

A decorative header image featuring a blue and white globe with a grid of orange squares overlaid on it.

g globusworld
2017
APRIL 11-12
CHICAGO

Introduction to Globus for System Administrators

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April 12, 2017





Slides and useful links:
globusworld.org/tutorials



Accessing Globus and Moving Data



Exercise: Log in & transfer files

1. **Go to: www.globus.org/login**
2. **Select your institution from the list and click “Continue”**
3. **Authenticate with your institution’s identity system**
4. **Install Globus Connect Personal**
5. **Move file(s) from `esnet#???-diskpt1` to your laptop**



Sharing Data



Share files

- 1. Join the “Tutorial Users” groups**
 - Go to “Groups”, search for “tutorial”
 - Select group from list, click “Join Group”
- 2. Create a shared endpoint on your laptop**
- 3. Grant your neighbor permissions on your shared endpoint**
- 4. Access your neighbor’s shared endpoint**



Group Management



Exercise 3: Create/configure group

1. Create a group

- Go to globus.org/groups
- Click “Create New Group”
- Enter the group name and a short description
- Set visibility to “all Globus members”

2. Configure your group policies

- Select your group and click the “Settings” tab
- Set requests to “a logged in Globus user”
- Set approvals to “automatically if all policies are met”

3. Ask your neighbor to join your group

4. Grant permissions to the group on your shared endpoint

5. Confirm your neighbor can access your shared endpoint

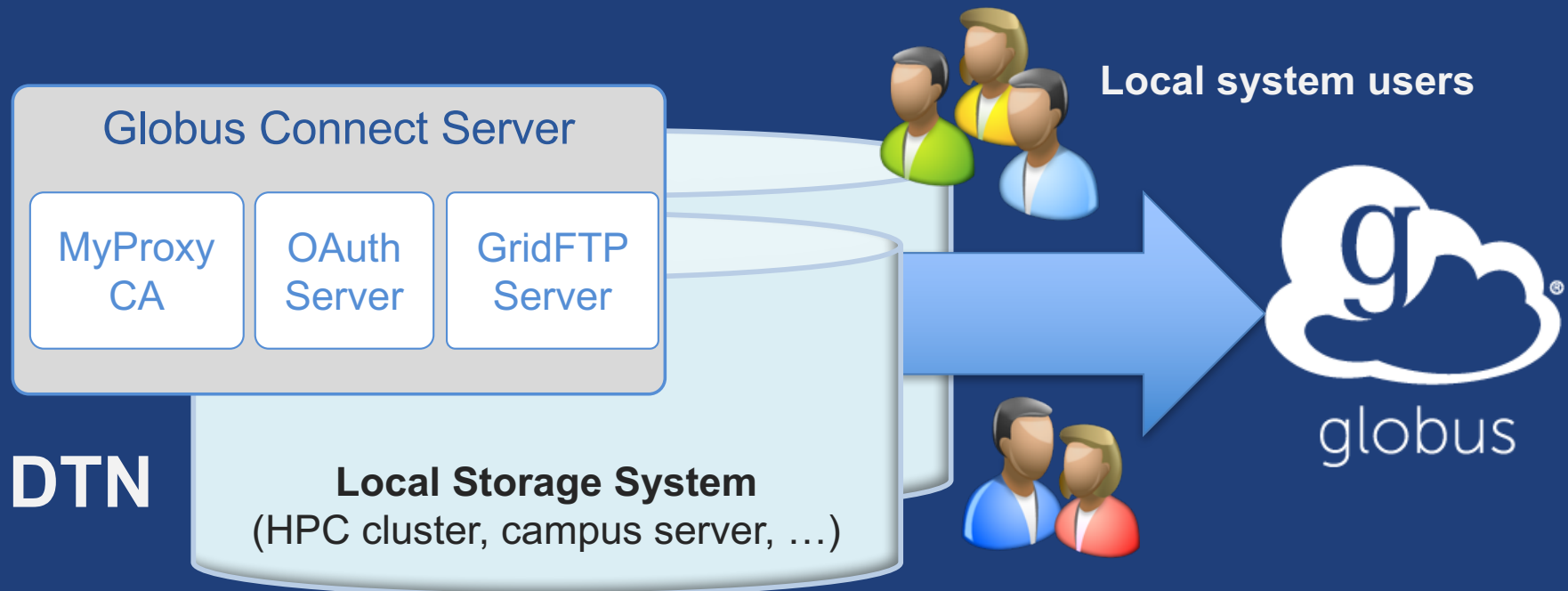


Enabling your storage system:

Globus Connect Server



Globus Connect Server



- **Create endpoint on practically any filesystem**
- **Enable access for all users with local accounts**
- **Native packages: RPMs and DEBs**



Demonstration

- **Creating a Globus endpoint on your storage system**
- **In this example, storage system = Amazon EC2 server**
- **Akin to what you would do on your DTN**



