

RIA-653549





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INDIGO - DataCloud

How INDIGO brokers identities and does Authentication and Authorization

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The INDIGO-DataCloud project



INDIGO-DataCloud

- An H2020 project approved in January 2015 in the EINFRA-1-2014 call
 - ▶ 11 M€
 - 30 Months (Apr. 2015 -> Sept. 2017)
- Who: 26 partners from 11 European countries
- What: develop an open source platform for computing and data targeted at multi-disciplinary scientific communities



Where: provisioned over hybrid (public and private) e-infrastructures



INDIGO objectives

- Provide seamless access to data and computing provisioned over private, public or hybrid einfrastuctures
- Leverage and extend current Cloud technologies, fill the gaps, provide tools and services to support scientists, software developers, resource providers for the efficient exploitation of computing, data and network technologies:

Better software for better science



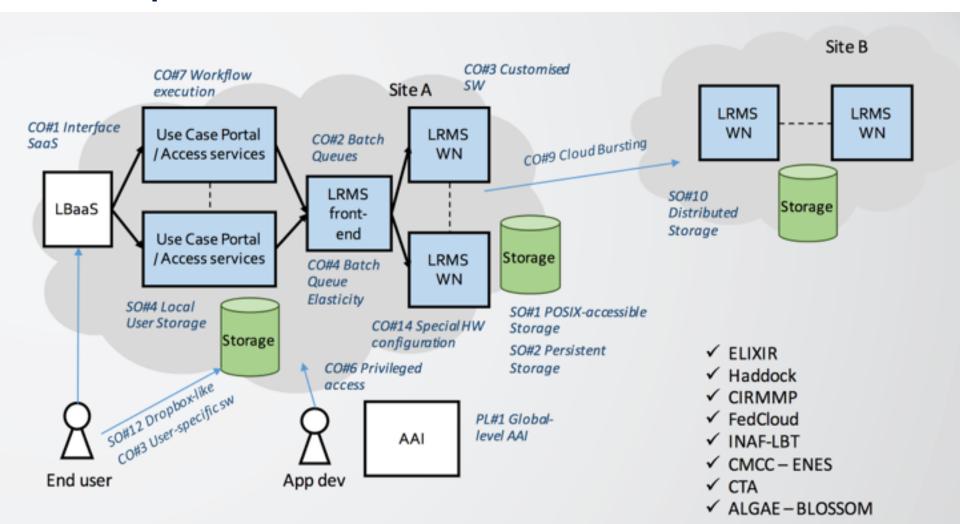
The INDIGO approach

- Based on Open Source solutions
 - widely supported by big communities
- whenever possible exploit general solutions instead of specific tools/services
 - increased sustainability
- ensure that the framework offered to final users, as well as to developers, will have a low learning curve
 - ease of adoption and integration



Example use case scenario

Computational Portal "as a service"





The INDIGO-Datacloud AAI



INDIGO AAI: main challenges

- Authentication
 - Support for federated AuthN & social logins
- Identity Harmonisation
 - Link multiple accounts to a single INDIGO identity, providing a persistent identifier orthogonal to AuthN mechanism
- Authorization
 - Orthogonal to AuthN, attributebased, dynamic
 - Consistent across heterogeneous infrastructures

- Delegation
 - Provide the ability for services to act on behalf of a user
 - Support offline access for longrunning applications
- Provisioning
 - provision/de-provision identities to services/relying resources
- Token translation
 - enable integration with services relying on heterogeneous AuthN mechanisms



Authentication/Identity





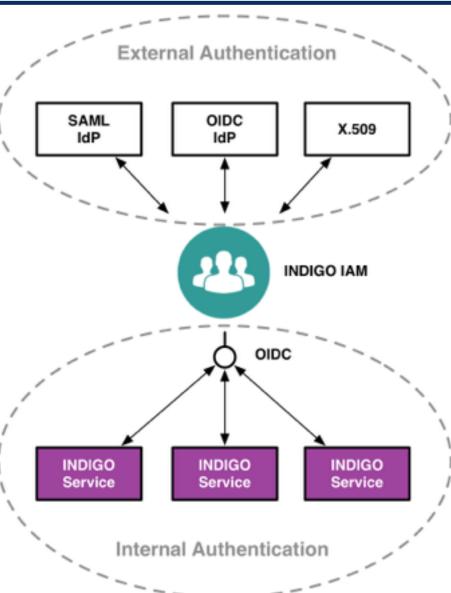
Slide courtesy of Paul Millar



Identity in INDIGO



- The INDIGO identity layer speaks OpenID-connect
- The INDIGO Identity and Access Management Service is an OIDC provider
 - Authenticates users with supported AuthN mechanism
 - SAML, X.509, OIDC
 - Provides persistent identifier and links other attributes (e.g., group membership) to the INDIGO identity
- Provides to RP access to identity information through standard OIDC interfaces



