

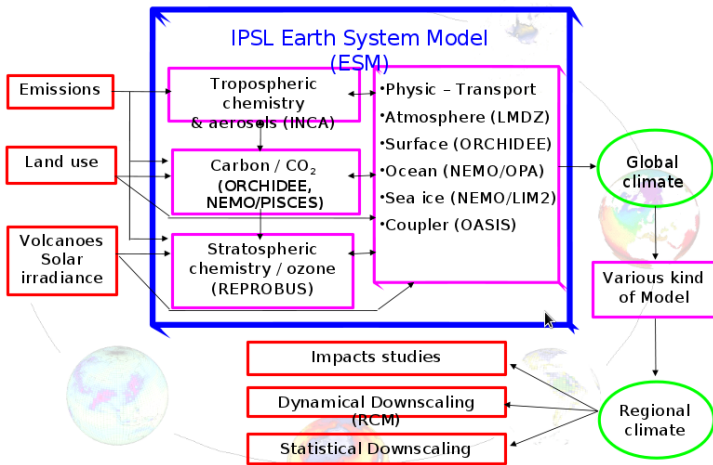
Earth System Grid and EGI interoperability

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- Problem statement
- Climate model data
- Earth System Grid Federation (ESGF)
- ESGF security model
- ESGF and EGI security models comparison
- Solutions

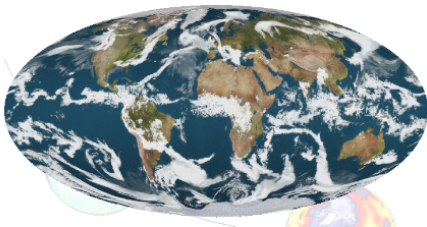
- EGI users need access to climate data
- Possible using two X509 certificates
- Not possible using only one certificate
- Makes data management difficult for end-users
- Hard-coded password / short-lived ESGF certificate





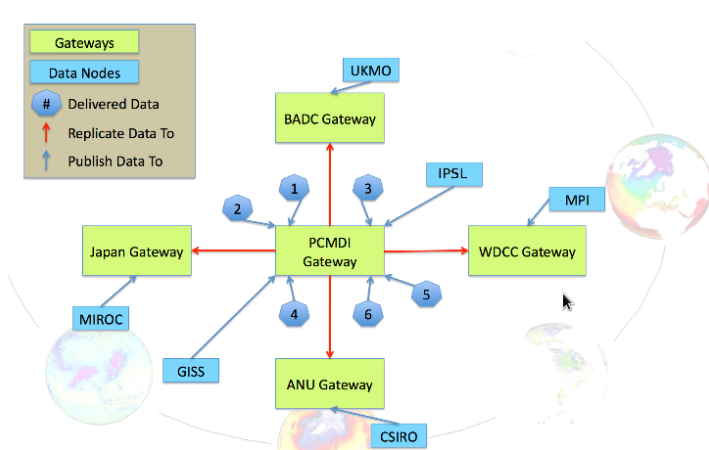
CMIP5 global data amount

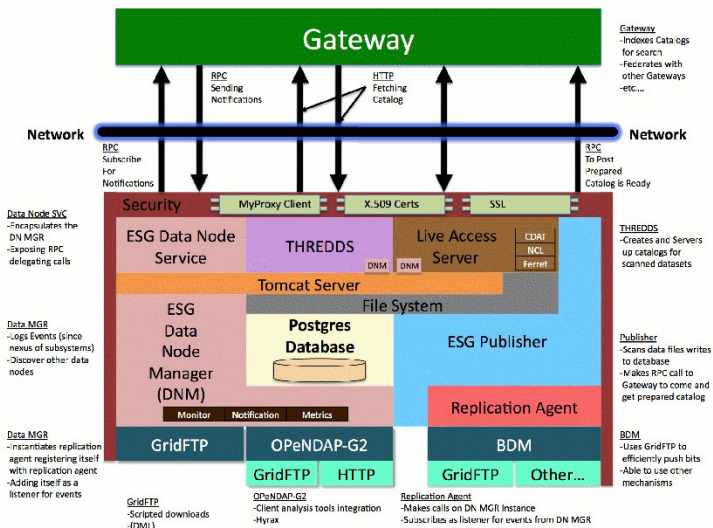
- Raw Data amount lower bound → **565 TB**
- Raw Data amount higher bound → **1000 TB**
- CMIP5 Distribution (50%) → **280-500 TB**
- Global Storage (Raw+Distributed) → **800-1500 TB**



