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IRIS Identity and Access Management

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If the goals of IRIS IAM are

- Let users authenticate with existing IdPs
 - Particularly home organisation
- Proxy users' existing credentials through to all services
- Harmonise attributes and LoA
- Single account management for user and infrastructure for all services
- Single point of attribute management
- User friendly
- Everything is secure
- Good performance and scalability
- Everything standards compliant and interoperable

... then what is missing?

Authenticate to all services

- IRIS IAM gives access to IRIS cloud
- Not to DiRAC
 - This is D-FED: trialled at Cambridge (Matt R-B) and Durham (Alastair B)
- Not to GridPP?

Use existing IdPs

- Relatively easy to add new IdP to Indigo-IAM
 - Traditionally the problem is with orgs not in eduGAIN
- Need to pass user attributes through
 - Do services see enough attributes from community IdPs?
- What about low assurance IdPs?
- What about MFA support?

Assurance Levels

- Controlling a telescope remotely is not the same as editing a wiki
- Increasingly hostile online environment
 - Protect infrastructure/reputation against bad people
 - What protection do we have against compromised credentials?

Proxy credentials through

- Indigo IAM supports only OIDC, acting as the OP
- For services that need SAML, Satosa is needed
 - Or use EGI CheckIn
 - Or EUDAT B2ACCESS
 - Or keycloak
- Need delegated credentials
- We can generate X.509 certificates on demand
 - Useful as delegated credentials
 - Users need not know they have them

High Availability IAM

- Goal: set up HA IAM with single access endpoint
- Use technologies developed by EOSC Future for RCauth
 - Three sites host peer Indigo IAM instances
 - Sites synchronise state with Galera over private VPNs
 - HA is achieved through HA Proxies
 - Single access endpoint is achieved with ANYCAST
 - Or alternatively using DNS failover (Särimner by SUNET)
- Needs two other sites (Glasgow, Cambridge)
 - Each site is a full, live peer – no single point of failure anywhere
 - Needs BGP which is the blocking and delated ar RAL

User Friendly

- IRIS IAM asks for password on the front page
 - Password should only be used for users with no usable IdP
 - Or for low assurance accounts for testing
- IdP discovery has too many options
 - Though the proxy will remember the most recent selection
 - Potentially multiple redirects
- Notify user of session expiry
- Different logins **SHOULD** lead to the same accounts
 - E.g. SAFE => DiRAC vs SAFE => IRIS-IAM => DiRAC

Usability appint (standards and interop)

- Née AARC(2) JRA1, appint provides a means for community techies to define protocols
- Proposals are reviewed by AEGIS
 - Which has representatives from infrared
- How to express community membership/roles
- How a service can provide hints to a proxy
 - Narrowing IdP selection
 - Service AUPs
- Emerging standards still need implementation



Token-based access

- Need delegated credential
 - Allow jobs to act with user's (possibly restricted) abilities
- Need renewal for long-running jobs
 - We can issue refresh tokens
 - But who (what) renews access tokens?
 - Same problem as renewing GSI credentials via MyProxy
 - Except that GSI proxies live much longer (typ 10^6s) than tokens (typ $10^4 - 10^5s$)

Token-based access - PAM

- PAM module should cache login locally (on client side)
 - Can the client save a token into the user's (local) workspace?
 - (There is also KIT's OIDC agent)
- Allow forwarding credentials?
 - Can the module save a token into the user's (remote) workspace?
 - Different from login token as scope is probably different
 - The user would need to authorise tokens twice...?!
 - (Note the sshd is the OIDC *client*)
- We could do all of the above with MEG in NGS
 - MEG = MyProxy-Enhanced GSISSH
 - Kerberos can do it too
 - ssh keys/agent mostly do the same though forwarding is limited to ssh (and the user cannot close their session)

Community AAI

- Some “communities” have their own AAI
 - Example: SAFE
 - Example: SKA prototype AAI, SRC AAI
- Can be linked to IAM as an IdP
- IAM needs to pass authorisation attributes

Scalability and Performance

- Indigo IAM
 - HA-IAM will aid scalability
 - Users go to their nearest available IAM instance
 - Account creation: Still need to approve users individually
 - Delegated group/role management helps scale authorisation

Authorisation

- Are groups/roles sufficient?
- Authorisation still needs to be done by the service
 - In SAML-speak, the service is the PEP
 - There is no PDP
 - There is no policy repository. There is no policy.
- Fine grained authorisation is not possible
 - Without more/better tools
- Time limited delegation is not possible
- Delegation of authorisation is not possible
- The case for dteam (= people in IRIS who Make Things Work™)
 - Support staff with (temporary) permissions of communities



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Discussion

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Upstairs Downstairs

- Downstairs users = IaaS management
 - People who *manage resources* and *deploy stuff* on our clouds
- Upstairs users = SaaS/PaaS users
 - People who *use* resources running on IRIS cloud
- When should we authenticate upstairs users? And how?
 - It is possible to authenticate them through IRIS IAM though it needs to be documented

Towards Zero Trust Architecture?

- A compromised credential has access to everything...
 - Different LoAs in eduGAIN
- Any authenticated user can set up an OIDC client
 - Which is probably what we want but...
 - If we support upstairs users on IAM
- Quite a lot of security-through-obscurity in our environments

Can we improve acct mgmt.?

- Indigo IAM authentication to GridPP
 - Can generate (GSI) certificates on demand
 - Even IGTF accredited ones (in principle), though they would be IOTA
- Sign up/approval process in Indigo IAM
 - We probably need different assurance levels