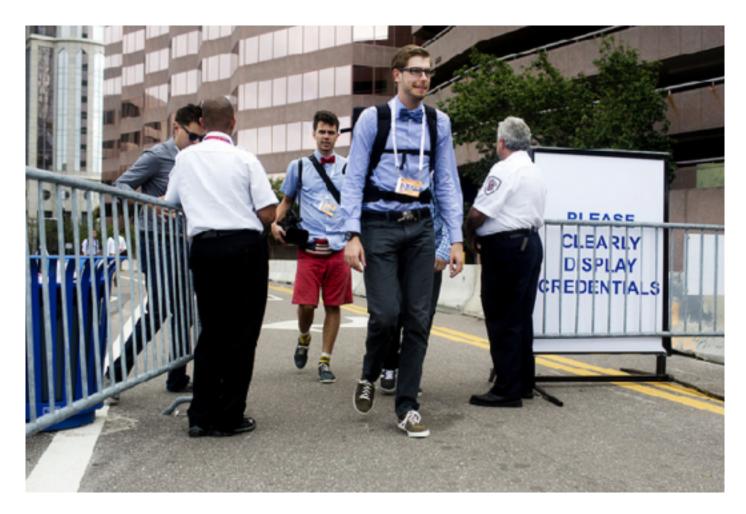


Why OpenID connect



- Standard and widely adopted in industry
 - Don't reinvent the wheel
- Reduced integration complexity in relying services
 - A lot easier than SAML
- Lots of things we need are covered and standardized
 - Dynamic Registration of clients/relying parties
 - Token revocation
 - Discovery
 - Session management
 - Distributed/Aggregated claims
- Mobile-friendly





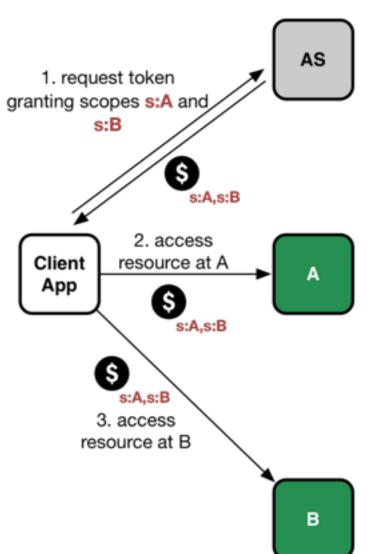
Slide courtesy of Paul Millar



OAuth2 AuthZ in INDIGO



- INDIGO services are HTTP APIs protected by an **OAuth** Authorization Service (AS)
- In order to access resources, a client needs an access token
- OAuth scopes used to
 - target the token to specific APIs/services
 - provide hints for finer grained authZ
- Identity layer provides other attributes as base for AuthZ decisions
 - e.g., group membership attributes

