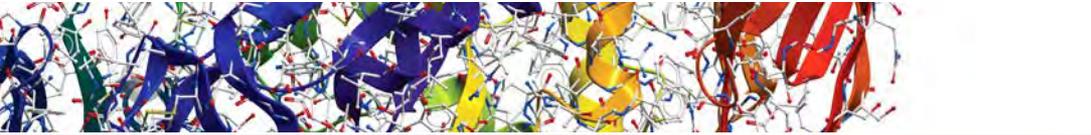
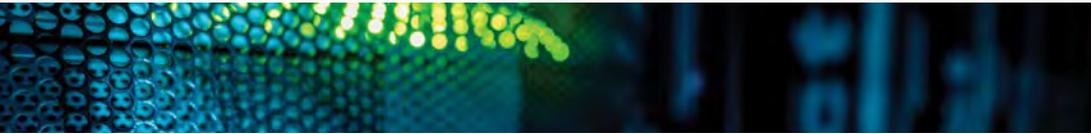


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Jetstream Security Quick Look

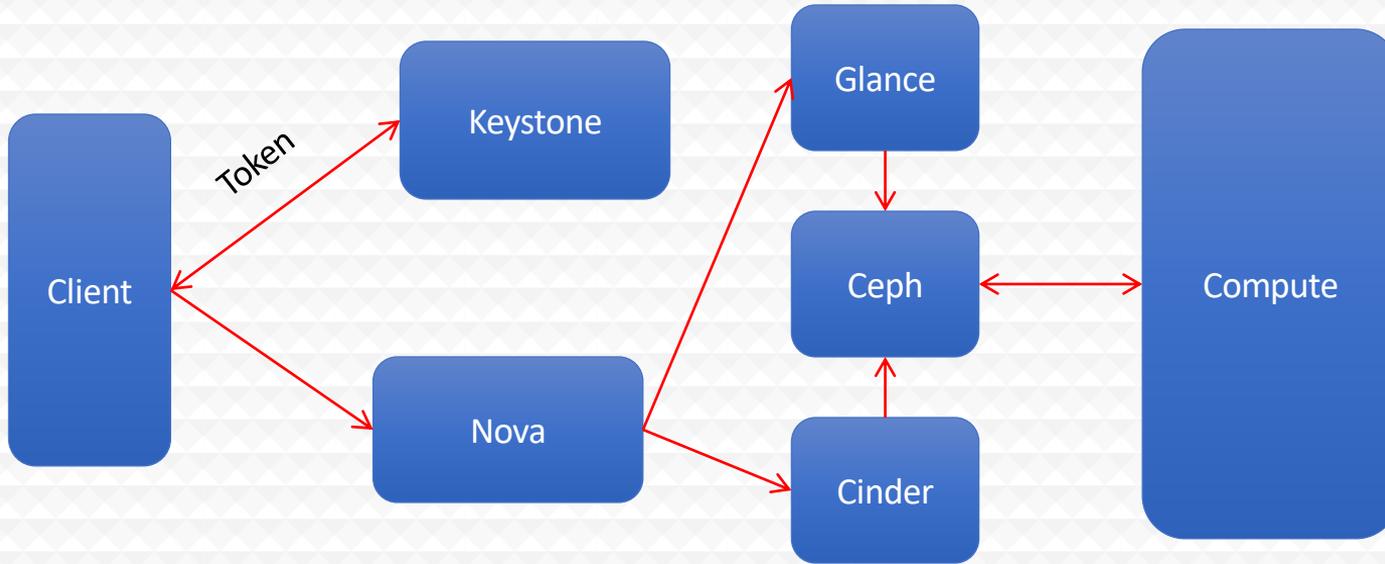
Jetstream REU Program – Indiana University
June 14, 2021 – Bloomington, IN.

Jeremy Fischer – Jeremy@iu.edu - Indiana University

Manager, Jetstream Cloud, UITS Research Technologies

*Fischer, J. (2021). Jetstream Security Quick Look. Bloomington, IN. Retrieved from
<https://jetstream-cloud.org/research/publications.php>*

OpenStack Overview



HPC vs Cloud

Adapting to a different environment:

- No reservations, no queueing – more interactive usage
- Being your own admin – hey, we have root!**
- You really can have almost any (linux) software you want**

** Here there be dragons...



Jetstream and way of the cloud...

- **Cloudy Technologies:** clouds are more than just virtual machines (VM)
 - **Old way:** robust (expensive) infrastructure, weak (cheap) software
 - You expect the hardware to not fail
 - State is maintained in volatile data structures
 - **Cloudy way:** commodity infrastructure, robust software
 - Expect & plan for infrastructure to fail
 - Put intelligence into the software to handle infrastructure failure
 - **And my favorite...**



Thinking about VMs...

Cows, not pets: pets take great amount of care, feeding, and you name them; cows you intend to have high turnover and you give them numbers.

