



# Kerberos and Grids

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# What is grid?

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- model of distributed processing of information
  - sharing multiple resources
  - coupling users working on the same projects
  - providing easy access to the infrastructure
- several types of grids nowadays
  - computing grids, data grids, collaborative grids
  - a three-point definition (by Ian Foster):
    - coordinates resources that are not subject to centralized control
    - uses standard and open protocols
    - provides non-trivial quality of service



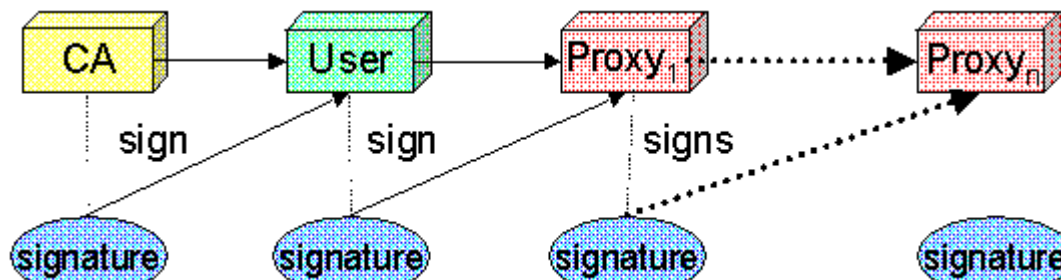
# Authentication model

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- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
  - Each participant owns a digital certificate (X.509)
- users are uniquely identified by DN from their certificates
  - non-overlapping name spaces
    - guaranteed by the CA policies
- IGTF - a federation of trusted CAs
  - not limited to Grids
  - almost 70 CAs from all the world accredited

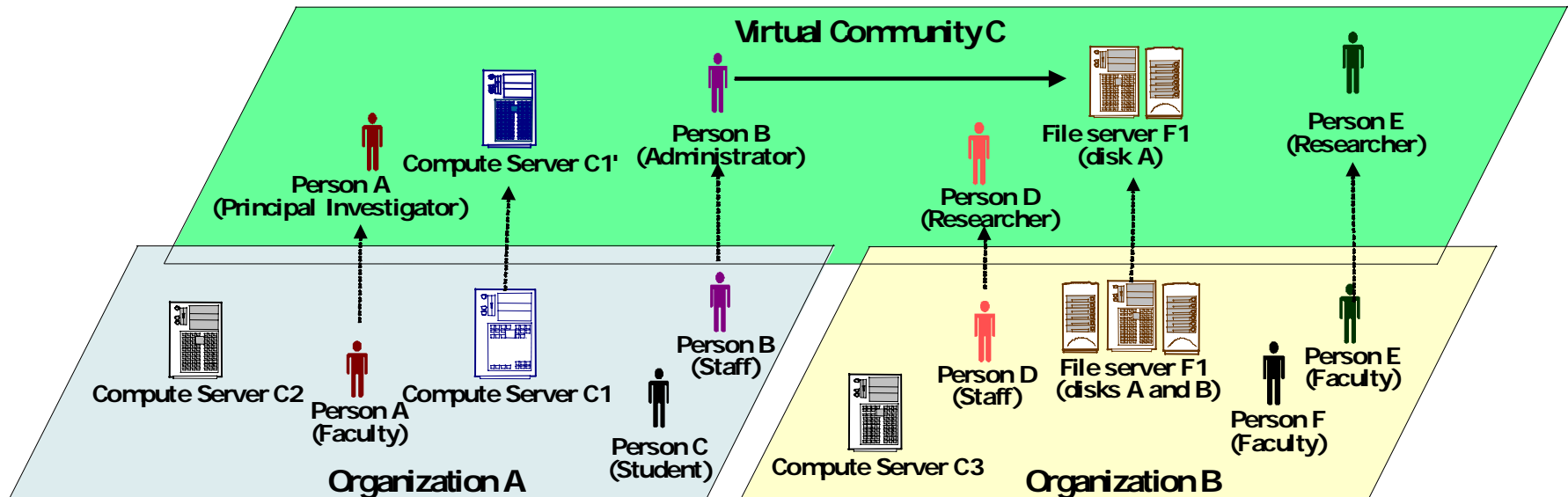
# X.509 proxy certificate

- a new certificate, derived from from normal certificates and another proxy
  - the latest format standardized rfc3820, support in openssl;
- means of SSO and delegation
  - similarly to kerberos tickets
- short time, private key stored less securely
- a significant change of PKI mode
  - proxy is signed by the user, not CA



