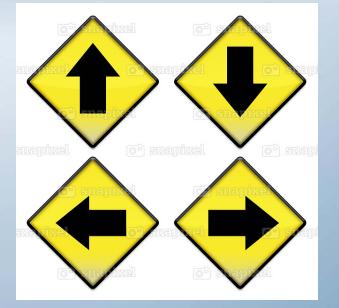
Internet identity: Forward in All Directions





Dr Ken Klingenstein, Director, Middleware, Internet2



What's Happening

Exponential growth in Federated Identity
Exponential growth in Social Identity
Integration of Internet identity

Interfederation

The rise of attributes

For privacy, scalable access control



Key players

- NSF and the R&E community
- Google, MS, Paypal, etc.
- Mobile operators
- Government efforts
 - NSTIC, White House and NIST in US
 - STORK, etc in Europe
 - T-scheme in UK

Standards groups – ISOC and IETF, OASIS, etc.

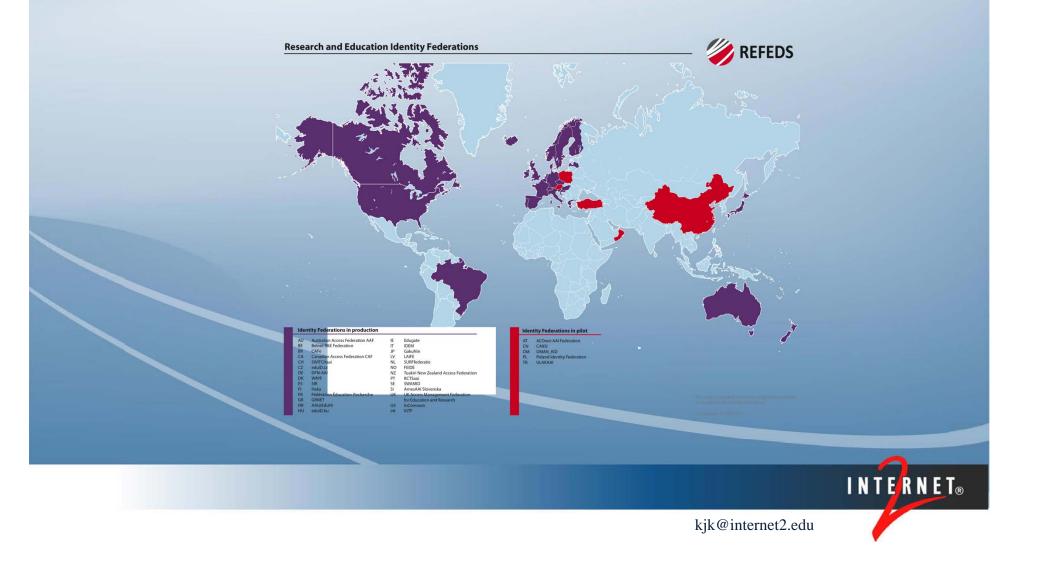


Federated Identity

- The now classic SAML 2.0 based meta-data driven trust federation, typically with a specified schema (eduperson+)
 Shibboleth, OpenSAML, SimpleSAML, MS ADFS
- Thousands of applications now, from content-distribution to outsourced services, from access to supercomputers to access to national research grants, from student aid to student travel, from wikis to cloud services
- Started with NSF funding in R&E, but now has crossed over to health and medical, real estate, government, international electronic banking, and more.
- The infrastructure to provide leverage for other forms of identity

