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# XRootD5: what's in it for you





## Outline

- Short introduction to XRootD5
- Secure root/xroot, why and how?
- Other goodies
- Summary



#### XRootD5 in few words

- Major release, with the most important new feature being encryption
- Protocol and API level backwards compatibility, it is not ABI compatible – plugins will require recompilation
- Released in July 2020, followed by 3 bugfix releases and one feature release
  - Released in OSG repo and EPEL
  - By the end of 2020 pushed to Debian distribution



## Secure root/xroot protocol

- roots/xroots is the old good root/xroot protocol plus
  TLS
- Based on OpenSSL
  - Version 1.0.0 and above
  - Custom hostname verification added to cover the older versions
- Encrypted and unencrypted version of root/xroot protocol run on the same port (by default 1094)



### Why do we need encryption?

- Allows for authorization token handling (e.g. SciToken)
  - Prerequisite for replacing X509 with access tokens in WLCG
- Encrypt confidential data
  - Encrypt 'in transit' data for the CERNBox use case
- Encrypt possibly destructive metadata operations (could replace in the future request signing)
- Improves data integrity and allows for further evolution of Third-Party-Copy



## What triggers encryption?

- On the client side the roots/xroots protocol;
  - --notlsok options allows to proceed without encryption if the server is too old to support it
  - --tlsmetalink option allows to apply encryption to all URLs in a metalink file
- On the server side the xrootd.tls configuration directive, with few compatibility options:
  - by default it is off
  - enforce encryption only for clients that support it (capable)
  - do encryption only at client discretion (none)



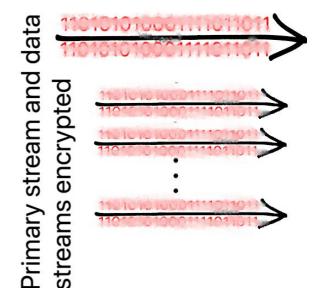
#### How flexible is it?

- It is pretty flexible ;-) not everything needs encryption and (at the beginning) not everyone will support encryption
- One can configure the server to encrypt:
  - only the third-party-copy orchestration
  - control channel after login (handy for GSI auth)
  - control channel before login
  - data streams
  - everything
- On the client side:
  - --tlsnodata allows to apply roots/xroots only to the control stream



#### How flexible is it?







### What lies beneath the flexibility?

- Handshake negotiation
  - All connections are initially non-encrypted
  - The connection is being upgraded to TLS on client or server request
- If only control channel should be encrypted we open a second (or multiple) physical connection for the raw data
- Encrypted and unencrypted traffic uses the same port number (not like http vs https) to ease operators lives



### Is roots/xroots widely available?

- GFAL2 has been ported to XRootD5 (in EPEL)
- DPM has been ported to XRootD5 (available in EPEL)
- EOS has been ported to XRootD5 (successful encrypted transfer executed in PPS)
- dCache devel team (with our help) implemented roots/xroots support (in Java!!!)



### Certificates, certificates, ...

- XRootD server needs a host certificate in order to enable encryption
  - configurable with xrd.tls directive
- If roots/xroots is being used client will enforce host verification
  - the hostname must match the one in the host certificate (or one of the SAN extensions)



### Certificates, certificates, ...

- The client does not need to have a certificate
  - the user may use his proxy certificate in order to establish a TLS connection
  - server can be configured to enforce client certificate verification with: xrd.tlsca
- Allowing the client to establish the TLS connection based on user X509 proxy certificate opens door to a new more concise implementation of gsi authentication in the future



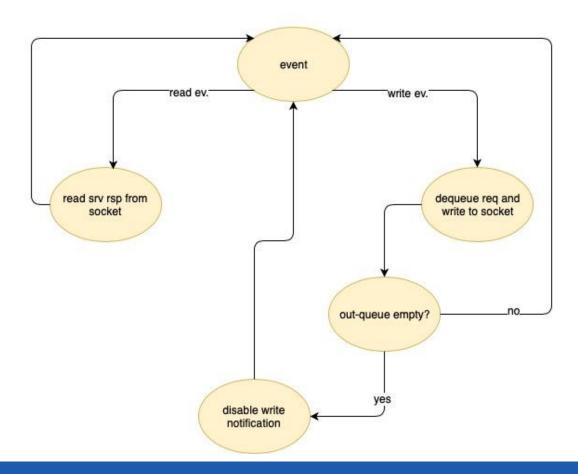
### **Implementation**

- roots/xroots implementations is based on OpenSSL
  - for better performance, asynchronous APIs and socket BIOs were used
- All TLS actions are logged (e.g. when connection is upgraded to TLS, what version of TLS is being used)
- We are aiming at isolating OpenSSL in the XrdTls component
  - should facilitate migration from OpenSSL in the future (e.g. to NSS)



## Implementation: event loop (no TLS)

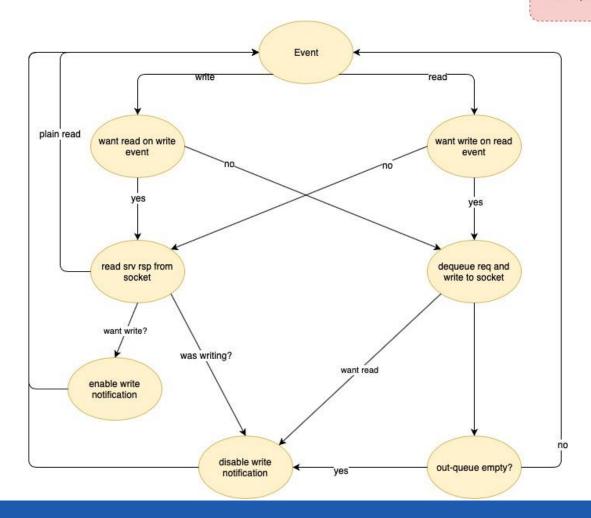
 enable write notification when user enqueues new request





