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## THE NORDUGRID GRIDFTP SERVER

*Description and Administrator's Manual*

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Authorization</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Configuration</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	General Configuration Parameters . . . . .	3
3.2	Plugin Configuration . . . . .	4
3.2.1	JobPlugin . . . . .	4
3.2.2	FilePlugin . . . . .	4
3.2.3	GACLPlugin . . . . .	4
<b>4</b>	<b>Running the service</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Configuration Example</b>	<b>5</b>

# 1 Introduction

The NorduGrid [1] GridFTP service (GFS) consists of a standard Globus GridFTP server with NorduGrid modifications on top. The GFS provides a means to map GSI identities to local usernames, and thus can expose a local filesystem to the Grid using a highly configurable set of authorization policies. Local file access in the GFS is implemented through plugins (shared libraries). There are 3 plugins provided:

- *fileplugin.so*: provides plain file access and can be used to enable a Storage Element with highly configurable access control,
- *gacplugin.so*: uses GACL [4] to control access to the local file system,
- *jobplugin.so*: provides an interface (virtual directory and virtual operations) to submit, cancel, clean, renew credentials and obtain information about jobs controlled by A-REX, ARC's job processing service.

This document concentrates on the first two plugins, which provide file-handling capabilities of the GFS, in particular how to set up a Storage Element (SE) to allow Grid access to data. Information on the job-handling part of the GFS can be found in “*ARC Computing Element: System Administrator Guide*” [3]. This guide provides all the details for setting up an ARC Computing Element and many parts of this manual refer the reader to it for more information.

## 2 Authorization

The GFS can use a highly-configurable set of rules to permit access and perform mapping from grid identities to local users. The concept of authorization groups and VOs is described in detail in [3], in the section “*Access control: users, groups, VOs*”.

## 3 Configuration

The GFS configuration is done through a single INI-style configuration file, and the default location of this file is:

- */etc/arc.conf*

A different configuration file location can be specified by the environment variable `ARC_CONFIG`. The configuration file consists of empty lines, lines containing comments (lines starting with `#`) or configuration commands. It is separated into sections. Each section starts with a string containing

- *[section name/subsection name/subsubsection name]*.

Each section continues until the next section or until the end of the file. The configuration file can have commands for multiple services/modules/programs. Each service has its own section named after it. The GFS uses the *[gridftpd]* section and sub-sections, along with other authorization-related sections. Commands in section *[common]* apply to all services configured in the configuration file. Command lines have the format

- *name="arguments string"*.

An example configuration is shown in Section 5.

### 3.1 General Configuration Parameters

General configuration is documented in [3], in the section “*Commands in the [gridftpd] section*”.

## 3.2 Plugin Configuration

Subsections of the *[gridftpd]* section specify plugins which serve the virtual FTP path (similar to the UNIX mount command). The name of the subsection is irrelevant but it is useful to use a name related to the plugin, e.g. *[gridftpd/files]* for the *fileplugin*. Inside the subsection, the following commands are supported:

- **plugin**=*library\_name* – use plugin *library\_name* to serve virtual path.
- **path**=*path* – virtual path to serve.

The GFS comes with 3 plugins: *fileplugin.so*, *gacplplugin.so* and *jobplugin.so*.

### 3.2.1 JobPlugin

jobplugin commands are described in [3], in the section “*Commands to configure the jobplugin*”.

### 3.2.2 FilePlugin

*fileplugin.so* supports the following options:

- **mount**=*path* – defines the place on local filesystem to which file access operations apply.
- **dir**=*path options* – specifies access rules for accessing files in *path* (relative to virtual and real path) and all the files below.  
*options* is a list of the following keywords:
  - **nouser** – do not use local file system rights, only use those specified in this line.
  - **owner** – check only file owner access rights.
  - **group** – check only group access rights.
  - **other** – check only “others” access rights.

The options above are exclusive. If none of the above are specified, the usual UNIX access rights are applied.

- **read** – allow reading files.
- **delete** – allow deleting files.
- **append** – allow appending files (does not allow creation).
- **overwrite** – allow overwriting of existing files (does not allow creation, file attributes are not changed).
- **dirlist** – allow obtaining list of the files.
- **cd** – allow to make this directory current.
- **create** *owner:group permissions\_or:permissions\_and* - allow creating new files. File will be owned by *owner* and owning group will be *group*. If '\*' is used, the user/group to which connected user is mapped will be used. The permissions will be set to *permissions\_or* & *permissions\_and* (the second number is reserved for future usage).
- **mkdir** *owner:group permissions\_or:permissions\_and* - allow creating new directories.

### 3.2.3 GACLPlugin

*gacplplugin.so* supports the following options:

- **gac**=*gac* – GACL XML.
- **mount**=*path* – local path served by plugin.

The GACL XML may contain variables which are replaced with values taken from the client's credentials. The following variables are supported:

*\$subject* – subject of user's certificate (DN),  
*\$voms* – subject of VOMS[2] server (DN),  
*\$vo* – name of VO (from VOMS certificate),  
*\$role* – role (from VOMS certificate),  
*\$capability* – capabilities (from VOMS certificate),  
*\$group* – name of group (from VOMS certificate) .

Additionally, the root directory must contain a *.gac* file with initial ACLs. Otherwise the rule will be “deny all for everyone”.

## 4 Running the service

An initialization script *gridftpd* for the GFS is provided in *\$ARC\_LOCATION/etc/init.d* (or equivalent depending on architecture).

Usage: `gridftpd {start|stop|status|restart|reload|condrestart}`

Upon starting and depending on the configured log level, messages will be logged in the log file specified in the configuration file.

## 5 Configuration Example

In this example the fileplugin is used to expose the local directory “/home/grid” to the Grid where it can be accessed through the URL “gsiftp://myhost.org/files”. All users specified in the gridmap file have full read/write access.

```
[common]
hostname="myhost.org"
gridmap="/etc/grid-security/grid-mapfile"

[gridftpd]
debug="3"
encryption="no"
allowunknown="no"
maxconnections="200"

[gridftpd/files]
path="/files"
plugin="fileplugin.so"
mount="/home/grid"
dir="/" nouser read delete cd dirlist create *: 664:664 mkdir *: 775:775"
```

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## References

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