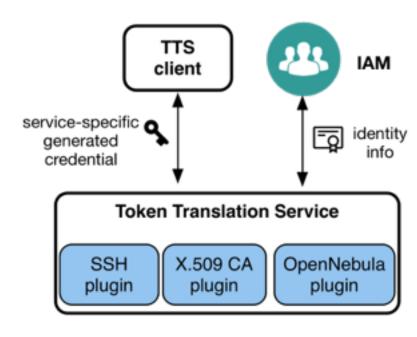




Token translation

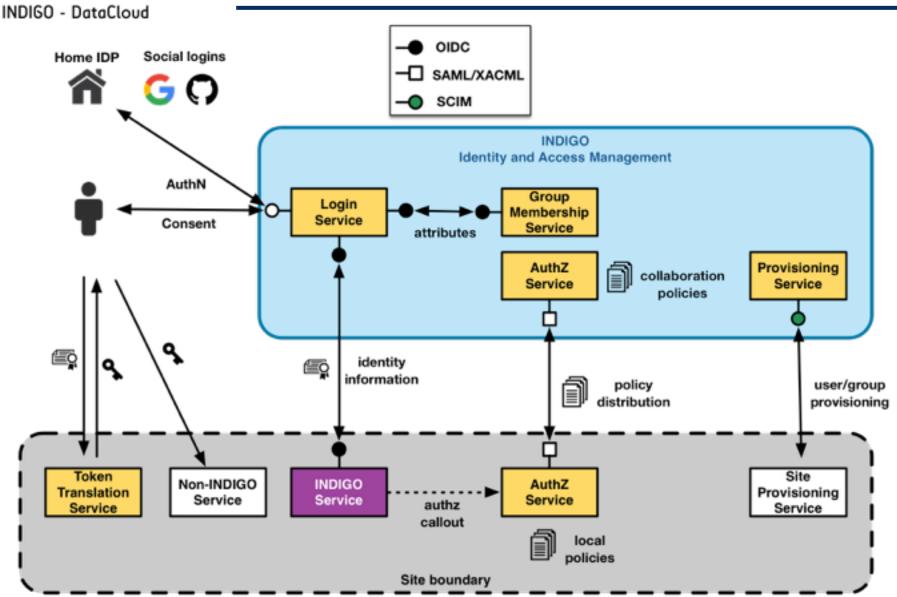
- What about integration with services that do not speak OpenIDconnect?
- The INDIGO Token TranslationService (TTS)
 - maps INDIGO identity & attributes to external service credentials
 - provides an extensible plugin-based architecture, and currently support the generation of
 - ssh keypairs
 - X.509 certificates
 - Opennebula username/password credentials

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INDIGO AAI architecture





Which in practice looks like this... (DEMOS)



Demo #1

Users can manage IAAS resources authenticating with their home IdP

Authorization takes into account groups linked to their INDIGO identity



Demo #1 setup

• IFCA Openstack has two configured projects available to users registered in the INDIGO IAM that belongs to specific groups:

User



IFCA Openstack



- vo:indigo: access to this project

 (and its subprojects) is granted to
 any member of the IAM
 Developers group
- vo:indigo:users: access to this project is granted to any member of the IAM ifca-users group
- Authorization is enforced consistently for web and command-line clients







Demo #1 setup: users

- andrea is the privileged user
 - member of the **Developers** group

- silvio is the common user
 - member of the ifca-users group

Demo # 1



Demo #1: recap

- IFCA Openstack delegates user authentication to INDIGO IAM via OpenID-connect
- INDIGO IAM authenticates user via SAML and provides identity information (including a persistent user identifier and group membership attributes) to IFCA Openstack
- Based on the group information returned by the INDIGO IAM, IFCA Openstack decides which projects a user can access
- Authorization is enforced consistently for web and command-line clients



Demo #2

Users can obtain ssh credentials on demand based on their INDIGO account attributes

Authorization takes into account groups linked to their INDIGO identity



Demo #2 setup

The INDIGO Token Translation Service (TTS) @ KIT is linked to the INDIGO IAM for user authentication/authorization

User



- 1

TTS @ KIT

Token Translation Service

- Users in the kit-ssh IAM group can request ssh keypair generation based on their IAM credentials. The generated credentials can be used to access a VM running @ KIT
- Users in the kit-x509 IAM group' can request the generation of an X.509 certificate based on their IAM credentials.







Demo #2 setup: users

- andrea is the privileged user
 - member of the kit-ssh and kit-x509 groups

- **silvio** is the unprivileged user
 - he's not a member of any group authorized by the TTS

Demo # 2



Demo #2: recap

KIT Token Translation Service (TTS) delegates user authentication to INDIGO IAM via OpenID-connect

• INDIGO IAM authenticates user via SAML or username/password and provides identity information (including a persistent user identifier and group membership attributes) to the TTS

Based on the group membership information returned by the INDIGO IAM, the TTS decides whether credentials can be generated for a user



INDIGO AAI added value

- OpenID-connect as the identity layer simplifies integration in relying services and works well with dynamic infrastructures
- OAuth as the authorization layer provides native support for delegation & offline access and is the standard for authz on HTTP APIs
- The Identity and Access Management (IAM) service
 - supports several authn mechanism (SAML, X.509, OpenID-Connect)
 - provides persistent identifier and group membership attributes to relying services via standard OpenID-connect interfaces
- The Token Translation Service (TTS) enables integration and Authn/AuthZ enforcement in services that do not speak OpenID-connect



Thanks!