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R&E Federations



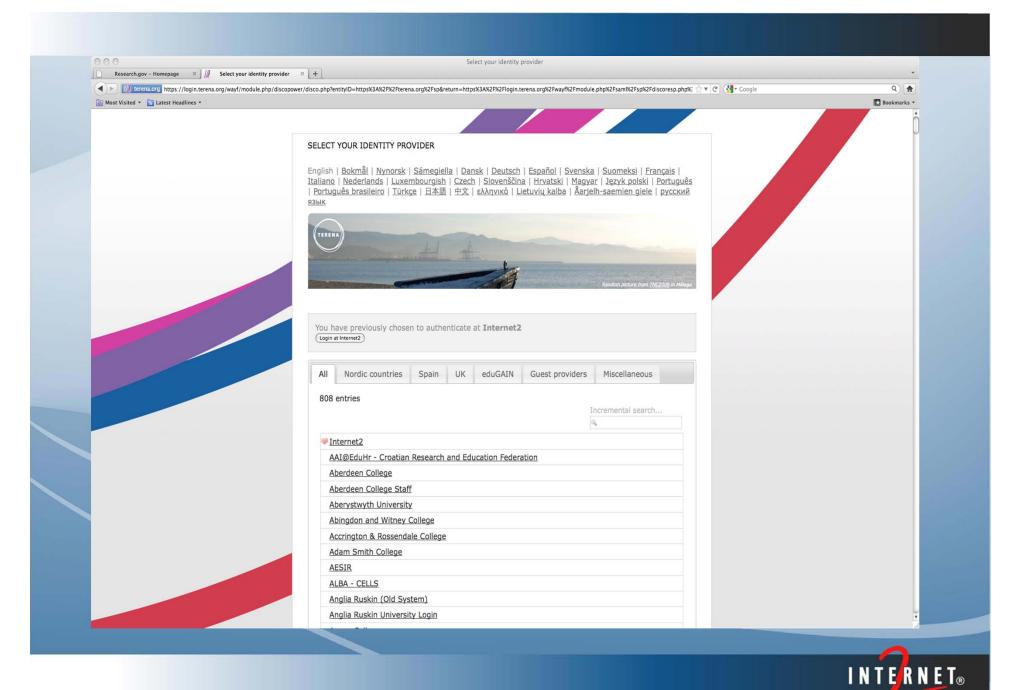
International R&E federations

- > 100M users across >30 countries
- Coverage in several countries is 100%, and extensive in many others.
- Generally part of a national network but associated with another org or independent in a few
- Frequently linked to several government activities, in research, education, governance, health, etc.
- Some interfederation activities, including the Kalmar2 union and eduGAIN.

kjk@internet2.edu

www.refeds.org

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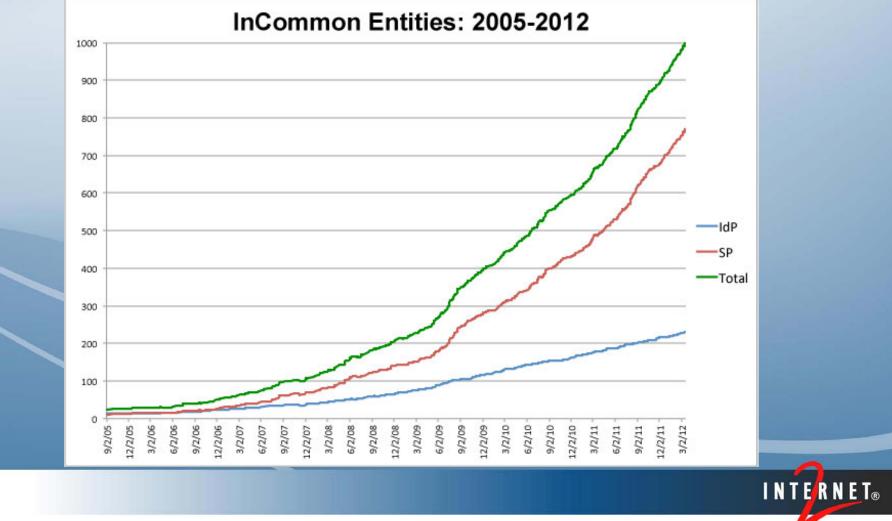
In**Common**®

InCommon today

- 300+universities, 450+total participants, growth continues rapid
- > 10 M users
- Traditional uses continue to grow:
 - Outsourced services, government applications, access to software, access to licensed content, etc.
- New uses bloom:
 - Access to wikis, shared services, cloud services, calendaring, command line apps, medical, etc.
- FICAM certified at LOA 1 and 2 (Bronze and Silver).
- Certificate services bind the InCommon trust policies to new applications, including signing, encryption, etc.