Step 0: Create a Globus ID

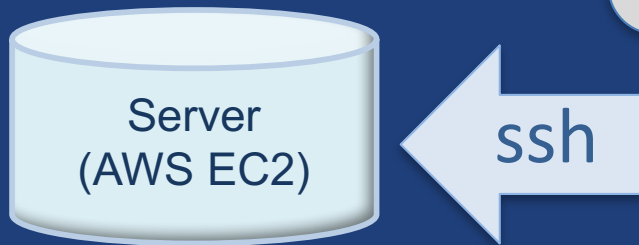
- **Installation and configuration of Globus Connect Server requires a Globus ID**
- **Go to `globusid.org`**
- **Click “create a Globus ID”**



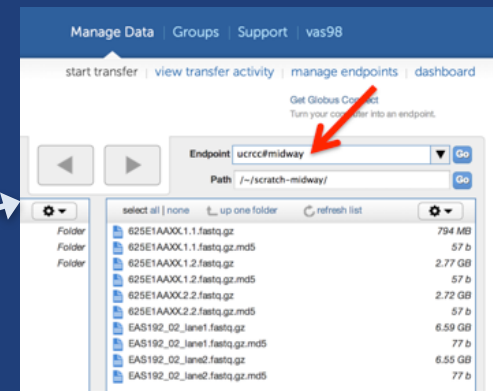
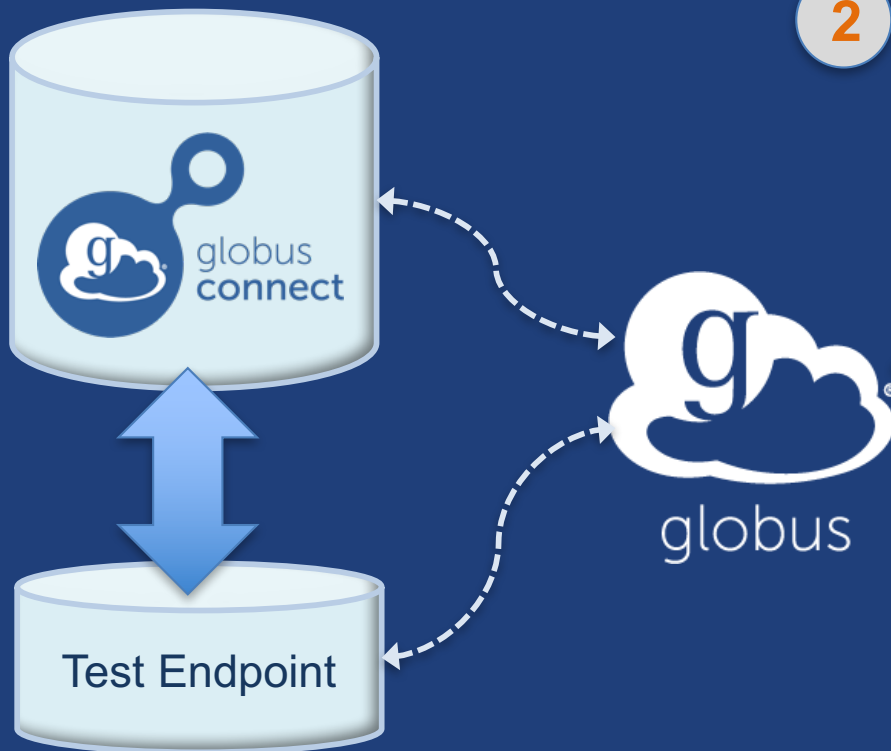
What we are going to do:

1 Install Globus Connect Server

- Access server as user "campusadmin"
- Update repo
- Install package
- Setup Globus Connect Server



2 Log into Globus



3 Access the newly created endpoint (as user 'researcher')

4 Transfer a file



Access your host

- **Create a Globus ID**
 - Optional: associate it with your Globus account
- **Get the DNS for your EC2 server**
- **Log in as user 'campusadmin':**

```
ssh campusadmin@<EC2_instance_IP_address>
```
- **NB: Please sudo su before continuing**
 - User 'campusadmin' has sudo privileges



Step 3: Install Globus Connect Server

Cheatsheet: globusworld.org/tutorial

```
$ sudo su
$ curl -LOs http://toolkit.globus.org/ftppub/globus-
connect-server/globus-connect-server-
repo_latest_all.deb
$ dpkg -i globus-connect-server-repo_latest_all.deb
$ apt-get update
$ apt-get -y install globus-connect-server
$ globus-connect-server-setup
```

↑ Use your Globus ID username/password when prompted

You have a working Globus endpoint!

