

**EGI-Engage**

First release of the Operational tools

D3.4

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Abstract

This deliverable describes the first release of the EGI Operational Tools during EGI-Engage project including the developments made during the first year of the project for the Operations Portal, ARGO, GOCDB and Security Monitoring. The evolution of these tools has been driven by the need to support new technologies (e.g. cloud) and to satisfy new requirements emerging from service providers and user communities, in particular from the Research Infrastructures contributing to EGI-Engage via the EGI Competence Centres and the Resource Providers who contribute infrastructure services to the federation. The development roadmap has been defined according to a requirement gathering process, which has been accomplished in collaboration with the other EGI Engage WPs in charge of the communication with users and key stakeholders.

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| **From:** |  |  | 16/02/2016 |
| **Moderated by:** | Małgorzata Krakowian | EGI.eu/NA1 |  |
| **Reviewed by** | P. Solagna Giuseppe La Rocca  Alessandro Paolini | EGI.eu/SA1 EGI.eu/SA2 EGI.eu/SA1 |  |
| **Approved by:** |  |  |  |

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**TERMINOLOGY**

A complete project glossary is provided at the following page: <http://www.egi.eu/about/glossary/>

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**Executive summary**

This deliverable describes the first release of the EGI Operational Tools during EGI-Engage project including the developments made during the first year of the project for the Operations Portal, ARGO, GOCDB and Security Monitoring. The evolution of these tools has been driven by the need to support new technologies (e.g. cloud) and to satisfy new requirements emerging from service providers and user communities, in particular from the Research Infrastructures contributing to EGI-Engage via the EGI Competence Centres and the Resource Providers (RP) who contribute infrastructure services to the federation. The development roadmap has been defined according to a requirement gathering process, which has been accomplished in collaboration with the other EGI Engage WPs in charge of the communication with users and key stakeholders.

The Operations Portal features have been broadened with the integration of the VO Administration and operations PORtal (VAPOR), which now supports cloud technology and has been extended with a GLUE2 based resource browser. Further information have been added to the VO ID card and proper interfaces are available to retrieve the data stored in the portal.

The latest release of ARGO offers the multi-tenants support, which provides a Monitoring as a service to communities within the EGI collaboration. The set of probes that monitors the EGI Federated Cloud resources has been expanded to validate more functionalities. A centralised architecture for the EGI infrastructure monitoring has been designed and will be deployed in production in the first half of 2016. It will allow a more agile management of the whole EGI monitoring system.

In the first year, the GOCDB team focussed its effort on developing features that allow to better host multiple projects in the same GOCDB instance and easily extend the GOCDB data model to satisfy community needs. In addition the log system has been improved and a fine-grained access model has been implemented, which includes permit-all and protected pages.

Finally, EGI security experts released the first version of SECANT, a tool for monitoring virtual machines running in the EGI Federated Cloud.

Furthermore, Operations Portal, ARGO and GOCDB product teams have worked together with the TJRA1.1, in charge of design the new EGI Authentication and Authorization Infrastructure (AAI), to depict their AAI architecture that has to be compliant with this new EGI access layer. As result of this activity, GOCDB has already implemented a new AAI architecture based on federated identity management and Operations Portal and ARGO started the development of their new AAI modules, which will be completed in 2016. The three tools will be accessible by end users via the new EGI AAI in the second year of the project.

# Operations Portal

## Introduction

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tool name** | Operations Portal |
| **Tool url** | <http://operations-portal.egi.eu> |
| **Tool wiki page** | <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/Operations_Portal> |
| **Description** | **The Operations Porta**l provides VO management functions and other capabilities, which support the EGI daily operations. It is a central portal for the operations community that offers a bundle of different capabilities, such as the broadcast tool, VO management facilities, a security dashboard and an operations dashboard that is used to display information about failing monitoring probes and to open tickets to the affected Resource Centres. The dashboard also supports the central grid oversight activities. It is fully interfaced with the EGI Helpdesk and the monitoring system through messaging. It is a critical component as it is used by all EGI Operations Centres to provide support to the respective Resource Centres. The Operations Portal provides tools supporting the daily running of operations of the entire infrastructure: grid oversight, security operations, VO management, broadcast, VO metrics.  **VAPOR**: the **V**o **A**dministration and operations **POR**tal, is a generic tool to assist community managers and support teams in performing their daily activities. The application provides resources status indicators, statistical reports, data management tools. |
| **Customer of the tool** | EGI; NGI; RI; Resource Provider; Research Communities |
| **User of the service** | Site admins; Operations Managers; VO Manager; Vo users; |
| **User Documentation** | OPS PORTAL: <https://forge.in2p3.fr/projects/opsportaluser/wiki/Main_Features_of_the_dashboard>  VAPOR : <http://operations-portal.egi.eu/vapor_dev/globalHelp> |
| **Technical Documentation** | <https://forge.in2p3.fr/projects/opsportaluser/wiki/Main_Features_of_the_dashboard> |
| **Product team** | IN2P3/CNRS |
| **License** | Apache2 |
| **Source code** | <https://gitlab.in2p3.fr/groups/opsportal> |

## Service architecture

### High-Level Service architecture

The Operations Portal has been designed as an integration platform, allowing for strong interaction among existing tools with similar scope but also filling up gaps wherever functionality has been lacking.