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Backup slides

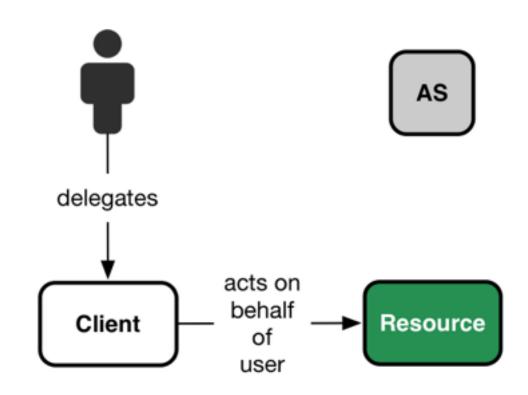


Delegation & offline access



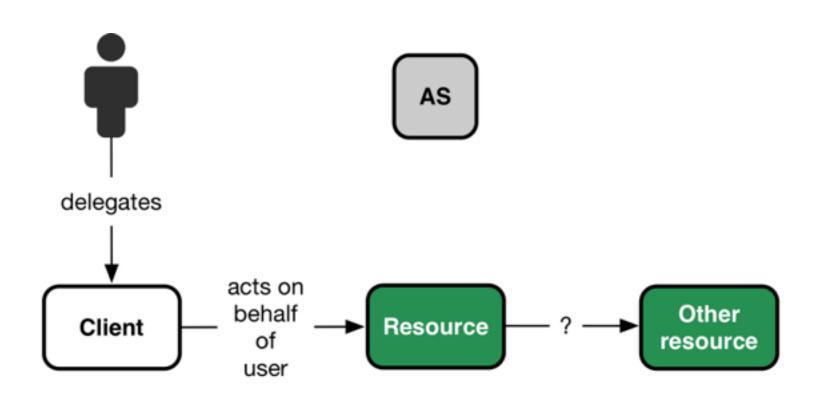


OAuth delegation





OAuth chained delegation?

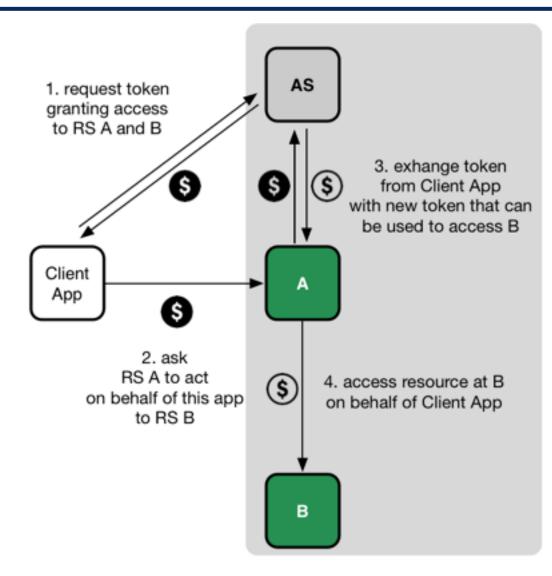




OAuth token exchange

 OAuth flow to implement chained delegation among services

- Under <u>standardization</u>
- Supports impersonation and delegation





Provisioning



- A distributed infrastructure demands and interoperable way of propagating identity and group information to all involved resources
- INDIGO AAI relies on the standard System for Crossdomain Identity Management (SCIM) v. 2.0
- Indigo IAM SCIM APIs provide means to propagate identity and group information to relying services, to implement, for instance, dynamic account creation and other resource lifecycle management at various levels of the INDIGO infrastructure depending on events related to user identity status.

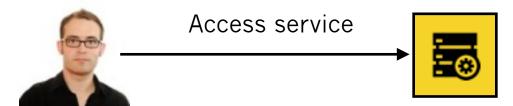


Example Authentication Flow



INDIGO AuthN flow

INDIGO Service



Marcus wants to access some service at INDIGO service



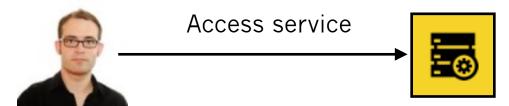
Home IdP



Indigo IAM



INDIGO Service



The INDIGO Service (IS) sees that Marcus is not authenticated, and redirects him to INDIGO IAM for authentication