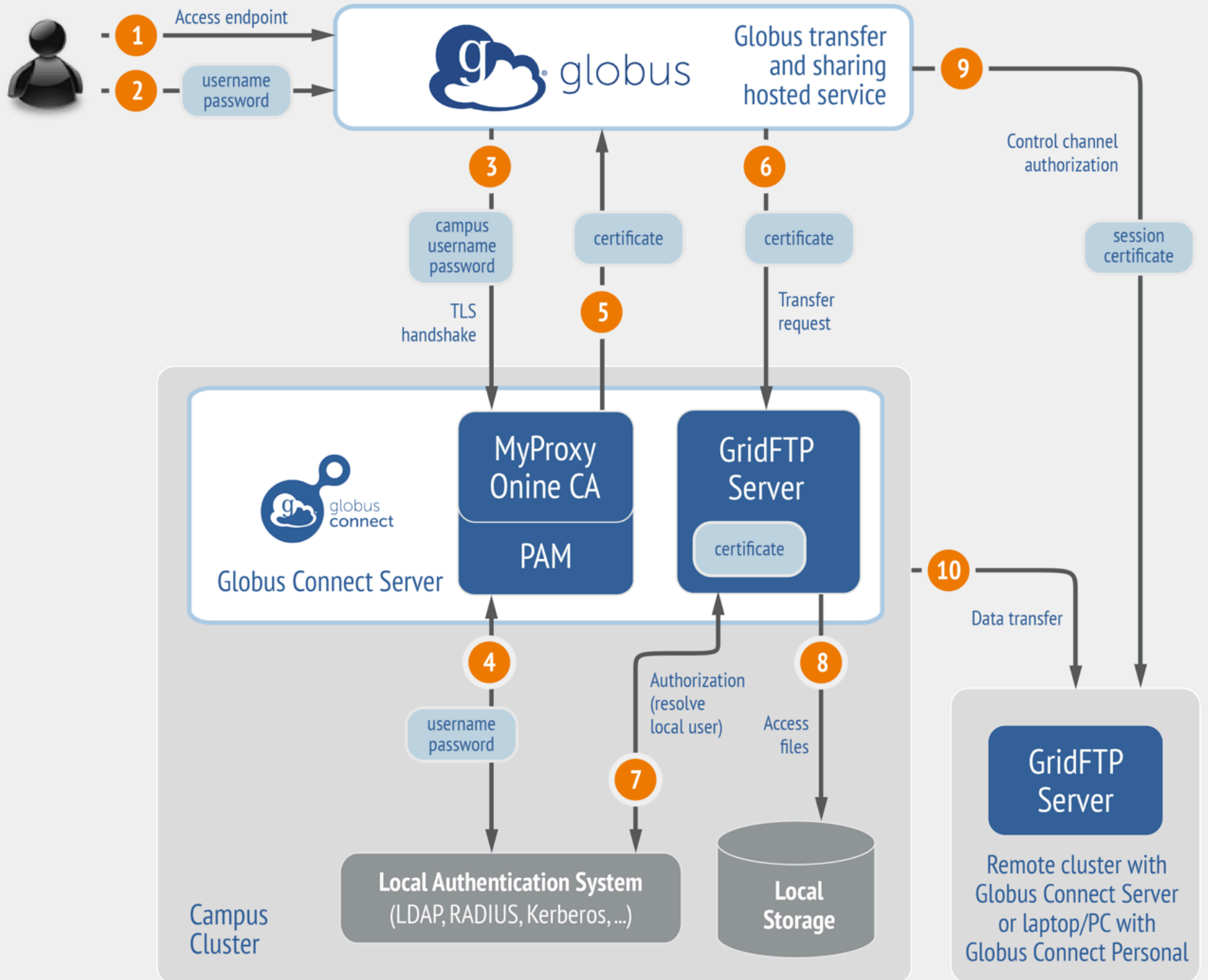


Access the Globus endpoint

- **Go to Manage Data → Transfer Files**
- **Access the endpoint you just created**
 - Search for your EC2 DNS name in the Endpoint field
 - Log in as user “researcher”; you should see the user’s home directory
- **Transfer files to/from a test endpoint (e.g. Globus Tutorial, ESnet) and your endpoint**