The displayed information is retrieved from several distributed static and dynamic sources – databases, Grid Information System, Web Services, etc. – and gathered within the portal.

The architecture of the portal is composed of three modules:

* A database – to store information related to the users or the VOs
* A web module – graphical user interface – which is currently integrated into the Symfony framework
* A Data Aggregation and Unification Service named Lavoisier[[1]](#footnote-1)

Lavoisier is the component used to store, consolidate and “feed” data into the web application.

The global information from the primary and heterogeneous data sources (e.g. BDII, GOCDB, NAGIOS, GGUS, ARGO...) is retrieved through the use of the different plug-ins in Lavoisier. The information is structured and organized within configuration files in Lavoisier. Finally, all of this information is available to the Web application, without the need for any further computations, which increases the efficiency of the Web Interfaces. This architecture permits the web application to use the caches, even if a primary source is unavailable; hence, we trigger access only to the information we need on the web page. The information is structured and therefore the primary data sources do not need to be accessed hundreds of times but rather just a subset of the data that are already stored. Finally, the data sources are refreshed only as needed and only when an action has been triggered. Last but not least, it is very easy to add a new data source in this model.

As depicted in the picture we currently have only 2 critical dependencies GGUS[[2]](#footnote-2) and RTIR[[3]](#footnote-3) (red arrows on the right of Figure 1).

These dependencies are due to the communication via web services between the Operations Portal and GGUS/RTIR for the creation or the update of tickets. For the rest of data sources the cache mechanism of Lavoisier permits us to ensure the integrity of the application in case of failures of third parties providers.

For the VAPOR application we use the same architecture with a dedicated instance of Lavoisier. Information is aggregated from several top BDII objects and from the GOCDB and also local scripts.

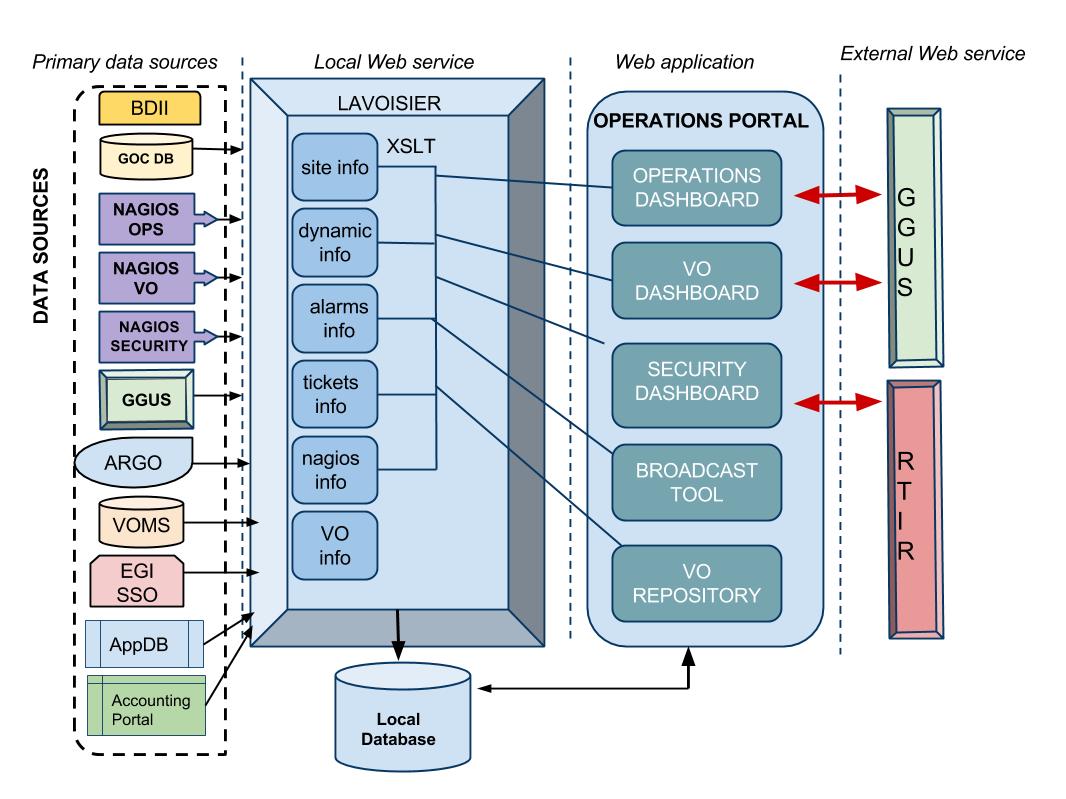


Figure 1. Operational Portal Architecture

### Integration and dependencies

Operations Portal dependencies have been described in the previous section. They are not changed in this release.

## Release notes

In this section, I will describe separately the development done within the historical Operations Portal and the new application called Vapor, which has been integrated in the portal during the project year 1.

### Requirements covered: Operations Portal

During this period, we have improved existing features and we have also adapted some of them for new/emerging needs.