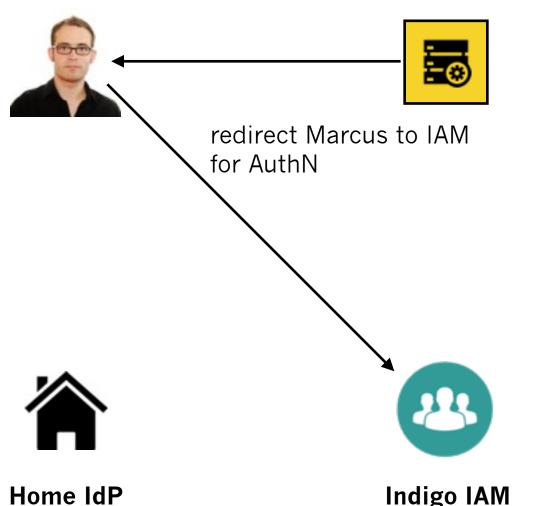


Home IdP



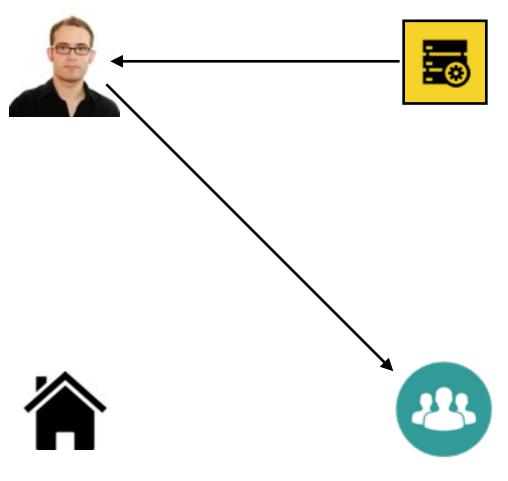


INDIGO Service





INDIGO Service



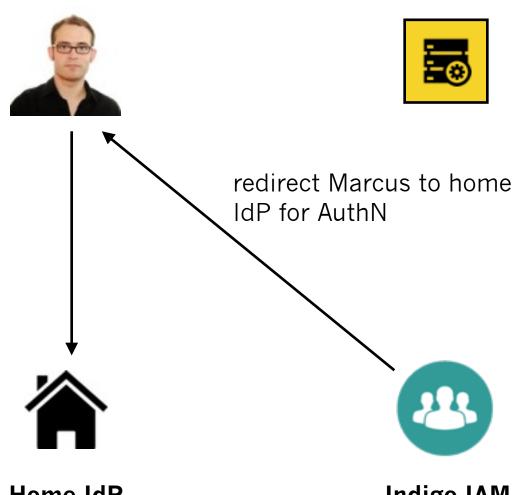
IAM lets Marcus choose how he wants to authenticate

Marcus chooses his Home IdP

Home IdP



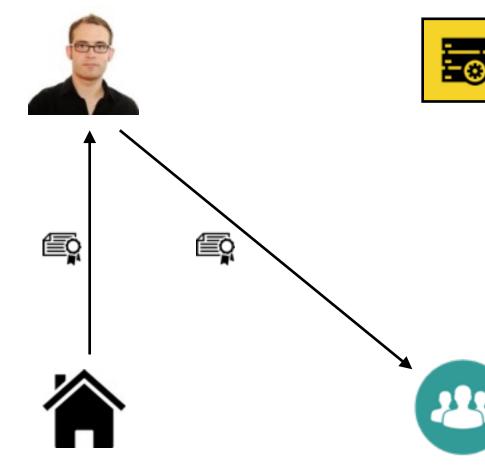
INDIGO Service



Home IdP



INDIGO Service



Home IdP authenticates Marcus and sends back a signed Authentication assertion.

This can be a SAML assertion or an OpenID connect JSON Web Token, depending on the type of the home IdP

Home IdP



INDIGO Service





IAM validates assertion. Marcus is now authenticated at IAM.