# Virtual organization

- additional administrative level
  - connecting users, resources, ...
  - spans organizational boundaries
  - e.g. researchers participating in a project

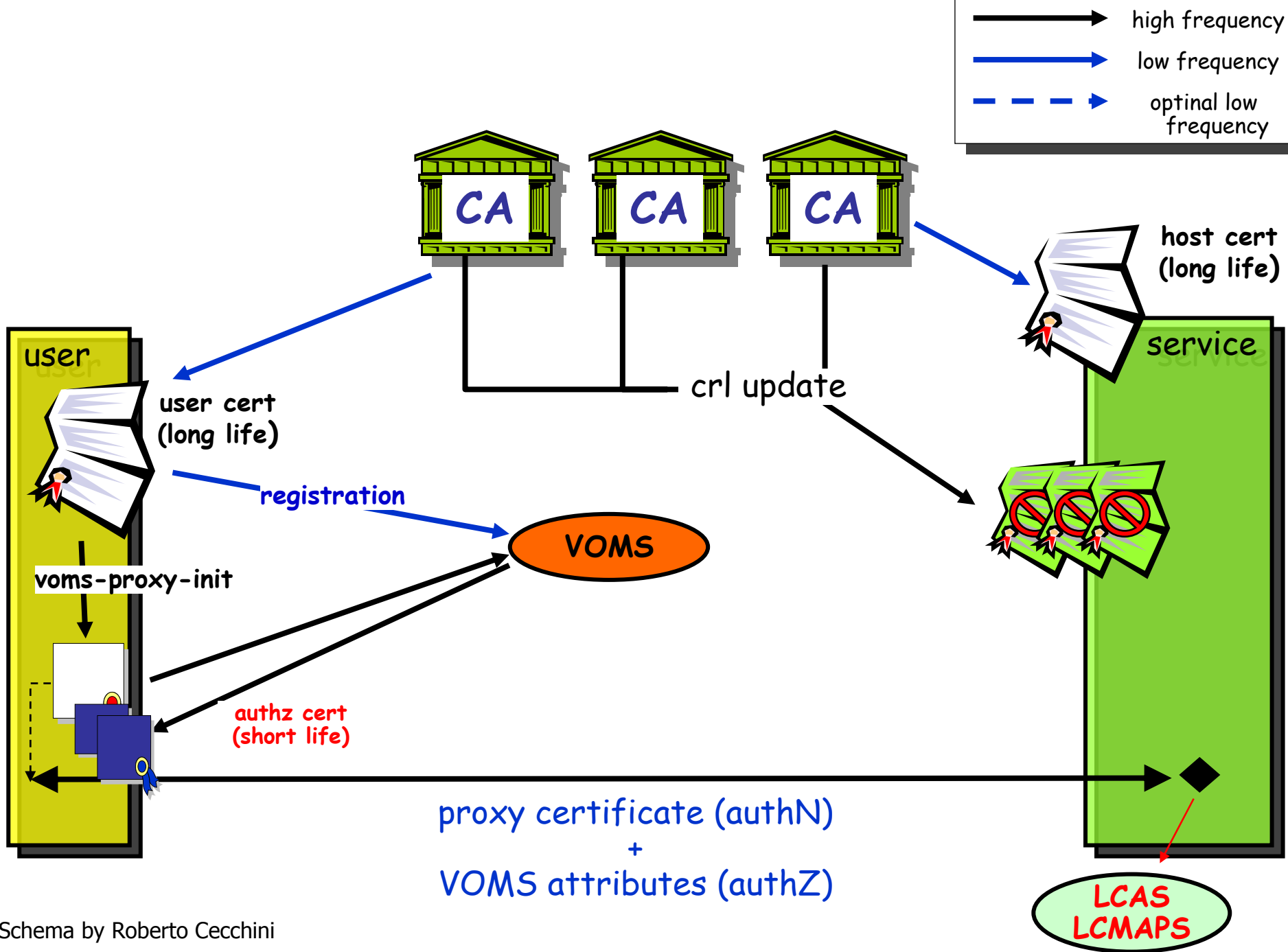




# VO Management Service (VOMS)

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- An attribute service to maintain VOs
  - push model
  - assigns roles and group memberships to users
- Attribute certificates
  - binding user id with her attributes in a VO
  - limited lifetime
    - no revocation mechanism for VOMS attribute certs
  - Full Qualified Attribute Names (FQANs)
    - single-line representation of the attributes
    - /VOCE/Users/Role=Administrator
  - IETF RFC 3281





# on-line credential services

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- on-line credential repository (OCR) - MyProxy
  - storage maintaining users' credentials
  - user can obtain them when and where needed
  - more secure private key storage than users' systems
  - supports many authN mechanisms (password, Kerberos, OTP, ...)
- on-line certification authority
