

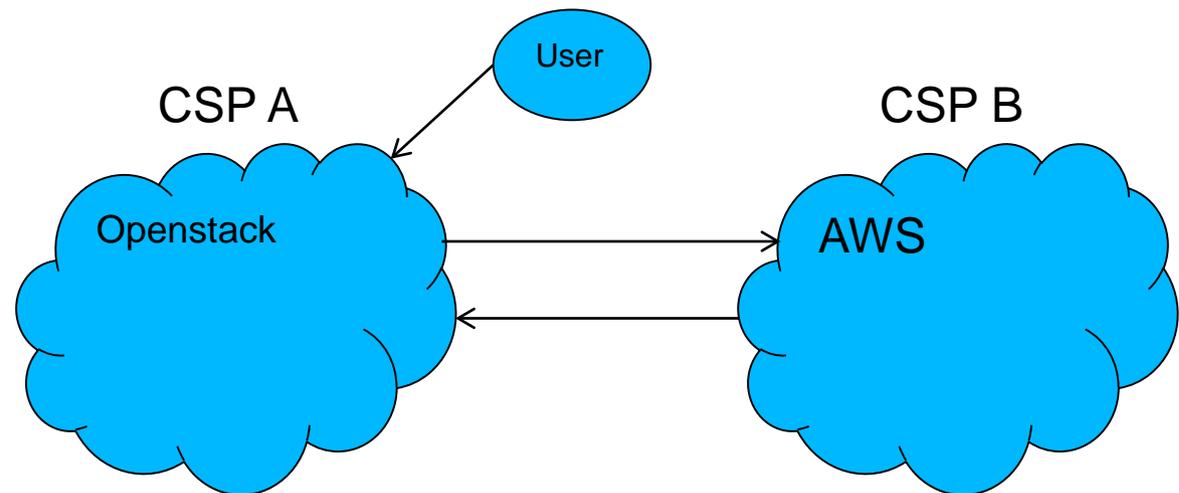
Multi Cloud

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- User seamlessly or by choice can use services from another cloud.
- The user belongs to one CSP.
- Each cloud has independent administration(different).



- Federation

- Deployment of multiple CSPs (heterogeneous or homogenous) to provide complex services.

- Based on deployment

- Hybrid Cloud
- Community Cloud

- Composition of two or more cloud deployment models that remain unique entities but are bound together by proprietary technology that enables data and application portability.
- One organization provides and manages the resources.

[NIST 2012, p18]

- Provisioned for exclusive use by a specific community of consumers from organizations that have shared concerns.
- It may be owned, managed and operated by one or more of the organizations in the cloud.

[NIST 2012, p18]

- Heterogeneity and tight coupling.
- Pre-established business agreements.
- Service Delivery Model.

- A central management system.
- Homogenous federation running the same management system on all infrastructures.
- Central front end.
- Common API on top of distinct independent management systems.

[VANDER 2012, p4]

- Separate infrastructure replaces their management system with a common one.
- Easy to deploy and maintain.
- Potential compatibility issues and new software adoption.

[VANDER 2012, p5]

- Each infrastructure manages its resources independent from a central point.
- Each management infrastructure should be replaced with tools capable of federation.

[VANDER 2012, p6]

- All facilities and associated tools remain unchanged and keep their own user registration, procedures, etc.
- The only commonality is a central location, hosting a list of all facilities and their tools.

[VANDER 2012, p5]

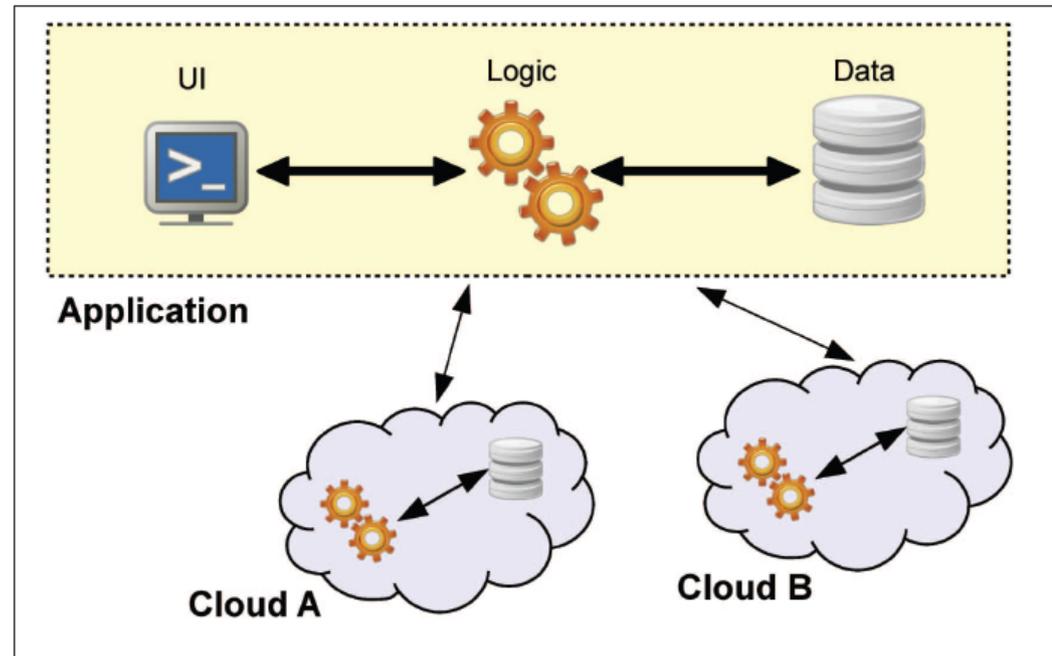
- Each facility keeps its current management software.
- Common interfaces on top of each management software are specified, standardized and made available within the federation.
- The need of a common protocol.

[VANDER 2012, p6]

- Replication of application.
- Partition of application system into tiers.
- Partition of application logic into fragments.
- Partition of application data into fragments.

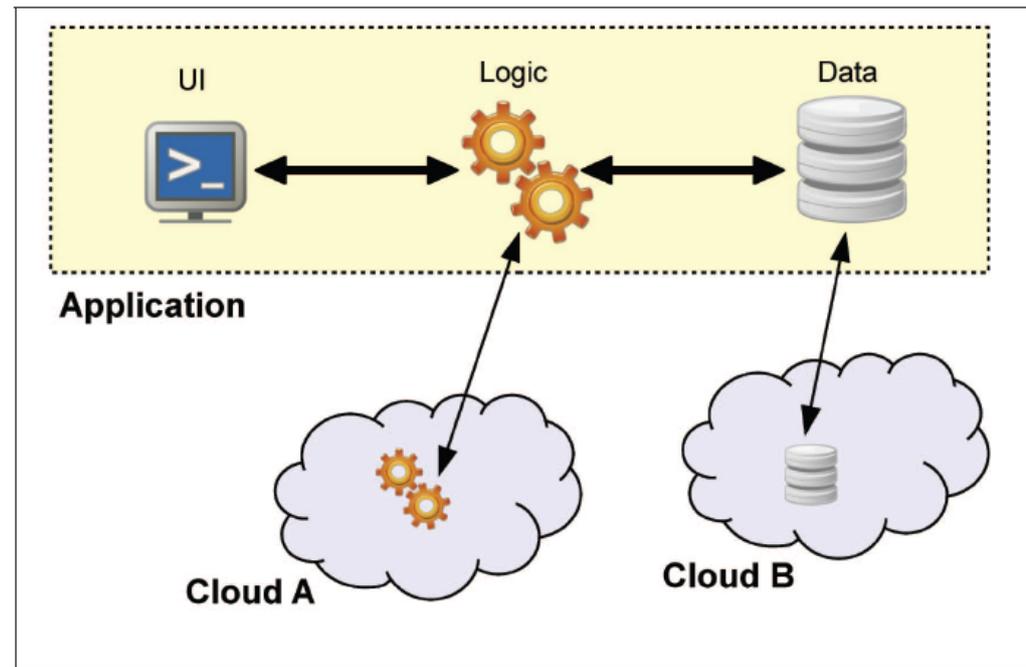
[BOHLI 2013, p3]

- Allows to receive multiple results from one operation performed in distinct clouds and compare them.
- Integrity of the result.



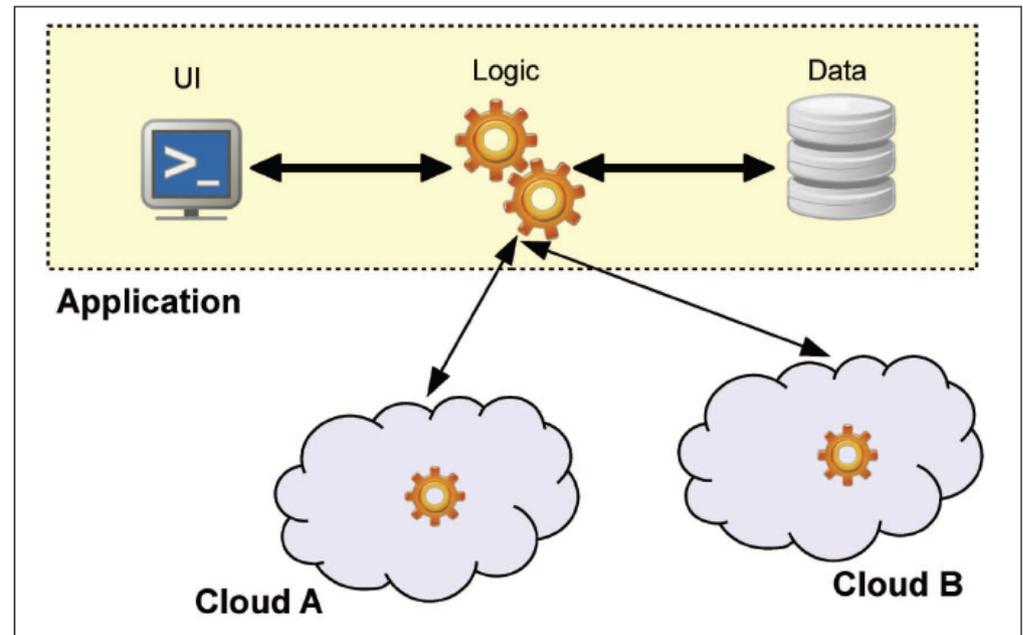
[BOHLI 2013, p3]

- Allows to separate the logic from the data.
- Additional protection against data leakage due to flaws in application logic.



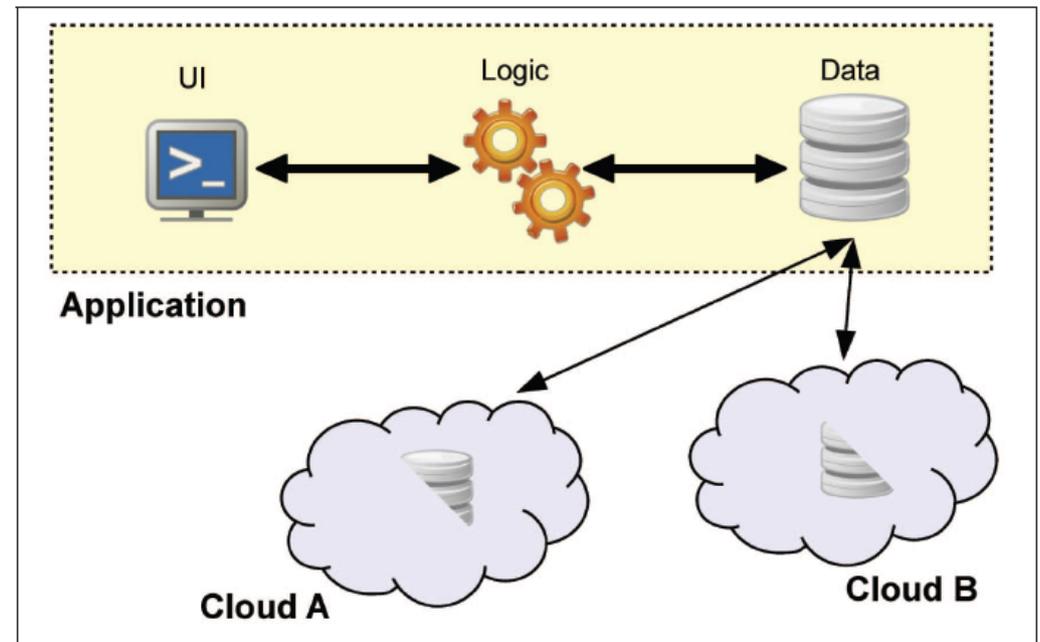
[BOHLI 2013, p5]

- Allows to distribute the application logic into distinct clouds.
- No cloud provider learns the complete application.
- No cloud provider learns the overall calculated result.



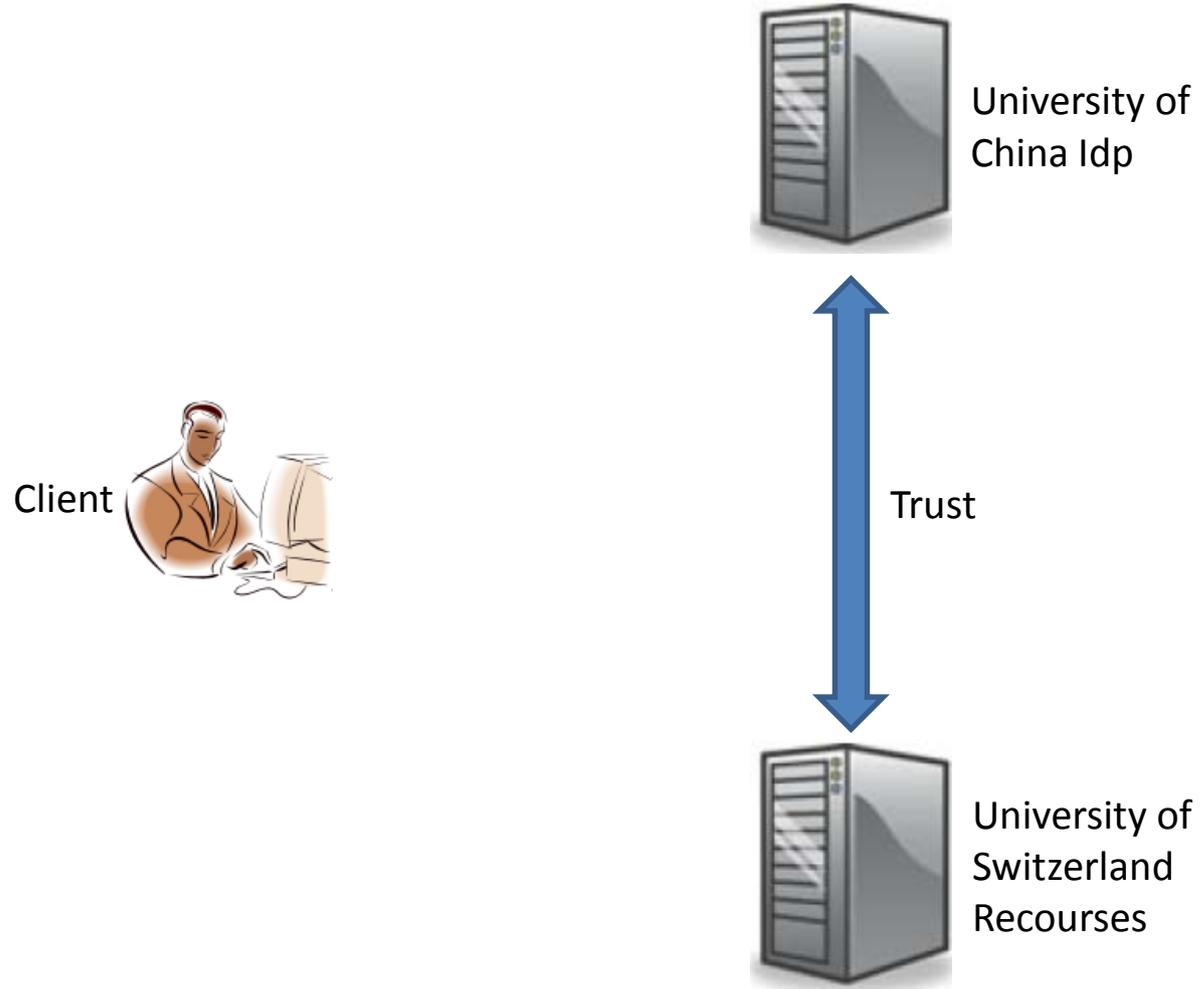
[BOHLI 2013, p5]

- Allows distributing fine-grained fragments of data to distinct clouds.
- None of the involved cloud providers gains access to all the data.



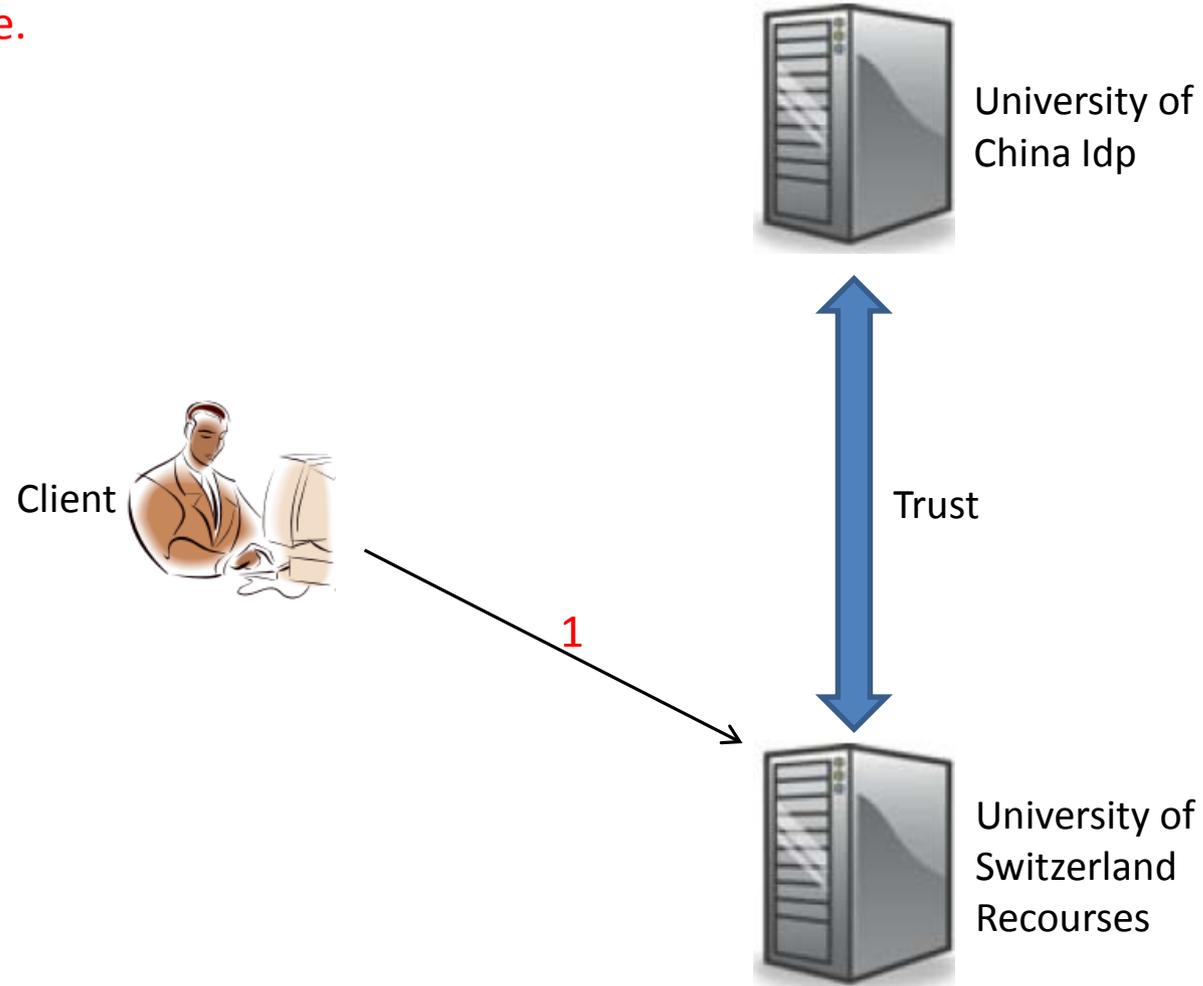
[BOHLI 2013, p7]

- We imagine a university Professor in physics at University of china that is a part of a multi institute scientific collaboration like CERN, who is collaborating on a new data set.
- He wants to start an analysis program, which dispatches his code to the remote location where data is stored at University of Switzerland. Hence it contacts his identity provider at university of china, in order to get access to University of Switzerland resources that can be used for his simulation.