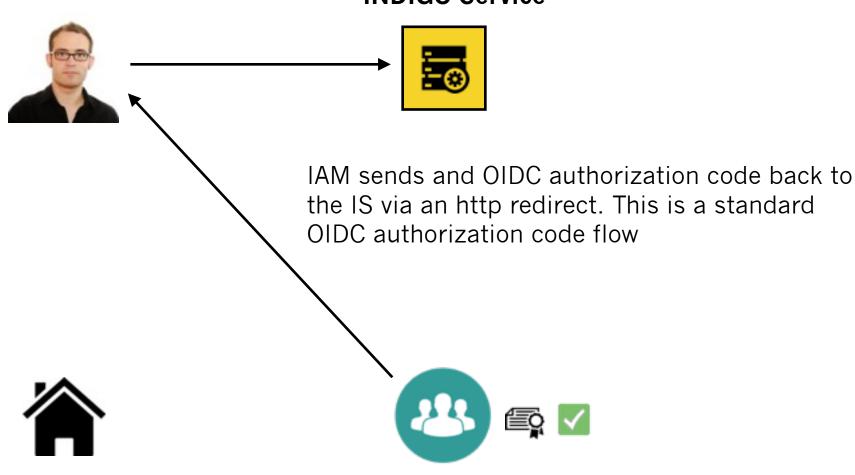


Home IdP





INDIGO Service



Home IdP



INDIGO Service





The IS
exchanges
the received
authZ code
for and OIDC
ID-token
and
access token





Home IdP





INDIGO Service











IS validates ID-Token. Marcus is now authenticated at IS



Home IdP





INDIGO Service

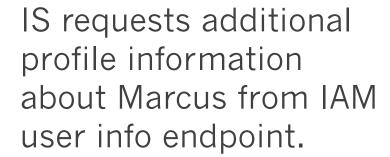














Home IdP



Indigo IAM

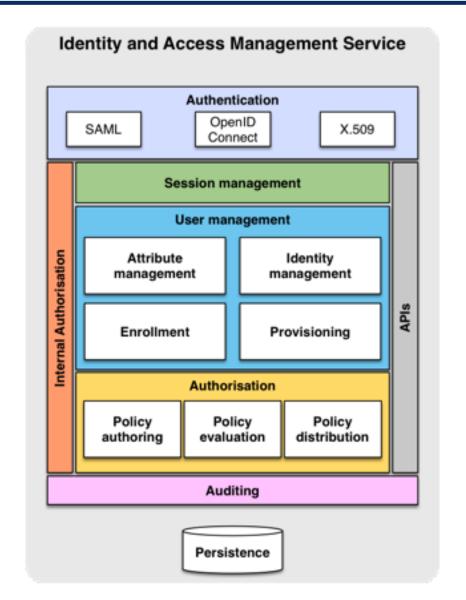


The INDIGO IAM service



IAM: Goal of the service

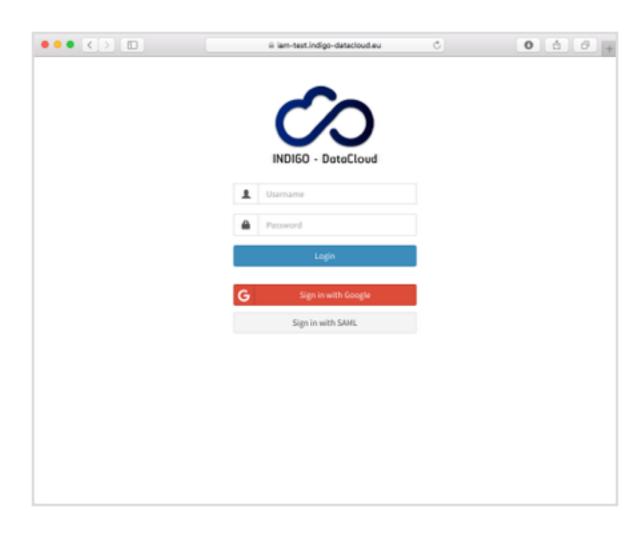
- Provide a central service that deals with
 - User authentication (supporting SAML, OIDC, X.509)
 - Identity harmonization (link heterogeneous AuthN mechanisms to a single VO identity)
 - Management of VO membership (i.e., groups and other attributes)
 - Management of registration and enrollment flows
 - Provisioning of VO structure and membership information to services
 - Management, distribution and enforcement of authorization policies





iam-test.indigo-datacloud.eu

- IAM test instance deployed
 - https://iamtest.indigodatacloud.eu
- Google AuthN supported
- EduGAIN AuthN supported
 - But your IdP must be configured to release the minimum required set of attributes