  - sign certificates to „known“ users on demand
  - short-time certificates, based on the original credential lifetime
  - kCA, Heimdal KDC, MyProxy





# Kerberos & Grid

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- Our users want to access Grid systems
  - have or not a PKI certificate
  - „multi-mechanism“ SSO
- Our resources are available from a grid
  - resources use Kerberos or
  - resources can be made understand PKI
- Leverage existing authZ infrastructure?
  - VOMS is widely used



# Combined log-on

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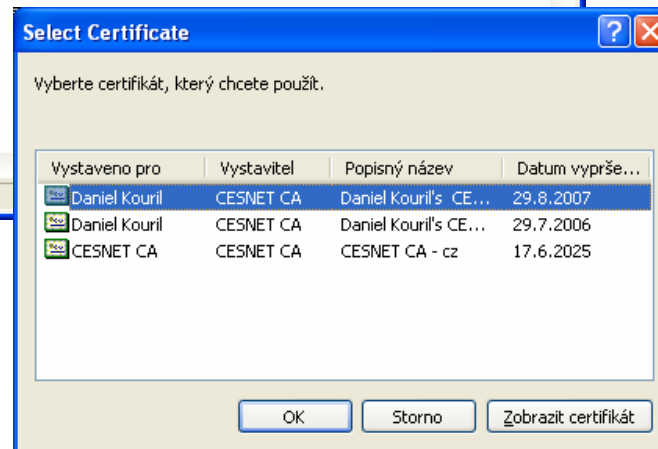
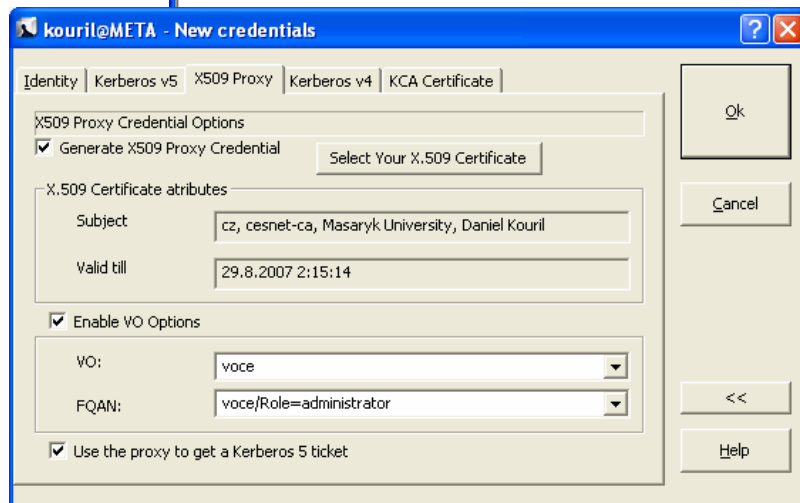
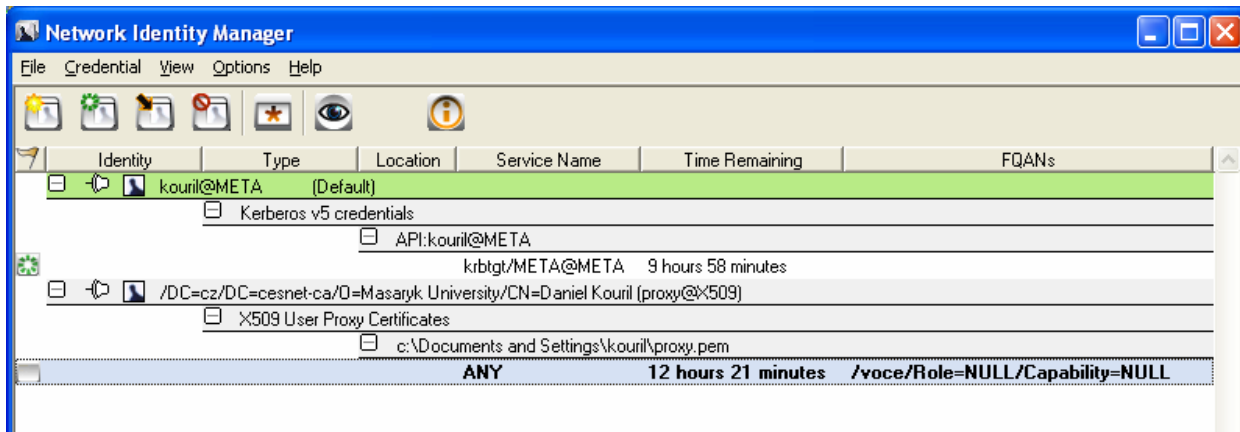
- Targeting at MS Windows
  - Linux users are used to CLI
- Users have or don't have certificates
  - A kerberized on-line CA
    - accreditation by the IGTF
    - kCA plugin to NetIdMgr
  - A kerberized on-line credential repository
    - for users who don't want maintain their creds
- Simple user's login mechanisms
  - ideally integrating Kerberos (local) and PKI
- Applications support



