

# Running Identity Federation Services on Containers and K8s

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## **Background**

- Since 2018, SIFULAN Malaysian Access Federation (SIFULAN) has been operating in production mode by using Virtualization Machine (VM) to run several identity federation services.
- As the federation grows, SIFULAN plans to offer IdP-as-a-service to the existing and potential future members as an additional service.
- However, the current infrastructure setup has some limitations to support the plan as multi-tenant services were not part of the initial infrastructure design.
- Hence, SIFULAN migrated its federation infrastructure from a VM based to a container-based infrastructure and use Kubernetes (K8s) as the orchestration manager for the containers.



## **Dissecting Federation Services**

### Typical federation core services:

- Federation Manager Jagger (a LAMP based application)
- Metadata signer xmlsectool (java based application)
- Metadata repository basic web repository (apache/nginx)
- Discovery Services/WAYF SwitchWAYF (php based application)

### Federation auxiliary services:

- SAML IdP Shibboleth/SimpleSAMLphp (java/php based application)
- Directory Services OpenLDAP
- Others (e.g. filesender)



## Possible Implementation of Federation Services

- Dedicated baremetal server per application = the best performance, but costly and need to manage many servers
- Dedicated VM per application = cost effective, but still need to manage many VMs and has additional performance overhead
- Dedicated Container per application = cost effective, nearline baremetal performance, but certain limitations when preparing the container apply

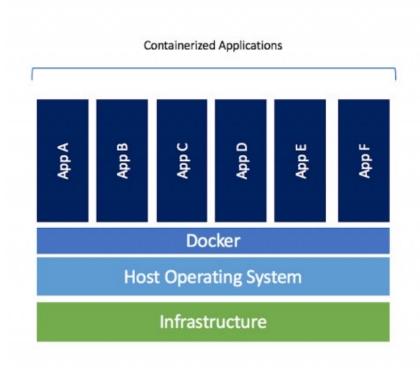


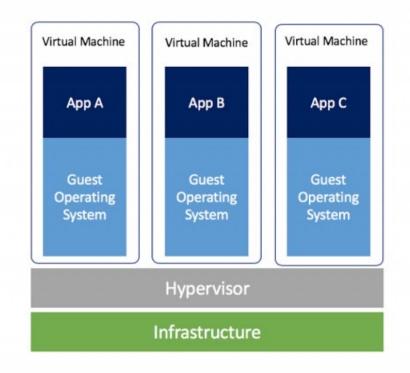
#### **Linux Containers**

- LXC (Linux Containers) is an operating-system-level virtualization method for running multiple isolated Linux systems (containers) on a control host using a single Linux kernel.
- Application is contained in a container image along with its runtime libraries.
- Unlike VM which has a dedicated operating system (OS) kernel, the container shares the same OS kernel with the host, hence its performance is nearline to a "baremetal" performance.
- Docker is the most popular containers platform.



### **Linux Containers (cont.)**







## **Linux Containers Operational Challenges**

- Even though container is good, however the runtime APIs are well suited to managing individual containers.
- It would become a big challenge when it comes to managing applications that might comprise hundreds of containers spread across multiple hosts, like running multiple shibboleth IdP or LDAP for IdP-as-a-service services.
- Containers need to be managed and connected to the outside world for tasks such as scheduling, load balancing, and distribution.
- Therefore, container orchestration system like Kubernetes comes to rescue.

