

Providing Secure Coordinated Access to Grid Services

David Chadwick, Linying Su,
Romain Laborde

University of Kent

d.w.chadwick@kent.ac.uk

Contents

- Motivation/Problem Statement
- The Conceptual Solution in Brief
- Technical Details
- Current Implementation
- Future Implementation Suggestion

Motivation/Problem Statement

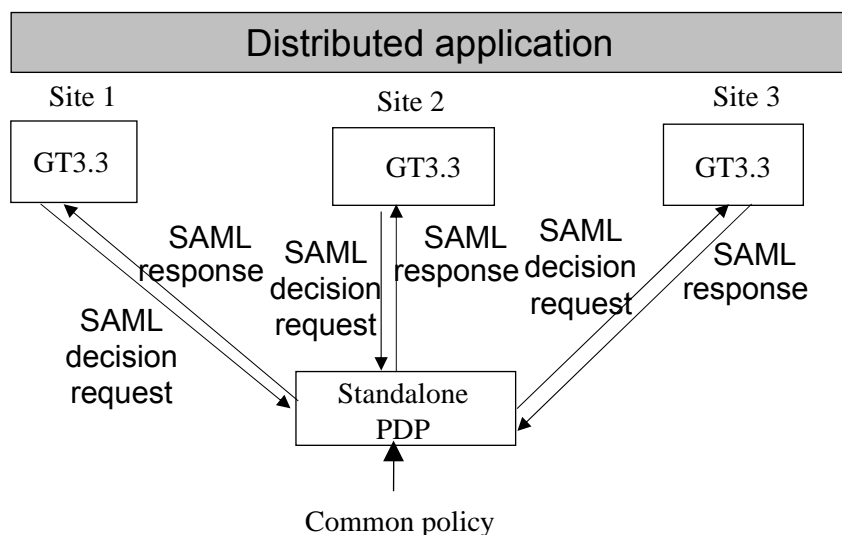
- Sometimes one access control decision depends upon prior decisions
 - E.g. You can only draw £250 from ATM machines in a day
 - E.g. You are only entitled to use 5GB memory per grid job
- Decision may depend upon previous decisions at the same or different resources in the distributed system
- Relatively easy to solve if only one PDP is involved
 - Have a stateful PDP
 - Already implemented in Globus Toolkit, from v3.3 onwards using GGF Specification “Use of SAML for OGSi Authorization”

MGC 2006

© 2006 University of Kent

3

Current Implementation



MGC 2006

© 2006 University of Kent

4

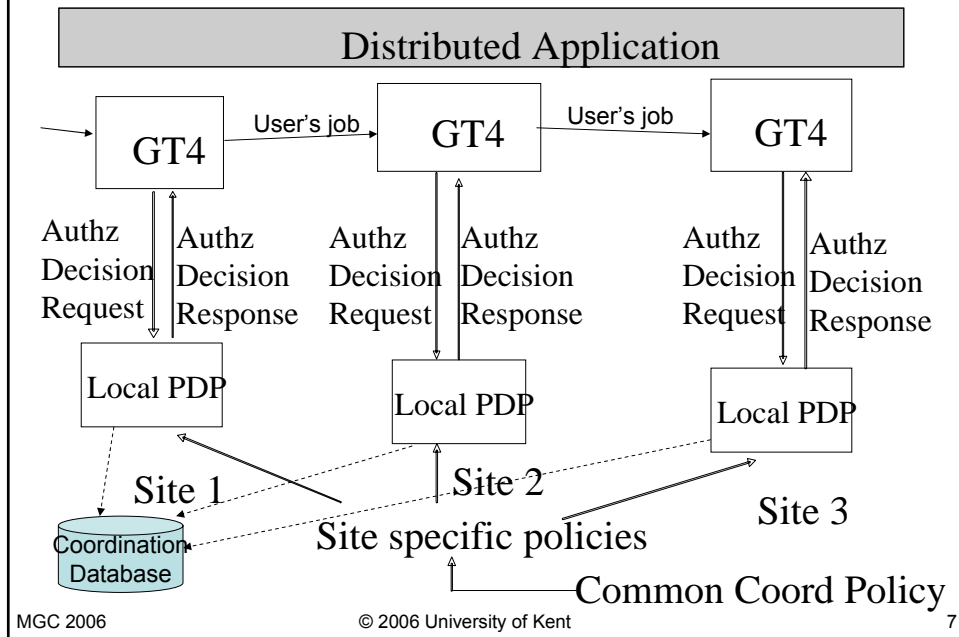
Disadvantages of Current Solution

- Requires a stateful PDP, but most PDPs today are stateless
- In many VOs and grids there are multiple PDPs
 - So we need to share state information between them all
- Conclusion. We would like to provide a stateless solution for both single and multiple PDP systems