-- Mike Lowe (Jetstream architect)

**some caveats for gateways...



What is Jetstream – a closer look

- **Software layers**
 - **Atmosphere** web interface
 - library of images, generic, domain specific
 - simplify VM administration
 - **OpenStack**: software tools for building and managing cloud computing platforms for public and private clouds.
 - **KVM** hypervisor: what the VMs run on
 - **Ceph**: storage platform that stores data on a single distributed computer cluster, and provides interfaces for **object-**, **block-** and *file-level* storage.
 - **Operating systems**: CentOS, Ubuntu, Windows(?)
 - **Applications**; e.g. software developed by the domain specialist, gateways, etc.



API Access to Jetstream

- What was unexpected
 - Demand for **programmable cyberinfrastructure**
 - Great platform for learning **system administration skills**
 - Great platform for **teaching & learning cloudy technologies**
- **Command line clients**
- **Horizon dashboard** very popular; but, incomplete
- **Programmatic control**; python is popular
(<https://docs.openstack.org/openstacksdk/latest/>)
- **Slack channel** for collaboration API users of Jetstream
- Paved the way for 3rd party interfaces like Exosphere



Using the OpenStack CLI on Jetstream

What an openrc file looks like:

```
export OS_AUTH_URL=https://iu.jetstream-cloud.org:35357/v3
export OS_PROJECT_NAME="TG-ABC190028"
export OS_USER_DOMAIN_NAME="tacc"
export OS_USERNAME="taccusername"
export OS_IDENTITY_API_VERSION=3
# export OS_PASSWORD='string'
read -sr OS_PASSWORD_INPUT
export OS_PASSWORD=$OS_PASSWORD_INPUT
```

- Please do not publish the AUTH URLs anywhere
- CLI is python based – reads this information from the environment.
- Horizon can generate an openrc file for you (see the Wiki docs)
- **Common pitfall** – make sure you specify the correct Project (allocation) if you have more than one!



Installing the client

- Simple on most Mac OS X and Linux hosts (a single pip command)
- Less simple, but still do-able on Windows
 - Once you have a python installed, becomes a simple pip install
- Latest python-openstackclient (> 4.0.0) works with Python 3
- **Best practice – use a virtual environment like virtenv for your install**
- Docs on the wiki for this!
- Other CLI clients are available – e.g. python-swiftclient (Swift and S3), python-heatclient (Heat templates), etc
 - These are optional and not necessary for basic operations!



CLI / API Interface

```
Openstack Admin - TACC -- -bash -- 114x36

(openstack4) [Entropy] jeremy ~-->openstack server list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID              | Name      | Status | Networks              | Image              | Flavor      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| f1cb3b0f-0a8b-478f-a63e-10c8127733d2 | staff-wiki | ACTIVE | cvmfs-api-net=10.0.0.8,149.165.172.192 | JS-API-Featured-Ubuntu20-Latest | m1.small    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

(openstack4) [Entropy] jeremy ~-->openstack flavor list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name      | RAM  | Disk | Ephemeral | VCPUs | Is Public |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | m1.tiny   | 2048 | 8    | 0         | 1     | True      |
| 10 | m1.quad   | 10240 | 20   | 0         | 4     | True      |
| 2  | m1.small  | 4096  | 20   | 0         | 2     | True      |
| 3  | m1.medium | 16384 | 60   | 0         | 6     | True      |
| 4  | m1.large  | 30720 | 60   | 0         | 10    | True      |
| 5  | m1.xlarge | 61440 | 60   | 0         | 24    | True      |
| 6  | m1.xxlarge | 122880 | 60   | 0         | 44    | True      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

(openstack4) [Entropy] jeremy ~-->
```

Horizon GUI interface

- Allows most things you can do from the CLI
- Nice for some tasks
 - Network visualizer is something we tend to use as a troubleshooting tool
 - Easier to look at security groups on Horizon (IMHO)
- Downsides:
 - considerably slower than using CLI
 - not all features are present that are in CLI
 - can't do things programmatically



The screenshot shows the OpenStack Dashboard login page. At the top, there is the OpenStack logo (a red cube) and the text "openstack DASHBOARD". Below this is a "Log In" section with three input fields: "Domain" (containing "TACC"), "User Name", and "Password". A blue "Connect" button is located at the bottom right of the form.



Exosphere

The screenshot displays the Jetstream Cloud management interface. At the top, the user is logged in as 'iu' and the account is identified as 'iu.jetstream-cloud.org - TG-TRA160003'. A 'CREATE' button is visible in the top right. The main section is titled 'Instances' and shows usage statistics: 26 of 200 total instances used, 72 of 664 total cores used, and 183296 of 1480000 MB RAM used. Below these statistics is a list of instances: 'VideoTest', 'tutorial-ip-holder', and 'wiki5'. Each instance has a checkbox for selection and a red trash icon for deletion. A note indicates that 23 instances created by other users are hidden. The 'Volumes' section shows 37 of 200 total volumes used, with 1830 GB of storage used out of a 4000 GB total. A list of volumes includes 'manilatest02' (100 GB), 'manilatest01' (100 GB), 'This is a Demo volume' (10 GB), 'gpu-vc-jec-vol' (100 GB), '40percentmoretrail' (50 GB), and 'js_docker_vol' (10 GB).