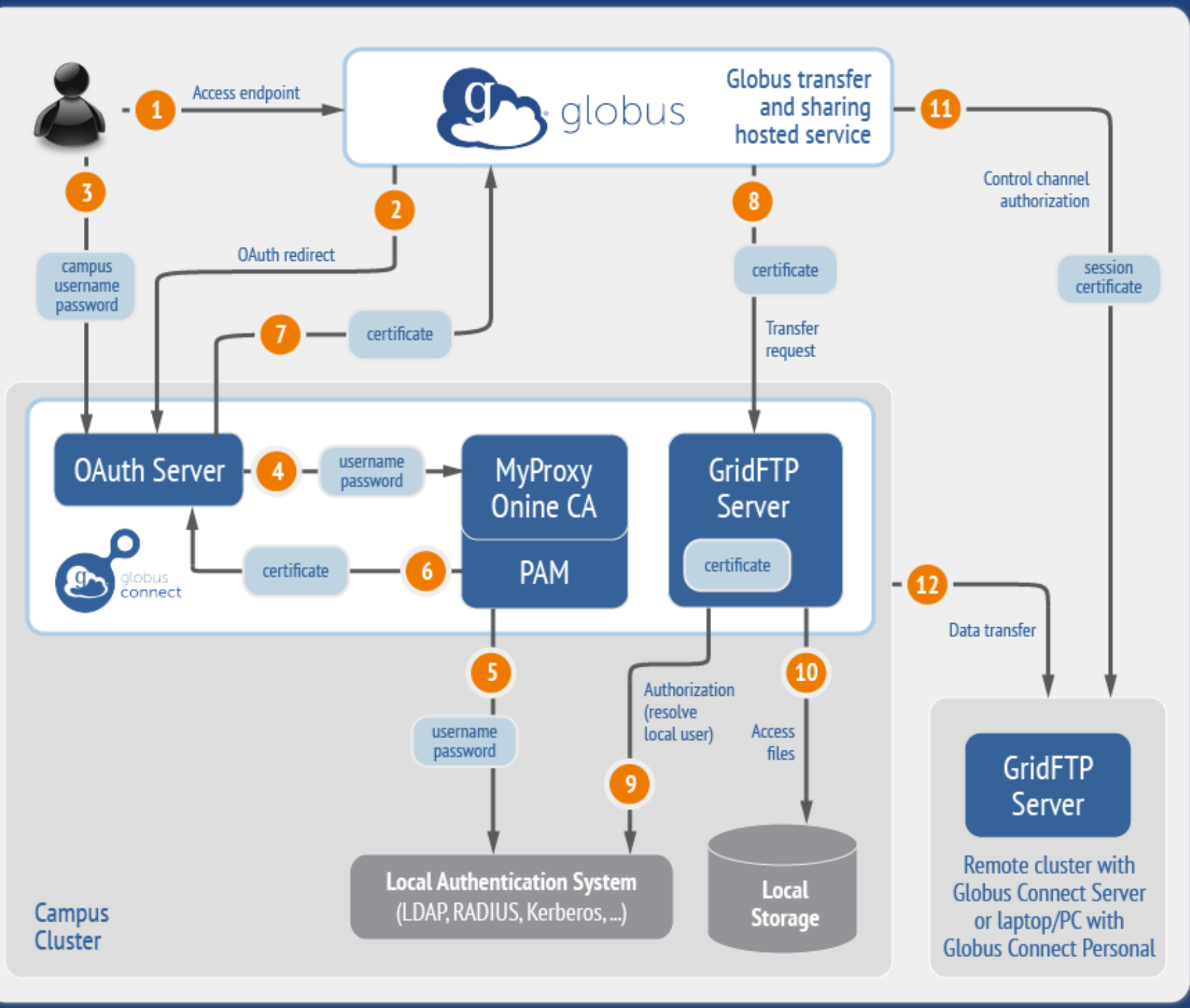


Endpoint activation using MyProxy





Endpoint activation using MyProxy OAuth





Ports needed for Globus

- **Inbound: 2811 (control channel)**
- **Inbound: 7512 (MyProxy), 443 (OAuth)**
- **Inbound: 50000-51000 (data channel)**
- **If restricting outbound connections, allow connections from:**
 - 80, 2223 (used during install/config)
 - 50000-51000 (GridFTP data channel)
- **Futures: single-port GridFTP**



Configuring Globus Connect Server

- **Configuration options specified in:**
`/etc/globus-connect-server.conf`
- **To enable changes you must run:**
`globus-connect-server-setup`
- **“Rinse and repeat”**



Configuration file walkthrough

- **Structure based on .ini format**
 - [Section]
 - Option
- **Commonly configured options:**
 - Name
 - Public
 - RestrictedPaths
 - Sharing
 - SharingRestrictedPaths
 - IdentityMethod (CILogon, Oauth)



Exercise: Make your endpoint visible

- **Set `Public = true`**
- **Run `globus-connect-server-setup`**
- **Edit endpoint attributes**
 - Change the name to something useful, e.g. `<your_name> EC2 Endpoint`
- **Find your neighbor's endpoint**
 - You can access it too 😊



Enabling sharing on an endpoint

- **Set Sharing = True**
- **Run `globus-connect-server-setup`**
- **Go to the Transfer Files page**
- **Select the endpoint**
- **Create shared endpoints and grant access to other Globus users***

* Note: Creation of shared endpoints requires a **Globus subscription** for the managed endpoint