Conceptual Solution in Brief

- Store state information in coordination attributes of a coordination object
- Introduce a coordination policy for the distributed application (as part of the access control policy)
 - Access control decisions depend upon values of these coordination attributes [as well as subject, resource, action and environmental attributes]
 - Obligations are used to update these coordination attributes
- Specify how to refine the coordination policy for each resource when multiple PDPs are involved
- Implement coordination object and attributes in a database grid service (DB provides stable storage, fast lookup, distribution, replication etc.)

Conceptual Solution



When is Coordination Required?

- Policy constraints are normally placed on Subject attributes, Action attributes, Resource attributes and/or Environmental attributes. E.g.
 - only Fred or Mary but not both (subject con)
 - cannot create an exam paper and answer it....(action con)
 - use more than 10GB of memory in total in the grid...(resource con)
 - If you enter before 9am you cannot stay after 3pm.... (environment con)
- If any access control decision will produce state changes in the history of these attributes (known as *Retained Access control Decision Information* in ISO 10181-4) which will affect future access control decision, then coordination between the access control decisions is required.

The Coordination Object

- A persistent and stateful object holding multiple attributes about the subject, resource, action and environmental state
 - Similar to environmental object and environmental attributes
 - The difference is that the PDP only needs to read environmental attributes but needs to read and update coordination attributes
- Coordination object may be distributed or centralised, replicated or single copy, but this is irrelevant from an access control and policy perspective (its an implementation issue)
- PDP does not need to know semantics of coordination attributes, just how to compare them
 - PDP does not know semantics of any of the attributes (subject, resource, action or environmental)

MGC 2006

© 2006 University of Kent

9

Notation for Coordination Attributes

- Notation
 - att(O) means attribute of object O
 - E.g. role(S) means role of subject, date(E) means current date
- We add constraining dimensions for subject, action, resource and environment to coordination object (C)
- att[SubDim, ResDim, ActDim, EnvDim](C)
 - E.g. usage (C)
 - means coordinate usage for all subjects accessing all resources for all actions over all environments
 - E.g. usage[{date(E)}](C)
 - means coordinate usage on each date for all actions by all subjects accessing all resources
 - E.g. usage[{birthDate(S), lastName(S), firstName(S)}, {date(E)}](C)
 - means coordinate usage on each date by subjects identified by their first name, last name and date of birth for all actions on all resources

MGC 2006

© 2006 University of Kent

10

Access Control Policies with Coordination

- Simply include the coordination attributes into logical expressions of access control policies
 - E.g. users, identified by their userIDs, cannot use more than 3GB of store each
 - $\text{type}(R)=\text{storage} \wedge \text{type}(A)=\text{use} \wedge (\text{amount}(A)+\text{storeUsage}\{\text{userID}(S)\})(C)\leq 3)$
- Pass coordination attributes to PDP along with the subject, action, resource and environmental attributes. PDP does not understand semantics of any attributes or the syntax of their names. Its just a string name.

Updating Coordination Attributes

- We add obligations to the policy that tell the PEP what actions it must undertake when a coordinated action is granted
- We have a single parameter, Chronicle, that tells the PEP when to perform the obligation (either before, simultaneously with or after the user's action is enforced) at the choice of the policy writer

Implications of Chronicle parameter

- *Before* means that a *denied access* is possible if the original access fails
- *After* means that a *lost access* is possible if the coordination update fails, but preferable for some applications such as ATM withdrawals
- *With* is the most accurate, but it depends upon the PEP's capabilities for supporting transactions and two phase commit, and is impractical for grid jobs that last for hours
- Note. XACML does not have the Chronicle concept, and *With* is implied for all obligations

