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Requirements

- Every NSA must be able to trace back a NSI request to the originating NSA
- It must be possible to identify the originating user of a NSI request
 - This implies that every uRA must authenticate its users
- Attributes needed by any NSA to perform authorization must be transported transparently through the control plane
- Any NSA is allowed to add (additional) authorization attributes to a message
- Every subsequent message after the initial reserve that can change the state of a reservation must be authorized



connectionTrace

- Every entry contains the NSA ID
- Every entry, except the first entry for the uRA, contains the connection ID local to that NSA
- Every entry has an order attribute starting with 0 and monotonically increasing by 1



Authorization domains

- To group security attributes per authorization domain
- A authorization domain can be any (existing) authentication/ authorization infrastructure that is used by a NSA to perform (part of) its authorization (e.g. GSI, SURFconext, etc.)
- Every NSA can easily select the security attributes that apply to him



userID

- userID is a mandatory security attribute
- It contains the authenticated identity of the originating user and stored in the message header by the uRA
- Any NSA along the control plane path of the message is allowed to replace the userID and will thereby take all responsibility for that request from there on



Authorization attributes

 All other authorization attributes, possibly grouped by authorization domain, are just added to the message header



Subsequent message authorization

- Every message after the initial reserve request that can change the state of a reservation must be authorized, for NSI CS 2.0 that are:
 - reserve, reserveCommit, reserveAbort, provision, release, terminate
- Every other message may be authorized, for NSI CS 2.0 that are:
 - querySummary, queryRecursive, querySummarySync, queryNotification, queryNotificationSync, queryResult, queryResultSync
- Simplest form of authorization of messages after the initial reserve request is to only allow userID as found in the initial reserve request to change the state of a reservation
- Local policies may always override message authorization, for example to allow a local NOC engineer to terminate a reservation





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