#### Release 3.2

**Release Note:** <http://operations-portal.egi.eu/home/tasksList/release_id/12>

**Main achievements:**

* The possibility to create from the security dashboard a ticket into EGI RTIR.
* Metrics for the security dashboard
* Changes into the overview of the security dashboard.
* Modification on the update of the age of the alarms
* Improvement on the metrics related to users.

#### Release 3.2.1

**Release Note:** <http://operations-portal.egi.eu/home/tasksList/release_id/12>

**Main achievements:**

* A new module related to metrics[[4]](#footnote-4) has been added:
* used for EGI reports
* based on 6 months period
* about users distribution over disciplines, CA , VO, and incoming VOs
* possibility to export data in different formats
* detailed history available

#### Release 3.2.2

**Release Note:** <http://operations-portal.egi.eu/home/tasksList/release_id/18>

**Main achievements:**

* A section dedicated to VO acknowledgment statement has been added in the VO ID Card

#### Release 3.3

**Release Note:** <http://operations-portal.egi.eu/home/tasksList/release_id/19>

**Main achievements:**

* **Security dashboard**
* Notifications about security issues[[5]](#footnote-5)
* Capture WN instead of host: the Worker node is displayed (when available) instead of the host name into the list of issues
* Metrics: put in place reports for the Nagios issues[[6]](#footnote-6)
* sites under certification process: extended the list of sites to display potential issues on candidate sites
* **VO ID cards**
* New section in the VO ID Card for Portal/Web Service robot certificates[[7]](#footnote-7) including support for Per-User Sub-Proxies[[8]](#footnote-8).
* Add filter input in the VO update page
* **Dashboard**
* Non-production alarms in ROD dashboard: if an alarm is raised on a service which is not production in GOCDB it will not be visible in the Operator page
* The template of the tickets has been improved.

### Requirements covered: Vapor

**Release Notes:** <http://operations-portal.egi.eu/vapor_dev/releases>

**Main achievements:**

* **Upgrade of Vapor configuration**
* The application has been developed during EGI-inspire and was deployed partially at I3S in Nice. Therefore, a part of the work was to migrate it and deploy at CCIN2P3 to be integrated with the operations portal.
* During this phase we have also upgrade the configuration of Lavoisier to be compliant with last version.
* **Update of the Glue Schema**
* ‘Translation’ of the queries from Glue1.3 to Glue2.
* Review of the architecture in order to improve performances and to extend a part of the application to all VOs (currently restricted to a subset of VOs: biomed, compchem, enmr.eu, vlemed, shiwa-workflow.eu, see, sagrid, vo.france-grilles.fr).
* **Capture Cloud Resources**
* Extension of the capture of the resources to the cloud resources.
* The cloud resources are now visible into the resource browser[[9]](#footnote-9).
* **New Module: GLUE2 resource browser**
* The aim of this tool is to give an overview of the EGI resources.
* The information is based on Glue2 publication into Top-BDII.
* The main features are:
  + Distribution of the resources over NGI, Sites and VO.
  + Information about Computing, Storage and other services (VOMS , LFC , BDII)
  + Information about Access/Mapping Policy
  + Information about statuses of the services and the potential downtimes
  + Different format to export information: CSV, XML, JSON
  + Information about cloud services
  + Information about badly published resources

## Feedback on satisfaction

The releases have been scheduled regularly in order to avoid delivering a huge amount of code in one time. The aim is also to schedule “thematic” releases to test it with the corresponding users (e.g. for a VO oriented release the tests will be done by VO experts, for a dashboard oriented release tests will be performed by operators, etc.).

For each release a set of users have been identified to check the features and improvements on the Operations Portal. These different test phases have been coordinated with the [OTAG](https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/OTAG#Operations_Portal_Advisory_and_Testing_Board) team.

Some releases have been postponed by lack of feedback or by lack of testers.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Release ID** | **Release Date** | **Status** | **BugFix** | **Testing** | **Prototype** |
| 3.2 | 26.05 | Postponed due to a lack of details into the feedback | 25-26.05 | 18.05-22.05 | 15.05 |
| [3.2](http://operations-portal.egi.eu/home/tasksList/release_id/12) | 07.07 | Released | 23-26.06 | 16-22.06 | 15.06 |
| 3.2.1 | 26.08 | Postponed to September due to a lack of testing users | 24-26.08 | 19-24.08 |  |
| [3.2.1](http://operations-portal.egi.eu/home/tasksList/release_id/17) | 29.09 | Released |  |  |  |
| [3.2.2](http://operations-portal.egi.eu/home/tasksList/release_id/18) | 05.11 | Released | 03-05.11 | 27-29.10 |  |
| [3.3](http://operations-portal.egi.eu/home/tasksList/release_id/19) | 28.12 | Released | 27-28.12 | 20-26.12 |  |

For the VAPOR application, a prototype[[10]](#footnote-10) is available since December 2015 and we are currently collecting feedback to provide a release in production before the end of February.