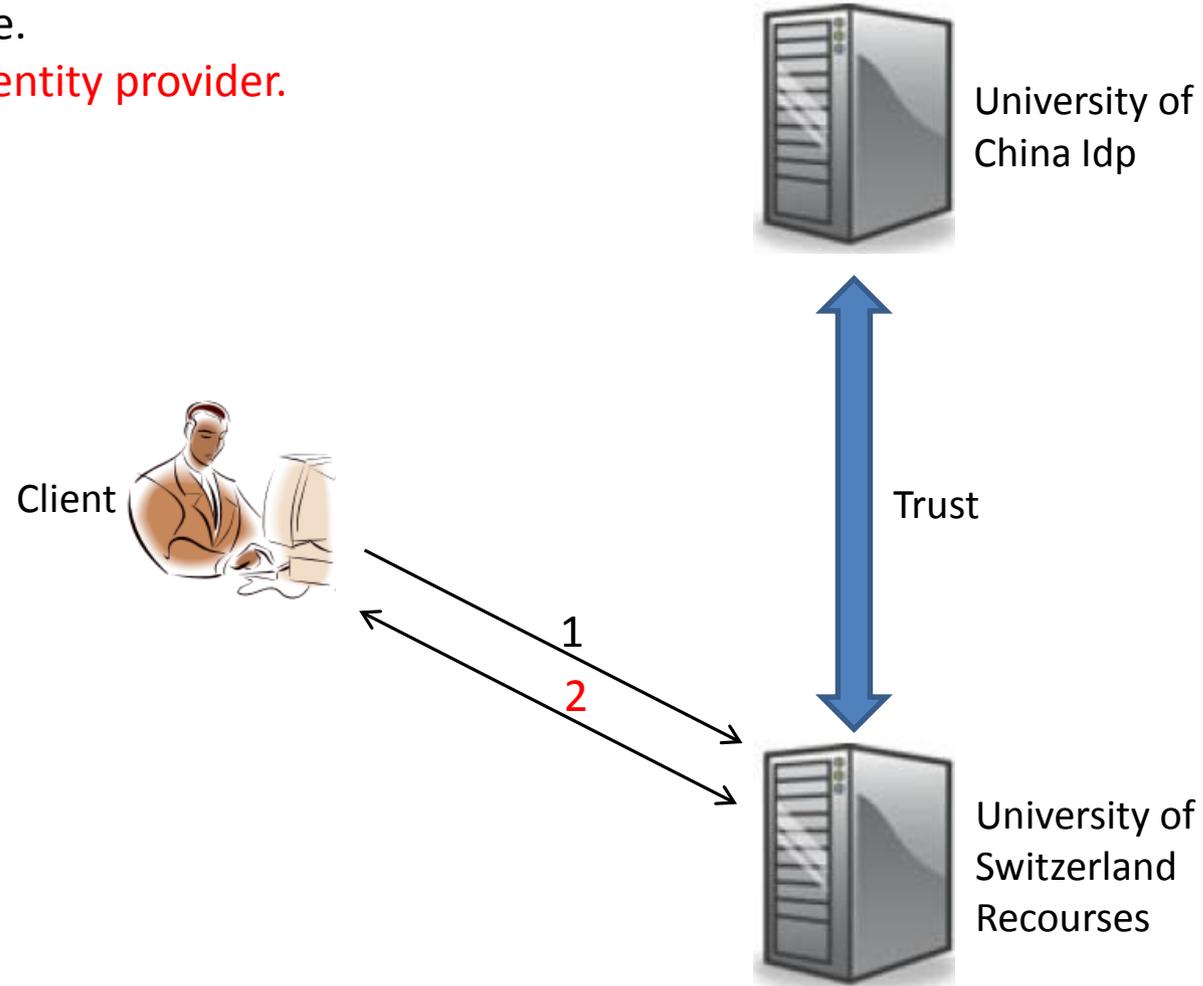
[CHADWK 2014]

1. Request for a service.



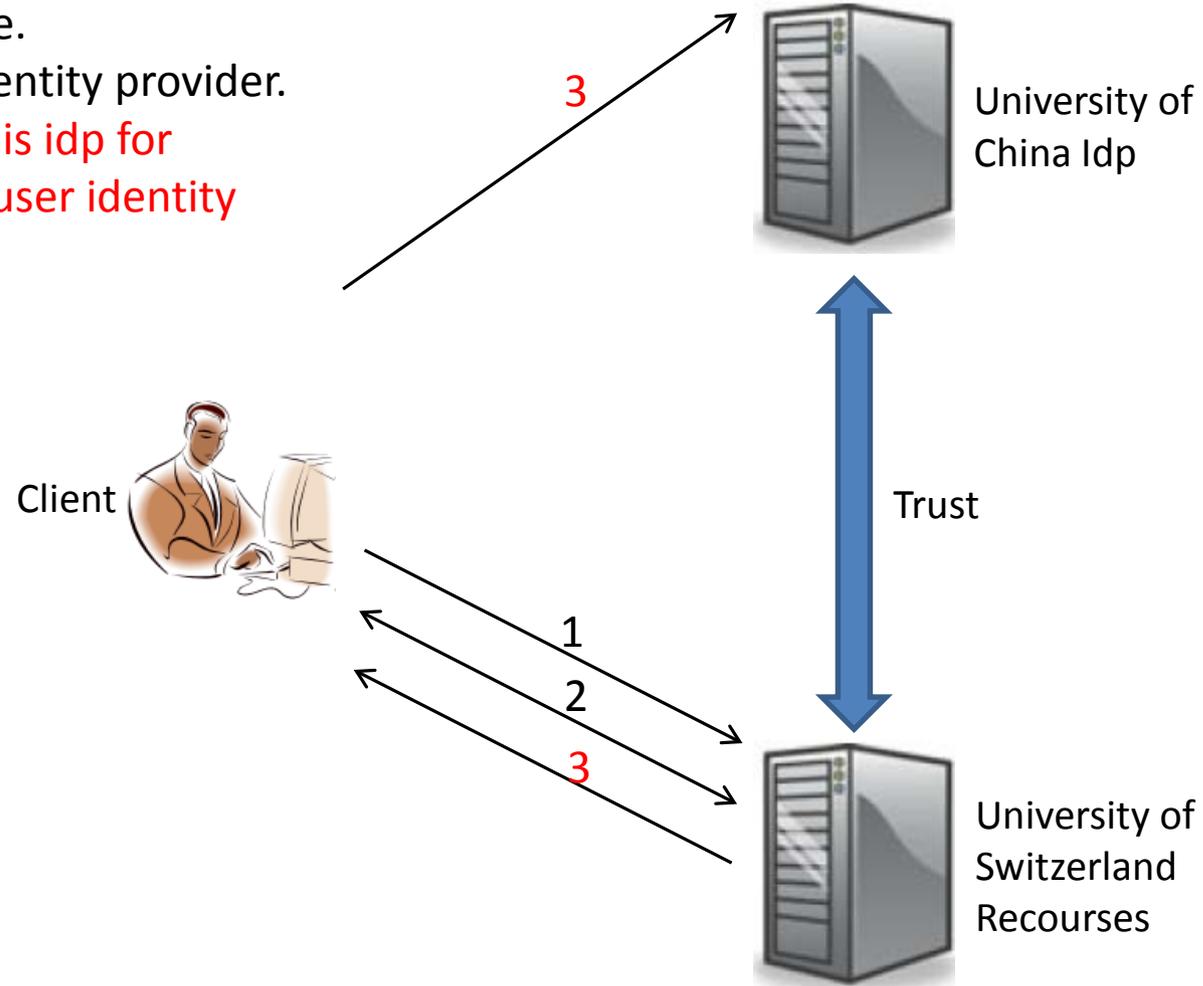
[CHADWK 2014]

1. Request for a service.
2. Determine user's identity provider.



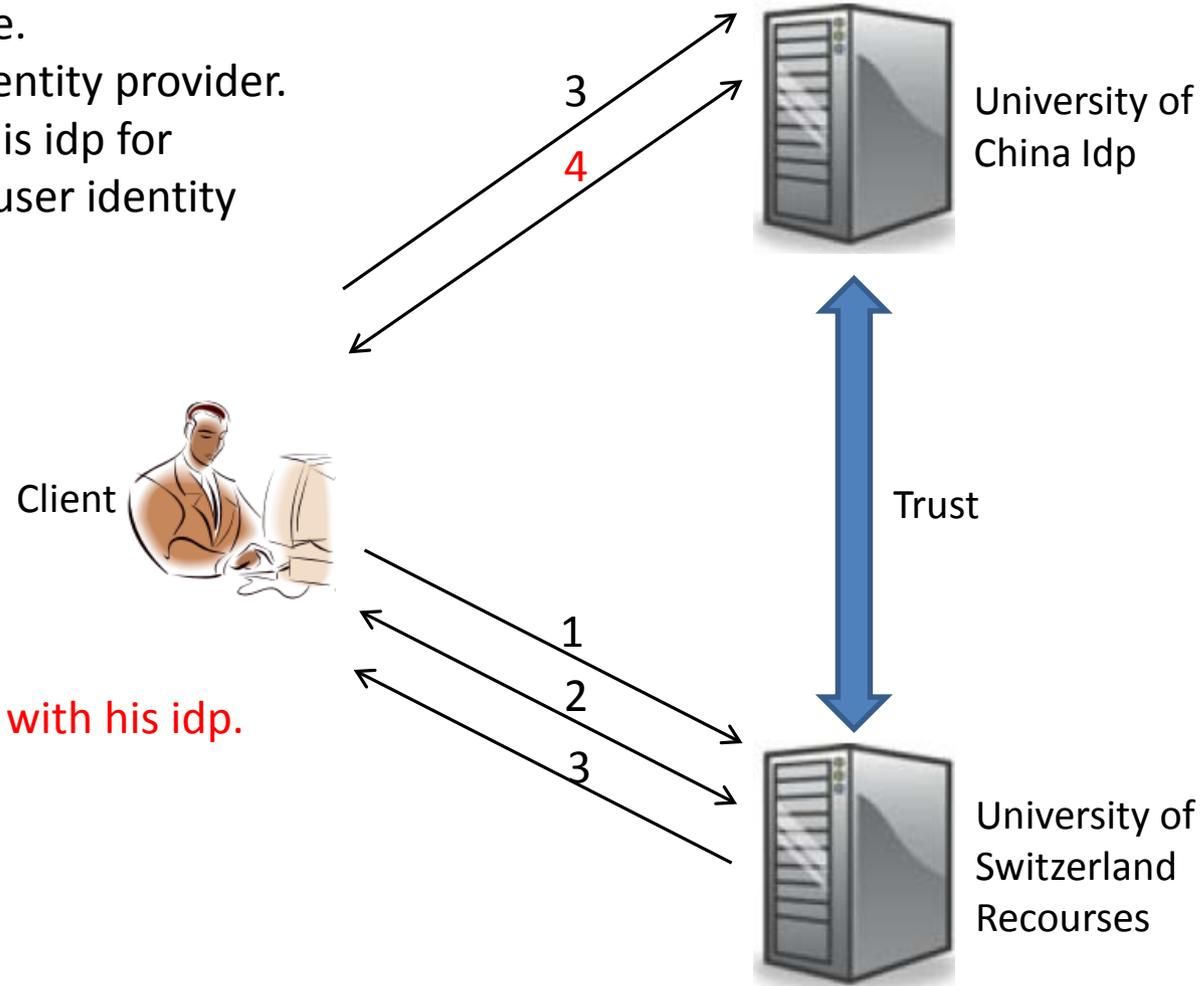
[CHADWK 2014]

1. Request for a service.
2. Determine user's identity provider.
3. **SP redirect user to his idp for authentication and user identity attributes.**



[CHADWK 2014]

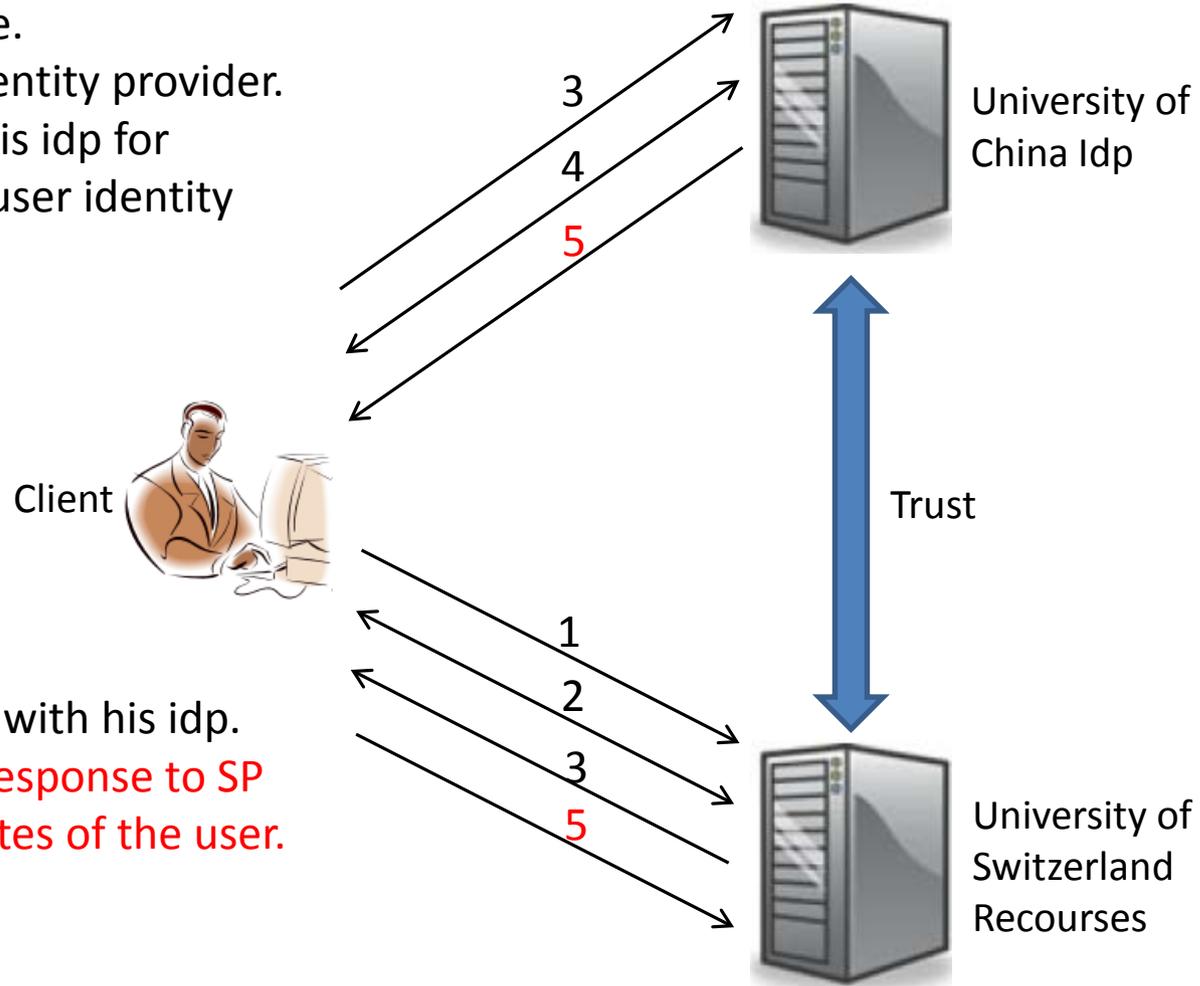
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4. User authentication with his idp.