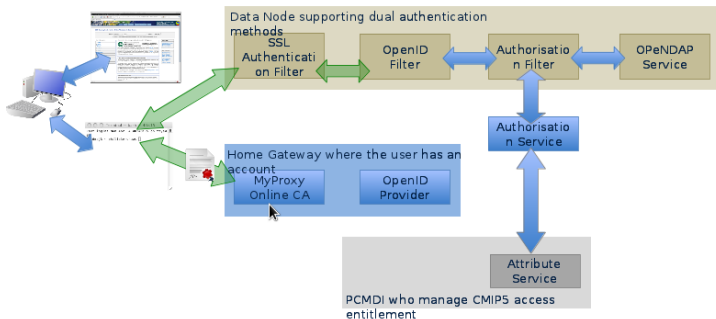
LMDz 0.5° (50 Km)

- ESGF is an international collaboration providing access to CMIP5 data
- The ESGF software stack has been deployed at a number of sites around the world
- Datanode and Gateway
- HTTP, OpenDAP, GridFTP
- Thredd catalog



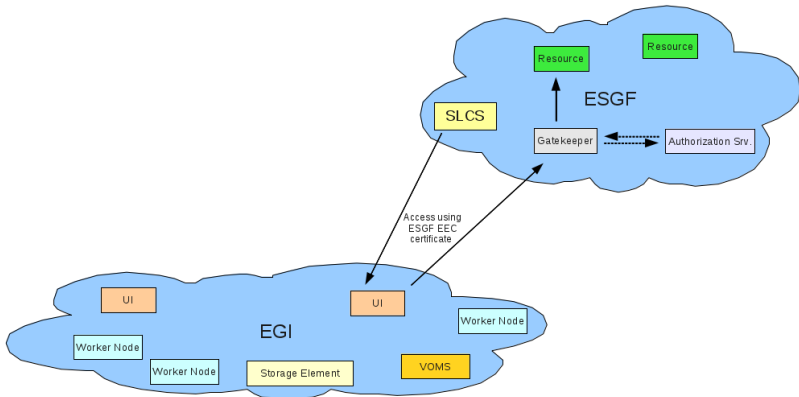


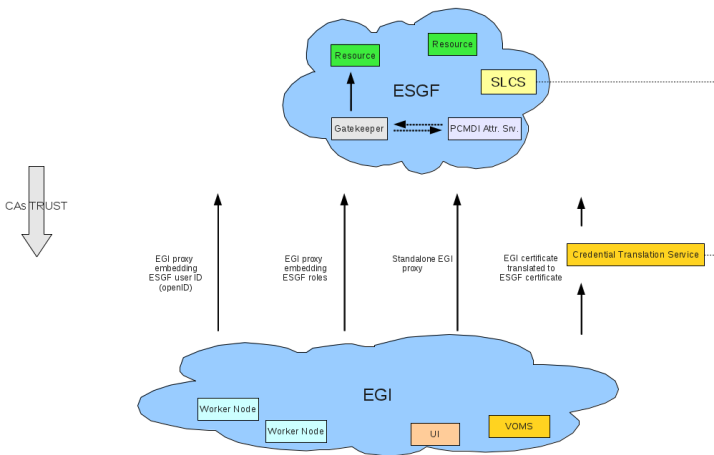
- Use a federated identity management system which is based on OpenID and PKI
- Attributes services
- PCMDI
- CMIP5-RESEARCH role
- Short-lived EEC
- No support for Proxy certificates
- Dual authentication mechanism link to the same credential



