

The Future of Cloud Identity Security

Michael Schwartz

Founder / CEO Gluu



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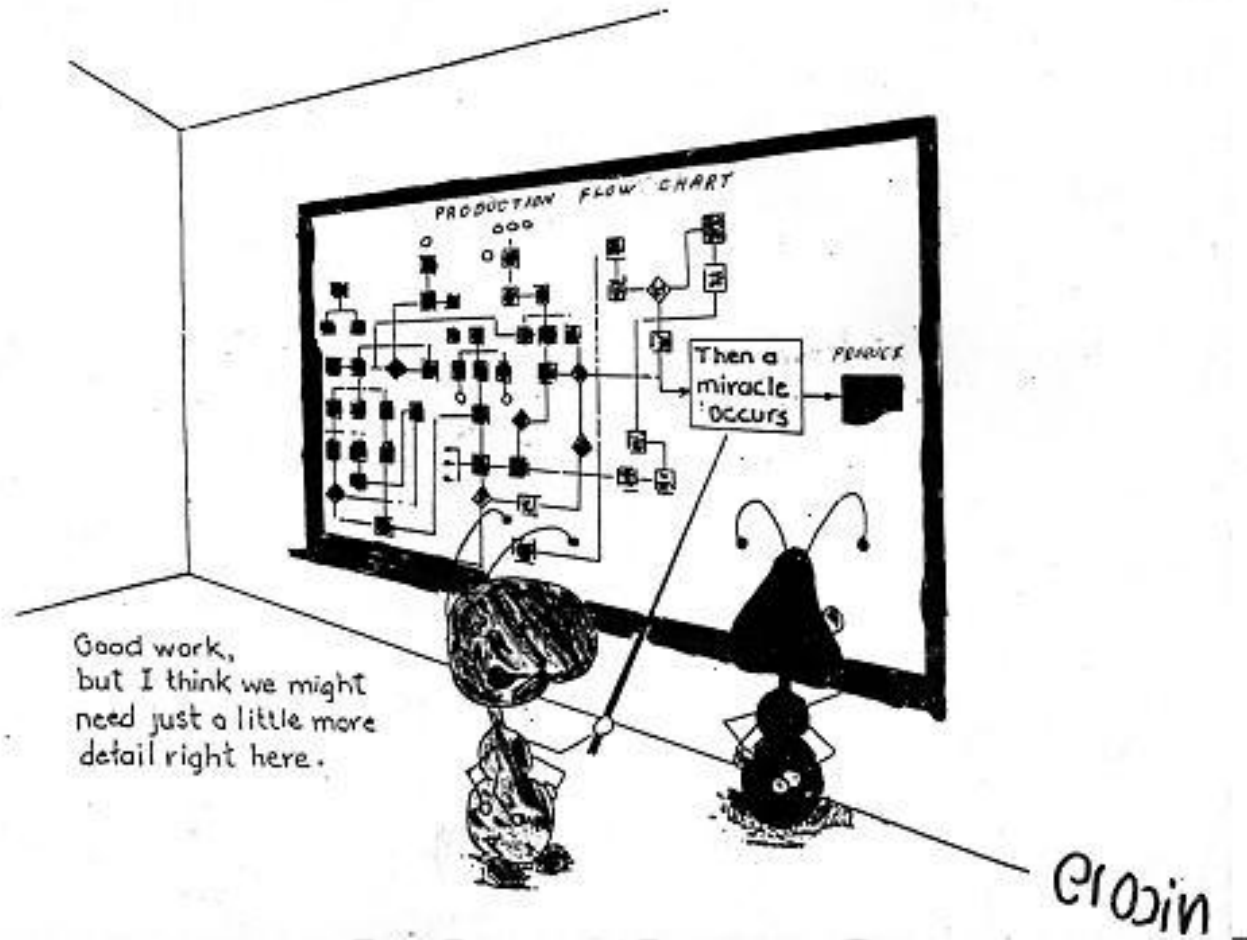
Session Classification: General Interest

RSACONFERENCE
EUROPE 2012

Background



Finally an Internet Identity Foundation...



Adoption ?



Who is behind the OpenID Foundation

Sustaining Corporate Members



Corporate Members



Non-profit Members



Challenges Solved by OpenID Connect

- How to share authentication with apps / websites
- Potential for Authorization
- Discovery
 - How to identify an anonymous Internet visitor
- Support constant new stream of mobile apps
 - “Apps” are not well known ahead of time... need to support dynamic registration
- Session Management
 - How can you “logout”...



