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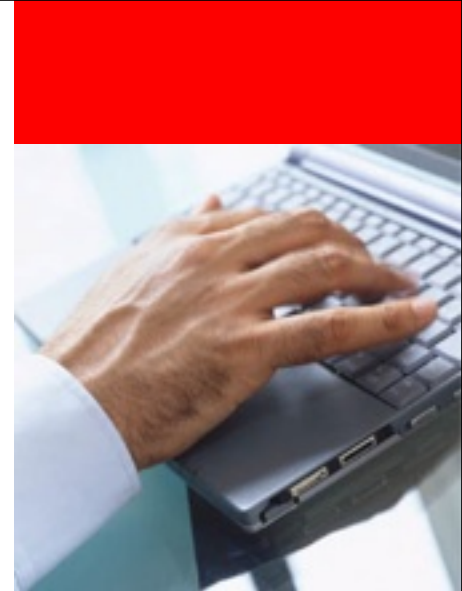


FedFS Standards Update

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FedFS Update

- Standards progress
- Linux FedFS implementation update
- Next steps



FedFS In A Nutshell

Legacy: /net with automounter

- Good:
 - Users trigger an NFS mount simply by changing to a particular directory
 - Very little client provisioning is required
- Bad:
 - NFS server hostname and export path are exposed to applications and users
 - All mounted shares are namespace leaves

FedFS In A Nutshell

Microsoft DFS

- Clients mount one share that contains referrals to interesting public shares in a realm
- Referral target information stored centrally in Active Directory
- Referred-to shares are namespace leaves
 - Relaxed in recent versions?

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 a referral triggers automatic mount operations
- Referral target information can be stored locally on file servers, or centrally in LDAP

FedFS In A Nutshell

Advantages of FedFS

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

FedFS In A Nutshell

FedFS in operation

- DNS SRV contains hostname of fileserver that shares domain root directory via a well-known export name
- NFS clients mount domain root directories under `/nfs4`
- Fileservers perform LDAP queries via the *NSDB protocol* to retrieve referral target information
- The *ADMIN protocol* creates referrals remotely or provisions LDAP server information on file servers

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 closed on creation

FedFS Standards Progress

Authorship changes during IESG review

- Daniel Ellard moved from author list to Acknowledgments section
 - Violated IPR rules set in RFC 3979
 - Sanction permitted by RFC 6701

FedFS Standards Progress

Security-related changes during IESG review

- Clarify TLS trust anchor management
 - FEDFS_SET_NSDBPARAMS provides entire trust chain
 - Certificate chain is DER-encoded on the wire
 - Certificate chain must not be used for any other purpose
- Mandate specific security flavor support for ADMIN protocol
 - RFC 5531 mandates strong security for new RPC protocols

FedFS Standards Progress

Current status

- Informational RFC 5716 (2010) spells out functional requirements
- Proposed Standard RFC 6641 (2012) specifies DNS SRV format
- 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

Standards Futures

- In progress
 - Multi-domain authentication and authorization
 - NSDB protocol support for SMB/CIFS
- Possible future work
 - Support for administering replication
 - Domain root discovery
 - Advertising or guessing local domain name
 - Populating /nfs4
 - NSDB security
 - Additional FEDFS_SEC modes
 - NSDB certificate revocation
 - FEDFS_REMOVE_NSDBPARAMS

FedFS on Linux

- fedfs-utils 0.8
 - Packaged in Fedora
 - Based on last year's drafts
 - No security
- fedfs-utils 0.9
 - Released recently
 - Compliant with latest proposed standards
 - NSDB security modes supported
- fedfs-utils next
 - RPCSEC for ADMIN protocol
 - Easy NSDB configuration
 - A rustic but complete implementation

Questions/Discussion