## Implementation: event loop (with TLS support)

\*enable write notification when user enqueues new request





## One last word on TLS ...

#### Design choices (OpenSSL)

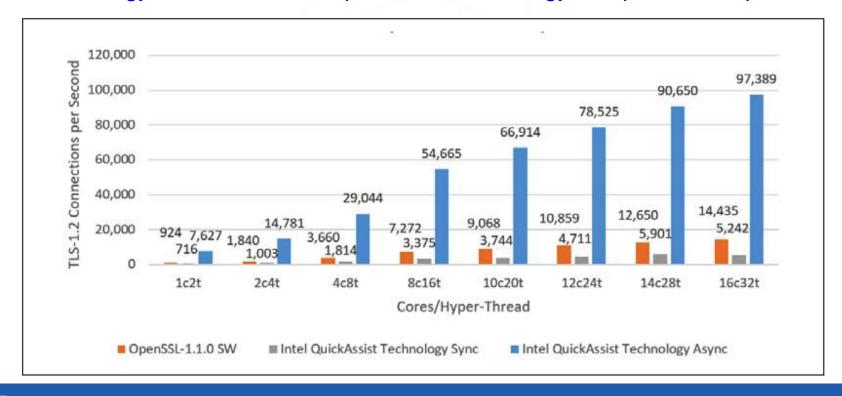
- Memory BIO vs socket BIO
  - avoid copying the data in memory
  - safes time, memory and CPU cycles
- Synchronous vs asynchronous interface
  - reducing context management overhead (singlethreaded way to handle multiple TLS connections)
  - cryptographic transformations can be more easily processed on dedicated h/w (Intel QuickAssist)
    - allows for more optimization
    - parallel processing at crypto-level



## Async vs Sync

#### Intel NGINX test (2018)

- async + QuickAssits is significantly faster than sync
- https://01.org/sites/default/files/downloads/intelr-quickassisttechnology/337003-001-intelquickassisttechnologyandopenssl-110.pdf





## Upgrade to TLS overhead

- CC7, openssl 1.02k-21
- Overhead of upgrading the connection to TLS
  - ~2.3 msec to carry out the plain XRootD HS
  - ~7.6 msec to carry out the XRootD HS including upgrade to TLS (host & client cert verification)
  - ~37.6 msec to carry out the XRootD HS including GSI authentication



#### **SecEntity** re-mastered:

- X509 capabilities, key-value attributes
- Credential forwarding, Multi-VO credentials
- Easily extensible without breaking API

# Universal (both root/xroot and http) VOMS attribute extractor plugin

- xrdvoms plugin was the starting point
- Shipped as a sub-package of XRootD in EPEL
- Obsoletes several packages (vomsxrd, xrootd-vomsplugin and xrdhttpvoms)



#### **General purpose new features**

- Extended file attributes
- Extended stat (sets stages for proper uid/gid tracking)
- Hardware assisted CRC32C
- gstream (monitoring stream optimized to deliver periodic medium-level info)
- Server side plug-in stacking with `++` directive
  - User plugin gets a pointer to the level-up plugin so it can call it's implementation
- SciTokens plug-in
- Client declarative API



#### Intel ISAL based erasure coding library

For the AliceO2 use case

Ensure data integrity in XCache; significantly reduce transfer failures due to checksum errors

Paged read: read request with CRC32C (hardware assisted) per 4KB block



#### **New features for EOS**

- Write recovery at MGM (allows to recover 99% of I/O errors for xrdcp transfers to EOS)
- Collapse redirect from passive to active MGM in xrootd client
  - Facilitate FUSE interaction with passive-active MGM deployment
- Simplify buffer management & avoid copying data between kernel and user space
  - Using splice/vmsplice syscalls
  - Speed up data transfer: for slow medium ~3-5%, for fast (like ramdisk) ~40%; reduces CPU usage by a factor of 3-4



## XRootD4 status

- We had 5 bugfix releases in 4.12.x series after releasing XRootD5
  - Mostly to backport important fixes for the third-party-copy with HTTP
- End of full support scheduled/proposed for April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021
  - XRootD5 will move to C++14 hence it won't be possible to back-port some of the new developments/bugfixes to XRootD4
  - If desired we can offer a additional period of limited support for XRootD4



## 2021 plans

Follow up and support XRootD5 deployment

High priority new developments

- Finalize client EC plugin for Alice O2 (Hook it up to EOS)
- ZIP append (initial work done by a summer student, will use checkpoint support on server side)
- Data at rest integrity option

Other possible developments

- uid/gid tracking; connect control and data streams on different interface; recursive delete (driven by webdav semantics)
- Get/put file (new TPC); channel level plug-ins; RDMA support; Extending testing infrastructure (mock event-loop)



## Summary

- We have a working and fully functional secure roots/xroots protocol
- Many backwards compatibility 'features' to facilitate forward migration path
- Plethora of new features and enhancements both for site admins and developers



## Questions?





17/03/2021 Michal Simo