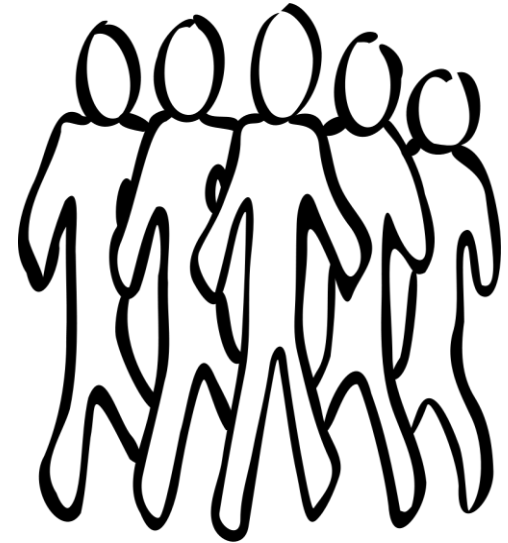
How did we get here?

- 1998: Web Access Management
 - Traditional enterprise SSO (i.e. SiteMinder)
- 2001: Federation
 - How do I access websites outside my organization : SAML
- 2011 Social Login
 - Facebook Connect - Technology goes consumer



Predecessors of OpenID Connect

- SAML
 - Widely deployed by organizations
 - Authentication + attributes + federation
- OpenID
 - Easy centralized authentication
- Information Cards
 - Lots of lessons learned : OpenID Account Chooser
- OAUTH 1.0 and 1.1
 - Bundled Authentication / Authorization: first authorization



Introducing OpenID Connect

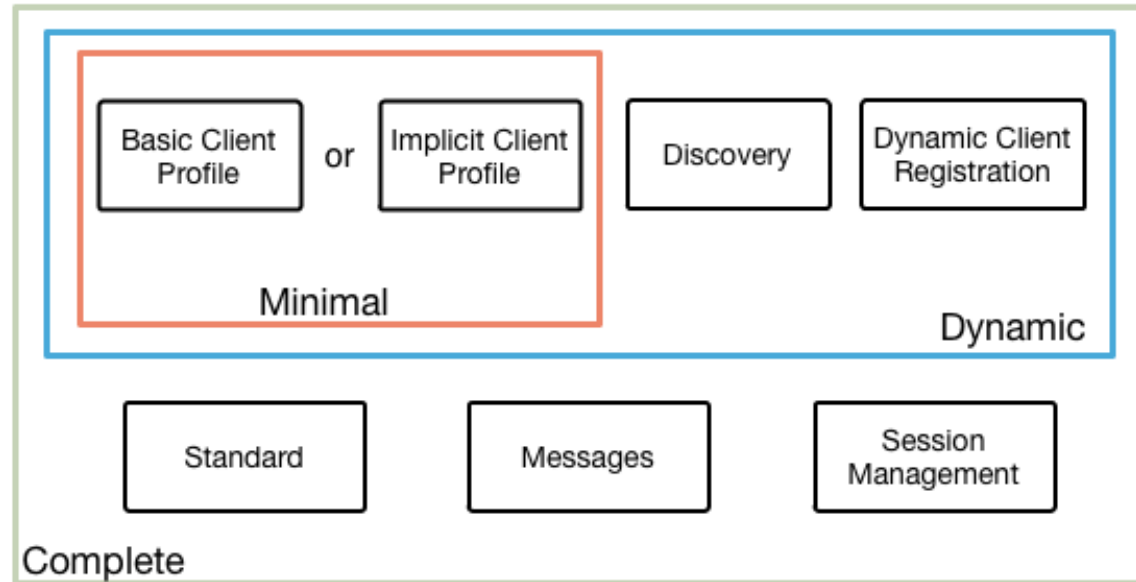


What is OpenID Connect?

- Profile of OAuth2
 - Entities
 - Client, OpenID Providers (“OP”), Relying Party (“RP”)
 - Workflows
 - Discovery, Authentication, Dynamic Client registration, Attribute Release, Session management
 - Schema
 - Token, Keystore