## Future plans

### Operations Portal

* **Software quality**
* Migration of the whole code under gitlab
* Integration of the release process with gitflow
* Automation of deployment
* Migration from symfony 1.5 to symfony 3:
  + with a refactorisation of the code
  + with the multiplication of unit tests
* **Features**
* Complete rewriting of the Downtime Notification System
* Integration of Perun authentication system
* Support for federated logins using SAML

### Vapor

* **Software quality**
* Usage of SonarQube : open source software used to measure the code quality and improve the continuous integration.
* **Features**
* Replace Gstat Main Features
* Extend APIs
* Integrate cloud monitoring - to be discussed with Cloud Working Group
* Support for federated logins using SAML

# ARGO

## Introduction

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tool name** | ARGO |
| **Tool url** | <http://argo.egi.eu> |
| **Tool wiki page** | <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/ARGO> |
| **Description** | ARGO is a flexible and scalable framework for monitoring status, availability and reliability |
| **Customer of the tool** | EGI; NGI; RI; Resource Provider; Research Communities |
| **User of the service** | Site admins; Operations Managers; large research group |
| **User Documentation** | <http://argoeu.github.io> ;<http://argo.egi.eu> |
| **Technical Documentation** | <http://argoeu.github.io> |
| **Product team** | GRNET, SRCE, CNRS |
| **License** | Apache License Version 2.0 |
| **Source code** | <https://github.com/ARGOeu/> |

## Service architecture

### High-Level Service architecture

ARGO is a flexible and scalable framework for monitoring status, availability and reliability of services provided by infrastructures with medium to high complexity. It can generate multiple reports using customer defined profiles (e.g. for SLA management, operations etc.) and has built-in multi-tenant support in the core framework.

ARGO supports flexible deployment models and its modular design allows the integration with external systems (such as CMDBs, Service Catalogs etc.). During the report generation, ARGO can take into account custom factors such as the importance of a specific service endpoint, scheduled or unscheduled downtimes etc.



Figure 2. ARGO architecture

For the Availability & Reliability monitoring, ARGO relies on a modular architecture (Figure 2) comprised of the following components:

#### [The ARGO Monitoring Engine](https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-nagios-egi)

For status monitoring, ARGO relies on Nagios[[11]](#footnote-11). All probes developed for ARGO follow the Nagios conventions and can run on any stock Nagios box. ARGO provides an optional set of add-ons for the stock Nagios that provide features such as auto-configuration from external information sources, publishing results to external Message Brokers etc.

#### [Messaging](https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-messaging)

The messaging service enables reliable asynchronous messaging for the EGI infrastructure. The current implementation of the Messaging service relies on a Message Broker Network of ActiveMQ[[12]](#footnote-12) services and uses the STOMP protocol[[13]](#footnote-13) for the publication and consumption of messages. The new version of the messaging service is going to replace the STOMP interface with an HTTP interface, which will make the implementation of new clients easier and more robust.

#### [The ARGO Connectors](https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-connectors)

With custom connectors, ARGO can connect to multiple external Configuration Management Databases and Service Catalogs. There are already connectors for the EGI and EUDAT e-Infrastructures.

#### [The ARGO Consumer](https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-consumer)

The ARGO Consumer is ingesting monitoring results in real-time from external Message Brokers and it is responsible for the initial pre-filtering of the monitoring results that are encoded using AVRO serialization format[[14]](#footnote-14) and then passed to the Compute Engine.

#### [The ARGO Compute Engine](https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-compute-engine)

The ARGO Compute Engine is a powerful and scalable analytics engine built on top of Hadoop and HDFS[[15]](#footnote-15): it is responsible for the aggregation of the status results and the computation of availability and reliability of composite services using customer defined algorithms.

#### [The ARGO Web API](https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-web-api)

The ARGO Web API provides the serving layer of ARGO. It is composed of a high performance and scalable datastore and a multi-tenant REST HTTP API, which is used for retrieving the status, availability and reliability reports of the monitored resources and the actual raw metric results.

#### [The ARGO Web UI](https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-web)

The default web UI is based on the Lavoisier Data Aggregation Framework[[16]](#footnote-16).

### Integration and dependencies

*Insert a description and/or visualisation (figure) of the dependencies to other tools.*

*If already described in technical documentation please provide link.*

*Highlight and shortly describe any change on the dependencies to other tools introduced by this release.*

## Release notes

### Requirements covered in the release

As already mentioned, ARGO is not a single software, but a suite of software components, each one managed independently. During the first year of the project, there have been 15 releases of the ARGO components that covered the following requirements:

* **ARGO Compute Engine & Web API**
* Support for automatic re-computation triggers
* Support for multiple tenants
* Specification of the Data Ingestion API
* Specification and implementation of APIv2
* Delivery of computed status results through the API
* **ARGO Monitoring Engine**
* Probe framework
* EGI Federated Cloud probes
* Implementation of central monitoring engine
* Support documentation guides
* **ARGO EGI Consumer and Connectors**
* improved support for VOs
* **ARGO EGI Web UI**
* ACL mechanism (support groups/roles)
* UI Enhancements
* Initial support for federated logins using SAML
* **ARGO POEM**
* ACL mechanism (support groups/roles)
* Initial support for federated logins using SAML
* Design of probe publishing and management service