Path Restriction

- **Default configuration:**
 - All paths allowed, access control handled by the OS
- **Use `RestrictPaths` to customize**
 - Specifies a comma separated list of full paths that clients may access
 - Each path may be prefixed by R (read) and/or W (write), or N (none) to explicitly deny access to a path
 - '~' for authenticated user's home directory, and * may be used for simple wildcard matching.
- **e.g. Full access to home directory, read access to /data:**
 - `RestrictPaths = RW~,R/data`
- **e.g. Full access to home directory, deny hidden files:**
 - `RestrictPaths = RW~,N~/.*`



Exercise: Restrict access

- **Set `RestrictPaths=RW~,N~/archive`**
- **Run `globus-connect-server-setup`**
- **Access your endpoint as 'researcher'**
- **What's changed?**



Limit sharing to specific accounts

- `SharingUsersAllow` =
- `SharingGroupsAllow` =
- `SharingUsersDeny` =
- `SharingGroupsDeny` =



Sharing Path Restriction

- **Restrict paths where users can create shared endpoints**
- **Use `SharingRestrictPaths` to customize**
 - Same syntax as `RestrictPaths`
- **e.g. Full access to home directory, deny hidden files:**
 - `SharingRestrictPaths = RW~,N~/.*`
- **e.g. Full access to public folder under home directory:**
 - `SharingRestrictPaths = RW~/public`
- **e.g. Full access to `/proj`, read access to `/scratch`:**
 - `SharingRestrictPaths = RW/proj,R/scratch`



Advanced Configuration



Using MyProxy OAuth server

- **MyProxy without OAuth**
 - Passwords flow via Globus to MyProxy server
 - Globus does not store passwords
 - Still a security concern for many campuses
- **Web-based endpoint activation**
 - Sites run MyProxy OAuth server or use CI Logon
 - Globus gets short-term X.509 credential via MyProxy OAuth protocol



Single Sign-On with InCommon/CILogon

- **Your Shibboleth server must release the ePPN attribute to CILogon**
- **Local resource account names must match institutional ID (InCommon ID)**
- **AuthorizationMethod = CILogon**
- **CILogonIdentityProvider = `<institution_listed_in_CILogon_IdP_list>`**



Integrating your IdP

- **InCommon members**
 - Must release R&S attributes to CILogon
 - Mapping uses ePPN; can use GridMap

```
AuthorizationMethod = CILogon  
CILogonIdentityProvider =  
<institution_name_in_CILogon_IdP_list>
```
- **Non-members**
 - IdP must support OpenID Connect
 - Requires Alternate IdP subscription
- **Using an existing MyProxy server**



Managed endpoints and subscriptions



Subscription configuration

- **Subscription manager**
 - Create/upgrade managed endpoints
 - Requires Globus ID linked to Globus account
- **Management console permissions**
 - Independent of subscription manager
 - Map managed endpoint to Globus ID
- **Globus Plus group**
 - Subscription Manager is admin
 - Can grant admin rights to other members



Creating managed endpoints

- **Required for sharing, management console, reporting, etc.**
- **Convert existing endpoint to managed:**
`endpoint-modify --managed-endpoint <endpoint_name>`
- **Must be run by subscription manager, using the Globus CLI**
- **Important: Re-run `endpoint-modify` after deleting/re-creating endpoint**



Managed endpoint activity accessible via management console

- **Monitor all transfers**
- **Pause/resume specific transfers**
- **Add pause conditions with various options**
- **Resume specific tasks overriding pause conditions**
- **Cancel tasks**
- **View sharing ACLs**



Demonstration: Management console



Endpoint Roles

- **Administrator:** define endpoint and roles
- **Access Manager:** manage permissions
- **Activity Manager:** perform control tasks
- **Activity Monitor:** view activity



Other Deployment Options



Encryption

- **Requiring encryption on an endpoint**
 - User cannot override
 - Useful for “sensitive” data
- **Globus uses OpenSSL cipher stack as currently configured on your DTN**
- **FIPS-140-2 compliance**
 - Limit number of ciphers used by OpenSSL
 - <https://access.redhat.com/solutions/137833>



Distributing Globus Connect Server components

- **Globus Connect Server components**
 - globus-connect-server-io, -id, -web
- **Default: -io, -id and -web on single server**
- **Common options**
 - Multiple -io servers for load balancing, failover, and performance
 - No -id server, e.g. third-party IdP such as CILogon
 - -id on separate server, e.g. non-DTN nodes
 - -web on either -id server or separate server for OAuth interface



Setting up multiple `-io` servers

- **Guidelines**

- Use the same `.conf` file on all servers
- First install on the server running the `-id` component, then all others

- 1. Install Globus Connect Server on all servers**

- 2. Edit `.conf` file on one of the servers and set `[MyProxy] Server` to the hostname of the server you want the `-id` component installed on**

- 3. Copy the configuration file to all servers**

- `/etc/globus-connect-server.conf`

- 4. Run `globus-connect-server-setup` on the server running the `-id` component**