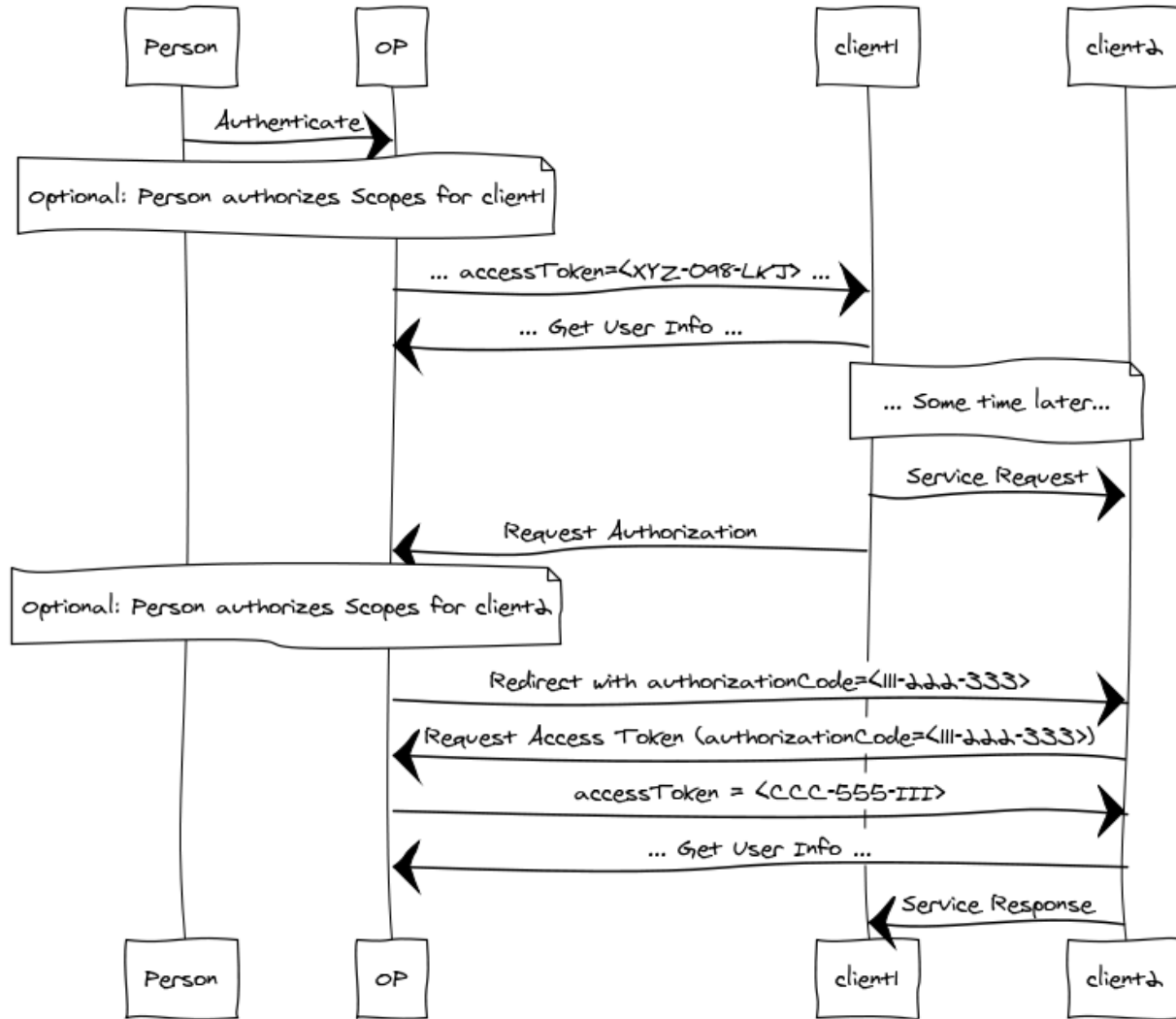
OpenID Connect Protocol Suite



Underpinnings



over-Simplified openID Connect Sequence Diagram



www.websequencediagrams.com



Subtle Revolutions

- “SMTP-stlye” email address are the entity identifiers
- Ease of use for Web Developers
- Good usability for People



When ?

- Consumer IDP support 2013
 - Google launch of Account Chooser
- Large websites will support first ... 2013
- CMS, CRM, communication and SaaS apps to follow



What is next?



Tools and Rules

- Tools

- Its not just the Web, but the depth of software tools and support that makes it so powerful.

- Rules

- How the standards are used can be strengthened by the central authorities.
- Both are needed... but rules may take a while



