



Serving a variety of users with differentiated security levels

evolving the VO Portal Policy

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e-infrastructure



www.egi.eu EGI-InSPIRE RI-261323



Distributed Trust

It's all about risk



Requirements to ponder

Privacy and data protection

- important 'unalienable right' for research
- correlation of PII among service providers could allow profiling
- exchange of PII often fraught with issues

Regulatory compliance

need to know who you let in beforehand

Incident Response

- long-term* traceable
- independent from short-lived community
- must be revocable
- correlate with other information sources
- banning and containment handle



Access Control Attribute handle

- unique binding
- never re-assigned



Measurement and Accounting

- publication metrics
- usage metering, billing
- auditing and compliance monitoring



commensurate to their risk level



Risk



'risk envelope'

Subject (ID/LoA) based



- Defined identity assurance level
- Includes Community-given LoA
- For given actions, resources, and acceptable residual risk, required ID assurance is a given

Action (app) based

- More constraint actions can lower need for identity LoA
- (J)SPG VO Portal policy does that: 4 levels of actions

Resource (value) based

e.g. access to wireless network does not pose huge risks, so can live with a lower identity LoA (eduroam)









Determine the risk envelope

What are you willing to accept

- Cost of monitoring to assess/retain systems integrity
- Cost of recovery in case of incidents (time, money, consultancy costs)
- Benefits of having more (paying) users
- Benefits of appearing 'low-barrier'

Considerations

Your 'outside' risk envelope should stay the same –
determined by local regulation,
by the AUPs of your network peers,
and by your (media) exposure and reputation status



Within the 'usual' envelope

VO portal policy

https://documents.egi.eu/document/80

- off-set lower (identity) assurance by limiting actions
- differentiates levels of 'impact' on the infrastructure
- Aims to retain critical traceability elements across all service and sites – incidents must not be allowed to flow from low impact > high impact services
- Mixing risk levels in the same system (e.g. in a single batch compute cluster, shared storage): not a good idea!



Service stratification

1. Web Rendering ("Closed Self-Contained Simple One-Click") use a Robot certificate, but no identification of end user. Portal must keep list of source IPs Infrastructure use must be stateless and rate-limited

2. Parameter sweeping

User provide verified email address or pseudonym (must be human) Robot cert for portal or user's real credential Infrastructure use rate limited and stateless (copy data back to portal)

3. Data Processing portals

Identified users (well-verified email address, known domains) or better ... e.g. anyone with an IdP in eduGAIN, or people 'known' to the service Portal may use robot or user credential Use rate-limited, and store output only in pre-agreed locations on the infrastructure

4. Job Management portals

use strong named user credentials via, e.g. SLCS, MICS (TCS), Classic

7



Current VO Portal Service

Portal Classes today in DocID#80

Portal Class	Executable	Parameters	Input
Simple one-click	provided by portal	provided by portal	provided by portal
Parameter	provided by portal	chosen from enumerable and limited set	chosen from repository vetted by the portal
Data processing	provided by portal	chosen from enumerable and limited set	provided by user (and output to designated resources)
Job management	provided by user	provided by user	provided by user



Next steps

We need to evolve the VO portal policy

- It's not actually about portals, but about services
- The classification per risk provides a starting point
- Outside the current risk envelope there is a wider world
 - but these should not be mixed inadvertently to prevent incidents from spreading like worms
- The aim to have available, useful services!
 - So Keep a close watch on traceability
 - or you will not know what bit you... and worse it makes consistent recovery impossible