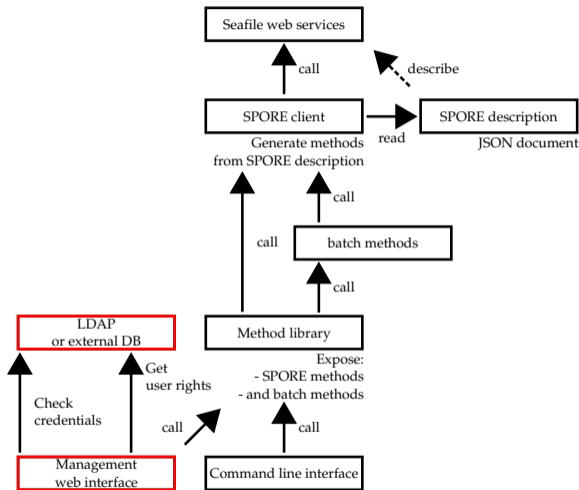
Automate: ✓

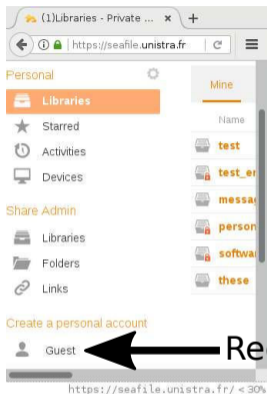
Delegate: ✗

Management web interface:

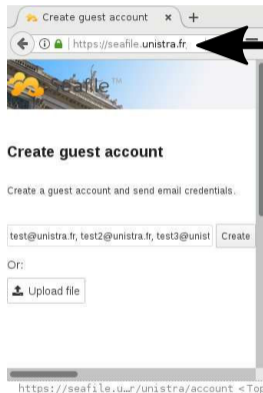
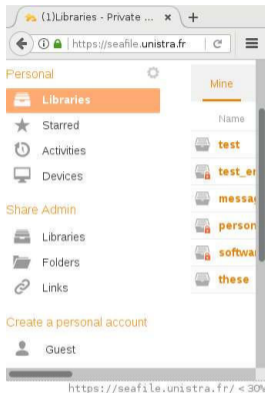
- UWSGI web pages
e.g. *bottle*,
cf. <http://bottlepy.org>
- Connect to LDAP, database, etc.,
to get or compute user rights
- Call the method library,
if the user have the corresponding
rights

Without Seafile administrator right,
a user can access (with control)
to privileged Seafile methods.

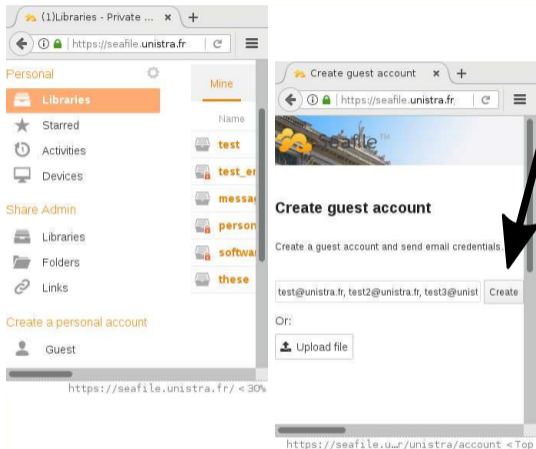




Redirect to UWSGI page



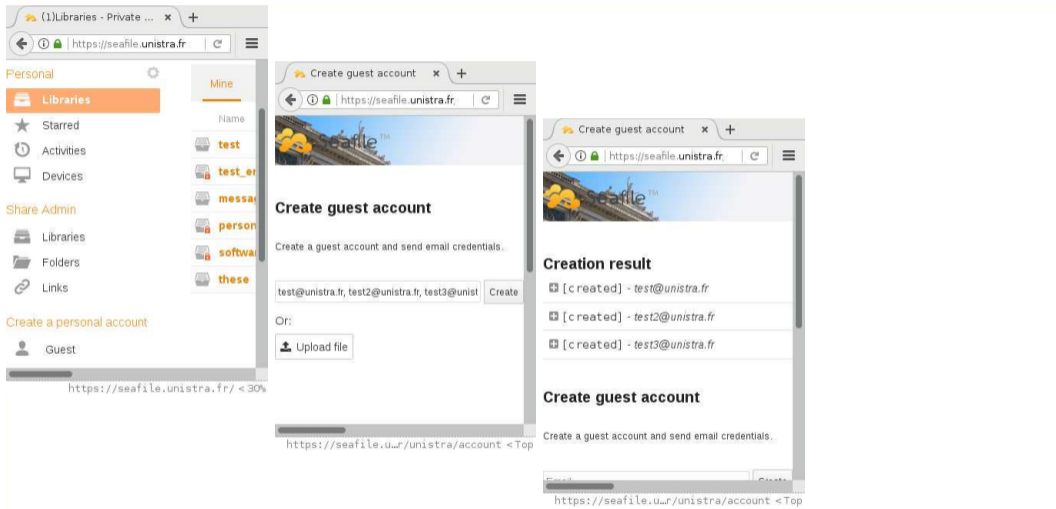
- 1) Check Django credentials
- 2) Check LDAP rights
- 3) Display page for guest accounts creation



1) Call method library:

"create_guest_account":

- 1.1) check if account exists
- 1.2) create the account:
 - 1.2.1) generate a password
 - 1.2.2) create an account
 - 1.2.3) send an email
with the credentials
- 1.3) set quota to 0



Automate: ✓

Delegate: ✓

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Finally, this solution achieved to:

- *Automate* management process:
 - *Seafile* web services,
 - SPORE description:
 - publicly available:
`http://rest-api.u-strasbg.fr/seafile/description.json`
 - $\approx 38\%$ (50/130) methods already described
 - SPORE client:
 - cf. Python example with *britney* in this presentation
More details available at:
`https://github.com/agrausem/britney`
 - More clients available at:
`https://spore.github.io/`
- *Delegate* management process:
 - Bind together SPORE client and external services
 - Computes and delegates user rights.
 - Exposes granted methods via web interface.

Questions?

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