# Proxy support in NetIdMgr

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- A plugin to manage proxy certificates
- Implemented as a credential provider
  - tied with Kerberos identity
  - invoked after getting a Kerberos ticket
  - creating all credentials at once (SSO)
- Supports VOMS AC retrieval
- Various PKI data storage locations
  - files, #PKCS11, MS CryptoStore
- Preliminary PKINIT support
  - using Heimdal libraries ported to Win32





# Future work on plugin

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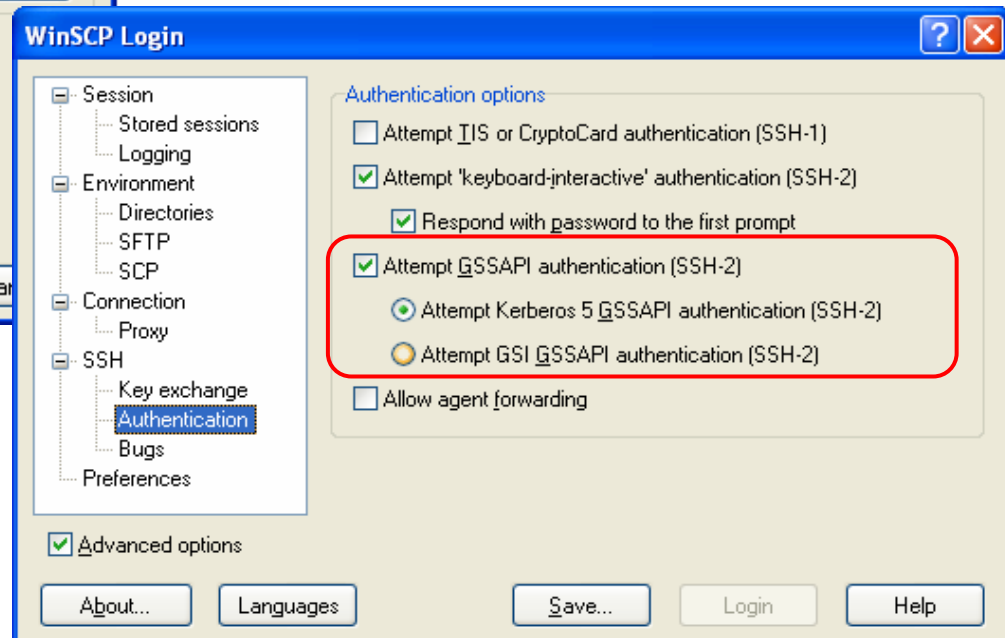
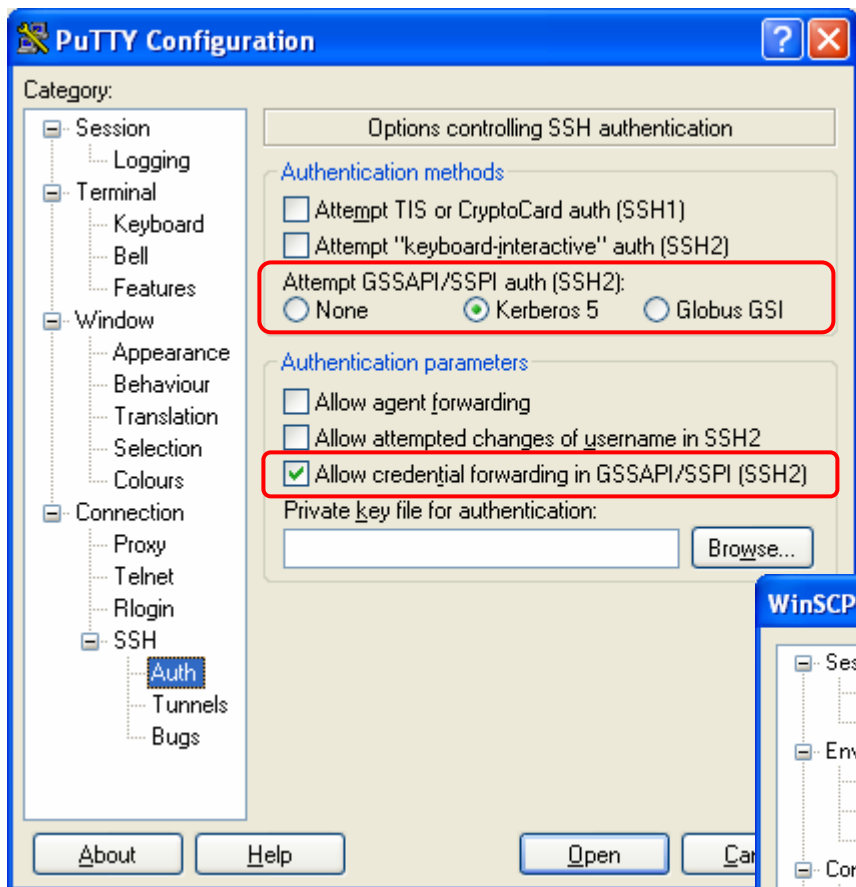
- Implement an identity provider
  - to be useful for broad Grid community
- PKINIT support
  - especially for smart card users
  - to minimize user intervention
- Support proxy retrieval from OCR
  - using a Kerberos ticket or another certificate
- More secure storage of proxies
  - requires adaptation on the applications side, too



# Application support

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- Grid User Interface machines
  - providing all middleware necessary
  - Accessible using SSH
- Putty & WinSCP supporting Krb & proxy
  - based on GSS-API authentication
    - a third-party patch
  - can be used to support both mechanisms
    - user must choose one
  - binary versions available from [meta.cesnet.cz](http://meta.cesnet.cz)





# Server support

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- Clients can use Kerberos or proxies
- Running separate binaries on different ports
  - complex to manage
  - client re-configuration necessary
- Main servers use GSS-API
- Mechglue helps to choose correct GSS-API library
  - a thin layer between an application and several GSS-API libraries