#### Changelog

* **24/12/2015**
* POEM [v0.11.0-4]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/poem/releases/tag/v0.11.0-4>
* **30/11/2015**
* EGI Web UI [v1.1.2-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-web/releases/tag/v1.1.2-1>
* **24/11/2015**
* Compute Engine [v1.6.5-2]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-compute-engine/releases/tag/v1.6.5-2>
* **29/10/2015**
* Compute Engine [v1.6.5-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-compute-engine/releases/tag/v1.6.5-1>
* Web API [v1.6.0-3]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-web-api/releases/tag/v1.6.0-3>
* EGI Consumer [v1.4.1-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-consumer/releases/tag/v1.4.1-1>
* EGI Connectors [v1.4.4-6]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-connectors/releases/tag/v1.4.4-6>
* EGI Web UI [v1.1.0-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-web/releases/tag/v1.1.0-1>
* **11/09/2015**
* EGI Connectors [v1.4.3-3]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-connectors/releases/tag/v1.4.3-3>
* **23/07/2015**
* Compute Engine [v1.6.2-7]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-compute-engine/releases/tag/v1.6.2-7>
* EGI Connectors [v1.4.2-2]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-connectors/releases/tag/v1.4.2-2>
* **17/07/2015**
* Compute Engine [v1.6.2-6]: - <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-compute-engine/releases/tag/v1.6.2-6>
* **01/07/2015**
* EGI Web UI [v1.0.0-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-web/releases/tag/v1.0.0-1>
* **30/06/2015**
* EGI Connectors [v1.4.2-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-connectors/releases/tag/v1.4.2-1>
* **11/06/2015**
* EGI Web UI [v0.1.12-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-web/releases/tag/v0.1.12-1>
* **03/06/2015**
* Compute Engine [v1.6.2-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-compute-engine/releases/tag/v1.6.2-1>
* Web API [v1.6.0-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-web-api/releases/tag/v1.6.0-1>
* EGI Consumer [v1.4.0-15]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-consumer/releases/tag/v1.4.0-15>
* EGI Connectors [v1.4.1-5]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-connectors/releases/tag/v1.4.1-5>
* **31/03/2015**
* Compute Engine [v1.6.1-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-compute-engine/releases/tag/v1.6.1-1>
* POEM [v0.10.7-2]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/poem/releases/tag/v0.10.7-2>
* EGI Web UI [v0.1.8-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-web/releases/tag/v0.1.8-1>
* **04/03/2015**
* Compute Engine [v1.6.0-6]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-compute-engine/releases/tag/v1.6.0-6>
* Web API [v1.5.1-4]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-web-api/releases/tag/v1.5.1-4)>
* EGI Connectors [v1.3.1-16]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-connectors/releases/tag/v1.3.1-16>
* POEM [v0.10.6-3]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/poem/releases/tag/v0.10.6-3>
* EGI Web UI [v0.1.5-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-web/releases/tag/v0.1.5-1>
* **06/02/2015**
* Compute Engine [v1.6.0-2]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-compute-engine/releases/tag/v1.6.0-2>
* Web API [v1.5.1-2]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-web-api/releases/tag/v1.5.1-2>
* EGI Consumer [v1.3.2-8]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-consumer/releases/tag/v1.3.2-8>
* EGI Connectors [v1.3.1-12]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-connectors/releases/tag/v1.3.2-8>
* EGI Web UI [v0.1.0-1]: <https://github.com/ARGOeu/argo-egi-web/releases/tag/v0.1.0-1>

## Feedback on satisfaction

The initial aim of ARGO was to replace the historical component SAM and especially the Web UI “My EGI”. This part has been completed and the new Web UI has been available in advance.

Different reviews have been coordinated with EGI Operations team to be sure that all needs were covered and all features were properly developed. After these reviews some corrections have been done to satisfy plenty the operations team.

The ARGO product team uses a development process based around GitHub which includes procedures that guarantee a high quality of software releases. For details of the ARGO development process, see Appendix I.

## Future plans

* **ARGO Compute Engine**
* API for data ingestion specification
* Separation of A/R and Metric stores
* API for data ingestion implementation
* Support for multiple monitoring engines running in active-active setup
* APIv2
* stability and performance improvements
* **ARGO Monitoring Engine**
* Completion of the Centralized Monitoring Engine
* Fedcloud probes update
* Stability and performance improvements
* **ARGO Web UI**
* UI Enhancements
* Connect to the EGI IdP/SP Proxy
* **ARGO EGI Consumers and Connectors**
* Use of CE ingestion api
* stability and performance improvements
* **ARGO POEM**
* Support for probe management
* Connect to the EGI IdP/SP Proxy
* stability and performance improvements
* **ARGO Messaging**
* APIv1 test implementation
* APIv1 final draft specification (ready for external party review)
* APIv1 final implementation
* APIv1 final specification