[CHADWK 2014]

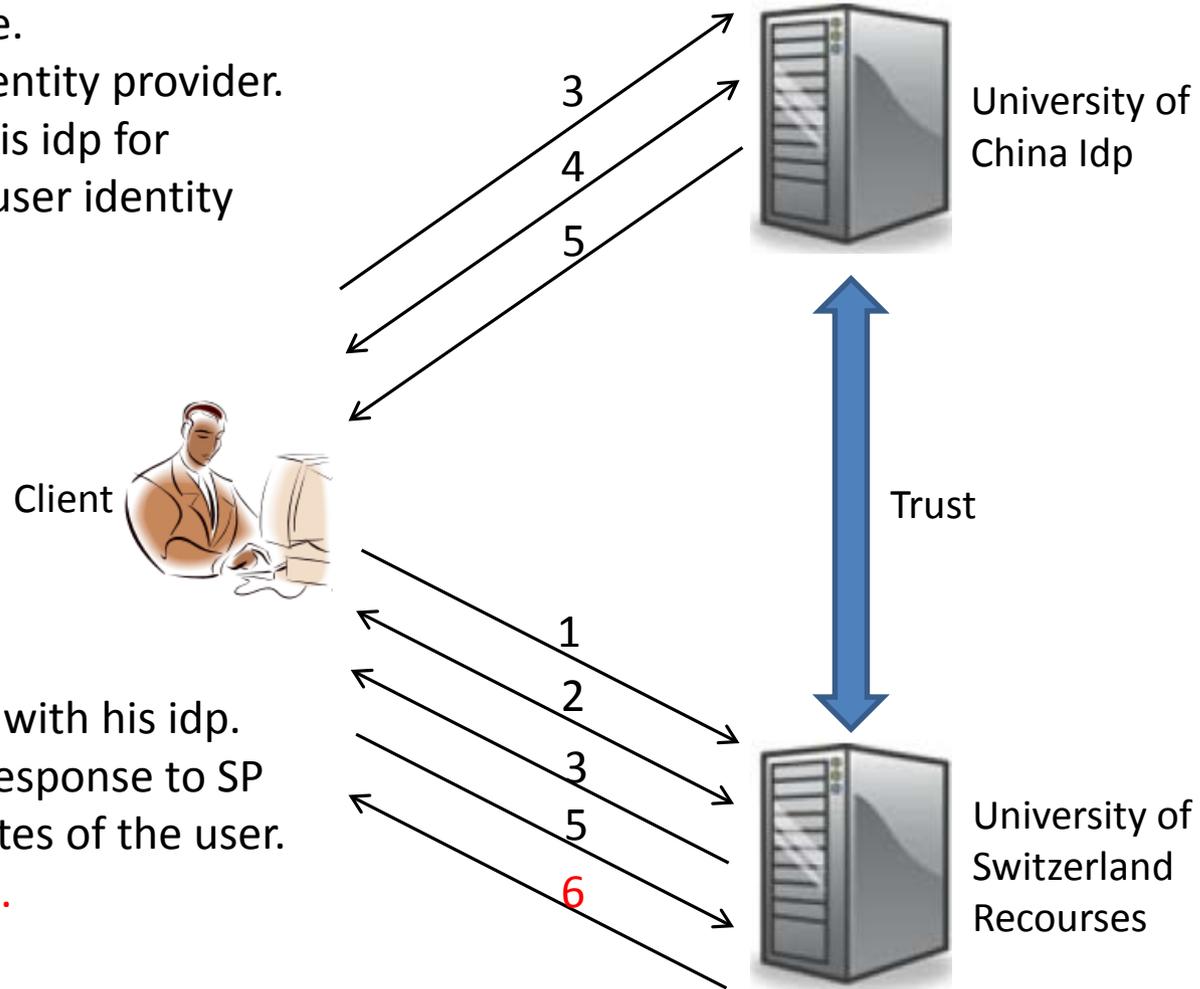
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5. Idp authentication response to SP with identity attributes of the user.

[CHADWK 2014]

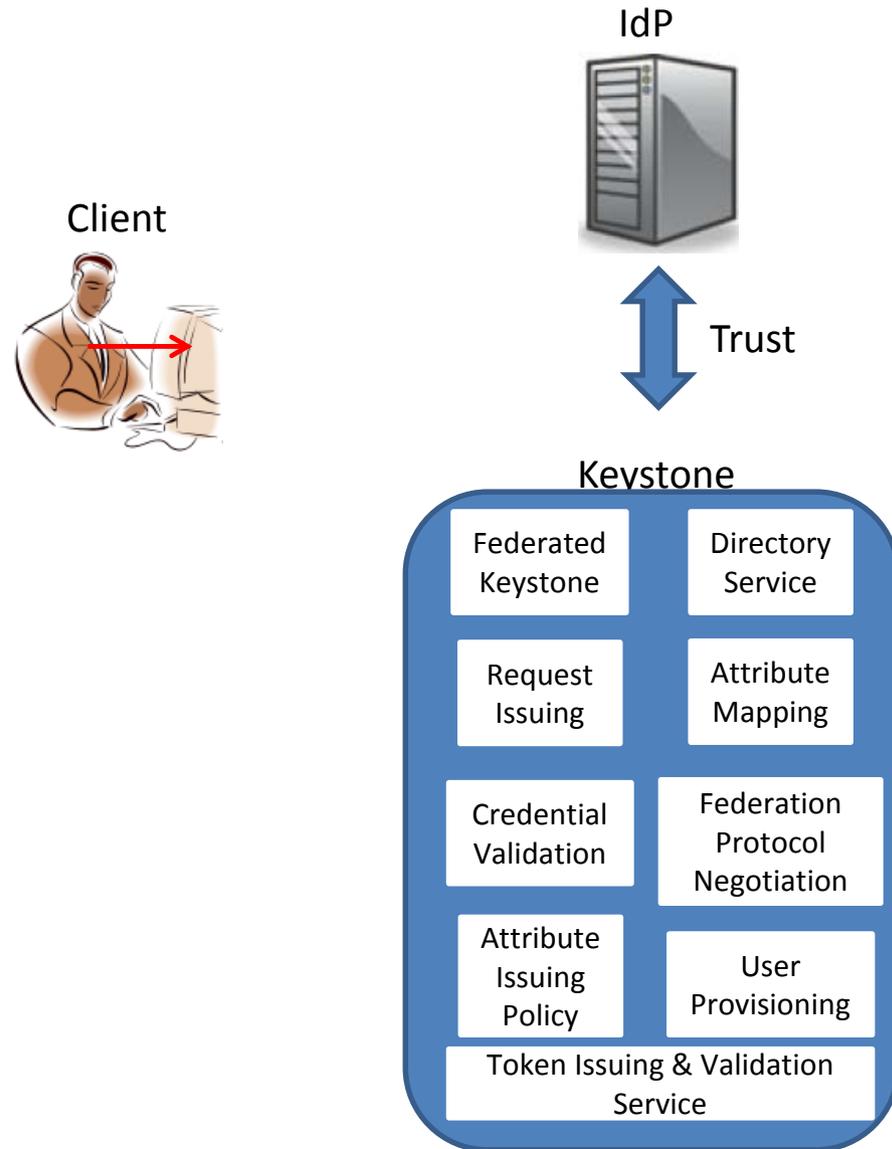
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4. User authentication with his idp.
5. Idp authentication response to SP with identity attributes of the user.
6. **Access the resource.**

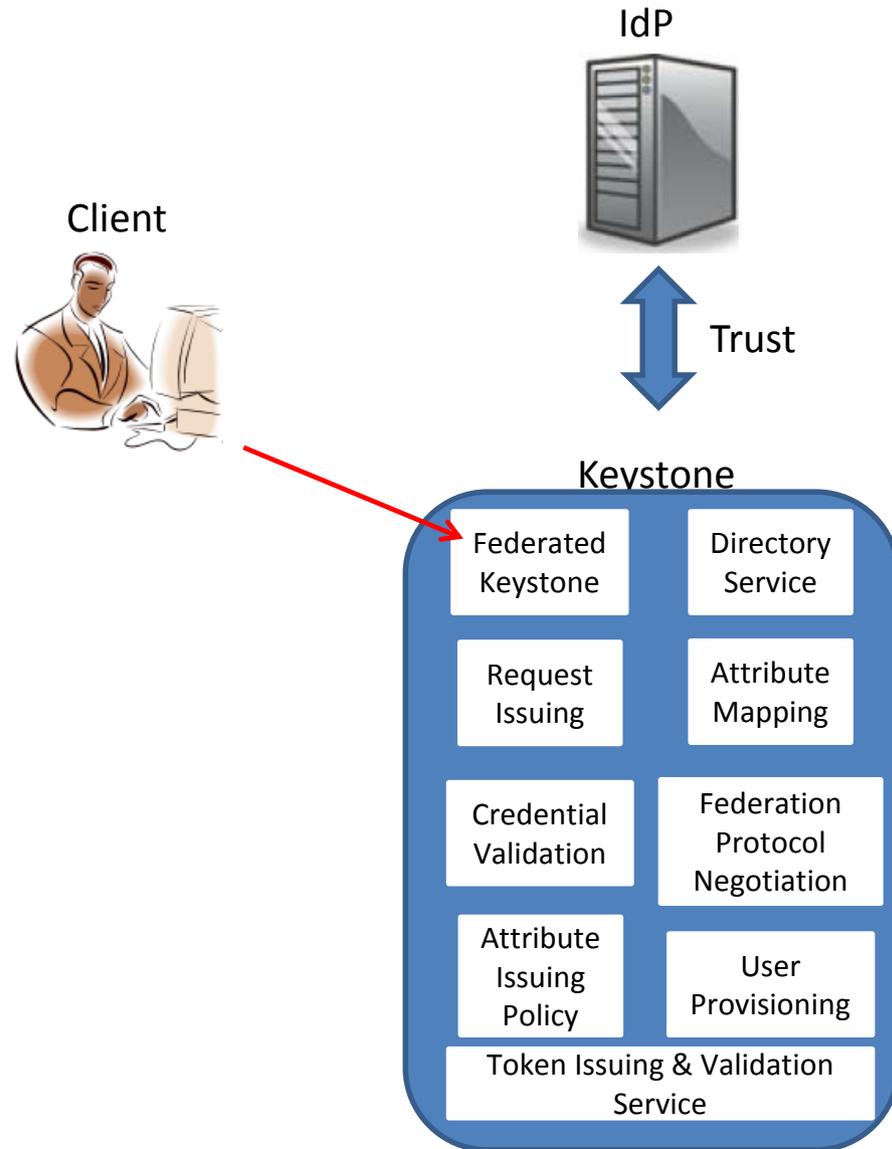
[CHADWK 2014]

1. User calling the client for federated log in, giving it the address of the keystone service.



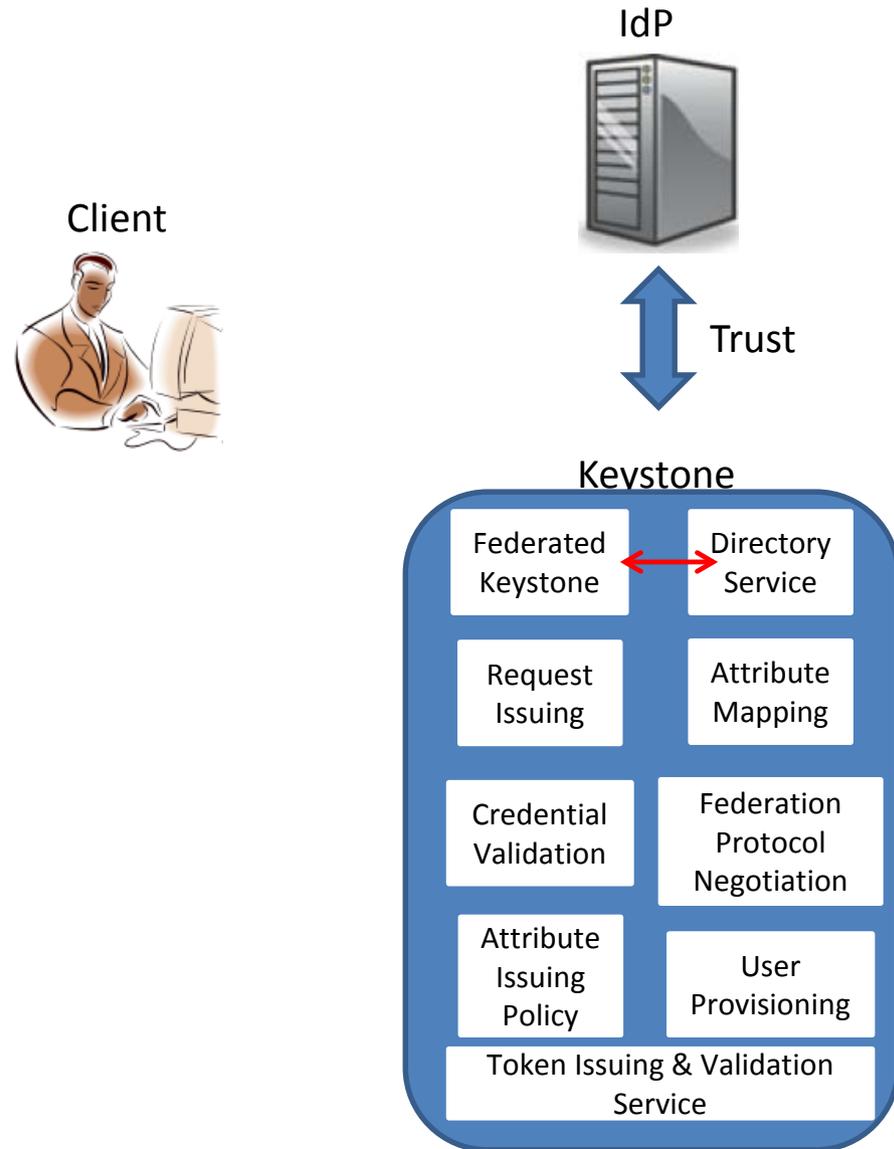
[CHADWK 2014]

1. User calling the client for federated log in, giving it the address of the keystone service.
2. The client calls the federated keystone for the list of IdPs.



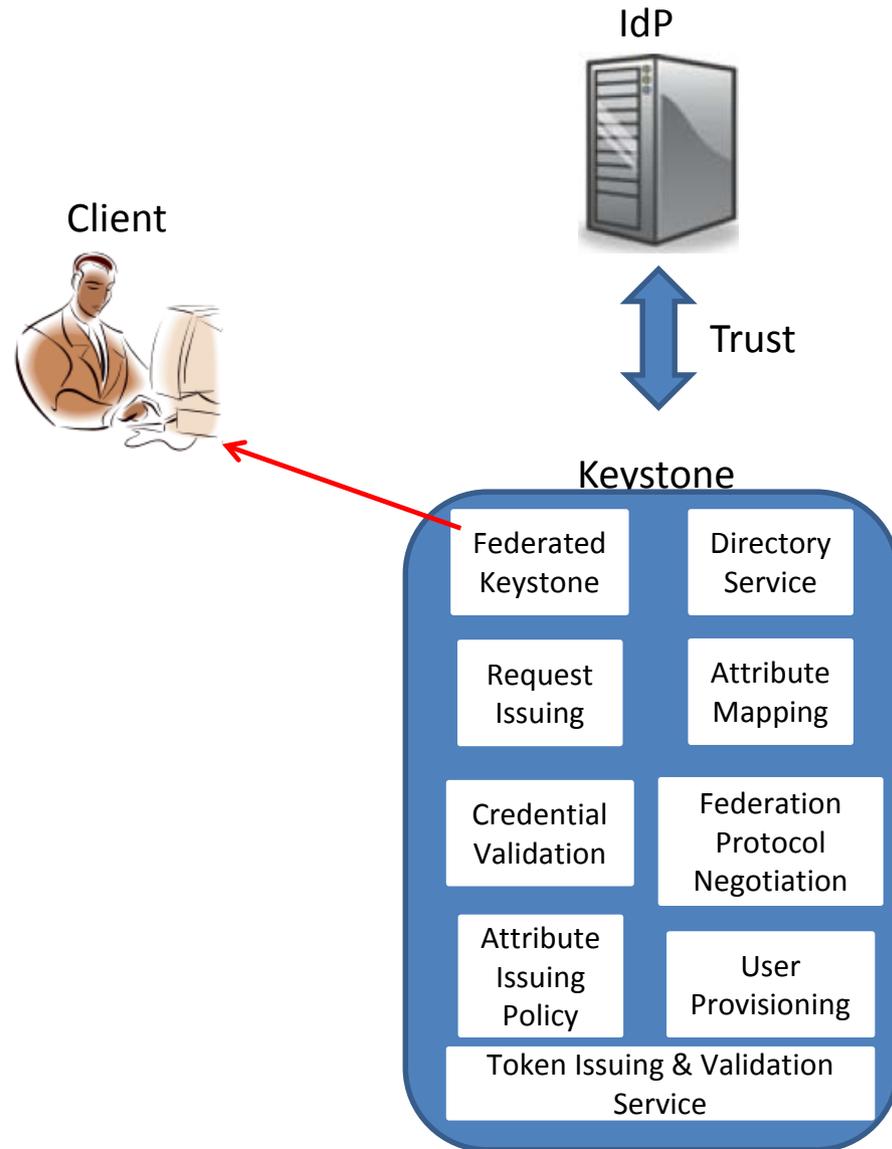
[CHADWK 2014]

1. User calling the client for federated log in, giving it the address of the keystone service.
2. The client calls the federated keystone for the list of IdPs.
3. **Keystone Calls Directory Service to obtain the list of federation IdPs.**



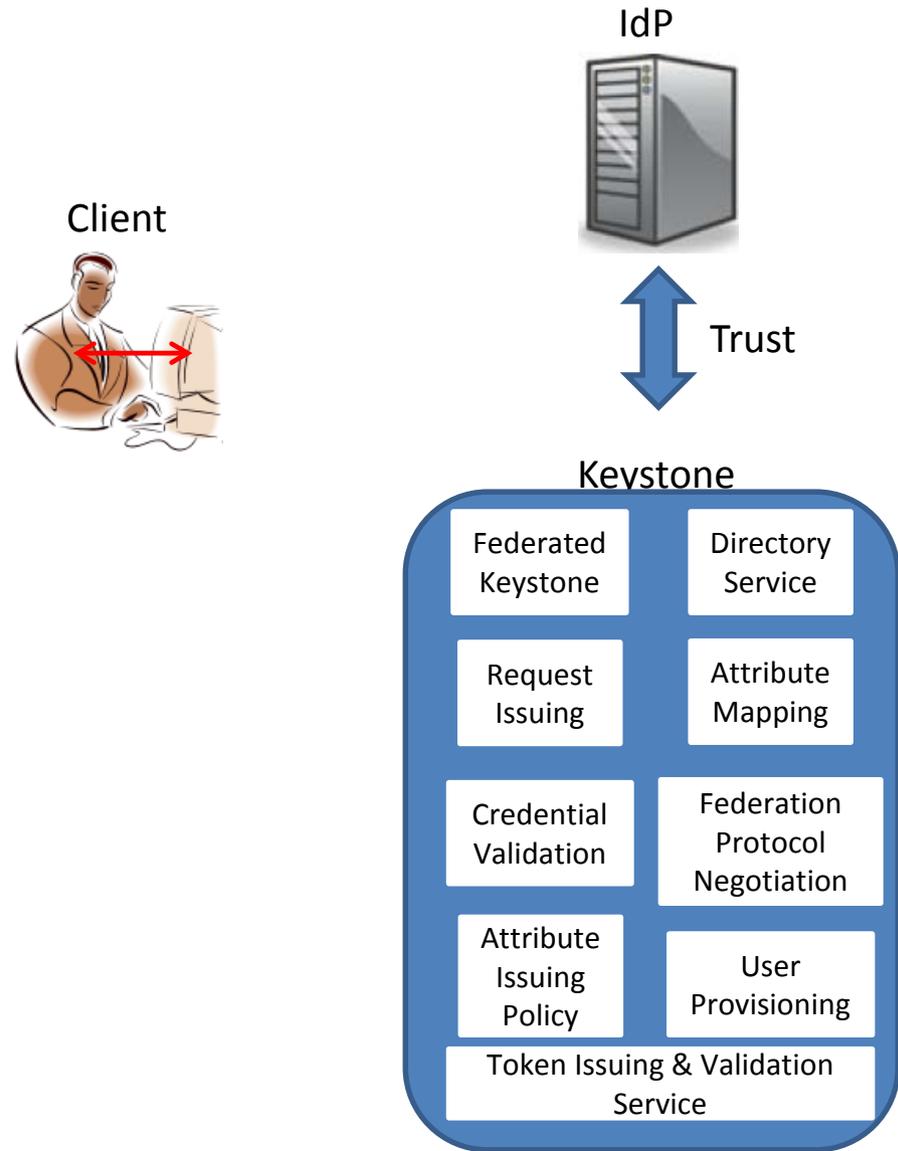
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3. Keystone Calls Directory Service to obtain the list of federation IdPs.
4. **Keystone sends the set of idps back to the client.**