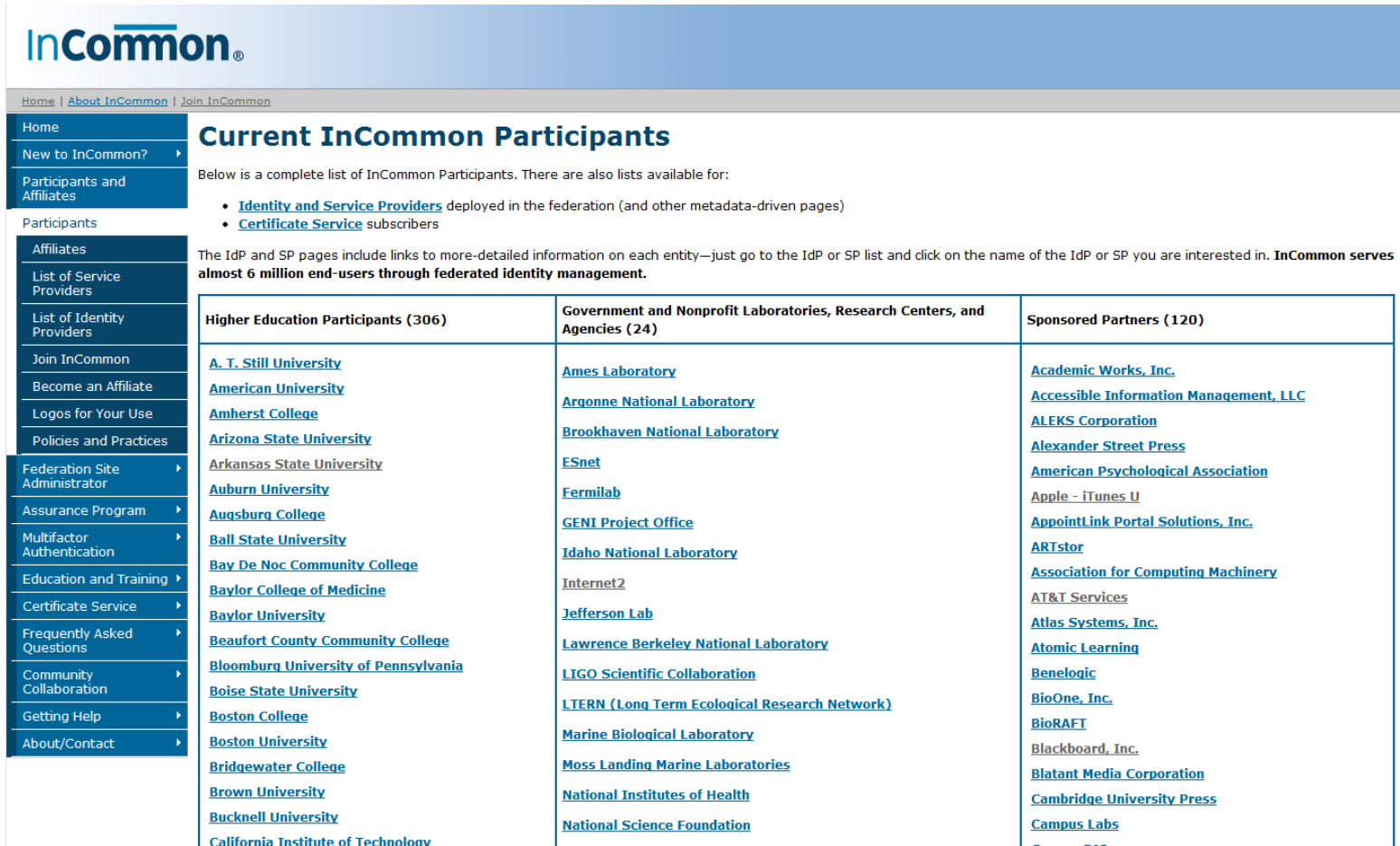
Organizational Trust Management

- Organizational Trust Management
 - Which “clients” are authorized for which scopes?
 - Which people are authorized to use which clients?
 - How to group related clients?

| | |
|---|--|
| Inum | @!1111!008!4FD4 |
| Display Name* | <u>CustomClient1</u> |
| Client Secret | <u>click to change Client Secret</u> |
| Application Type* | Web ▾ |
| Algorithm* | Algorithm type ▾ |
| Pre-Authorization* | Enabled ▾ |
| Redirect URIs | http://www.gluu.org ✕ |
| Scopes | address ✕ customScope1 ✕ email ✕ openid ✕ |
| Authorized Groups | Gluu Manager Group ✕ Gluu Owner Group ✕ SCIM Group ✕ |
| Add URI Add Group Add Scope | |
| Update Delete Cancel | |



MultiParty Federations In OpenID Connect ?



