

- Outline: Problems – Solutions – SSH certs – DeiC's solution
- SSH is here to stay – *how to leverage web-based fed IDs there?* Gap.
- T&I Incubator aut22: Workshops (RI and webfed people) identified *actual* problems and *existing* solutions in this space. Some findings:
 - SIs *widely* 'borrow' PIs' private keys to avoid too-cumbersome **onboarding**.
 - Non-trivial for admins to keep track of what public keys to **offboard** when.
 - SSH and webfed largely separate communities, co-op. would be beneficial:
 - *Expanding scope of webfed* + solving such SSH security, usability and *scalability* issues.
 - Solutions for web fed'ing SSH already exist, both \$ and **community OS**.
- OS solution teams formed group, agreed on co-op'ing to improve.

6 Community OS Solutions for Federating SSH

	DAASI FedSSH	DEIC SSH certs	KIT SSH OIDC	SURF PAM WebSSO	JISC Moonshot	STFC SSH OIDC
Key sharing mitigated?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Client requirements	Vanilla	Vanilla	mccli+oidc-agent	Vanilla	Moonshot	
Server requirements	Smart shell	Vanilla	PAM module+M C	PAM module	Moonshot	
Supported platforms	Interactive	All	All	Interactive	All	
Delegation	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	
Provisioning	Possible	Possible	✓	✗	✓	
Revocation	✓	Short TTL	✓	✓	✓	
MFA possible?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Leveraging Std. SSH to the full:

What *SSH certs* are and what they can do

- Like X509: a pubkey + extra info (nbl. expiry), signed by a trusted CA.
- **Eliminate** (poorly scaling) per-user pubkeys management on server:
 - User logs in presenting a SSH cert; server trusts its pubkey if signed by CA.
 - Server only needs the pubkeys of trusted CAs (may trust more than 1). **Easy**.
 - SSH certs contain expiry (set by CA), i.e. are **auto-expiring per-user pubkeys**.
 - User ID part of cert – so trivial coupling of SSH session and user ID.
- Convey user ID and rights to SSH server **front-channel**:
 - If user info in cert, no need for backend integrations; **easy mple-orgs sharing**.
 - Srv. could JIT-update (incl. create) local user account from cert per SSH login.
- Easy for CAs to issue **based on a web SSO token** (next slide):
 - Essentially converting a web token to a SSH holder-of-key token (the cert).
- Part of **standard SSH** server and client software for 10+ years.

- If user has no valid SSH cert in her terminal, she needs to visit the CA:
 - **The CA is an OIDC RP** – she logs in using her federated institutional account.
 - The CA in the browser generates **a terminal ssh command with a token** in it.
 - User copies and executes command in terminal, thereby retrieving cert from CA containing expiry, user ID and perhaps VO group info and info from OIDC (or SAML) token (**e.g. assurance**). CA issued cert on pubkey revealed to it in user's ssh call.
- Some benefits easily achieved with SSH certs and CA – in summary:
 - **No special client-side requirements** but term+ssh-client (scalability, usability).
 - No need for other credentials than user's institutional login (scale, usability).
 - SSH **access tied to institutional web credentials** – far less likely shared by PIs than private keys (security).
 - **No per-user pubkeys on server** (security, scalability); negligible sshd config.
 - No need for VO backend(s); easy sharing of srv. among orgs (CAs) (scalability).
 - SSH server admin offloads IDM to IdP, AuthZ to fed VOs (the CAs) (scalability).

Time for Questions and Discussion

- Open-source SSH teams group website:
 - <https://github.com/FederatedSSH>
- DeIC's SSH CA on GitHub:
 - <https://github.com/wayf-dk/ssh-certs-in-a-federated-world>
- DeIC SSH CA people:
 - Mads Freek Petersen mads.freek.petersen@deic.dk
 - Tangui Coulouarn tangui.coulouarn@deic.dk
 - Mikkel Hald mikkel.hald@deic.dk