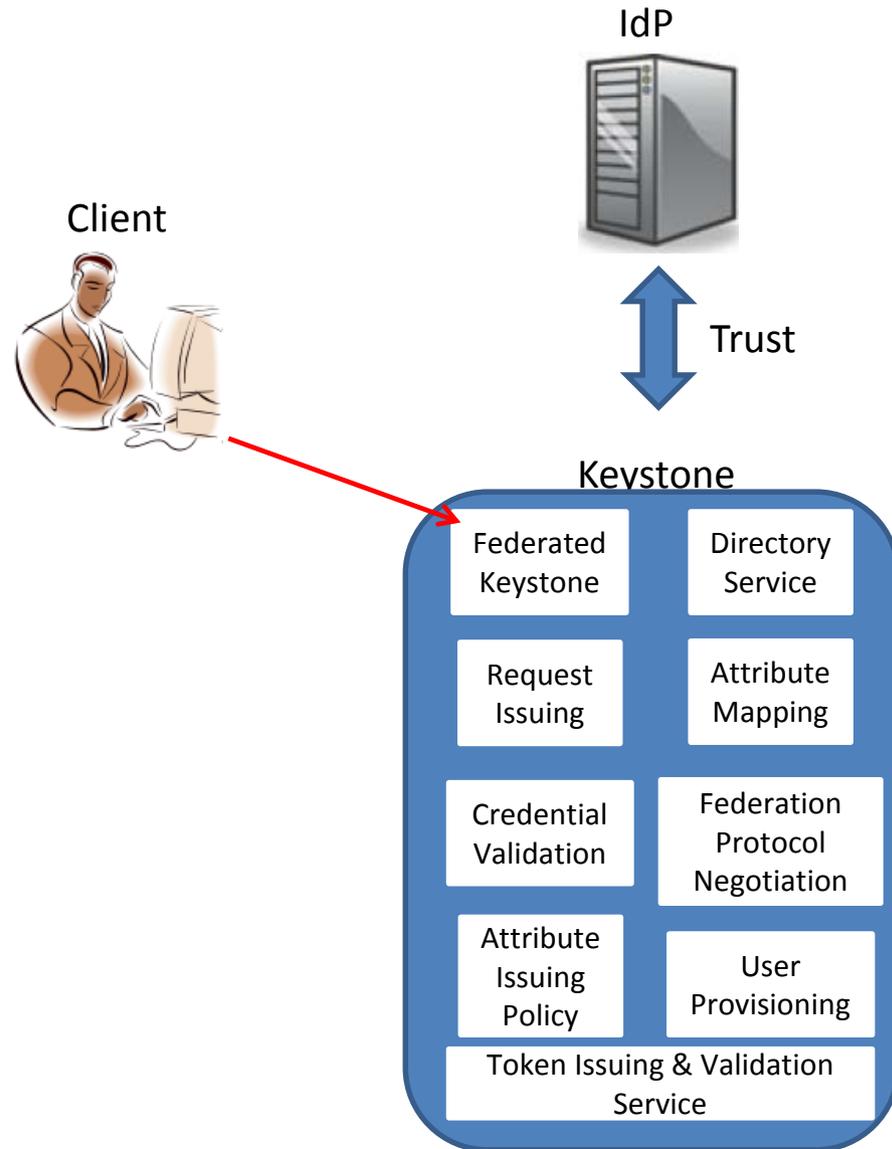
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5. **User chooses the idp.**



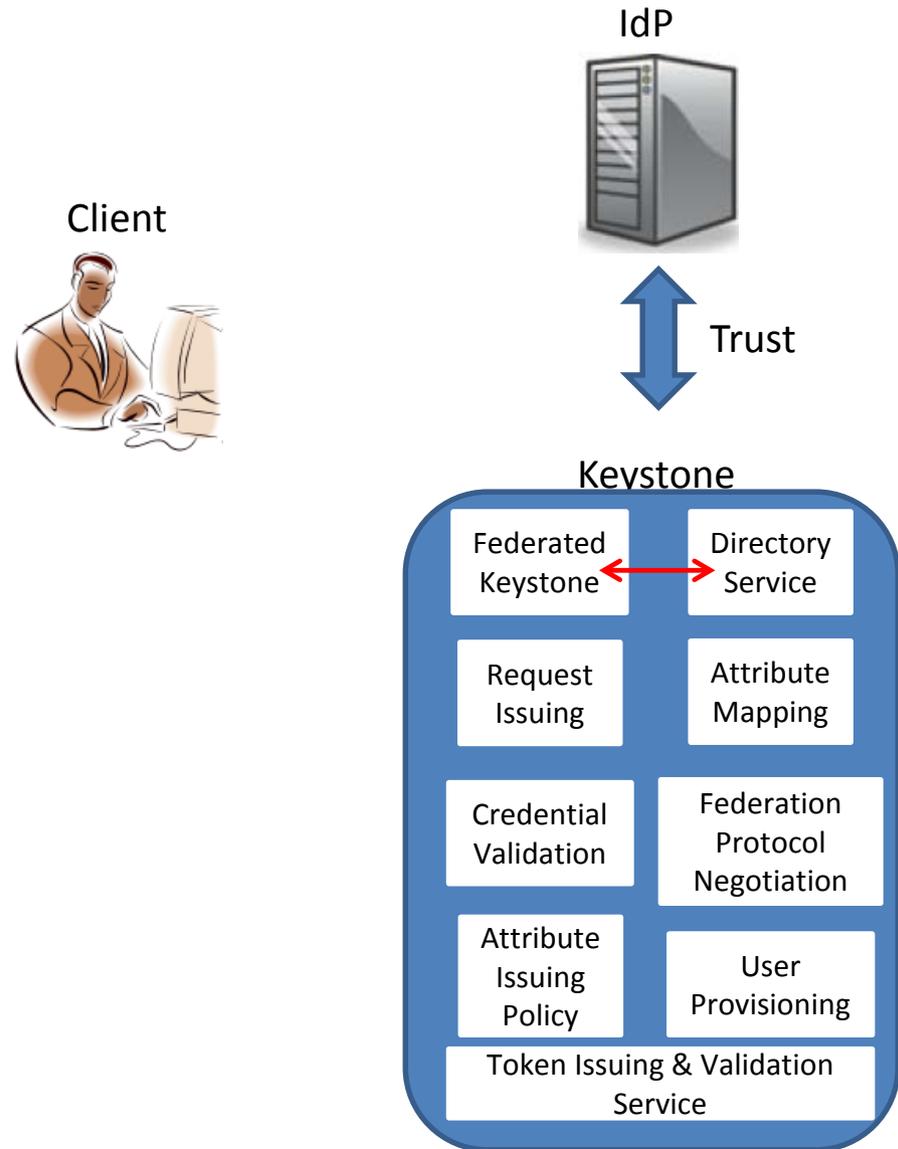
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3. Keystone Calls Directory Service to obtain the list of federation IdPs.
4. Keystone sends the set of idps back to the client.
5. User chooses the idp.
6. **The client returns the chosen idp and asks an Idp request message.**



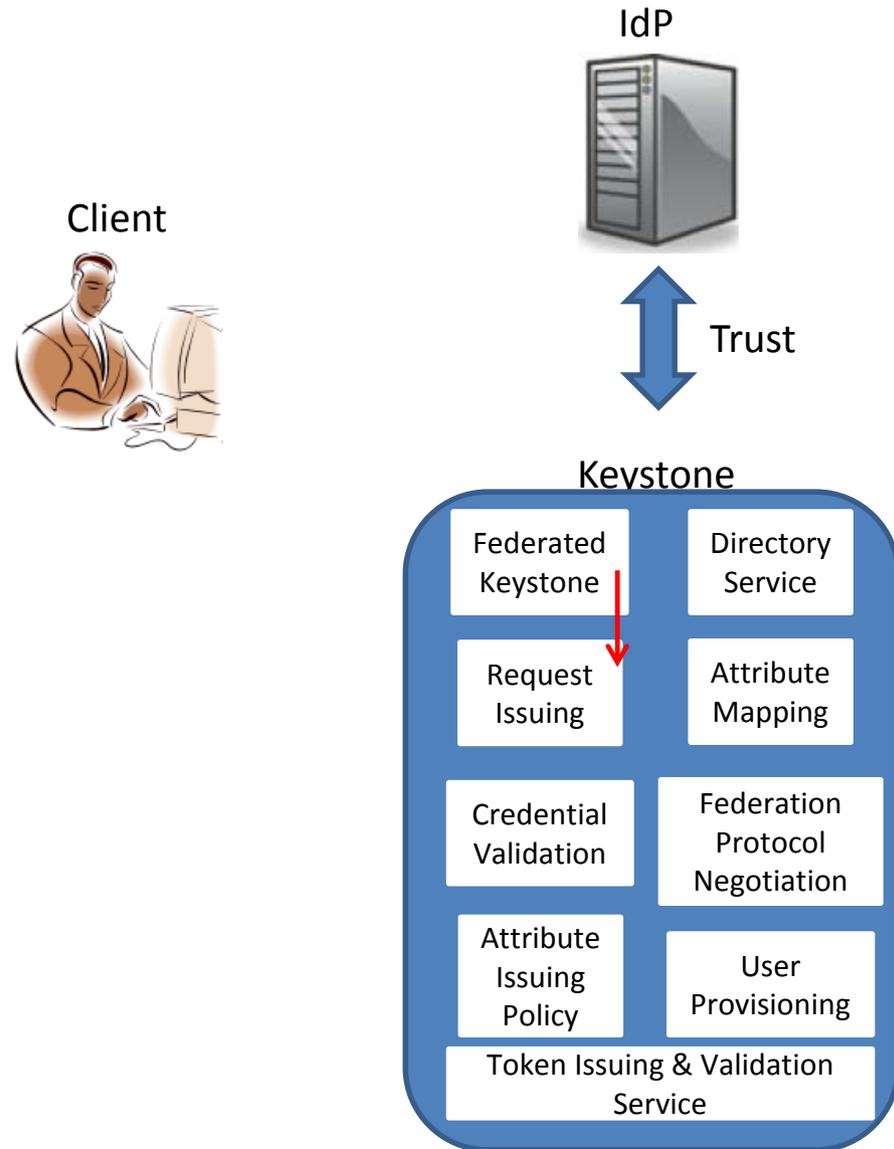
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4. Keystone sends the set of idps back to the client.
5. User chooses the idp.
6. The client returns the chosen idp and asks an Idp request message.
7. **Keystone look up the identity provider for its protocol.**



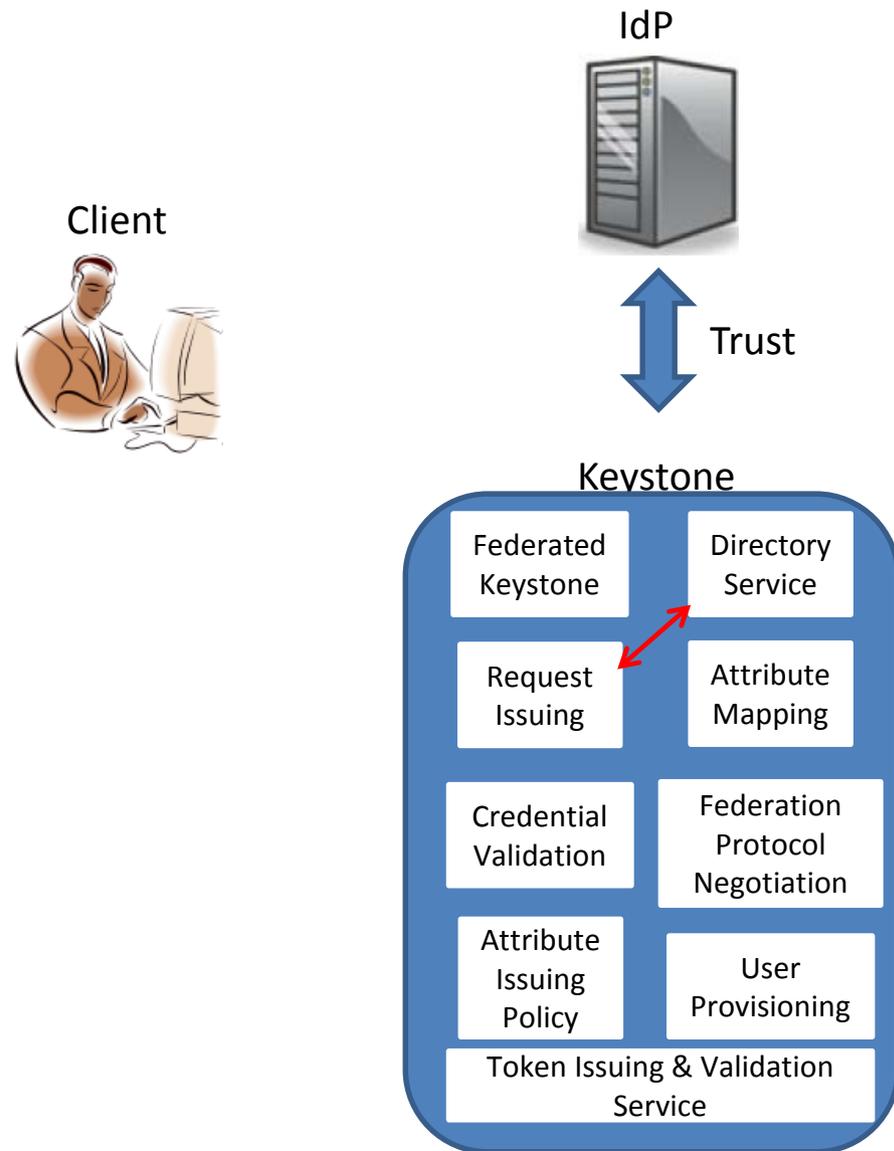
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7. Keystone look up the identity provider for its protocol.
8. **Keystone asks RI for appropriate format of authentication and attribute request.**



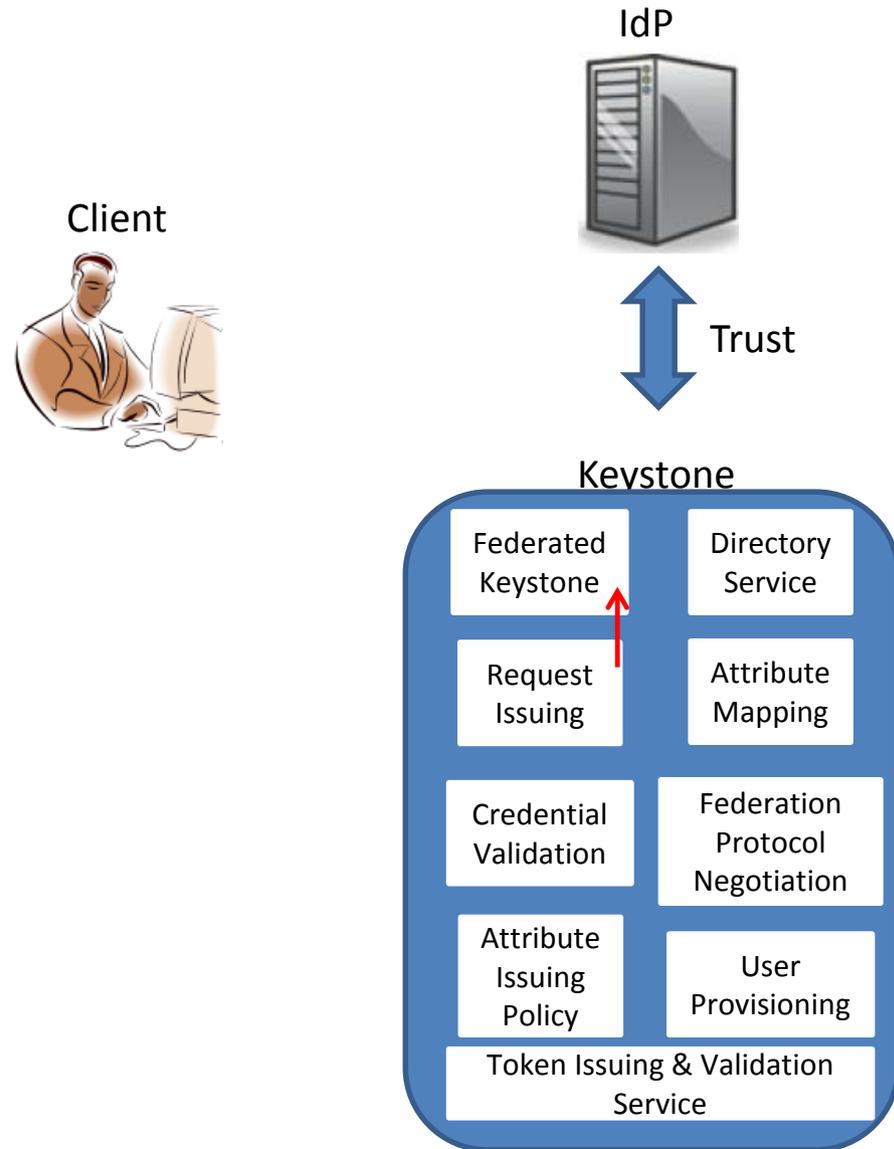
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7. Keystone look up the identity provider for its protocol.
8. Keystone asks RI for appropriate format of authentication and attribute request.
9. **RI make request to Directory Service to obtain Idp metadata.**



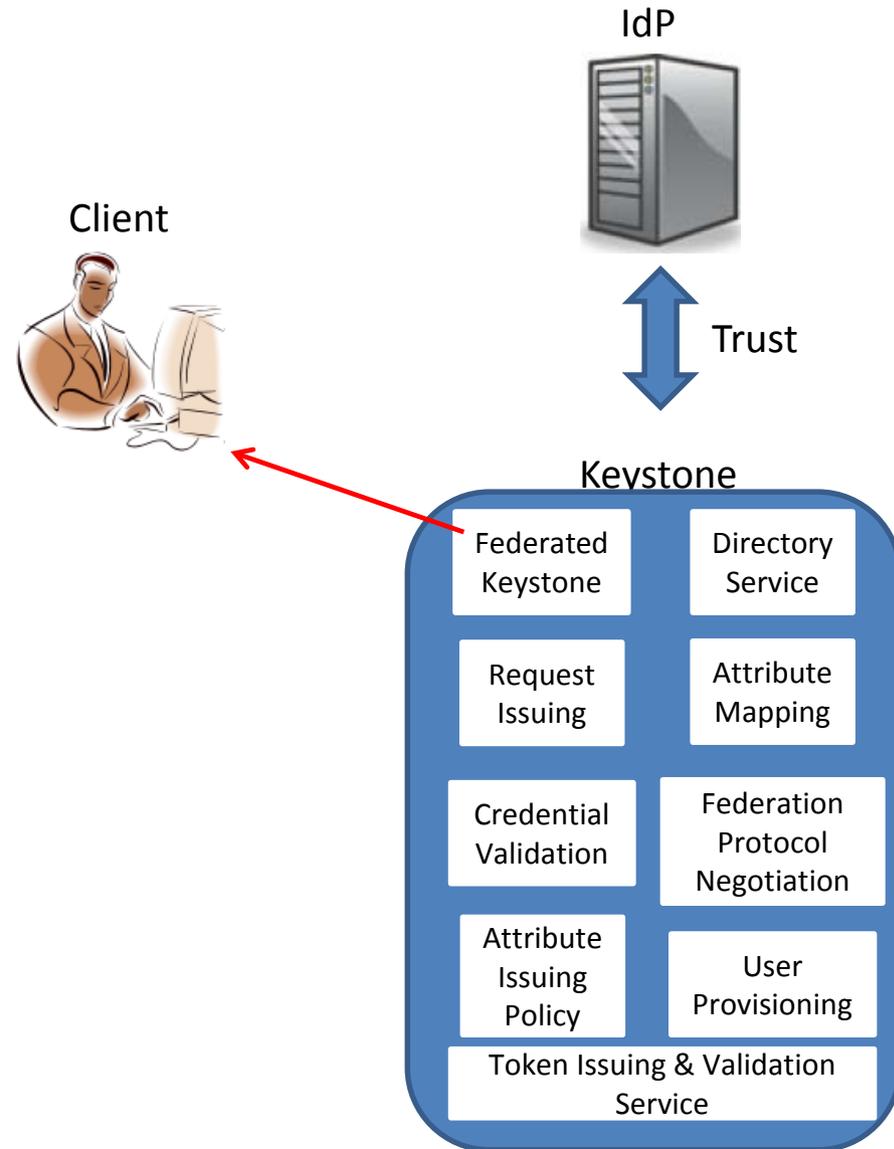
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7. Keystone look up the identity provider for its protocol.
8. Keystone asks RI for appropriate format of authentication and attribute request.
9. RI make request to Directory Service to obtain Idp metadata.
10. RI returns Idp message to keystone.



