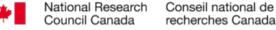
NCCNC

Authentication in Web Services and TAP-1.1 specific issues

Patrick Dowler Canadian Astronomy Data Centre





VOSI-capabilities 101

- a web service endpoint for a self-describing service
 - e.g. http://example.net/service/capabilities
 - (contains 1+) capability standardID: what feature is this?
 - (contains 1+) interface: a single callable endpoint
 - contains 1 accessURL
 - contains 1 securityMethod* (optional)

```
<capability standardID="vos://cadc.nrc.ca~vospace/CADC/std/LOGGING#logControl-1.0">
<interface xsi:type="vs:ParamHTTP" role="std" version="1.0">
<accessURL use="full">
</accessURL use="full"
</accessURL use="full">
</accessURL use="full"
</accessURL use="full">
</accessURL use="full"
</a
```

</interface>

</capability>



Web Service A&A @ CADC

- 23 RESTful web services in operation (CADC + CANFAR)
 - 15 are IVOA standard services
 - 8 are custom services
- all of these use VOSI-capabilities
- all of these have at least one capability which describes authenticated access (~45 capabilities)
- clients consult a runtime-registry to find the capabilities
 - optimised for resourceID → capabilities URL
- clients read the capabilities document and look for the combination of {standardID,securityMethod} that match:
 - the feature they want to invoke
 - the credentials they want to use to authenticate
- @CADC: {resourceID,standardID,securityMethod} → {accessURL} happens several times per request & millions of times per day

- VOSI-capabilities / VOResource model is that a capability is a single feature
- In TAP-1.0, we specified relative names for the endpoints:
 - /availability
 - /capabilities
 - /tables
 - /async
 - /sync
- BUT we specified one standardID for the base URL
 - clients have to append the specified names
 - auth methods that use alternate path names not feasible
- TAP-1.0 doesn't play nice with all securityMethod(s)
- TAP-1.0 over-specified how accessURL(s) should look (IMO)
- TAP-1.1 must support authentication and must provide a good backwards-compatible experience for older client s/w

- prototype #1: one capability for each securityMethod
- pros:
 - none
- cons:
 - naive client that assumed one anonymous capability per standardID would fail or depend on ordering
 - lots of redundancy in VOSI-capabilities documents
 - inside-out with respect to the VOResource model where securityMethod is at the leaf
 - make an assumption that multiple capability(s) with the same standardID are the same underlying thing rather than different things...
 - ... if that was specified, it would restrict how people deploy services

- prototype #2: separate standardID for sync and async ivo://ivoa.net/std/TAP#sync-1.1 ivo://ivoa.net/std/TAP#async-1.1 SODA-1.0 defines #sync-1.0 and #async-1.0 VOSpace-2.1 defines #transfers and #sync-2.1
- pros:
 - did not break any old clients (we had this in operational use for years)
 - matches design of VOResource
 - backwards compatible records simple
 - allows for different TAPRegExt metadata (e.g. optional features, limits) in sync and async
- cons:
 - duplicates TAPRegExt info in sync and async
 - makes example RegTAP queries return different (more) results

- prototype #3: separate interface type for sync and async
- lookup becomes:

{resourceID, standardID, interfaceType, securityMethod} \rightarrow accessURL

- pros:
 - does not break any old clients (in operational use for a few months)
 - backwards compatible records possible
- cons:
 - backwards compatible records are subtle
 - set of interface(s) mixes base (client appends resource name) and full (accessURL includes resource name)
 - makes example RegTAP queries return different (more) results that users have to grok

- approach #1: it's horrible and it breaks stuff
- approach #3 works, BUT: introduces subtle use of interface types and mixed interface style in a single capability
- approach #2: separate #sync-1.1 and #async-1.1
 - matches the VOResource/VOSI-capabilities design
 - works the same way as all other IVOA services
- I am convinced that:
 - we made a mistake in TAP-1.0 when we specified one standardID for two features
 - when we make mistakes we have to admit it and stop doing it in order to improve out standards
 - sometimes that makes things a little more complex

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