# GOCDB

## Introduction

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tool name** | GOCDB |
| **Tool url** | <https://goc.egi.eu> |
| **Tool wiki page** | <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/GOCDB> |
| **Description** | GOCDB is a central registry to record information about the topology of an e-Infrastructure. This includes entities such as resource centres (sites), services, service-endpoints and their downtimes, contact information and roles of users responsible for operations at different levels. The service enforces a number of business rules and defines different grouping mechanisms and object-tagging for the purposes of fine-grained resource filtering. |
| **Customer of the tool** | EGI Operations |
| **User of the service** | Site/service admins, NGI managers and, Security teams in EGI, EUDAT and WLCG. |
| **User Documentation** | <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/GOCDB/Documentation_Index> |
| **Technical Documentation** | <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/GOCDB/Documentation_Index> |
| **Product team** | Contact gocdb-admins@mailman.egi.eu |
| **License** | Apache2 |
| **Source code** | <https://github.com/GOCDB/gocdb> |

## Service architecture

### High-Level Service architecture

GOCDB is a central information repository providing a web portal interface for CRUD operations (create, read, update, delete), and a REST API for read-only data queries.

It is a definitive information source where data is directly populated and managed manually by users. Because GOCDB is a primary data-input source, the portal applies a range of business rules and data-validations to control input. It applies a comprehensive role-based authorization model that enables different actions over different target resources. The role model allows communities to manage their own resources where users with existing roles can approve or reject new role-requests.

It is intentionally designed to have few dependencies on other operational tools, for example, it does not query other systems to populate its core data model (note, augmenting the manually populated ‘core’ data model with supplementary data derived from other systems would be possible for certain scenarios). In future it will rely on the EGI Proxy IdP/SP to authenticate users via Federated Identity Management (FIM) system with a sufficient level of assurance (LoA) needed for operational users.

The underling Oracle DB is hosted by the STFC DB Services Team with nightly tape backups. An additional failover instance is hosted at a second STFC site (Daresbury Labs). The failover instance is synchronized hourly against the production data.

### Integration and dependencies

As a primary source of information, GOCDB does not depend on any other tool.

## Release notes

### Requirements covered in the release

The current production release is v5.5 with v5.6 released for testing. The main requirements addressed during PY1 are listed below, with more details available at:

* Prioritized Roadmap[[17]](#footnote-17)
* Full change log[[18]](#footnote-18) (includes smaller changes/bug fixes)
* All active/pending requirements in RT[[19]](#footnote-19)

**v5.4 (06/07/2015):**

* Role Action Logging to record all role request actions (deny, approve and revoke).
* Fine Grained Content Rendering including permit-all and protected pages.
* Downtime Declaration in Site-Local Timezone with automatic conversion to UTC.

**v5.5 (02/12/2015):**

* Multi-Tenant to host multiple projects in the same GOCDB instance with separate roles per project (roles in one project do not apply in a different project). This was a large scale development and required significant re-write of the authorization model.
* SAML/FIM Authentication to allow login using different Identity Providers. Please note, issues related to data protection and the ELIXIR/ GEANT Data Protection Code of Conduct[[20]](#footnote-20) delay the production release of FIM. This is an EGI wide issue - all Ops tools need to use the same ePPN (most likely hashed given data protection concerns) in order to correlate accounts across services.

**v5.6 (released for testing 02/2016, at the time of writing, not yet in production):**

* Reserved (Protected) Scope Tags used to control the tagging of resources using cascading rules that limit which tags NGIs->Sites->Services->Downtimes can declare. This will allow WLCG/Elixir sites to apply tags only to their resources and prevent other sites from using the same tags. This allows controlled resource filtering in API and GUI.
* Bulk Addition/Upload of Multiple Custom Properties to allow the data models of Sites, ServiceGroups, Services and Endpoints to be easily extended and customized. Also allows fine-grained resource selection via the API by filtering on supported properties.
* Downtime Calendar to allow fine-grained filtering of downtimes.

## Feedback on satisfaction

Before every production release, GOCDB development is frozen and a period of testing is announced that lasts for approximately two weeks to one month using the GOCDB test instance (<https://gocdb-test.esc.rl.ac.uk>). This testing phase is widely disseminated using the relevant mail lists, and all operational tools and users are invited to perform tests against this instance.

The GOCDB development process is described in Appendix II.

## Future plans

* **Medium Term (scheduled for v5.7+, mid to end 2016):**
* Writable REST API to programmatically POST updates to sites and services. This has been requested by both WLCG and EUDAT operational communities. This will require site's to manage their own access control lists (ACLs) per site by recording the DNs of certificates that are authorized to post updates to a particular site/service.
* Object Diff Auditing to record every change to a resource. Originally an EUDAT request, but now de-prioritized by EUDAT.
* **Longer Term (end 2016/17):**
* The GOCDB Web interface needs to be re-implemented using a modern MVC GUI framework.