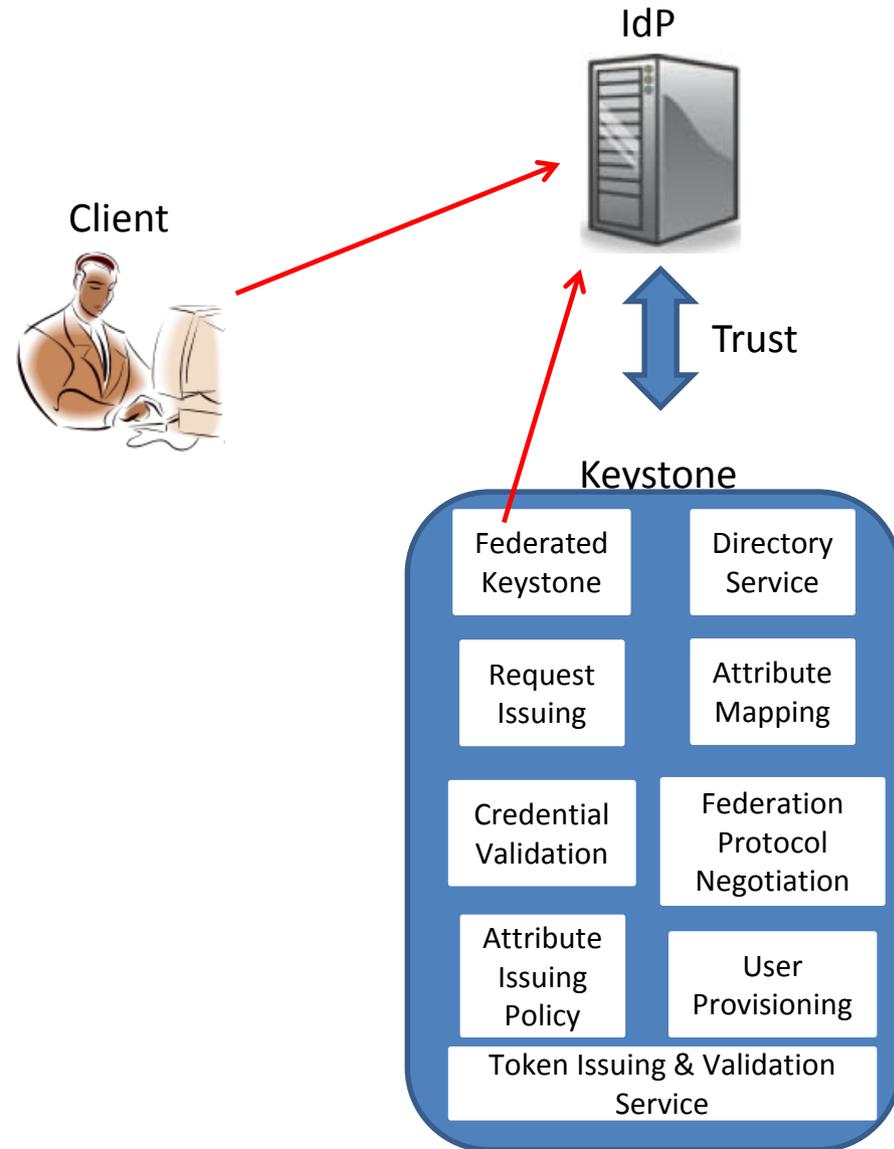
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11. Keystone returns the request message to client.



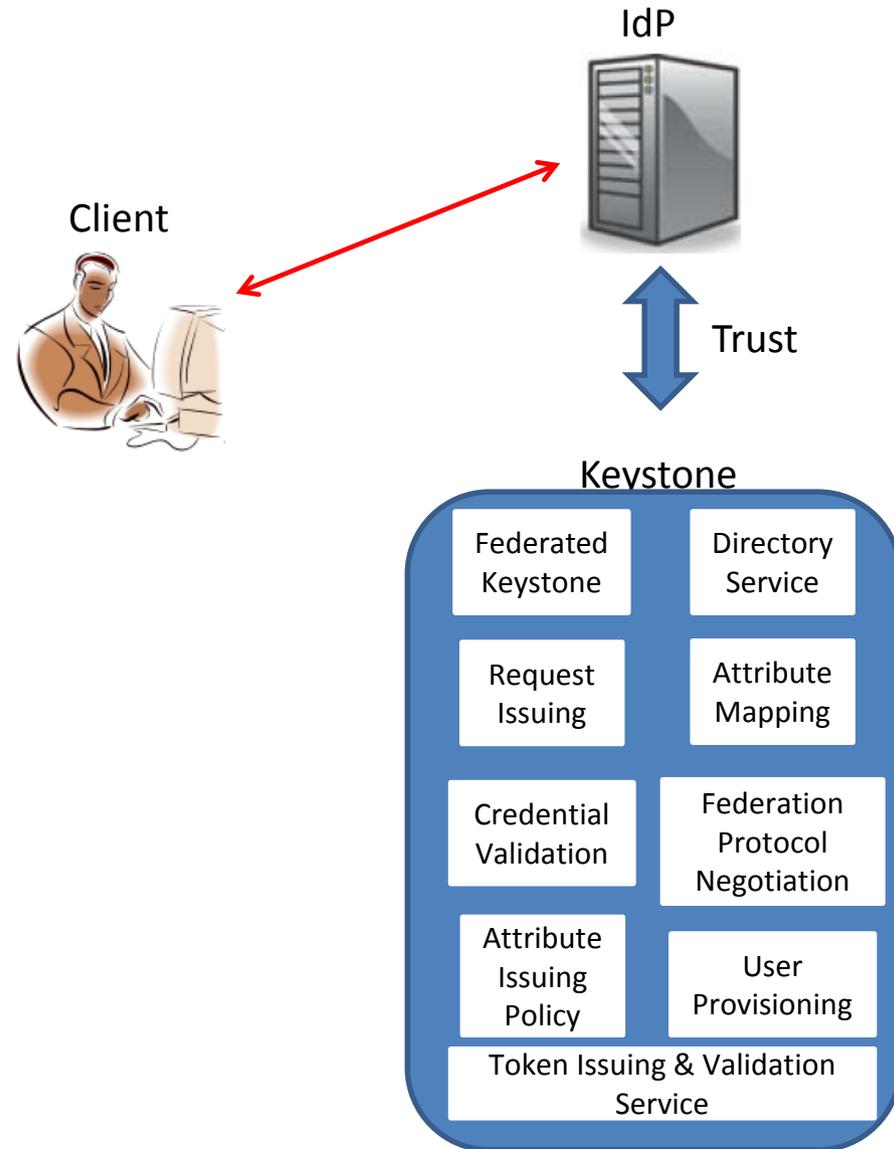
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- 11. Keystone returns the request message to client.
- 12. Client or keystone passes request to Idp.



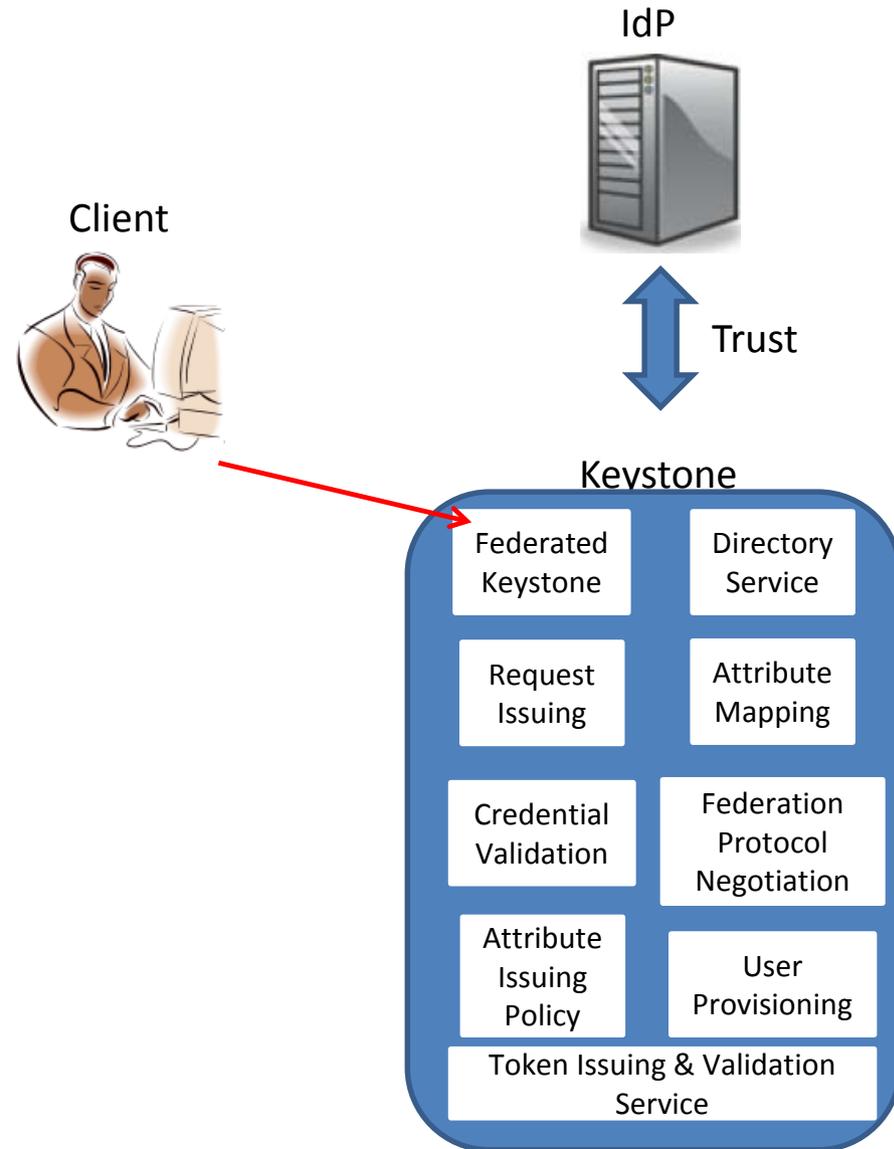
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- 11. Keystone returns the request message to client.
- 12. Client or keystone passes request to Idp.
- 13. Idp asks user to authenticate.



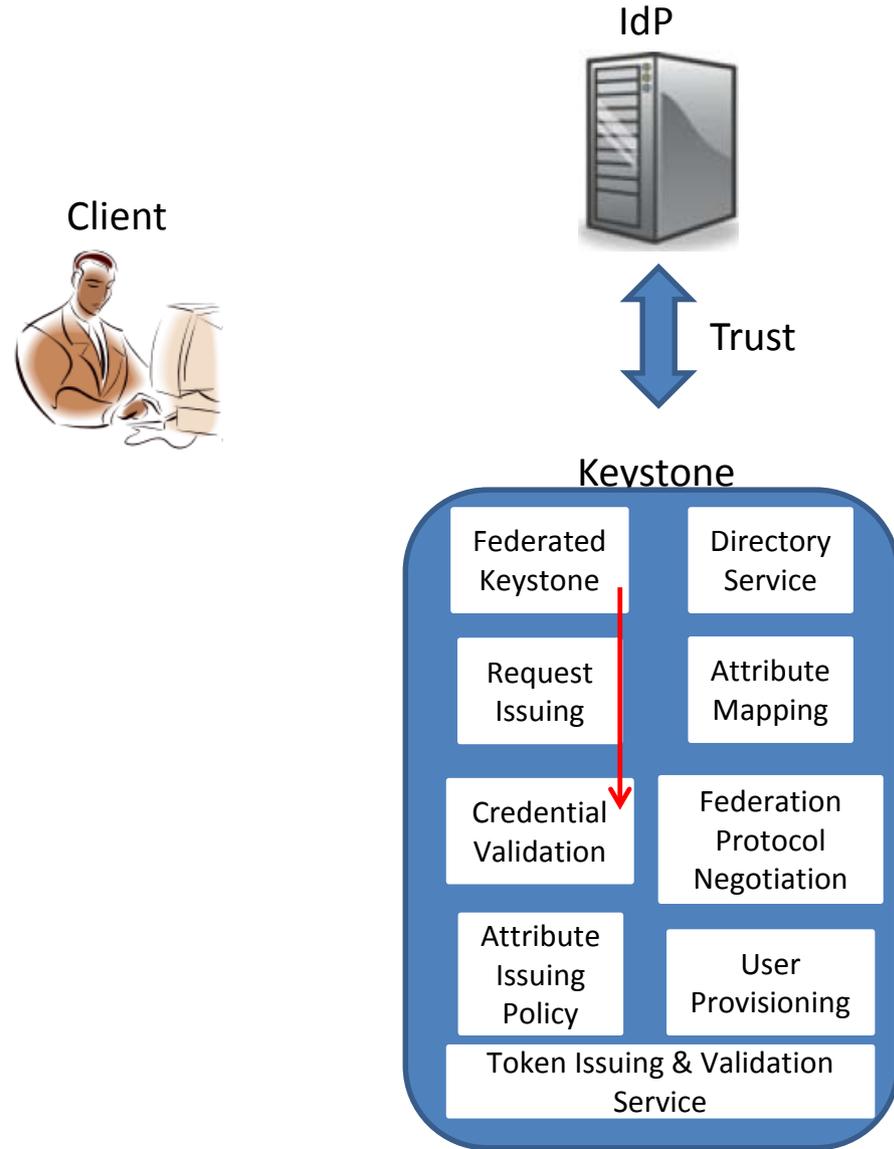
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11. Keystone returns the request message to client.
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13. Idp asks user to authenticate.
14. Client passes the Idps response to keystone.



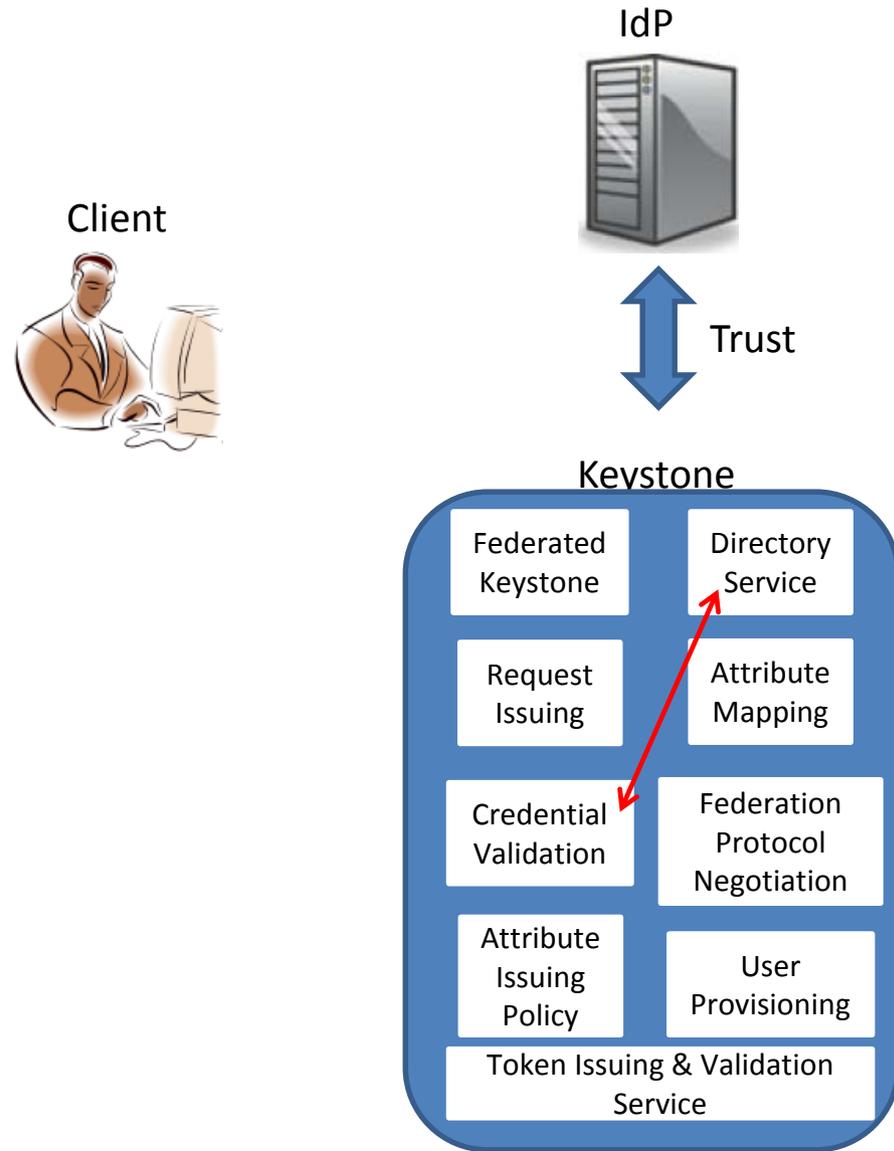
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11. Keystone returns the request message to client.
12. Client or keystone passes request to Idp.
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14. Client passes the Idps response to keystone.
15. **Keystone passes the response to the credential validation function.**