- 5. Run `globus-connect-server-setup` on all other servers**

- 6. Repeat steps 2-5 as necessary to update configurations**



Example: Two-node DTN

-id

-io



```
/etc/globus-connect-server.conf
```

```
[Endpoint] Name = globus_dtn
```

```
[MyProxy] Server = ec2-34-20-29-57.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

-io



```
/etc/globus-connect-server.conf
```

```
[Endpoint] Name = globus_dtn
```

```
[MyProxy] Server = ec2-34-20-29-57.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```



Optimizing transfer performance



Balance: performance - reliability

- **In-flight tuning based on transfer profile (#files, sizes)**
- **Request-specific overrides**
 - Concurrency
 - Parallelism
- **Endpoint-specific overrides; especially useful for multi-DTN deployments**
- **Service limits, e.g. concurrent requests**



Network Use Parameters

- **Concurrency and parallelism configuration to tune transfers**
- **Maximum and Preferred**
- **Use values set for source and destination to determine parameters for a given transfer**
- **$\min(\max(\text{preferred src}, \text{preferred dest}), \max \text{src}, \max \text{dest})$**

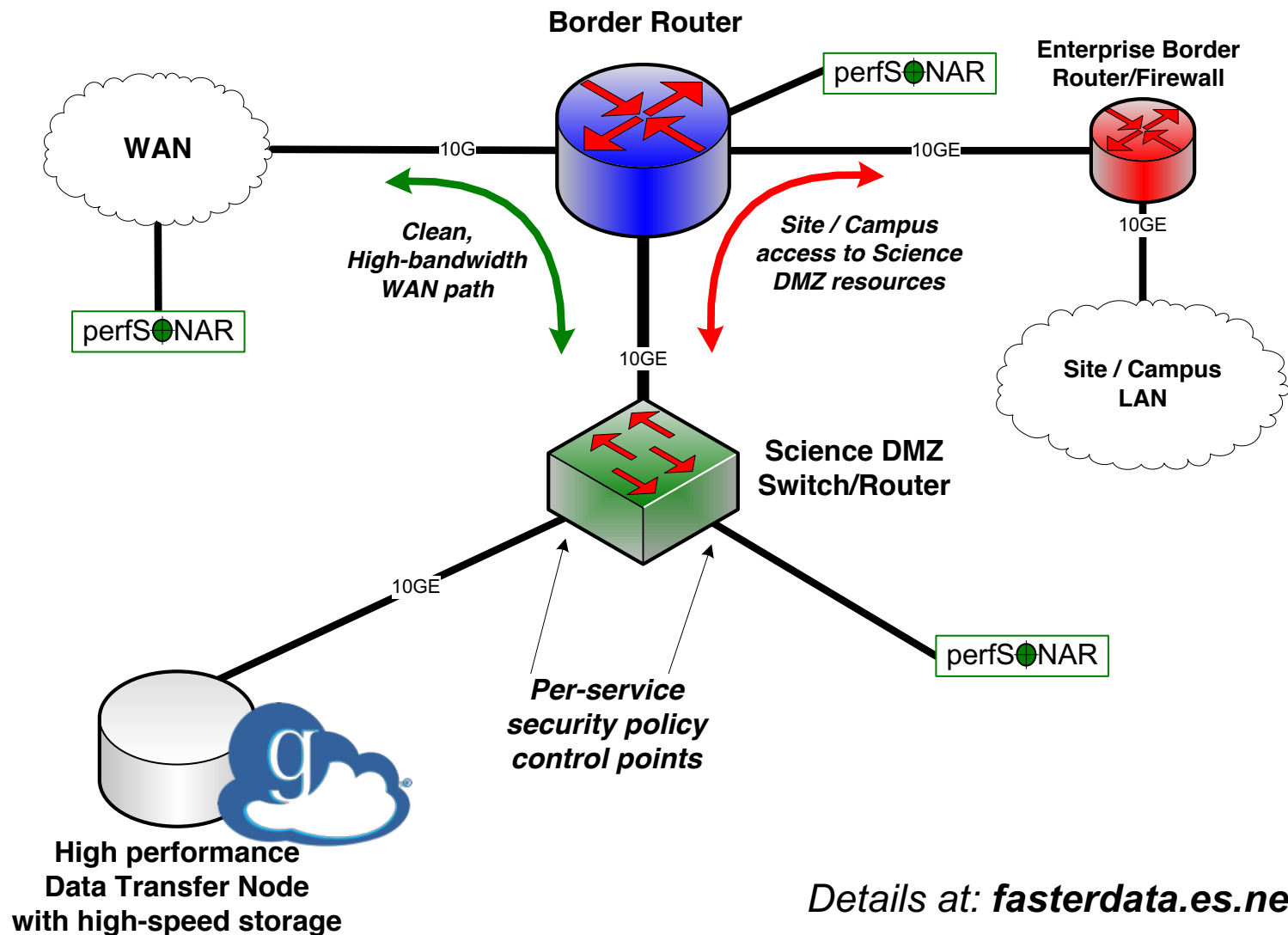


Network paths

- **Separate control and data interfaces**
- **"DataInterface =" option in globus-connect-server-conf**
- **Common scenario: route data flows over Science DMZ link**