# Security Monitoring

## Introduction

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tool name** | Secant |
| **Tool url** | <https://github.com/CESNET/secant> |
| **Tool wiki page** | <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/Tools> |
| **Description** | Secant is a framework to detect security vulnerabilities in images of virtual machines. It tries to detect the most common security issues that often lead to incidents and prevent them from appearing in the context of EGI cloud facilities. |
| **Customer of the tool** | Cloud providers, EGI operations, the EGI CSIRT |
| **User of the service** | Administrators, operators, security staff |
| **User Documentation** | N/A |
| **Technical Documentation** | N/A |
| **Product team** | CESNET |
| **License** | Apache License |
| **Source code** | <https://github.com/CESNET/secant> |

## Service architecture

### High-Level Service architecture

Secant is a new tool, which runs as a service that periodically checks for new images available for the monitored IaaS cloud instance and performs their security assessment. When a new image becomes available in the system, it is taken by Secant and checked for security vulnerabilities. In order to perform the security checks, Secant instantiates a virtual image from the image and template that is being verified and performs two phases of security checks. During the first phase Secant launches a series of external scans that try to detect vulnerabilities exposed by the machine to the Internet. Following these tests, and if the machine supports that, Secant runs a series of internal probes on the virtual machine, which checks security properties of the installed software. Both internal and external probes are modular and new tests can be easily added when needed.

After the probes are executed, Secant processes the results and generated the assessment.

This is the very first release of Secant whose development started with the EGI-Engage project. The design and its implementation will be subject to changes and modification in the course of the subsequent evaluations.

### Integration and dependencies

There are two foreseen scenarios how Secant can be deployed, it can either work on the level of a cloud site to assess images used by the particular provider, or it can act as a tool supporting security assessment and endorsement on the level of EGI. In any case, Secant has to be integrated with a cloud management framework. The current implementation uses OpenNebula commands to manage virtual machines and their images.

## Release notes

### Requirements covered in the release

The design and first version of Secant was developed to cover requirements discussed in the EGI CSIRT, to reflect the main findings from security incidents that related to EGI.

## Feedback on satisfaction

Secant is being tested at CESNET and its MetaCloud site. A well-structured testing framework will be available with the next releases.

## Future plans

* After an evaluation phase we are going to examine how Secant and the security assessment functionality can be integrated with AppDB to support the endorsement process.
* Based on evaluation of recent security incidents and threats, new security probes will be added.

1. ARGO development process

The following text is a copy of the “ARGO Development Process” document. The latest version of the document can be found here: *https://docs.google.com/document/d/1W0pT-zcBHG1E\_hfftW67DH01LBZC7zMKLlIgJTlsFh8/*

**Open development**

We follow an open development process. All the repositories of ARGO are hosted on Github under the ARGOeu organization[[21]](#footnote-21). Each component that can be standalone is hosted in its own repository in the ARGOeu organization.

Each component should have a CONTRIBUTING guidelines document, describing how contributions can be made. There will be a general CONTRIBUTING guidelines document. Components that are maintained in their own repositories can should link to the general CONTRIBUTING guidelines document or have their own set of guidelines if required.

**Forked repositories**

Following the spirit of DVCS, each of us forks the repositories from Github to her/his own account. We can work on new or ongoing features on our own forks and when we feel it is ready or whenever we want feedback from the rest of the team, we can open a pull request towards the respective ARGO repository.

Useful information:

* <https://help.github.com/articles/fork-a-repo>
* <https://help.github.com/articles/syncing-a-fork>

[**Pull requests & core team**](https://help.github.com/articles/syncing-a-fork)

All of the members of the core team should be able to merge pull requests in the ARGO repositories. The person who opens a pull request never merges it {her,him}self, but asks/expects another core team member to review it and merge it. The idea behind this that at least two people (the committer and the reviewer), will be involved for each new feature that we develop.

The person who opens a pull request should make sure that {s}he includes enough information so that the reviewer can understand the context and the intention of the changes proposed in the pull request. It is strongly encouraged that we open pull requests as soon as possible in the developer process in order to trigger prompt feedback. Pull requests that are not ready to be merged should be marked as Work-In-Progress (WIP). Having the pull request open, means that each commit is visible to the ARGO CI, which can then build the component, run all the unit tests and attempt to package the component and at the end provide status feedback within the pull request.

Useful information:

* <https://help.github.com/articles/creating-a-pull-request>
* <https://help.github.com/articles/checking-out-pull-requests-locally>
* <https://help.github.com/articles/merging-a-pull-request>
* <https://quickleft.com/blog/pull-request-templates-make-code-review-easier>

[**Pull request review process**](https://help.github.com/articles/merging-a-pull-request)

When a feature is ready, the developer removes the WIP mark from the pull request. Removing the WIP mark effectively signals the rest of the team that the pull request can be peer reviewed. At least one team member (other than the committer) has to act as the reviewer of the pull request. During the peer review process, the reviewer has to check the feature implemented, the code quality, the unit test coverage as computed, the existence of proper documentation and whether the component can be packaged successfully. If all these checks pass, then the reviewer can accept the pull request in order to be merged in the dev branch.

