

Dynamic RDMA Credentials James Shimek, James Swaro Cray Inc.



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- What need does DRC address?
- Background
- What is the Dynamic RDMA Credentials feature?
- Architecture
- Usage
- Scalability
- Future Work
- Summary
- Q&A



What need does DRC address?

- Existing sharing functionality unavailable on SLURM
- System and User Protection Domains do not provide fine grain access control
- System Services
 - ADIOS

Applications

- Live data injection/offload
- Live Debugging
- Visualization

Background

- Seastar interconnect allowed communications between any application running on System
- Gemini interconnect added concept of "Protection Tags (ptags)" to secure communication
- Aries ptags are per-node with pkey protecting network resources
- Protection domains (pdomains) allow for shared network access between all applications on the system (system pdomain) or all applications of a specific user (user pdomain)
 - Not available under non-ALPS WLMs (SLURM)
 - No ACL like capabilities

What is the Dynamic RDMA Credentials feature?

- System for providing shared network access between applications belonging to different users, groups, or jobs
- Provides full control of access permissions to applications and administrators
- Applications can request credentials that can be shared between applications at runtime through the *libdrc* API

1 Does not require interaction with work load manager

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Benefits of using Dynamic Credentials

• Managed Credentials

• Credentials can be managed inside/outside of WLM context

Shared Network Access

• Applications can communicate through shared cookies

Security

• Applications can only access credentials if they are authorized

Ease of Use

• Existing uGNI applications can use DRC with minor changes



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What is a Credential?

- Credential internally contains everything that application needs to configure HSN
- Cookie is used to configure uGNI



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Features



- Job Expiration Detection
- Administrative Limits on Credentials





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• Persistent Credentials

Node-local Credential Caching



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• Credential Tokenization

• Node-Insecure Mode

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How do I use Dynamic Credentials

- Applications can directly interface with the DRC system via libdrc
 - Full set of API calls necessary for basic interaction with the system
 - New API features can be implemented without affecting existing applications (eg no need to recompile)
- Administrators and authorized users may use drccli to interface with the system
 - Expanded set of functionality to provided security, administrative, and extended functionality for long-running system services



DRC Application Programming Interface

• Main Library Functions

- drc_acquire
- drc_access
- drc_access_with_token
- drc_grant
- drc_revoke
- drc_release

• Helper Library Functions

- drc_get_wlm_id
- drc_get_first_cookie
- orc_get_second_cookie
- orc_get_credential_token



drccli

Capabilities

- List
 - Retrieves credentials currently under the control of DRC
- Limits
 - Show, add, update, remove limits on drcs controlled credentials
- Acquire
 - Acquires a credential for an existing, running application
- Release
 - Releases an existing credential
- Grant
 - Revokes access to an existing credential based on UID, GID, WLM_ID
- Revoke
 - Revokes access to an existing credential based on UID, GID, WLM_ID

DRCCLI Example Usage

Acquiring Credential through CLI

>:# drccli acquire

• Releasing Credential through CLI

>:# drccli release 1

• Granting Access through CLI

>:# drccli grant -w <some_wlm_id> <credential_id>

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• Access has to be called from every node in the job

- Tokenization optimization reduces calls to drcs for access request to one per job
- Acquire, grant, and release, revoke only need to be called from one node in the job



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Future Work

Scalability

- Multi-process DRCS
- Multi-threaded DRCC

Additional drccli enhancements

- Non-administrative use of drccli
- User requested features







- Provides secure and dynamic access control capabilities
- Built on top of existing capabilities Nothing is going away.
- Available with CLE 6.0UP01







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