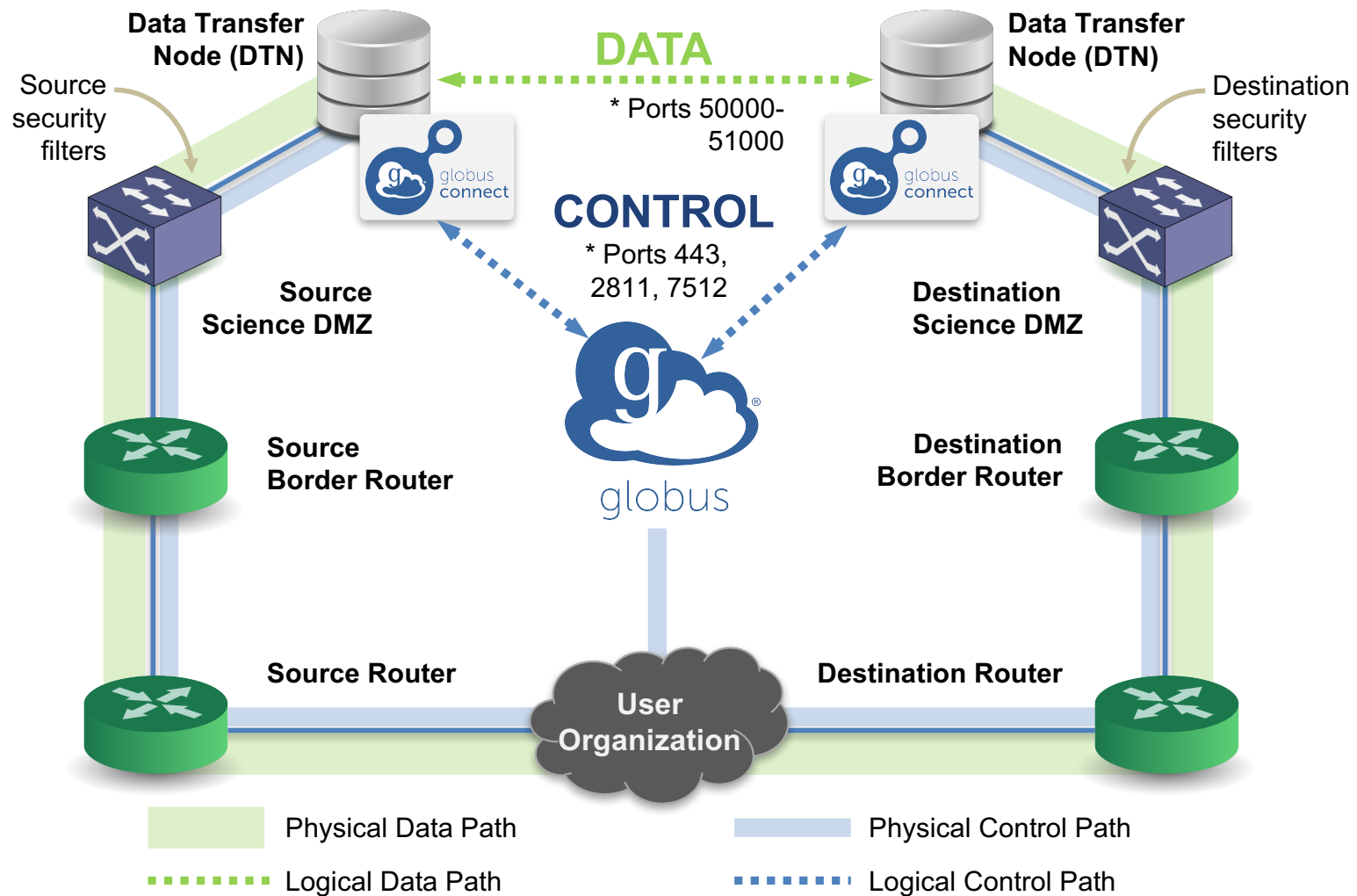


Best-practice deployment





Network Paths - Illustrative



* Please see TCP ports reference: https://docs.globus.org/resource-provider-guide/#open-tcp-ports_section