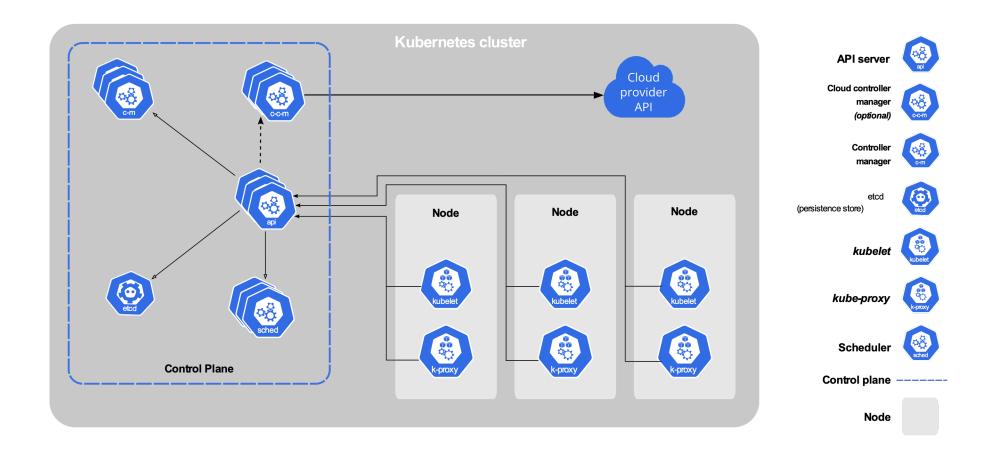


### **Kubernetes**

- Kubernetes (K8s), developed by Google, is an open-source containerorchestration system for automating computer application deployment, scaling, and management.
- It serves as an infrastructure framework for system developer to develop and run their containerized applications.
- ▶ K8s has several great features such as load-balance, failover, high-availability, partitioning (namespaces), key-value database (configmap, secrets), and among others.
- ▶ K8s is horizontally scaled, i.e. the more worker node is added to the cluster, the bigger your K8s system capacity.



### **Kubernetes Architecture**





# Migrating Federation Services from VM to Containers: SIFULAN Experience

#### Before:

- Federation manager, metadata repository, and discovery service/WAYF were running on a single VM and partitioned by using Apache's VirtualHost configuration.
- Metadata signer was running on a separate VM which only have one way access to the internet and a security token attached (Nitrokey HSM)
- Other Aux services are running on another VM.



## Migrating Federation Services from VM to Containers: SIFULAN Experience (cont.)

#### After:

- We use Rancher Kubernetes Engine (RKE) and Docker
- Federation manager, metadata repository, and discovery service/WAYF are running on a dedicated container.
- This separation allows each service to scale-out according to their need without affecting other service.
- Metadata signer is running on a dedicated container. However, the digital certificates are stored as a Secrets object instead inside the HSM.
- Other Aux services are running on its own container.



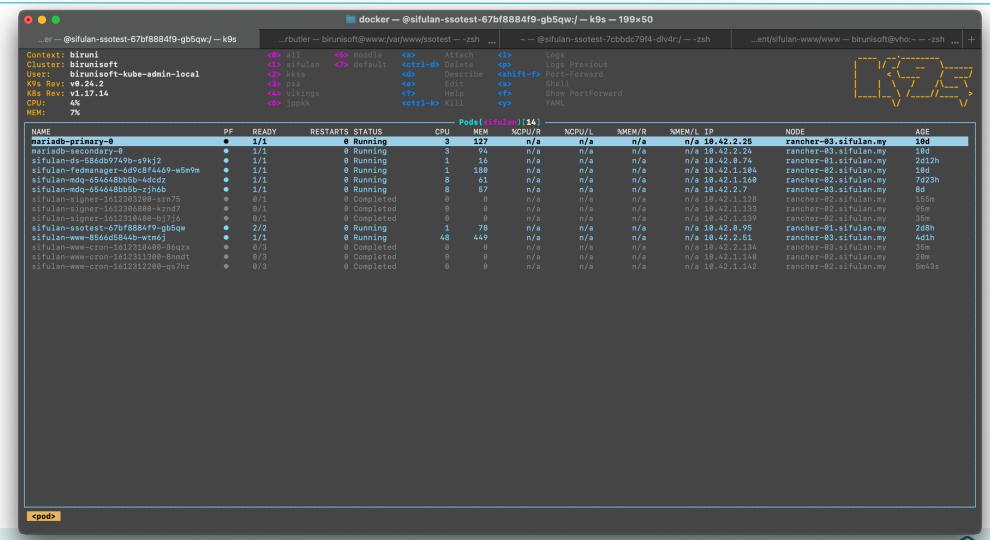
# Migrating Federation Services from VM to Containers: SIFULAN Experience (cont.)

#### After:

- Each organization who would like to subscribe IdP as a service, can have their own Namespace, and each service (e.g. Shibboleth IdP, OpenLDAP) run individually in a container.
- Each container image was created as generic as possible so that it can be reusable by other federation/interested party
- All specific configurations are stored as ConfigMAP object.



# Migrating Federation Services from VM to Containers: SIFULAN Experience (cont.)





## Possible IDMS-as-a-Service Implementation with K8s