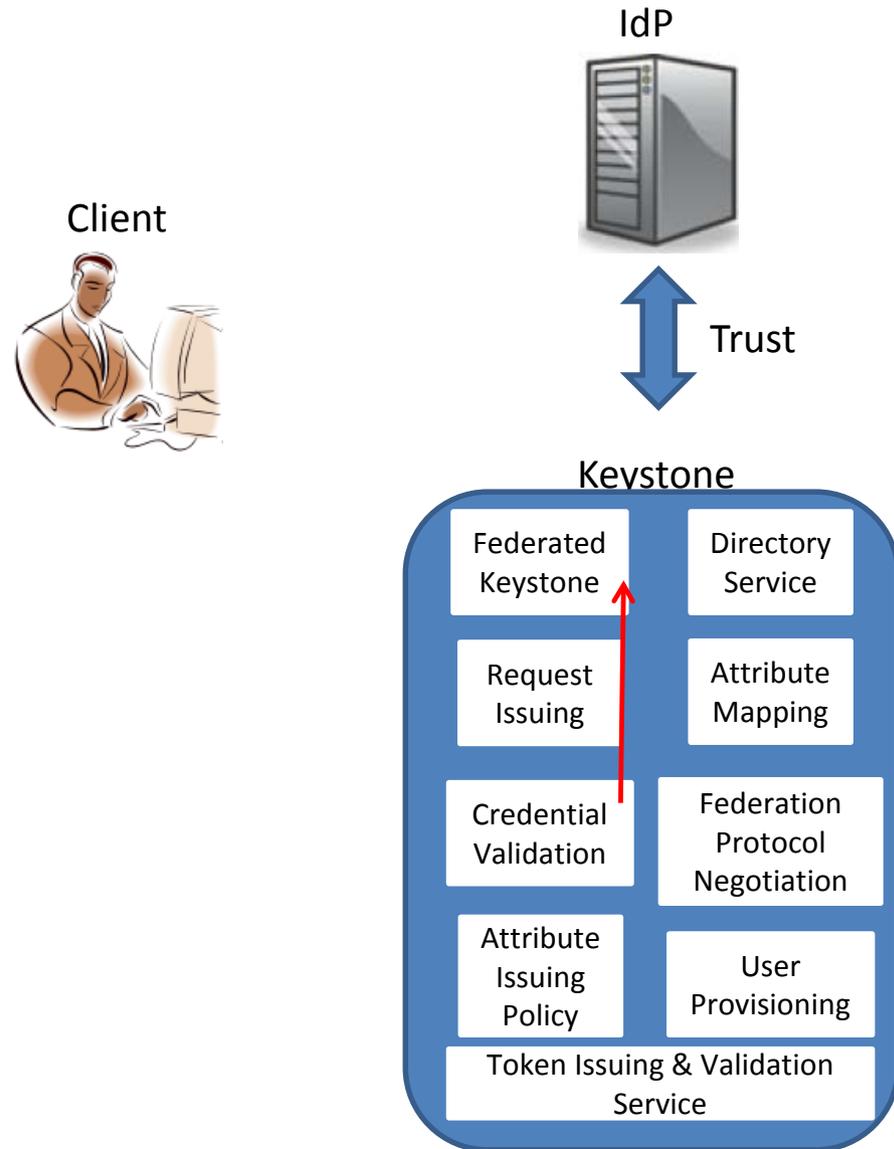
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15. Keystone passes the response to the credential validation function.
16. Credential validation calls directory to obtain metadata to validate the response.



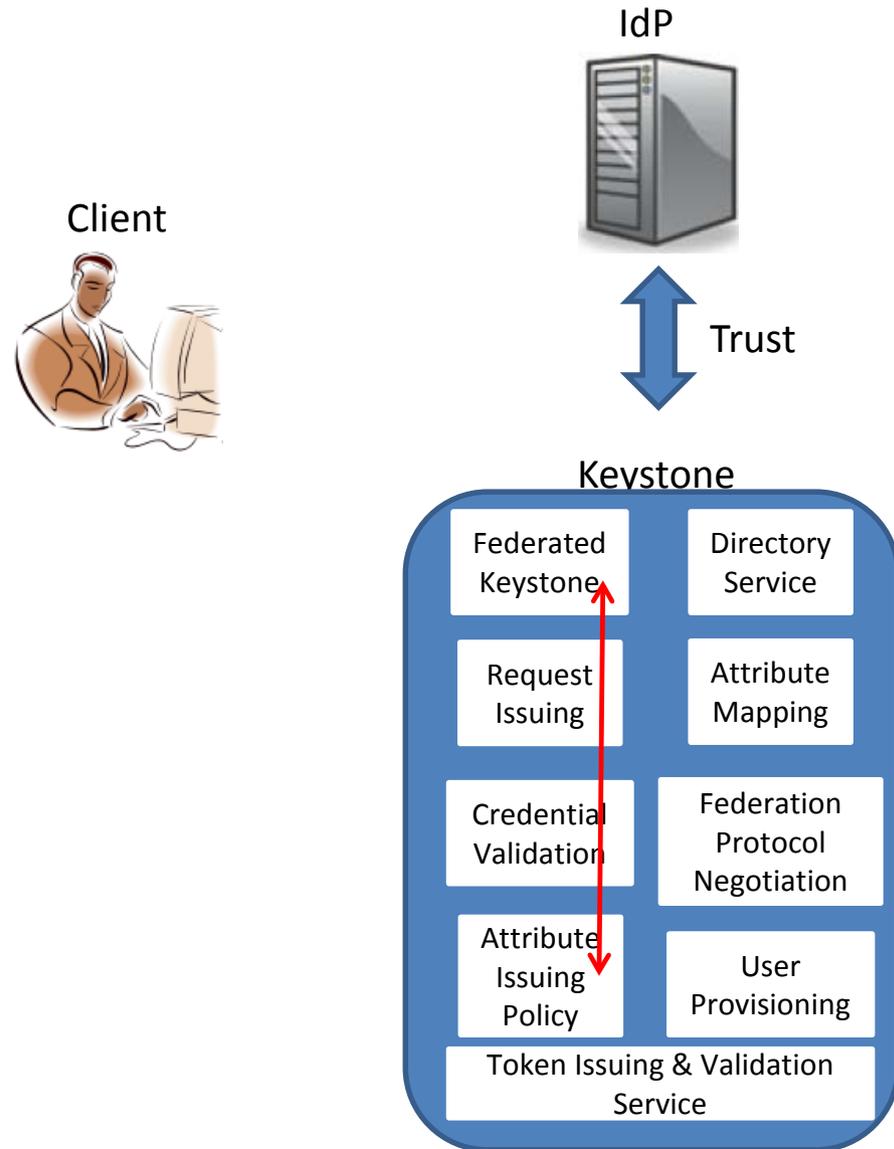
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14. Client passes the Idps response to keystone.
15. Keystone passes the response to the credential validation function.
16. Credential validation calls directory to obtain metadata to validate the response.
17. **Credential validation returns the user's ID, set of identity attributes and idp to keystone.**



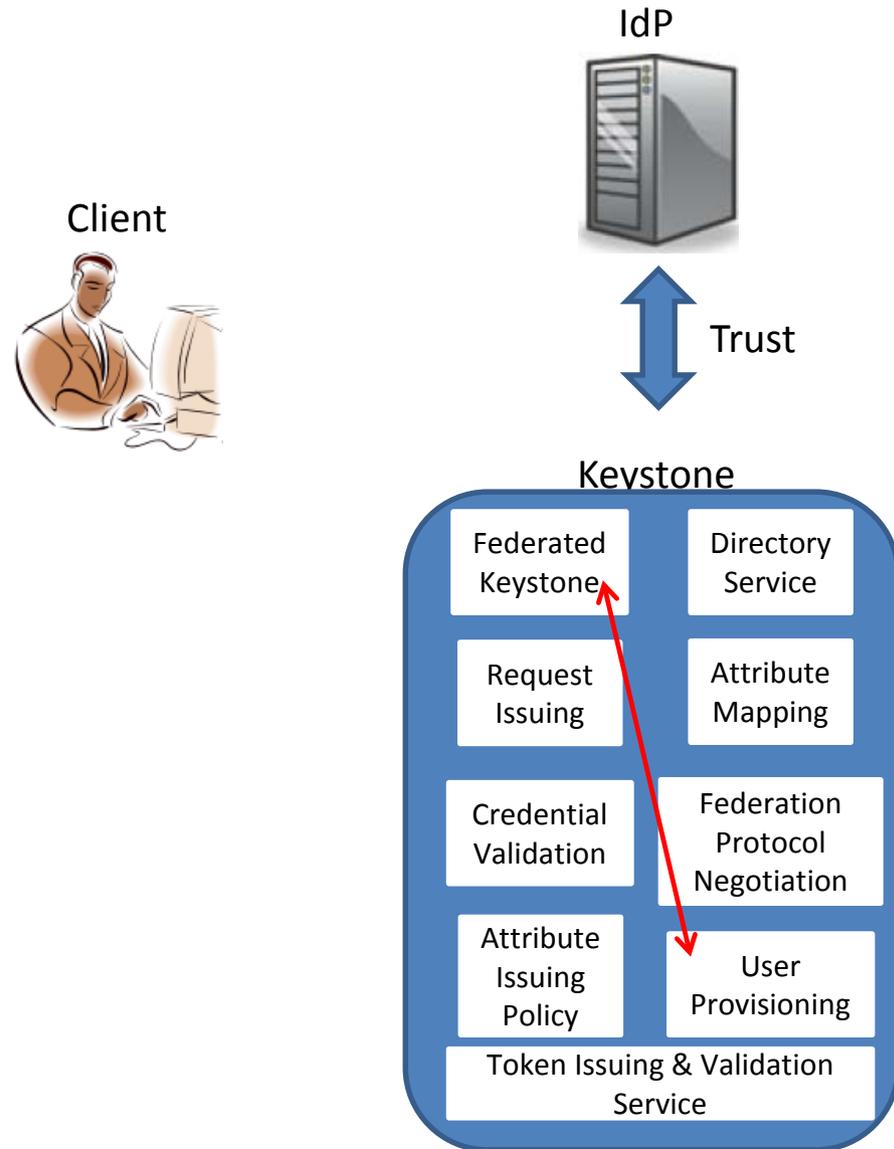
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17. Credential validation returns the user's ID, set of identity attributes and idp to keystone.
18. Keystone checks with Attribute Issuer Policy to ensure only allowed attributes asserted by Idp.



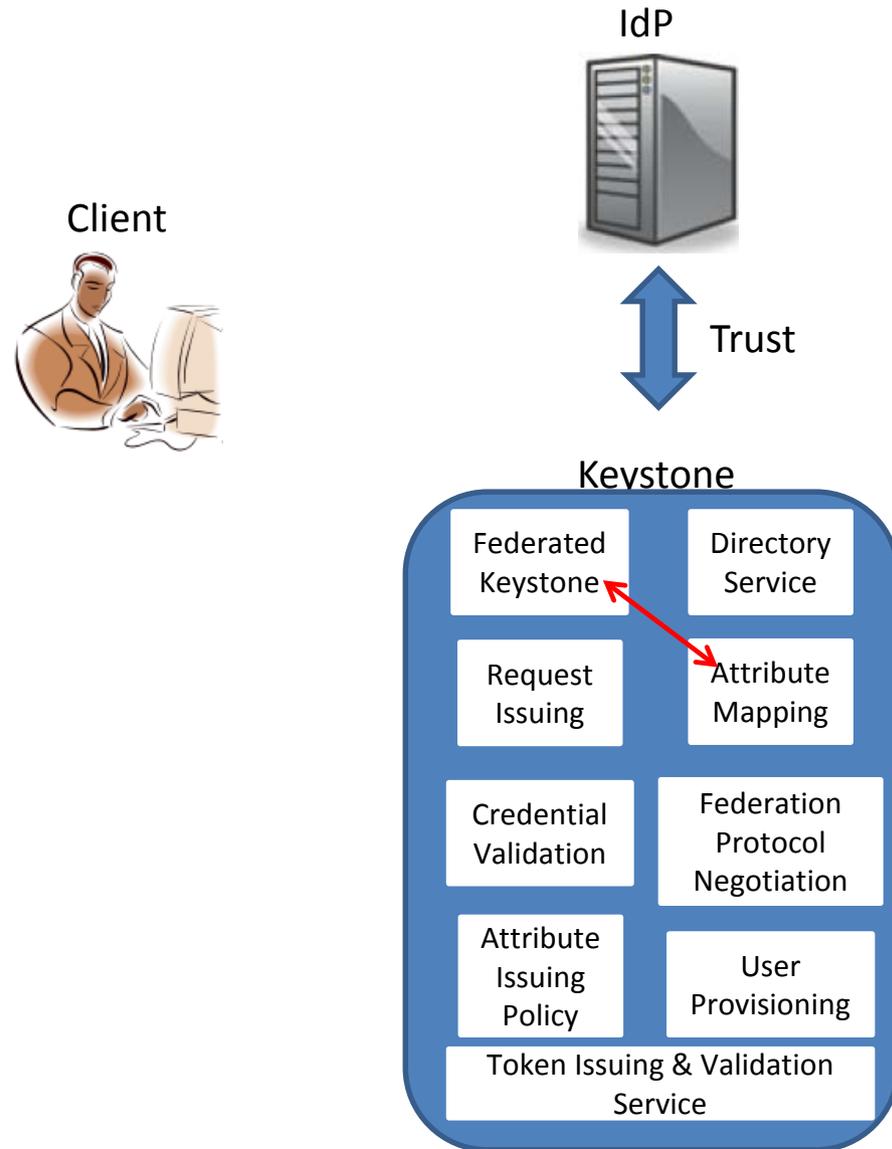
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16. Credential validation calls directory to obtain metadata to validate the response.
17. Credential validation returns the user's ID, set of identity attributes and idp to keystone.
18. Keystone checks with Attribute Issuer Policy to ensure only allowed attributes asserted by Idp.
19. Keystone calls User Provisioning module , deletes expired entries and create temporary entry for the user.



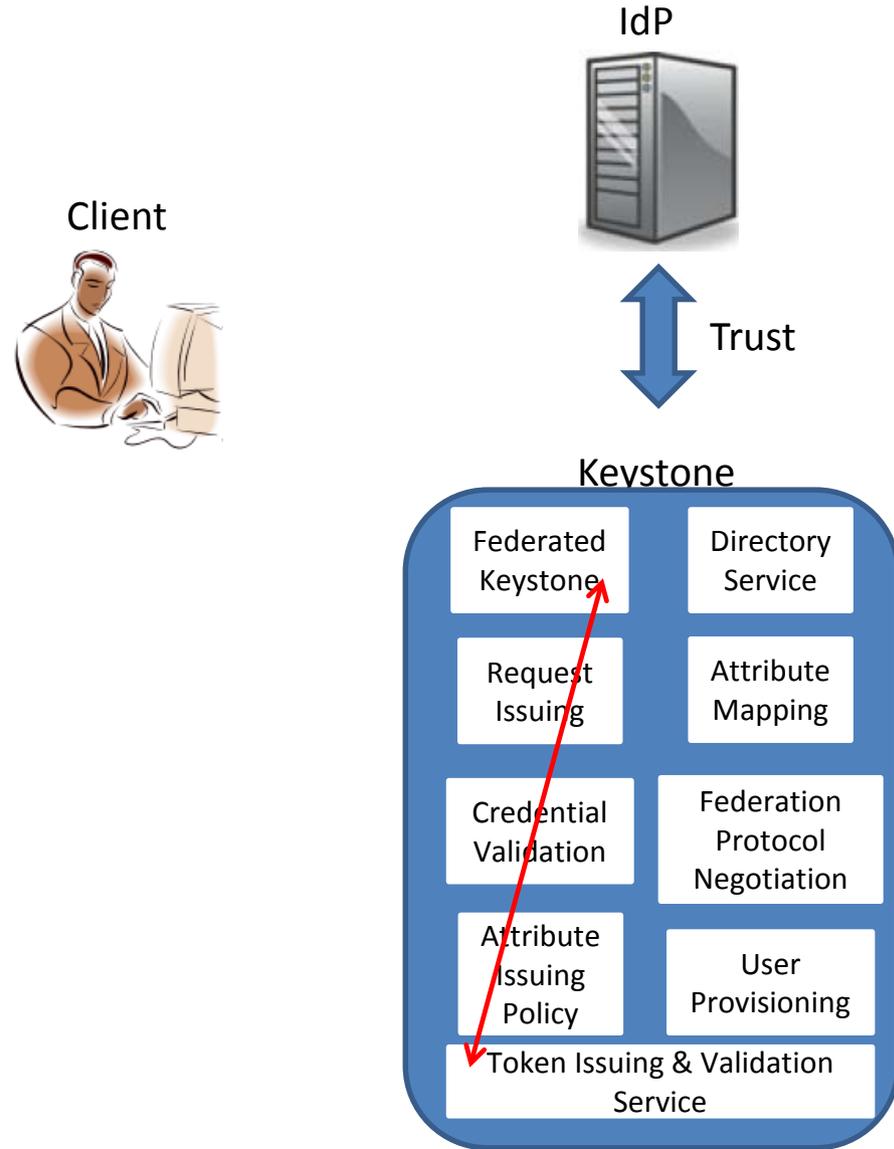
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20. Keystone calls Attribute Mapper to obtain local set authorization attributes.