InCommon Growth



Types of services connected by InCommon

- R&E Centric
 - 300+ Universities providing services to students, staff, alumni, external users, K-12, etc.
 - NSF, NIH, National Supercomputing and DataBases, National Labs, GSA, Education, Veterans, etc.
- With outsourced content and service providers
 - OCLC, JSTOR, Travel management, Testing Services, HR systems, Loan providers, Parking management, NBCLearn, Elsevier, IEEE, ATT, Box, etc.
- With related business partners
 - Particularly health care NIH, Mayo Clinic, UHC, VA
- With markets selling to students, etc.
 - Student Universe, UniversityTickets, National Student Clearinghouse, SAT's



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A typical enterprise-InCommon use profile

- Academics use it to get to Elsevier journals, OCLC holdings, IEEE, etc
- Staff use it to get to the cloud and do their employee/payroll entry
- Students use it to take on-line class tests at an outsourced test service
- Researchers use it to get to Grants.gov and Fastlane
- Researchers use it to get to Cllogon and use the Teragrid, Open Science grid, etc.
- Researchers use it to get to the Clinical Trial wikis at NIH, PubMed, etc.
- Many collaborators and administrators use it to get shared wiki space at Internet2, Educause, the CIC, the UC system, the UT system...
- Students are using it for student tickets, software at Microsoft, etc



South – Social Identity

- A very large and fragmented marketplace
- Some key players are more on the sidelines Facebook, Twitter, etc
- Most other key players engage in OIX (OpenId Exchange) – Google, Yahoo, Microsoft
 - Evolving protocol settling into OpenIdConnect
 - Looking at partnerships for higher LOA, e.g. with mobile, postal service, etc.
- Exploring what the marketplace is
 - In a landscape where each vendor wants to own it...



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Key Directions in Social Identity





Social Identity – Key Directions

- Getting technical interoperability, including those not yet in
 - Dealing with the new complexities, needs for profiles, etc
- Alliances for better LOA and attributes
 - Mobile and IdP/email provider
 - Banks and IdP/email provider
- Getting a proper marketplace for identity
- Marketplace for attributes Monetization



A Proper Marketplace for Identity

- Who pays for services
 - The service provider, the user directly, the user indirectly (perhaps through tracking and advertizing)
- Who competes to provide services
 - Monopoly, big dogs, a marketplace
 - Will set directions for interfaces, discovery, innovation, low barriers to entry
- Who sets the rules
 - About security and privacy of data
- And what does it cost?



A Proper Marketplace for Attributes

- Some attributes can have broad monetary value, e.g. verified postal address, over legal age, current location
- Who owns these attributes? How are they verified? When is consent necessary to release them? What form does consent take?
- Who can "buy" them? What are the rules of use? Who makes money?
- First markets being tested now...



Integration of Internet identity: federation and social

- Ability to deploy a variety of identity types to solve a use case
- Gateways and other approaches to credential conversion
 - PIV in federation
 - Social2SAML gateways
 - SAML2Social gateways

Integration opportunities increase with OpenId Connect



What's coming

- Privacy managers
- Interfederation
- Anonymous credentials



Interfederation

PKI is globally scalable

Unfortunately, its not locally deployable...

Federation is locally deployable

Can it scale globally?

Inter-federation

Like BGP, only 1000 times harder



Interfederation

- Connecting autonomous identity federations
- Critical for global scaling, accommodating local federations, integration across vertical sectors
- Has technical, financial and policy dimensions
- Several operational instances Kalmar2 Union, eduGAIN, ad hocs (UC Trust, Texas)
- Use cases now numerous, across sectors, within sectors
- Short-term and long-term approaches
- If its called the Internet, shouldn't the marketplace start talking about "interfederated identity"