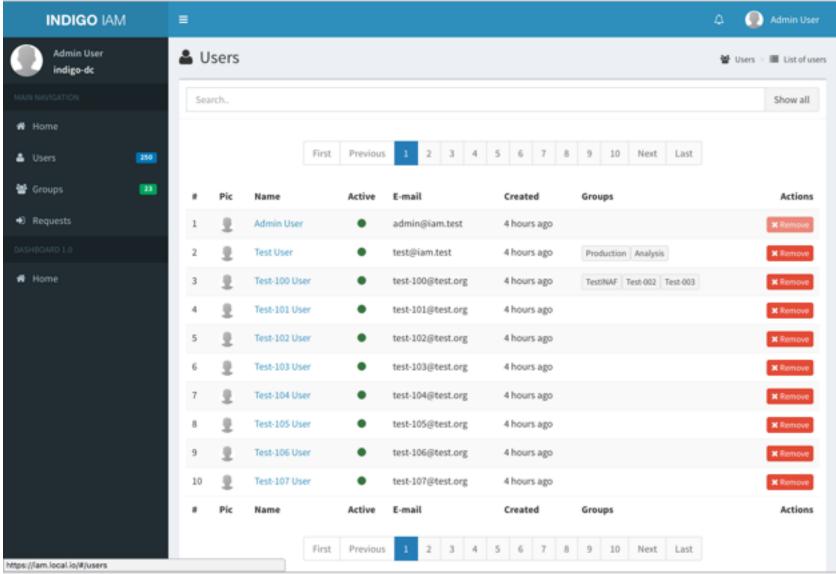


SCIM Provisioning

- Standard <u>SCIM</u> provisioning APIs
- User management
- Group management

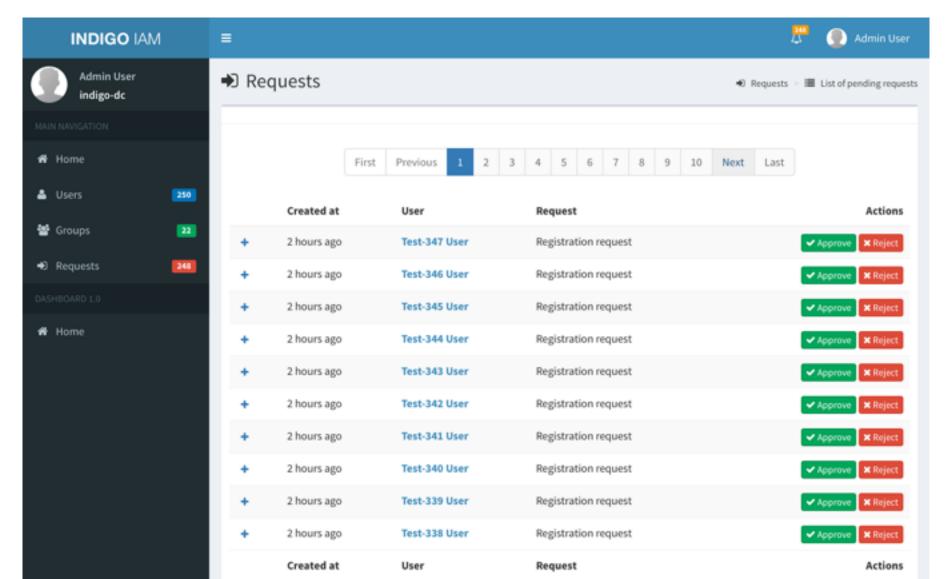


IAM Dashboard





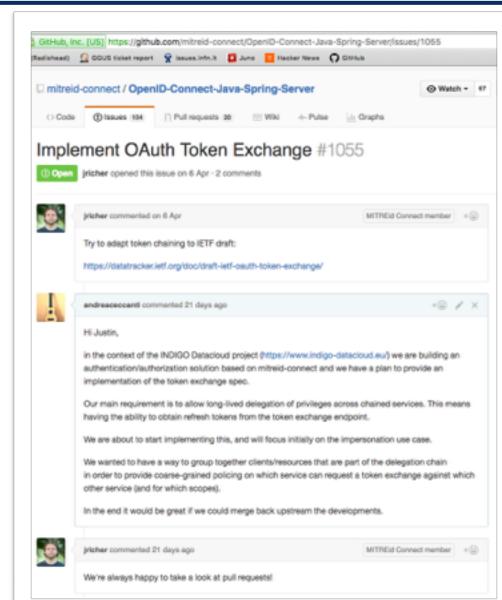
IAM Dashboard (...)