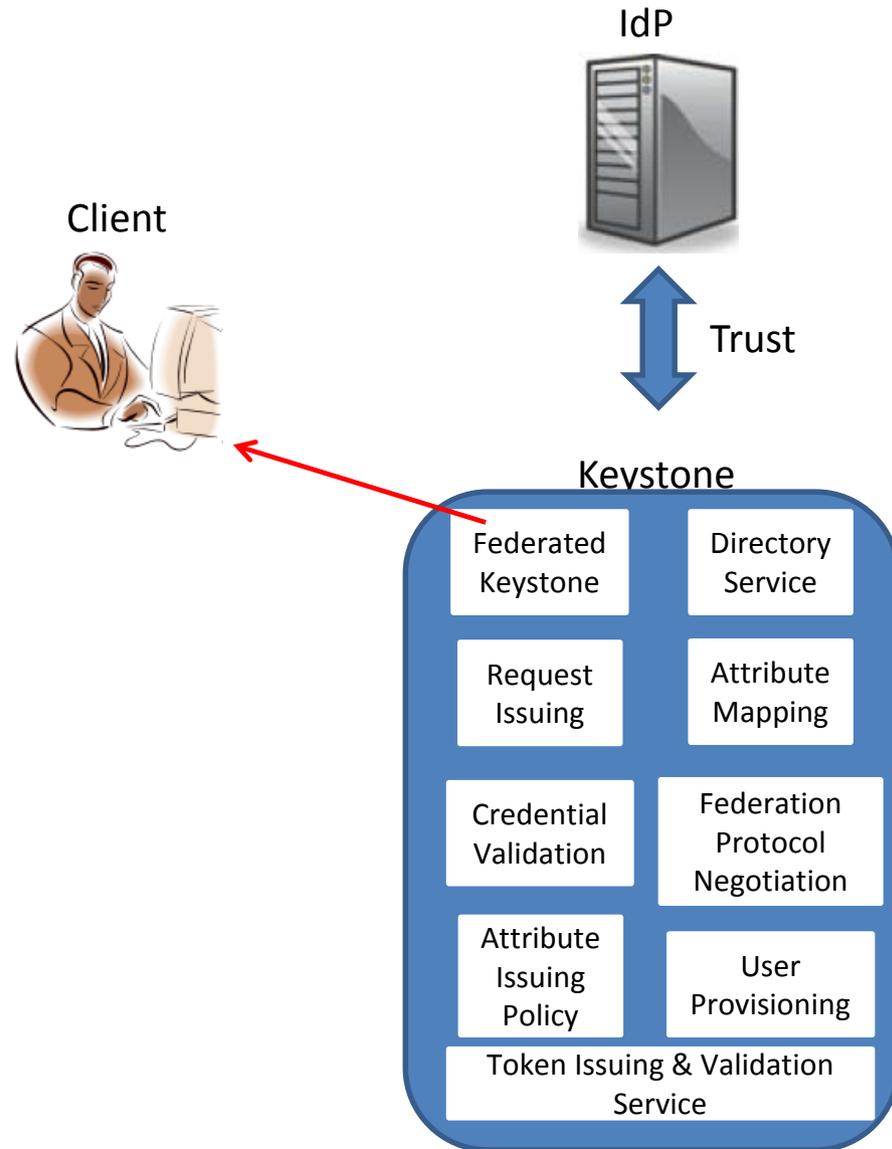
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- 20. Keystone calls Attribute Mapper to obtain local set authorization attributes.
- 21. Keystone updates these attributes in the temporary user entry and calls the token service to obtain unscoped token.



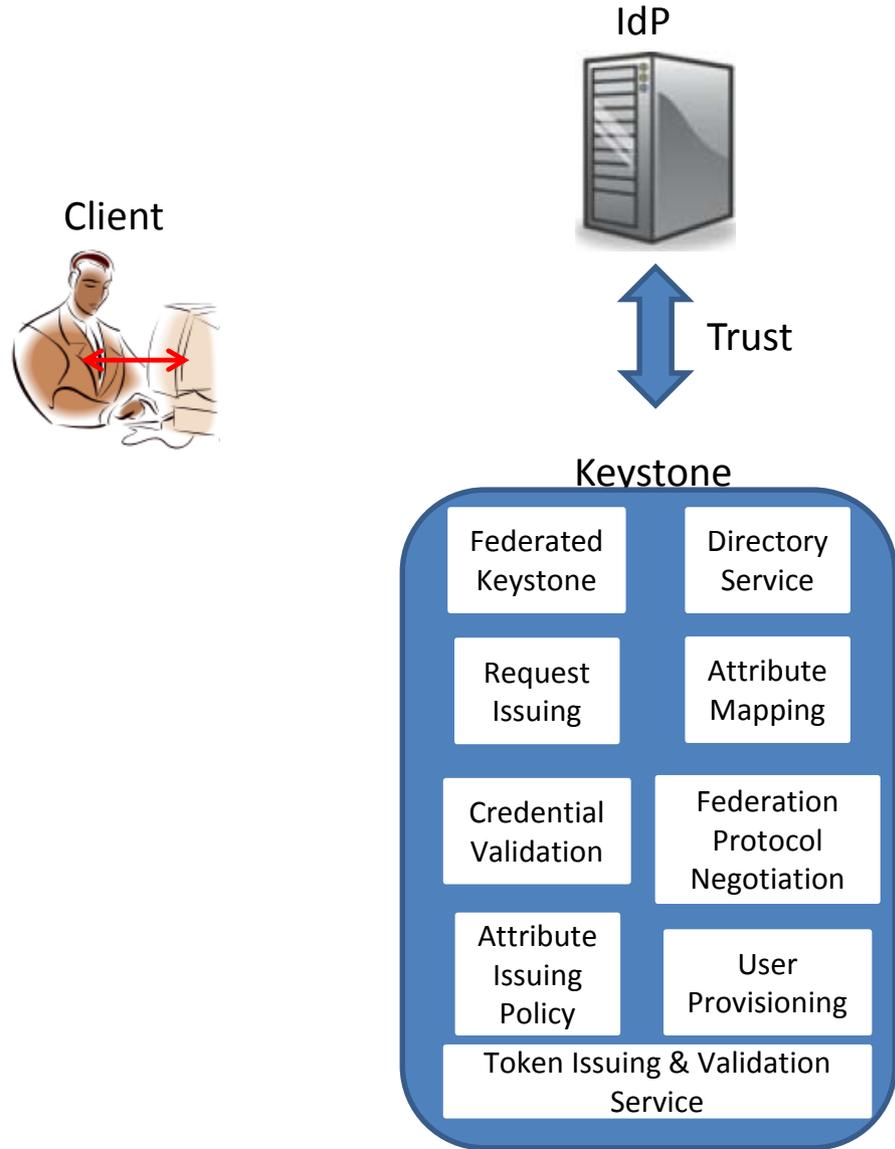
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- 20. Keystone calls Attribute Mapper to obtain local set authorization attributes.
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- 22. Keystone returns the token and list endpoints available.



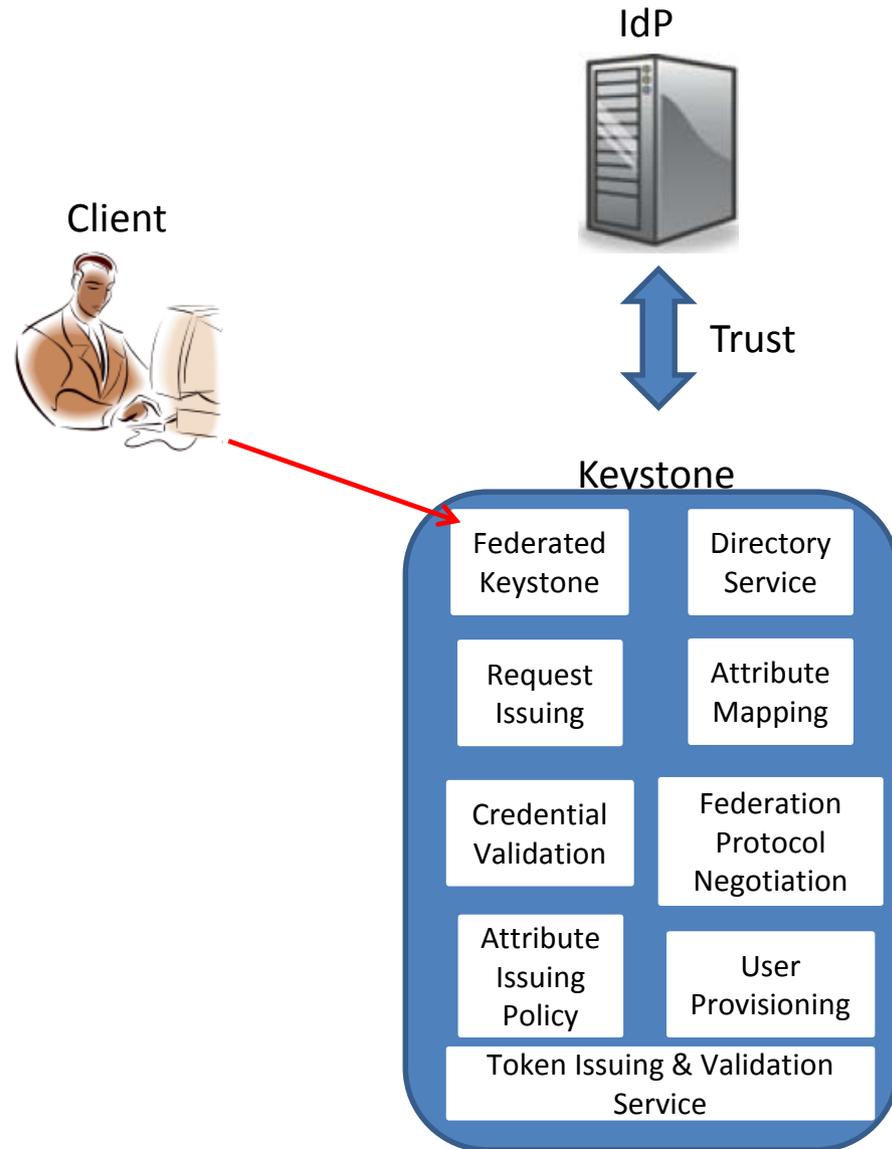
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- 23. **The user chooses the service.**



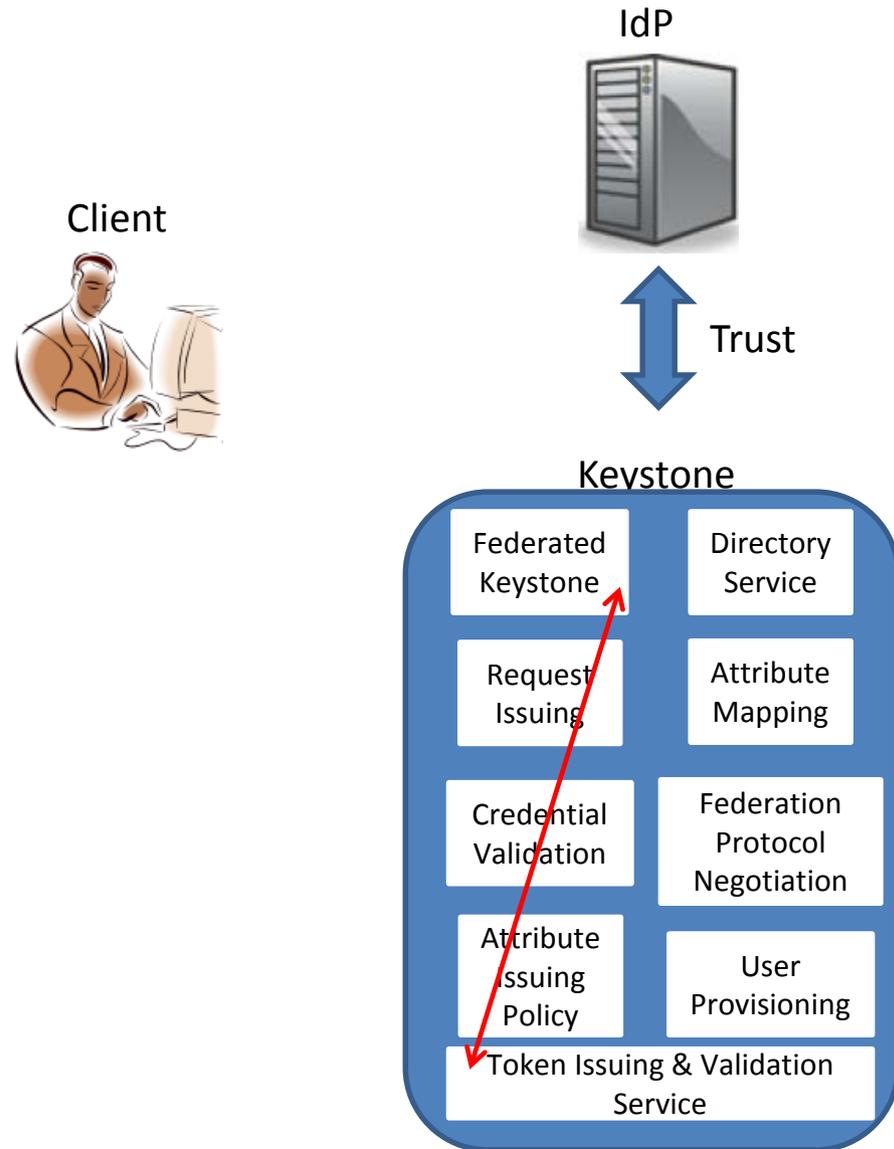
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23. The user chooses the service.
24. **The client passes the token and chosen domain and project to keystone.**



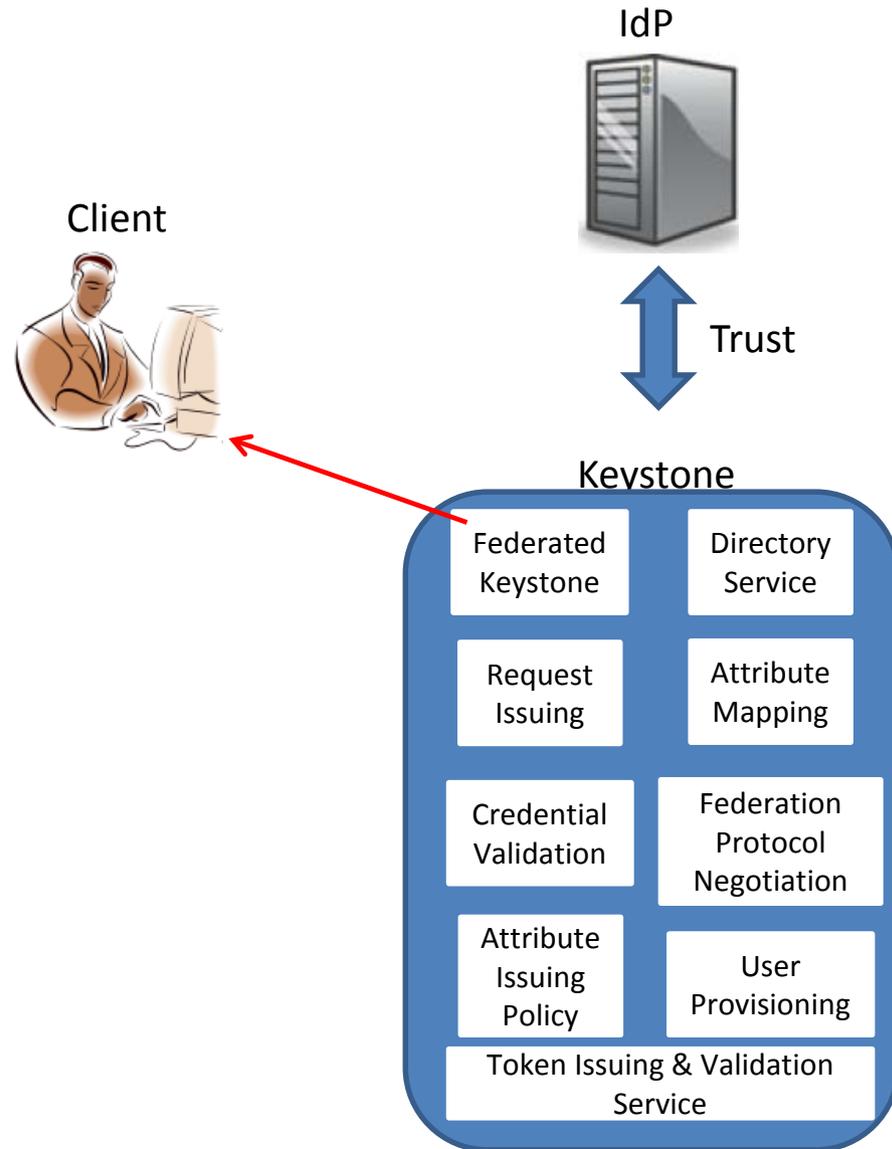
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25. Keystone calls TS to validate unscoped token and get scoped token.



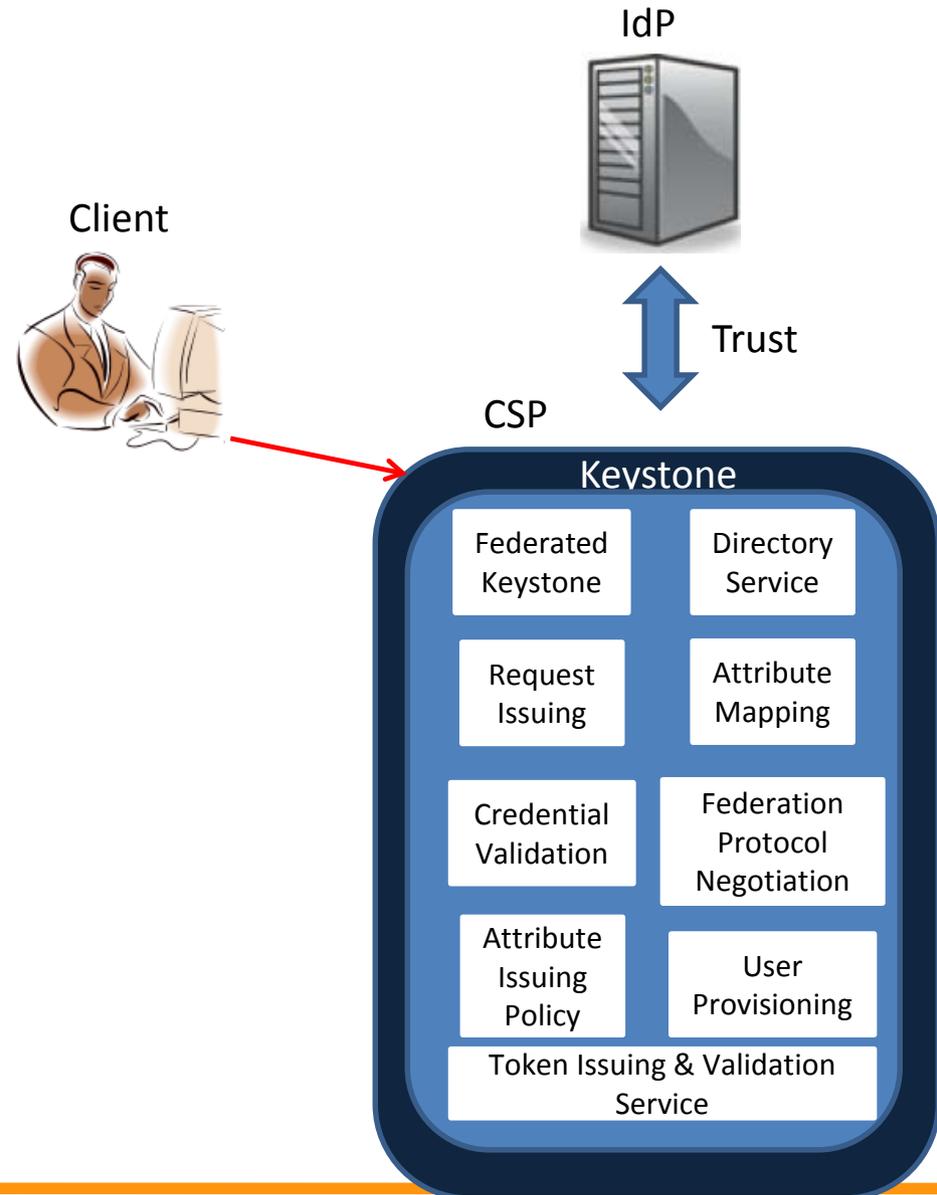
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25. Keystone calls TS to validate unscoped token and get scoped token.
26. **Keystone returns to the client scoped token and list of services.**



