

Identity Management: Background, Principles, GENI

Topics

- Internet identity
 - What's been happening
 - Gaps
- Identity Management
 - Includes identity and access control via groups and roles
 - Adapting apps to use external attributes - domestication
- Some Identity Management Principles
- Some GENI Identity Management Principles

In the last few years...

- Internet identity has become pervasive, in two flavors
 - A rapidly growing, but still maturing federated identity infrastructure, particularly in the R&E sector globally.
 - A set of theoretically interoperable social identity providers serving large masses of social and low-risk applications
- Uses vary by country and sector
 - In some countries, 100% of citizens, using for government, research, educational and other uses
 - In the US, extensive internal government use expanding to R&E
 - Verticals building federated corporate identities

Internet scale

- 6 M users, 250 organizations in InCommon
- R&E Federations in Europe and Asia are more extensive, spanning 25 countries and tens of millions of users.
- Social identities, including Facebook, Google, Twitter, Yahoo, Paypal, etc are legion
- Anchoring government applications now emerging
- Standards processes in IETF, OASIS, Kantara, etc.
- Powerful drivers, valid business models indicate long-term global infrastructure emerging

SAML federations worldwide - scope



Where We Headed

- The trust infrastructure
 - An international peering of SAML R&E federations, with common attributes and LOA, with some careful integration of other identity approaches (e.g. OpenId).
 - Privacy preserving real time interrealm authentication and attribute exchange across all applications
- The collaboration/VO IdM overlay
 - Services that provide integrated VO identity and access management to both domain and collaboration apps
 - Leverages trust infrastructure, enterprise and VO attributes, etc

Access Control at Scale

- Group management tools covers 80% of the use cases; privilege management covers most of the rest
- Two part process for an Internet-scale approach
 - Domestication of applications
 - Ways to construct and flow attributes across the Internet
- Can capture a variety of key concepts: fine-grain delegation, prerequisites, entitlements, quotas and throttles, life-cycle maintenance, etc.

It is a work in progress

- Still immature
 - Not all institutions are in a federation
 - Not all institutions populate all base-level attributes
 - User-managed attribute release beginning
- Still gaps
 - Non-web apps just getting standardized by IETF (GSSAPI enhancements, enabling federated SSH)
 - Interfederation
 - Social2SAML

Some Identity Management principles

- Need to scale
 - Users, applications, complexity
 - Truly Internet-scale infrastructure
- Need to address emerging privacy issues
 - Consent is a frequent requirement
 - International issues are real and confused
- Leverage institutional attributes
 - For accuracy as sources of authority
 - For accountability and audit
- Provide identity (LOA) consistent with security requirements

GENI IdM principles

- A need to create GENI specific and cluster specific attributes
 - Attributes need life-cycle maintenance processes
- A need to integrate across a set of existing GENI projects
 - A lot of horses have left the barn
- The need to present GENI infrastructure to other communities of users
 - Make GENI resources available within VO's, to campuses, to other agencies
 - International community

Some terms

- Federated identity
 - Authenticate at home institution at appropriate level
 - Controlled release of institutional attributes
- Attributes
 - Institutional
 - Collaboration based
 - Self-asserted

Collaboration Management Platforms (CMP)

- An important complementary local piece
- A person registry with automated life-cycle maintenance
 - Includes provisioning and deprovisioning
- A place to create, maintain local attributes
 - Using Groups and Roles
- A place to combine local and institutional attributes for access to applications
- A place to push/pull attributes to domesticated applications
 - Domain apps – SSH, Clusters, Grids, iRods, etc.
 - Collaboration apps – wikis, lists, net meetings, calendars, etc
 - Access via SAML, LDAP, X.509, etc