IAM OAuth token exchange

- We have implemented a first incarnation of the support for OAuth token exchange standard in the IAM by extending the MitrelD connect library to support or main chained delegation use case
 - i.e. delegate offline access to identity information across services





Contacts and resources

- The AAI-TF wiki:
 - https://project.indigo-datacloud.eu/projects/aai-taskforce/ wiki/Wiki
- The AAI-TF mailing list:
 - https://lists.indigo-datacloud.eu/sympa/lists/info/indigo-aaitf
- The AAI-TF slack room:
 - https://indigo-aai.slack.com/

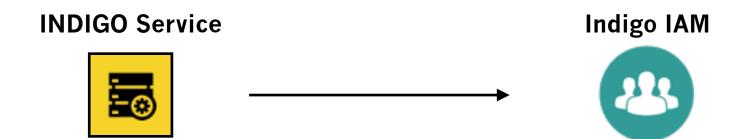


AuthN flow for services

- Sometimes services need to act on behalf of themselves, to implement behavior not linked to a specific user
 - ▶ E.g. a garbage collector service that cleans up resources for a group of users
- IAM supports the OAuth client credentials flow that is designed for this type of authentication



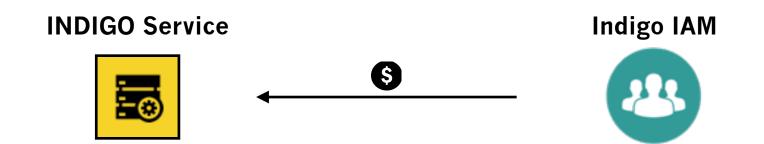
Client credentials flow



```
curl -u ${CLIENT_ID}:${CLIENT_SECRET} \
  -d grant_type=client_credentials \
  http://localhost:8080/token
```



Client credentials flow



```
"access_token": "eyJraWQiOiJyc2ExIiwiYWxnIjoiUlMyN
"token_type": "Bearer",
   "expires_in": 3599,
   "scope": "read-tasks write-tasks openid profile"
}
```



AuthN flow for CLIs

- IAM supports the OAuth Resource owner password credentials flow
- A registered client that has such flow enabled can request a token directly form the IAM and then use the token to act on behalf of the user



Scope-based Authorization flow



- Each service registers the supported scopes when it registers at the authorization server (AS)
- The AS maintains policies that determine which client is authorized to request a given scope
- The request for a given scope is authorized by the user through the OAuth consent mechanism
 - but is possible to define trusted, whitelisted client services for which user consent is not requested
- Authorization is enforced at the target service considering scopes and other relevant information





Access SG



Science Gateway

Indigo IAM



Registered Scopes



js:submit_job
js:cancel_job



ss:read ss:write



Job Scheduler





Indigo IAM



Registered Scopes



js:submit_job
js:cancel_job



ss:read ss:write

Redirect for AuthN & consent



Job Scheduler

SG

Science Gateway





Indigo IAM

Registered Scopes



Authorization requested

Scientific Gateway would like to:

Redirect for AuthN & consen

know your identity submit jobs on JS on your behalf read files from SS on your behalf write files on SS on your behalf

Deny

Authorize

js:submit_job
js:cancel_job

ss:read
ss:write

SG

Science Gateway





Indigo IAM



Registered Scopes



js:submit_job
js:cancel_job



ss:read ss:write



•

Returned id token & access token



Job Scheduler



Science Gateway







Indigo IAM



Registered Scopes



js:submit_job
js:cancel_job



ss:read ss:write





Job Scheduler



Science Gateway







Indigo IAM



Registered Scopes



js:submit_job
js:cancel_job



ss:read
ss:write





Job Scheduler

Job scheduling is authorized by the js:submit_job scope



Science Gateway







Indigo IAM



Registered Scopes



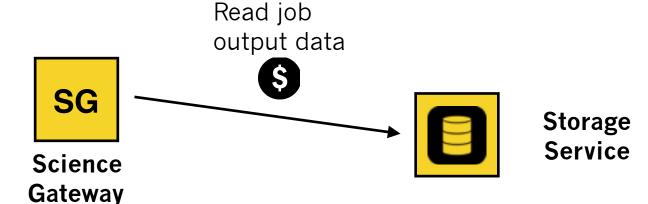
js:submit_job
js:cancel_job



ss:read ss:write



Job Scheduler







Science

Gateway

Indigo IAM



Registered Scopes



js:submit_job
js:cancel_job



ss:read ss:write



Job Scheduler

Read job output data

SG

Data access is authorized by the ss:read scope



Fine-grained authorization

- OAuth scope-based AuthZ provides a first coarse grained authorization step
- Finer-grained authorization can be implemented at services on top of this step taking into account
 - User identity attributes
 - Service authorization policies
 - Collaboration/VO policies
- Consistent authorization across services is enabled by callouts to the Argus authorization service



Fine-grained authorization