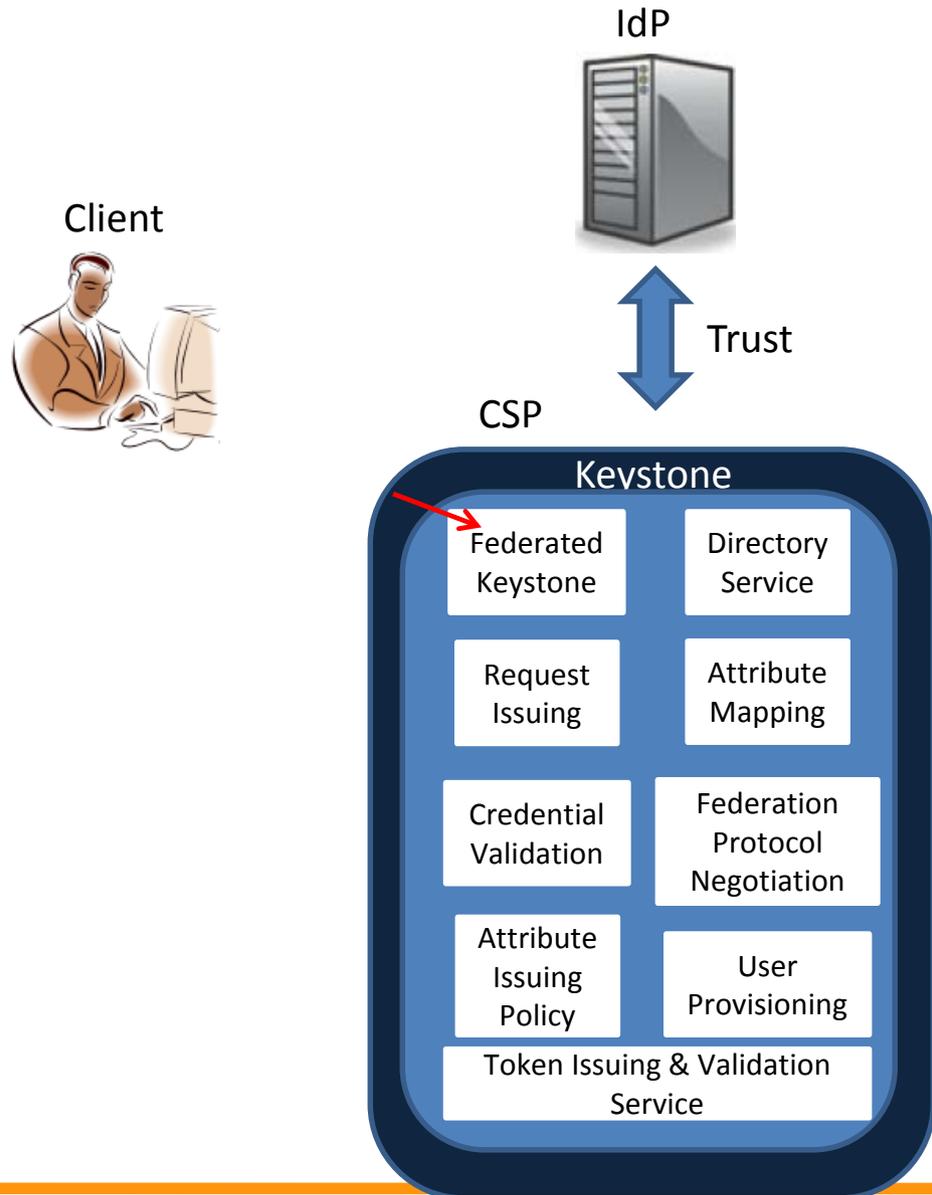
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25. Keystone calls TS to validate unscoped token and get scoped token.
26. Keystone returns to the client scoped token and list of services.
27. Client contact the service provider requesting service.



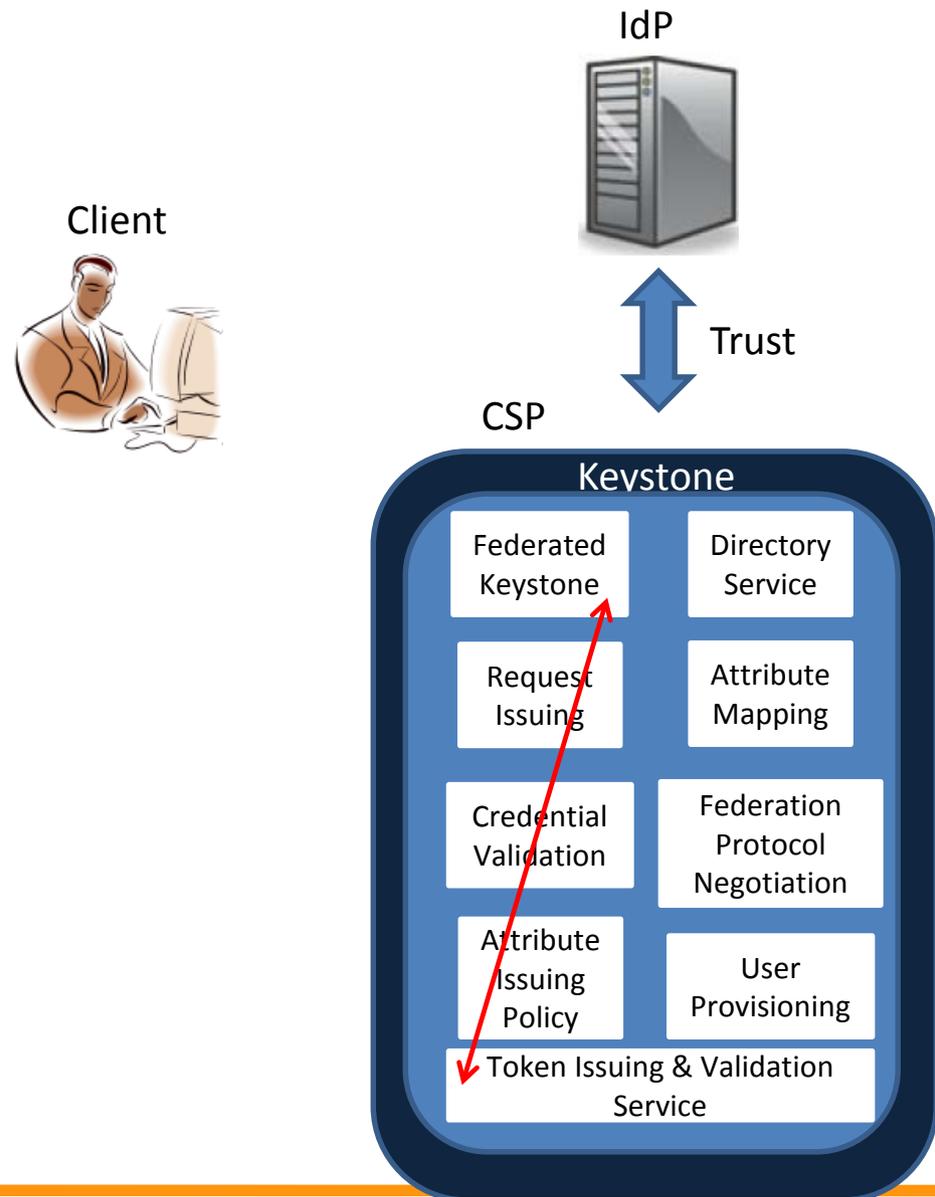
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27. Client contact the service provider requesting service.
28. CSP passes the token to Keystone for validation.



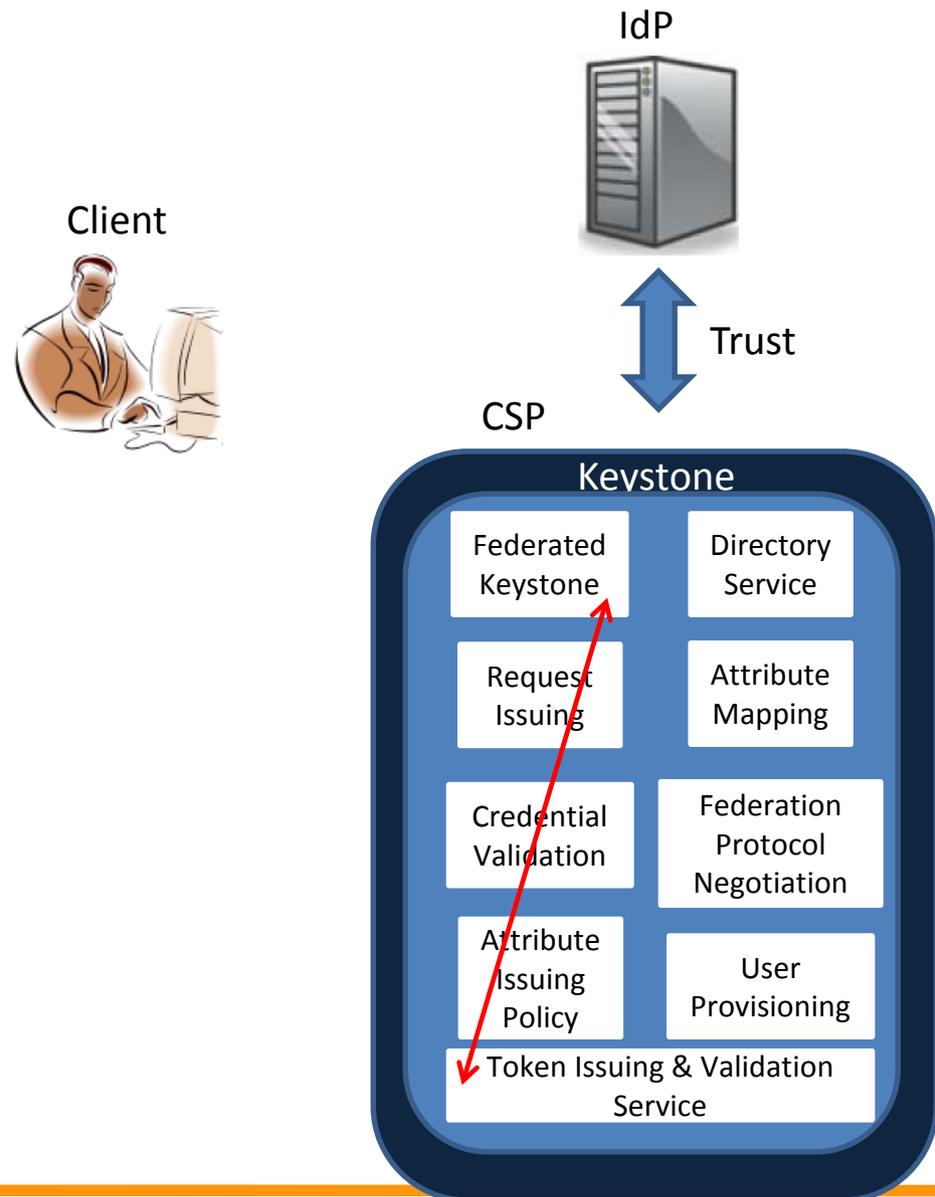
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29. Keystone contact TS.



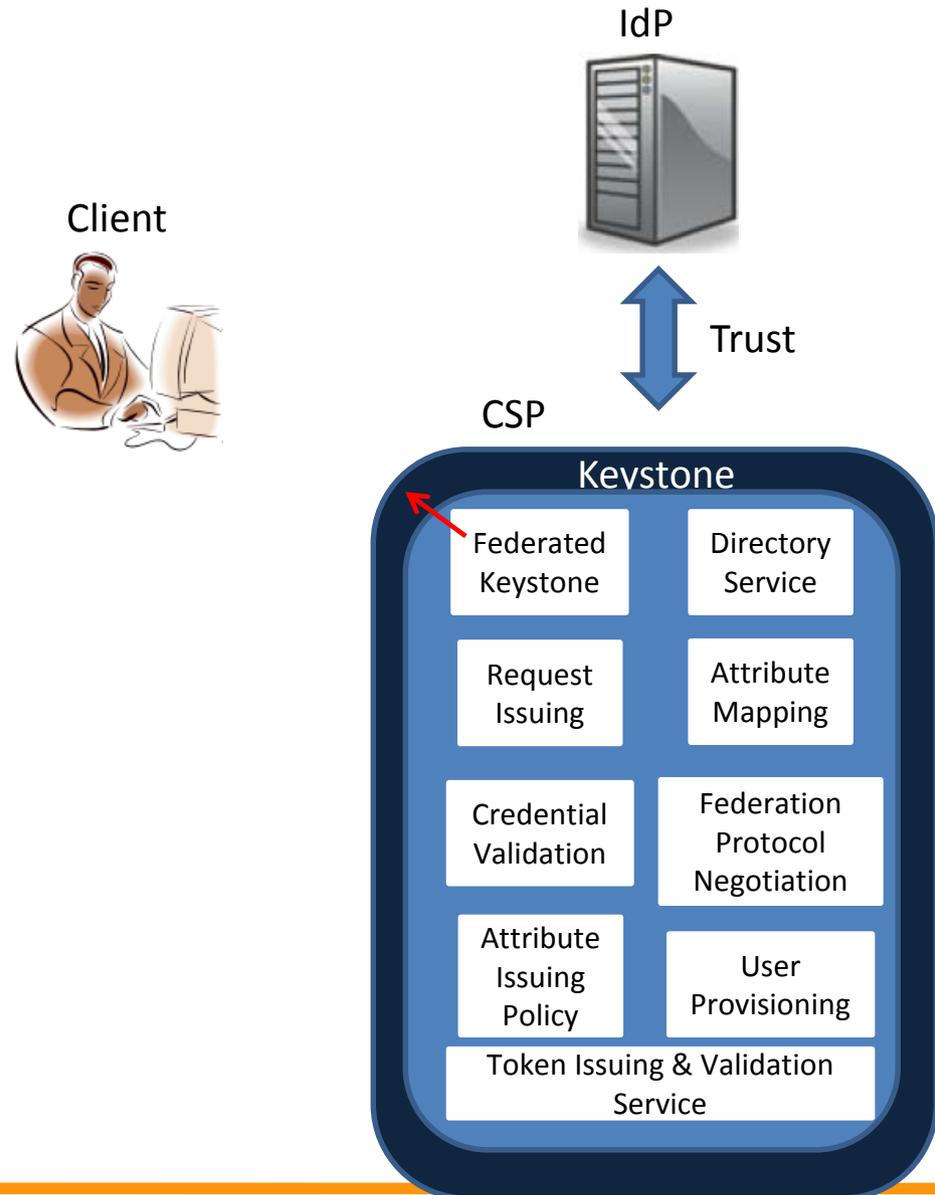
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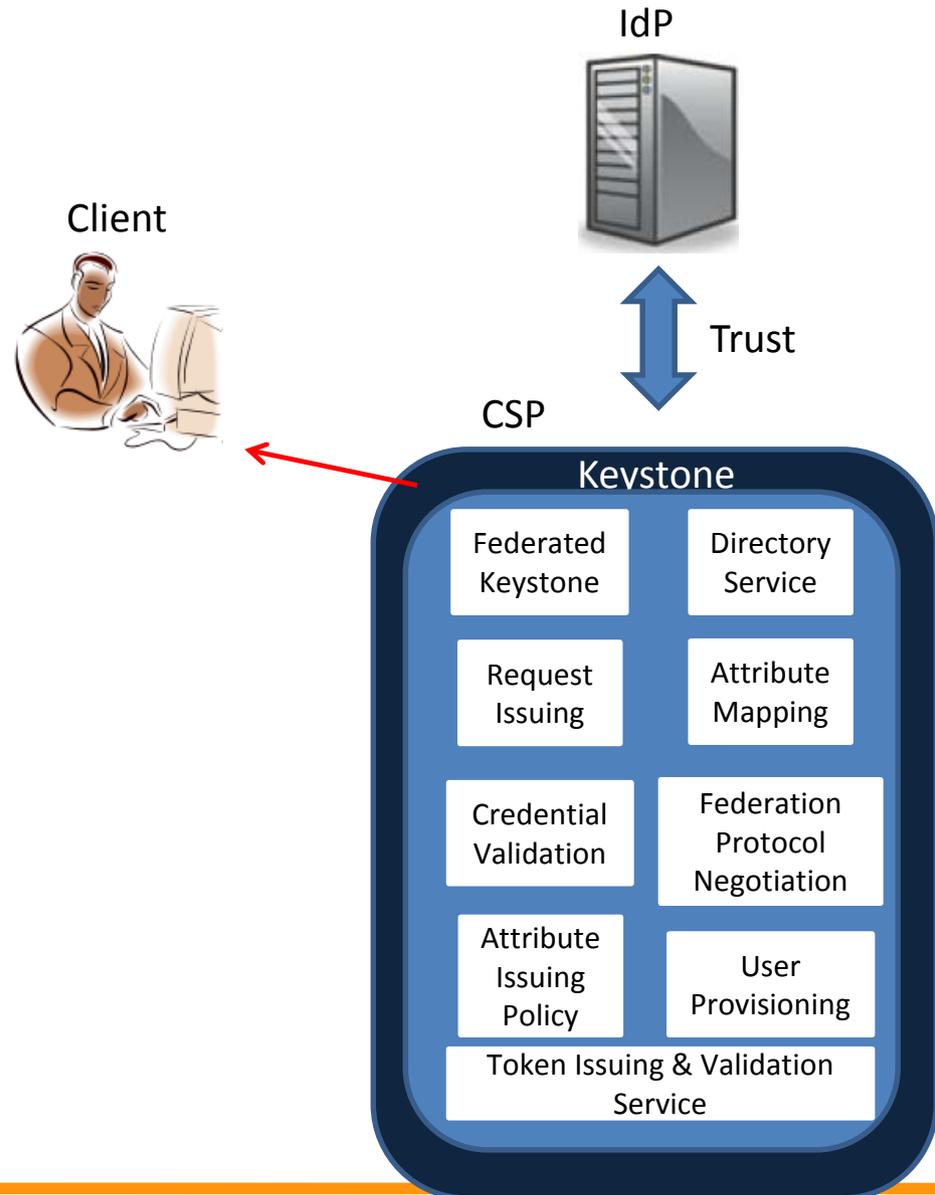
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29. Keystone contact TS.
30. **Keystone sends the response to CSP.**



[CHADWK 2014]

31. CSP checks PDP if authorized, reply is granted.



[CHADWK 2014]

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