

ORACLE®



FedFS Standards and Implementation

Chuck Lever < < chuck.lever@oracle.com > Consulting Member of Technical Staff

FedFS Update

- Standards progress
- FedFS in Fedora 18
- Upstream latest: fedfs-utils 0.9
- Next steps



FedFS Standards Progress

Standards documents

- FedFS requirements
- DNS SRV
 - Domain root discovery
- NSDB Protocol
 - LDAP-based location database
- ADMIN Protocol
 - Remote junction management
 - NSDB certificate distribution

FedFS Standards Progress

Updates to NSDB protocol

- fedfsNceDN replaces fedfsNcePrefix
- Redefined NFS URL replaces FslHost, FslPort and NfsPath
- NsdbName and NsdbPort removed
- TTL moved from FSL to FSN
- Use conventional UUID types
- NfsMajorVer and NfsMinorVer attributes removed

FedFS Standards Progress

Changes during IESG review

- Correct use of RFC 2119 qualifiers
- Simplified ABNF for fedfsAnnotation attribute
- Glossary clean-up
- FedFS OID registry now closed on creation
- Change of authorship
- Security-related changes
 - Clarify TLS trust anchor management
 - Mandate specific security flavor support for ADMIN

FedFS Standards Progress Current status

- Requirements spelled out in RFC 5716
- DNS SRV specified by RFC 6641
- NSDB and ADMIN protocol documents:
 - Approved as Proposed Standards by IESG
 - IANA actions completed
 - In queue for RFC Editor, waiting for 3530bis to be completed

FedFS in Fedora 18

fedfs-utils 0.8 in an RPM

Good news

- Nfsref command and mountd plug-in
- Flexible physical format for junctions
- Wiki installation guide

Bad news

- Complies with last year's draft standards
- Simple domain administration tools
- ADMIN tools support only AUTH_NONE
- NSDB tools support only FEDFS_SEC_NONE

Upstream FedFS for Linux

fedfs-utils 0.9

- Compliant with proposed standards
 - RFC 6641 and latest approved drafts
- Better NSDB administration tools
 - Still no GUI/BUI
- Security:
 - NSDB client and infrastructure now supports TLS
 - No RPCSEC for ADMIN tools yet

What's Next In 2013

- Standards documents become RFCs
- fedfs-utils 0.10
 - Completion of spec-required features (eg., RPCSEC)
 - rpc.fedfsd auditing
 - Improvements to build environment
 - Refined packaging and configuration tools
- NSDB set up is still too complicated
 - Provide an installation and configuration script

Standards Futures

- In progress
 - Multi-domain authentication and authorization
 - NSDB protocol support for SMB/CIFS
- Putative
 - Domain root discovery
 - Additional FEDFS_SEC modes
 - NSDB certificate revocation
 - Expanding on FEDFS_CREATE_REPLICATION

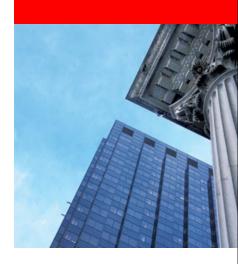
Questions/Discussion





ORACLE IS THE INFORMATION COMPANY

Appendix



Legacy: /net with automounter

- NFS clients can mount a share by name simply by changing to a directory
- Very little client provisioning is required
- NFS server hostname and export path are exposed to applications
- All mounted shares are leaves

Microsoft DFS

- One share contains referrals to all public shares in a realm
- Referral target information stored in Active Directory
- Referred-to shares are leaves

FedFS In A Nutshell FedFS

- Like /net, root of namespace is mounted by simply changing to a directory under /nfs4
- Like DFS, namespace root contains referrals to other shares
- Following referrals trigger automatic mount operations
- Referral target information can be stored locally on fileservers, or centrally in LDAP

Advantages of FedFS

- No client provisioning
- Referrals can exist in any share, so mounted shares are not necessarily leaves
- No location information is exposed in FedFS pathnames
- FedFS pathnames look the same on all clients

FedFS in operation

- DNS SRV contains hostname of fileserver that shares domain root directory with a well-known export path
- NFS clients mount domain root directories under /nfs4
- Fileservers perform LDAP queries via NSDB protocol to retrieve referral target information for NFS clients
- ADMIN protocol creates referrals remotely or provisions LDAP server information on fileservers