- ESR VO
- VOMS database
- Long-lived EEC
- Proxy certificates

	E GI	E SGF
PKI / X509 architecture	yes	yes
User identifier	Certificate DN	<u>OpenID</u>
Certificate DN sample	O=GRID-FR, C=FR, O=IPSL, CN=Foo Bar	O=Grid, OU=GlobusTest, OU= <u>simpleCA-pcm di3.llnl.gov</u> , CN= <u>https://pcm di3.llnl.gov/esgcert/myopenid/bar</u>
Proxy certificate support	yes	no
<u>CAs</u> accreditation	IGTF	none
<u>CAs</u> list	<u>http://repository.egi.eu/sw/production/cas/1/current</u>	<u>http://esgf.org/esg-certs/#ESG_Federation_Trust_Roots</u>
Attributes propagation mechanism	PUSH	PUSH and PULL





Preliminary steps (to be done only once):

- EGI user registers in ESGF (create an OpenID account)
- EGI user registers in STS and set up the mapping for his two accounts (with both sets of credentials)

Authentication and authorisation steps:

- EGI user creates proxy using voms-proxy-init
- EGI user connects to the ESGF STS
- STS authenticates the user using the EGI proxy

- STS maps the EGI DN to ESGF OpenID
- STS creates an ESGF EEC
- STS send back the ESGF EEC
- EGI user connects with ESGF EEC to the ESGF data service
- ESGF gatekeeper allows or deny access to EGI user based on the ESGF EEC

Pros

- Remove need for ESGF to hold EGI trust roots
- Preserve separation between domains

Preliminary steps:

- EGI ESR VO is accredited to grant ESGF roles to ESR VO user
- An Attribute Service is set up at ESR VO (for ESR VO governed CMIP5 attributes)
- EGI user *explicitly* sign up to the CMIP5 usage policy during the ESR VO registration procedure

Authentication and authorisation steps:

- EGI user requests ESGF data using the EGI proxy
- the ESGF authorisation service retrieves authorisation roles from the ESR VO attribute service using EGI proxy
- ESGF authorisation service allows or deny access

Pros

- EGI user do not need to create an OpenID account

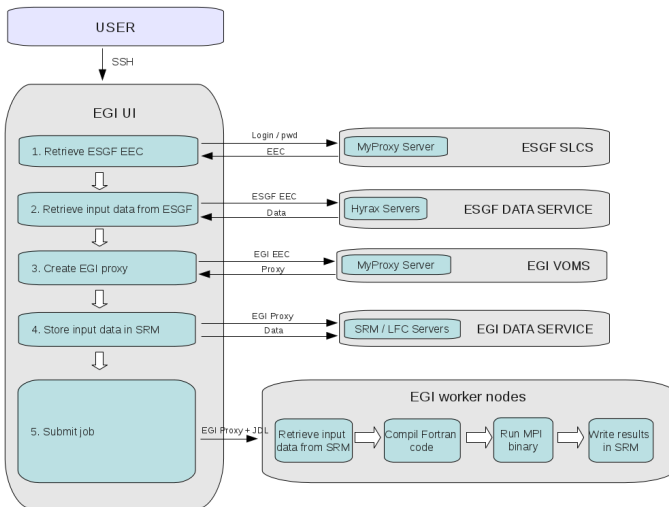
Changes in ESGF

- EGI CAs must be trusted by ESGF
- ESGF access control middleware must be modified, because ESGF currently expects an OpenID
- Support for Proxy certificates is also needed

Changes In EGI

- ESR VO needs some means to register users where the user *explicitly* signs up to the CMIP5 usage policy.
- A SAML Attribute Service must run in conjunction with the ESR VO, so the ESGF access control could pull attributes from this service.

- Application that needs access to ESGF CMIP5 data to study extreme events has been deployed on EGI
- Fortran parallel code (MPI)
- Already running in ESR VO (using SRM/LFC as intermediate storage area)



A workshop on Federated Identity Systems for Scientific Collaborations has been scheduled for the 2-3 November 2011. The event will be hosted by STFC at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in the UK.
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/129364>

To be continued...

Thank you