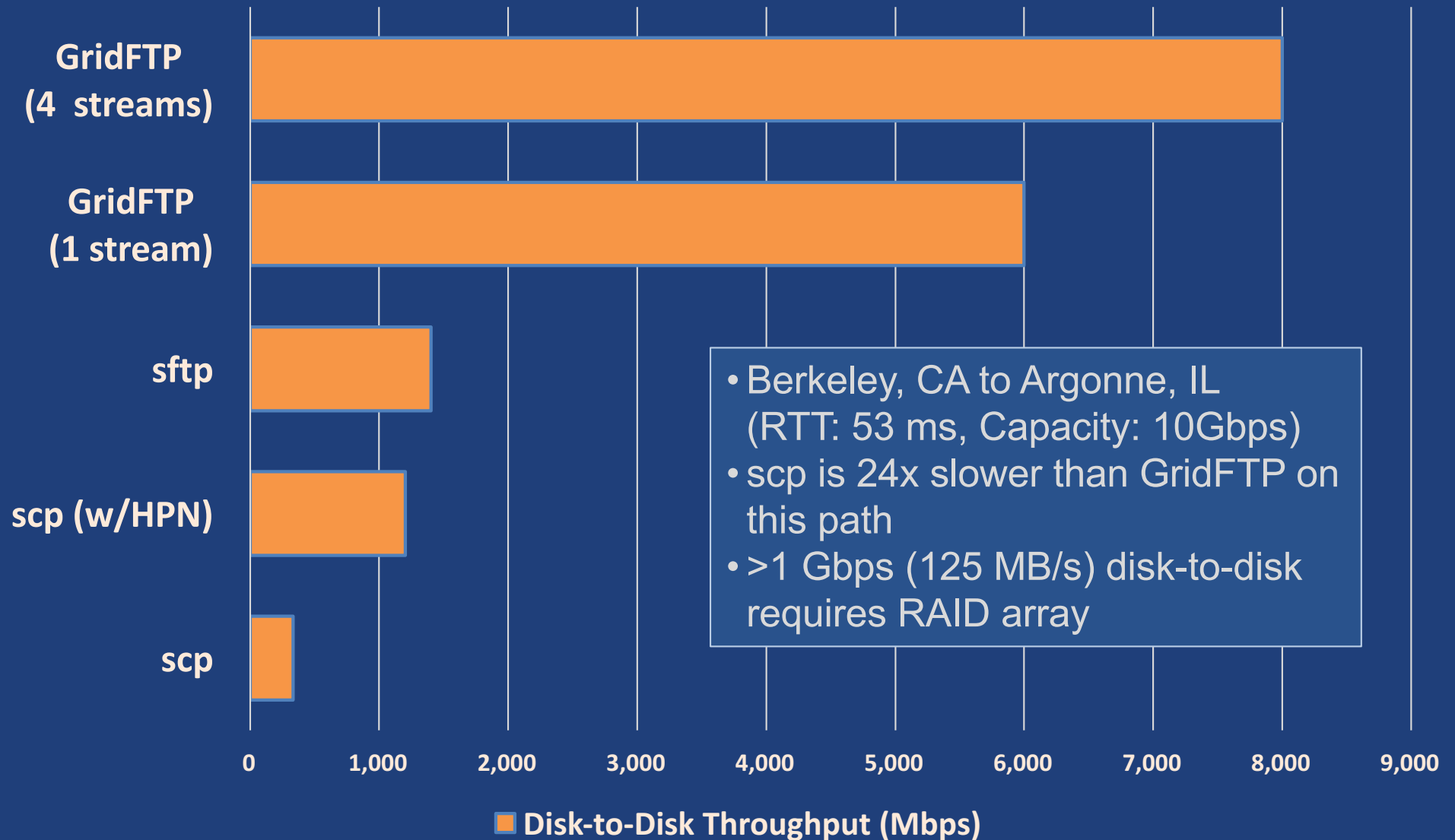


Illustrative performance

- **20x scp throughput (typical)**
 - >100x demonstrated
- **On par/faster than UDP based tools (NASA JPL study and anecdotal)**
- **Capable of saturating “any” WAN link**
 - Demonstrated 85Gbps sustained disk-to-disk
 - Typically require throttling for QoS



Disk-to-Disk Throughput





For the very brave...



Globus Network Manager

- **Information from GridFTP to facilitate dynamic network changes**
- **Callbacks during GridFTP execution on local DTN**
- **Supplements information available via Globus transfer API**



Globus Network Manager Callbacks

- **Pre-listen (binding of socket)**
- **Post-listen**
- **Pre-accept/Pre-connect (no Data yet)**
- **Post-accept/Post-connect (data in flight)**
- **Pre-close**
- **Post-close**



Network manager use cases

- **Science DMZ Traffic Engineering**
 - Use SDN to dynamically route data path
 - Control path uses traditional route
- **Automated WAN bandwidth reservation**
 - OSCARS, AL2S
- **Note: All this requires custom code**



Discussion



Enable your storage system

- Everything you wanted to know: **docs.globus.org**
- Need help? **support.globus.org**
- Mailing Lists: **globus.org/mailing-lists**
- Subscribe to help us make Globus self-sustaining:
globus.org/subscriptions
- Follow us: **[@globusonline](https://twitter.com/globusonline)**