**Branches and builds**

Each repository should have at least 2 long-term branches:

* the dev branch, which should always be deployable
* the master branch, which should always be releasable

**Pull requests**

Pull requests for new features should be opened initially against the dev branch. For every pull request that is opened, the ARGO CI will execute the following workflow

Checkout pull request

Execute unit tests

Build Component

Build Ephemeral Packages

Report status to Github

Before a pull request can be merged in the dev branch, a member of the development team (other than the original committer) has to review the pull request and check the following according to the “Definition of Done”:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Check** | **Status** |
| 1 | Quality of Code |  |
| 2 | Passes acceptance criteria automatic Unit tests for non-UI  (80% or greater code coverage for business logic tier for new code) |  |
| 3 | CI build job is up-to-date and compiles, tests, and analyzes the existing & newly added code |  |
| 4 | DB migration script for DB Schema tasks |  |
| 5 | Sufficient documentation:   * APIs + Interfaces (public) * Manuals (where applicable) * Changelog / Release Notes * Inline comments where 'complex' code |  |
| 6 | Ability to be properly packaged |  |

**Dev branches**

When new code is merged on the dev branch of each component, the CI system (a) picks it up, (b) builds the codebase, (c) runs again the unit tests, (d) runs the sonarqube code analysis suite and publishes the results on the ARGO sonarqube instance, (e) builds the dev packages and publishes them on the ARGO dev RPM repository, (f) extracts, builds the documentation and publishes it on the dev website and (g) reports the status of the CI on Github. New RPMs published on the dev RPM repository are automatically installed on the dev testbed.

Checkout Devel Branch

Execute unit tests

Build Component

Generate Devel Documentation

Build & Publish Devel Packages

Execute Code Analysis Tool

Report Status on Github

Deployment on Devel Testbed

The dev testbed is using actual production data and is being operationally monitoring by the same monitoring probes that are used to monitor also the production instance. Furthermore, at the end of each sprint, the product team performs the sprint review ceremony in which the important features are presented to the ARGO stakeholders and live tested on the dev testbed. After the successful completion of the sprint review, the new code base is merged on each component's master branch.

In case more than one developers are working on the same component or a developer is working in parallel in more than one features for the same component, the use of feature branches is advised.

**Master Branches**

When new code is merged in the master branch of each component, the CI system picks it up and execute the follow workflow: (a) builds the codebase, (b) runs the unit tests again, (c) builds the production packages, (d) publishes them on the ARGO production RPM repository and (e) extracts & builds the documentation and publishes it on the ARGO website.

Checkout Master Branch

Execute unit tests

Build Component

Generate and Publish Prod Documentation

Build & Publish Prod Packages

Useful information:

* <http://martinfowler.com/bliki/FeatureBranch.html>

1. GOCDB development process

**Testing:**

* The GOCDB source code includes DBUnit and Unit tests for selected core packages. For a data-centric product like Gocdb, emphasis is placed on the DBUnit tests which are essential to assert expected behavior on the deployed RDBMS.
* The GOCDB test suite prioritizes quality functional testing of the most critical code-paths rather than achieving high blanket coverage of less meaningful tests.
* As of Jan/2016 this includes 67 DBUnit tests with 668 assertions.
* Coverage reporting is included for selected core packages (DAOs – 55%, Doctrine 35%, Gocdb\_Services 17%) and it is acknowledged that a higher coverage should be achieved for these packages.
* Continuous Integration is not yet supported but will be investigated in future.

**Approach to Source Control:**

* The GOCDB project is hosted in GitHub under the GOCDB organization.
* The main GOCDB repository has two main branches ‘master’ and ‘dev’.
* The master branch is always ‘releasable’.
* The dev branch is always ‘deployable’.
* Developers fork the repository into their own personal repository to work on features using Topic branches.
* When ready, a pull request is opened against the ‘dev’ branch in the main repository for review by other team members.
* After review, the pull request is merged into the ‘dev’ branch.
* When ready, the dev branch is merged into master.
* Tags are subsequently created from the master branch to identify specific releases (v5.5., v5.6, etc.).
* Throughout this process, the test suite is continuously executed and any failing tests addressed before creating pull requests and/or merging.
* For certain scenarios, we consider it acceptable to push commits directly to the dev branch rather than always enforcing pull requests which may add unnecessary overhead, such as making documentation changes or small rendering updates.

1. <http://software.in2p3.fr/lavoisier> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [www.ggus.eu](http://www.ggus.eu) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/EGI_CSIRT:Main_Page> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. : <http://operations-portal.in2p3.fr/metrics/metricsReports> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://operations-portal.egi.eu/csiDashboard/notificationsIssues> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://operations-portal.egi.eu/csiDashboard/report> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <https://operations-portal.egi.eu/vo/rbCert> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/Long-tail_of_science#Per-user_sub-proxies> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The set of information associated to the cloud resources will be extended according to the future evolution of the EGI Federated Cloud. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <http://operations-portal.egi.eu/vapor_dev> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <https://www.nagios.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <http://activemq.apache.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <https://stomp.github.io/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <https://avro.apache.org/docs/1.2.0/> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. <http://hadoop.apache.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <http://software.in2p3.fr/lavoisier/> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/EGI-Engage:TASK_JRA1.4_Operations_Tools#GOCDB> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. <https://github.com/GOCDB/gocdb/blob/dev/changeLog.txt> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. <https://rt.egi.eu/rt/Dashboards/5541/GOCDB-Requirements> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. <https://wiki.refeds.org/display/CODE/Data+Protection+Code+of+Conduct+Home> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. <https://github.com/ARGOeu> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)