Jetstream Cloud 

Messages Settings Get Support About

iu iu.jetstream-cloud.org - TG-TRA160003 [CREATE](#)

Instances

Instances used: 26 of 200 total Cores used: 72 of 664 total RAM used: 183296 of 1480000 MB

Select All [DELETE](#)

- VideoTest [DELETE](#)
- tutorial-ip-holder [DELETE](#)
- wiki5 [DELETE](#)

Hiding 23 Instances created by other users

Volumes

Volumes used: 37 of 200 total Storage used: 1830 of 4000 GB

- > manilatest02 100 GB
- > manilatest01 100 GB
- > This is a Demo volume 10 GB
- > gpu-vc-jec-vol 100 GB
- > 40percentmoretrail 50 GB
- > js_docker_vol 10 GB



Exosphere GUI interface

- 3rd party GUI interface for OpenStack clouds
- Developers have a past connection to Jetstream but are working with multiple cloud providers
- Attempting to fill the gap between interfaces built for system administrators like OpenStack Horizon, and intuitive-but-proprietary services like DigitalOcean
- More about Exosphere:
 - <https://gitlab.com/exosphere/exosphere>



Getting started with the API

Things you'll set up once (hopefully):

- SSH keys
- Security groups (though you'll build on the basics as you do more advanced things)
- Create a network
- Create a subnet
- Create a router

Things you'll likely do many times:

- Create and launch instances
- Screw up and delete instances
- Launch more instances
- Expand security groups

API CLI Tutorial walkthrough: <https://github.com/jlf599/JetstreamAPITutorial>

API Horizon walkthrough: <http://wiki.jetstream-cloud.org/Using+the+OpenStack+Horizon+GUI+Interface>



API General Best Practices

- Jetstream-specific – don't use Atmosphere images on the API side (start with JS-API-Featured-* images)
- Think about your security groups and only open what you REALLY need to open.
- Give objects unique and descriptive names
- When in doubt, use the universally unique identifier (UUID)
- When deleting items, use the universally unique identifier (UUID)
- Before deleting anything, though, “measure twice, cut once”
- Understand that an allocation/tenant lets you see everyone else's things. Be aware and be ware of deleting things – do unto others...
- Put your toys away if you're done with them



Security Best Practices

- Think about your security groups and only open what you REALLY need to open. (yes, it's in the slides twice...on purpose...)
- In a production system, you'd likely want to also run a host-based firewall in addition to security groups (defense in depth!)
- Update often! Unattended security upgrades should be turned on in JS-API-Featured-* images...but still...
- Turn off any services/listeners you do not need
- For any service you run on a host, limit the access as much as possible – if it's world accessible, make sure permissions and privileges are as limited as possible
- Limit the number of people that interactively login – and create accounts for them instead of using shared accounts (e.g. centos or ubuntu account)
- Monitor the logs – lots of tools out there to help with this!



Security groups...some thoughts

- Security groups layer – best to do in small, logical chunks for readability and management
- Security group updates happen in REAL TIME!
- Security group rules are OPPOSITE of traditional unix firewalls
- Make changes in small bites
- Conflicting rules can happen (and will)
- When restricting by network (slash) notation, that last number is crucial!
- It's tempting to just completely open access – think carefully
- Security groups from the command line can be daunting at first



Troubleshooting and verifying your rules

- Starting simple usually works
 - Ping, ssh, telnet
- Tools like nmap (Network Mapper) are your friends
 - <https://nmap.org/>

```
jeremy -- -bash -- 99x32
[Bedlam] jeremy ~-->sudo nmap -P0 staff.jetstream-cloud.org -p 22,80,443,111,3306,8080
Host discovery disabled (-Pn). All addresses will be marked 'up' and scan times will be slower.
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-06-14 09:20 EDT
Nmap scan report for staff.jetstream-cloud.org (149.165.172.192)
Host is up.
rDNS record for 149.165.172.192: js-172-192.jetstream-cloud.org

PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    filtered  ssh
80/tcp    filtered  http
111/tcp   filtered  rpcbind
443/tcp   filtered  https
3306/tcp  filtered  mysql
8080/tcp  filtered  http-proxy

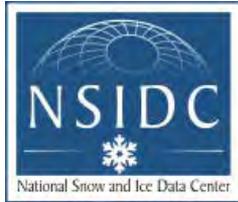
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.43 seconds
[Bedlam] jeremy ~-->
```

Where can I get help?

- Wiki / Documentation: <http://wiki.jetstream-cloud.org>
- API CLI Tutorial: <https://github.com/jlf599/JetstreamAPITutorial>
- User guides: <https://portal.xsede.org/user-guides>
- XSEDE KB: <https://portal.xsede.org/knowledge-base>
- Email: help@xsede.org



Jetstream Partners



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Questions?

- Project website: <http://jetstream-cloud.org/>
- Project email: help@jetstream-cloud.org Direct email: jeremy@iu.edu

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- Fischer, Jeremy. June 14, 2020. Jetstream Security Quick Look – Jetstream REU Program – Indiana University. Also available at: <http://Jetstream-cloud.org/research/publications.php>
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