Krb5  
ticket



proxy  
certificate



server

mechglue

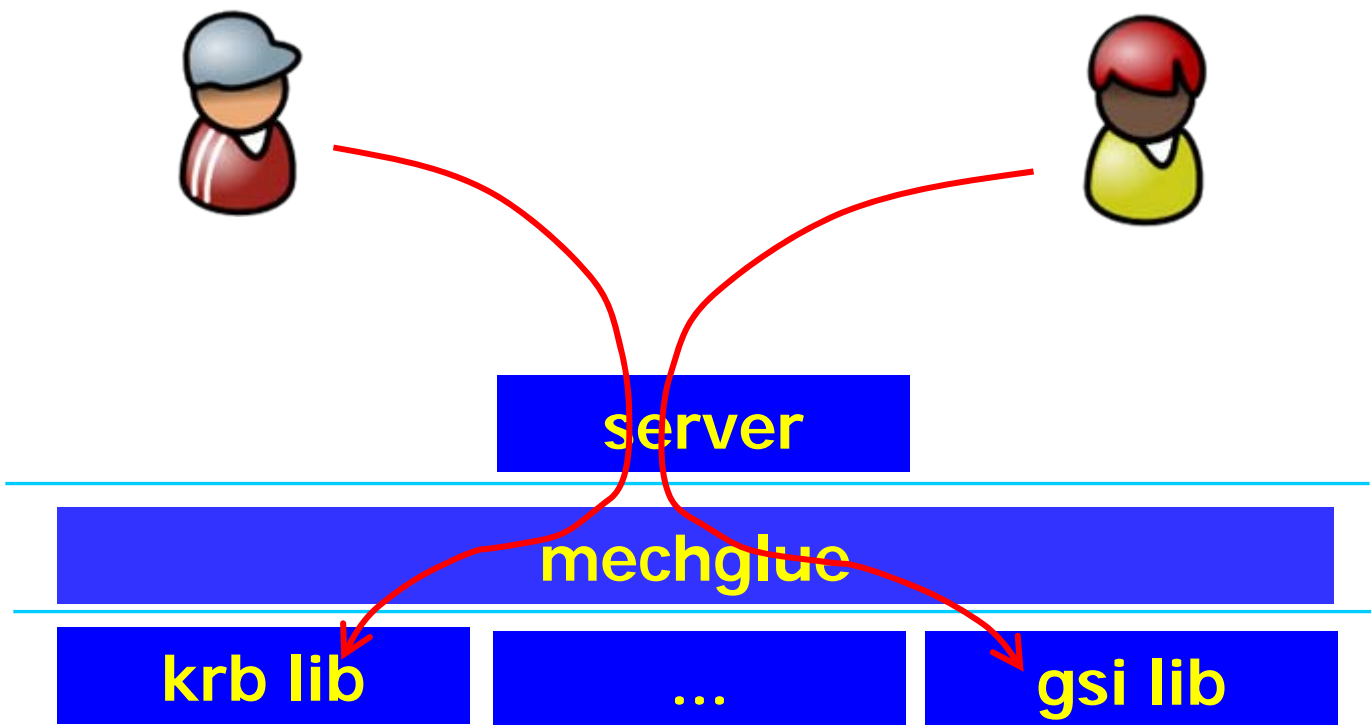
krb lib

...

gsi lib

GSS-API

GSS-API





# Mechglue and gsi-openssh

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- gsi-openssh
  - patch for OpenSSH maintained by NCSA
  - based on the Simon Wilkinson's patch
  - supports using mechglue
- Can be applied to other services too
  - a CVS server at MU



# VOMS in Kerberos

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1. retain VO information for „foreign“ users coming to a Kerberos domain
  - to set priorities on jobs etc.
2. leverage a widely used authZ solution
  - VOMS is becoming the key AuthZ cornerstone in Grids



# Embedding VOMS attributes in tickets

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- The clients use only ticket for local authentication
  - tickets contain the authorization data field
- Clients (can) present their VOMS attributes to the KDC
  - PKINIT
  - the KDC can put the VOMS certificate into TGT and all derived tickets
  - end service can search the authorization field upon verifying the ticket
- Similar to MS PAC
  - attribute service isn't co-allocated with the KDC



# Prototype implementation

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- Support in the Heimdal KDC
  - it supports proxy certificates (only RFC-compliant though)
- A simple server using the authorization field
  - experimenting with gsi-ssh and its session hooks (to be independent on the application)
- The client part remains unchanged