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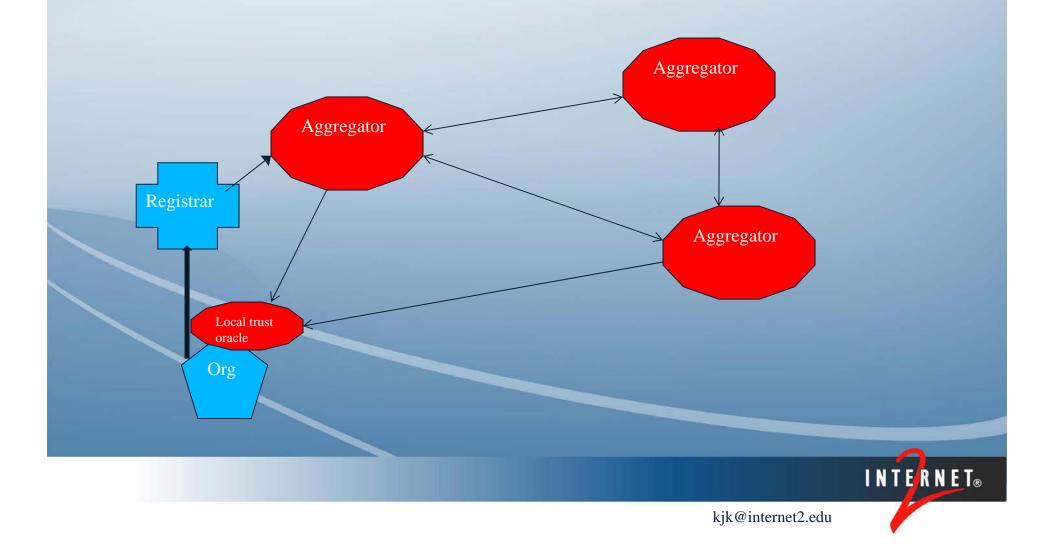
Buckets of interfed issues

Both short-term and long-term approaches must address:

- Exchange, and massage, of metadata
- Policy alignment
- Alignment of payloads (attributes)
- Operational issues error handling, incident handling, legal and contractual, etc



Future metadata flows in Interfederation



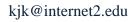
Emerging key software and protocols

- MDA metadata aggregator
- PEER metadata registry management software
 - There may be multiple PEER services instances
- MDX the query protocol(s) to request metadata; return via normal publishing protocols
- Improved discovery services accountchooser, discojuice, embedded discovery services
- End-entity categories an important new type of metadata, allowing for certified apps and IdP's.



Interfed policy areas

- Federation operations
 - Legal status and bone fides
 - Operational issues signing key and metadata protection, incident handling, etc
- Federation to member relationships
 - Contractual
 - Vetting of members and delegation of metadata
- Community standards
 - LOA
 - End-entities and vetting values
 - Attribute bundles
- IdP-SP direct relationships
 - What issues do they work directly? If they have a contract? If they don't



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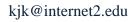
Is interfederation getting harder?

- Or, as lan says, do we just understand the problem better?
- In the old days, just exchange signing keys
- Now, do you understand my metadata? My attribute bundles? My application categories and how I assess apps? My policies
- And do I understand yours?
- And with more use cases every day...



User Contexts

- Individuals do trusted Internet transactions in a variety of contexts
 - The enterprise/federated use of identity wellestablished; may be enhanced with roles
 - Consumer
 - Citizen
 - Geo-temporal
 - Personal "wallet" preferred language, accessability, etc
 - Others?
- Same identity; different roles; different policies and governance on privacy, etc



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Scalable privacy

- Small spanning set of attributes
 - Extensible but end-user manageable
 - Use of bundles to minimize complexity
- Rich metadata for trusted dialogue
 - Defaults, learning to minimize dialogues
 - Putting the informed into informed consent
- End user privacy manager with quality UI, some out of band consent, getting the defaults right

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kik@internet2.edu

Integration of federated and anonymous credentials

At the center, integration

- Across user contexts
- Across devices and platforms
- Across millions of users and sites
- Across federated and anonymous credentials
- Through portals and gateways
- Leveraging the common business processes
 Making the market



Impacts

- A true global layer on top of the original Internet
 - Connecting people, not machines
 - Close to the wetware, so lots of policy
- Number of users >> 1 billion
- Moving towards 2-factor authentication
- Exposes inconsistencies in policy, behavior, etc.



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A personal comparison

- The original Internet was massively consequential but relatively technically thin
 - Intentionally kept the technology simple
 - Most of the work was in making the marketplace of equipment, applications and users, and businesses.
- This Internet identity stuff is very, very important but relatively rich in issues
 - A result of working so close to the wetware, connecting people not machines
 - How much work will making the marketplace be?