Coordination Database

- Implemented in a MySQL database
- Each coordination attribute becomes one table of size $(|SubDim| + |ResDim| + |ActDim| + |EnvDim| + 1) \times N$
Where N is the no of rows \equiv no of different accesses
- E.g. The coordination table (called balance) for $balance(C\{userID(S)\})$ after 2 user accesses

userID(S)	value
CN=fred,O=kent,C=uk	0.5
CN=mary,O=huhhot,C=cn	1

Looking up the Coordination Data

- Assume a subject (id = X) wants to access a file (mode = M, fileName = F) on a resource (id = Y), with restrictions on numberOfAccesses per subject per access mode per file per resource per day
- The current value of the numberOfAccesses may be located from table T (=numberOfAccessess table) by the following SQL command: SELECT value FROM T WHERE id(S)=X AND id(R)=Y AND mode(A)=M AND fileName(A)=F AND date(E)=<today's date>

MGC 2006

© 2006 University of Kent

15

Coordination Database Service

- Supports 7 methods
- checkWS - checks if the service is available or not
- getCoordAttrVal - returns the value of a coordination attribute
 - If no value currently exists the service creates a new one initialized with a value specified in the coordination object database schema
- setCoordAttrVal - sets the value of a coordination attribute
- isCoordAttr - queries if a coordination attribute of this name exists in the coordination database
- getAttributeDefinition returns an XML element which contains the definition of the coordination attribute including the attributes that are embedded in its name
- lockCoordAttrs – read or write locks multiple attributes in the database
- unlockCoordAttrs - removes all the locks in the database held by the current thread

MGC 2006

© 2006 University of Kent

16

Knowing which Attribute Values are needed by the PDP

- Three possible choices (at least)
- Configure PEP with the list of attributes needed by the PDP for this application and policy (implemented by GT4)
- PEP calls a getAttributes method on PDP at initialisation, which returns the set of attributes needed by the current policy (our choice)
- PDP returns the set of attributes needed by the current authorisation decision request (adopted by XACML)

MGC 2006

© 2006 University of Kent

17

Securing Access to Coordination Database Service

- Make it a grid service, and use Grid Security Infrastructure to protect requests and responses
- Control access to DB service by having its own standard RBAC PDP
 - Only role Coordinator has read and write access to the coordination database service
 - Allocate role of Coordinator to PEPs of Application Grid Services

MGC 2006

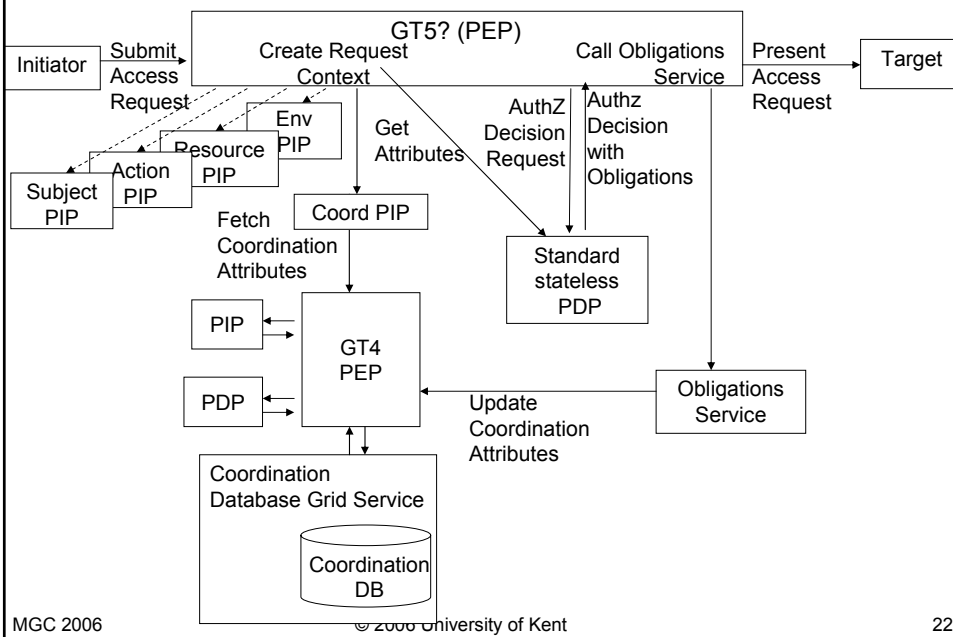
© 2006 University of Kent

18

Limitation of Current Implementation

- Only supports Chronicle=Before
- Can be resolved by more tightly integrating coordination into GT4
 - Call Coordination PIP directly from GT4 PEP
 - Add support for obligations to GT4 PEP

Future Integrated System



Any Questions?

- ??????????????????????
????????????????????????
????????????????????????
????????????????????????
???????
- 