InCommon®

Home | [About InCommon](#) | [Join InCommon](#)

Current InCommon Participants

Below is a complete list of InCommon Participants. There are also lists available for:

- [Identity and Service Providers](#) deployed in the federation (and other metadata-driven pages)
- [Certificate Service](#) subscribers

The IdP and SP pages include links to more-detailed information on each entity—just go to the IdP or SP list and click on the name of the IdP or SP you are interested in. **InCommon serves almost 6 million end-users through federated identity management.**

| Higher Education Participants (306) | Government and Nonprofit Laboratories, Research Centers, and Agencies (24) | Sponsored Partners (120) |
|--|--|--|
| A. T. Still University American University Amherst College Arizona State University Arkansas State University Auburn University Augsburg College Ball State University Bay De Noc Community College Baylor College of Medicine Baylor University Beaufort County Community College Bloomburg University of Pennsylvania Boise State University Boston College Boston University Bridgewater College Brown University Bucknell University California Institute of Technology | Ames Laboratory Argonne National Laboratory Brookhaven National Laboratory ESnet Fermilab GENI Project Office Idaho National Laboratory Internet2 Jefferson Lab Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory LIGO Scientific Collaboration LTERN (Long Term Ecological Research Network) Marine Biological Laboratory Moss Landing Marine Laboratories National Institutes of Health National Science Foundation | Academic Works, Inc. Accessible Information Management, LLC ALEKS Corporation Alexander Street Press American Psychological Association Apple - iTunes U AppointLink Portal Solutions, Inc. ARTstor Association for Computing Machinery AT&T Services Atlas Systems, Inc. Atomic Learning Benelagic BioOne, Inc. BioRAFT Blackboard, Inc. Blatant Media Corporation Cambridge University Press Campus Labs |



\$1.8 Million NSTIC Grant

<http://www.nist.gov/itl/nstic-092012.cfm>



User Trust Management

- UMA : User Managed Authorization
 - Proposed IETF standard
 - Enable users to centrally store permissions given to applications
 - Also Profile of OAuth2
 - Central “Authorization Manager” infrastructure
 - Specify which Clients have access to which resources (URLs)
 - PEP / PDP architecture
 - Course-grain authentication



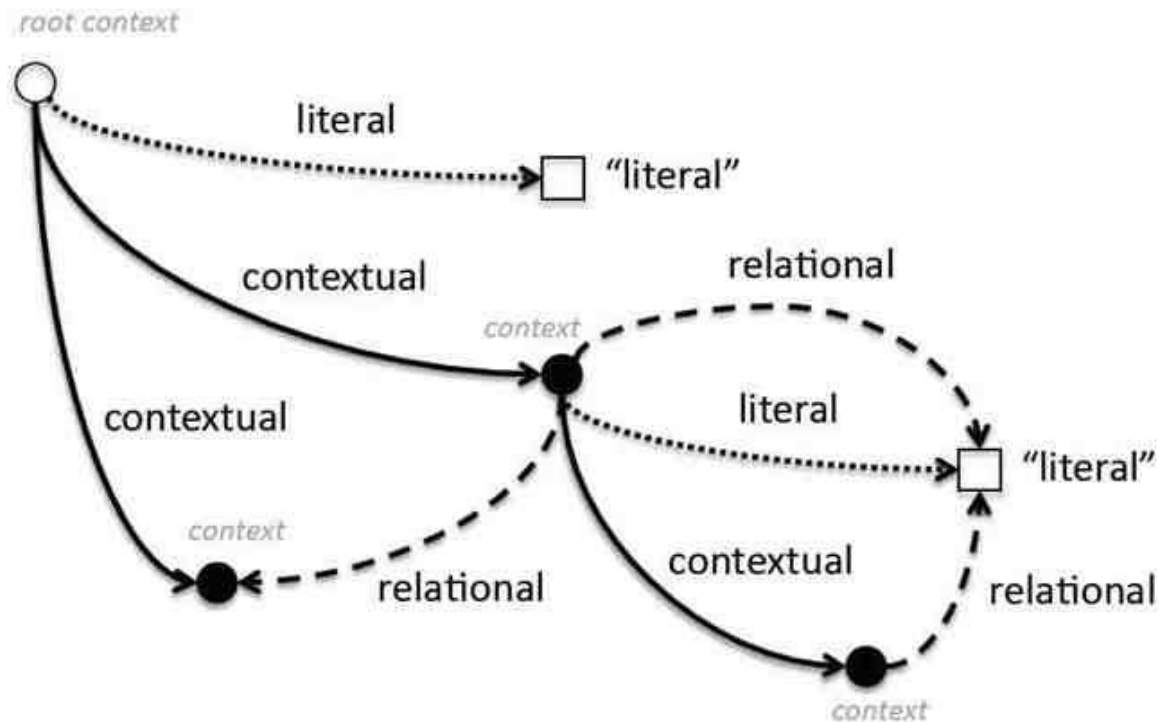
Fine Grain Authorization

- How to specify access to resources
 - Resources need to be described by rules
 - All the pictures in this folder, except these three...
 - Specifying “who” is authorized also needs rules
 - Any teacher in my child’s school can send her a message
 - Note who could also be an organization, federation or some other entity.
 - External conditions
 - During business hours allow hosts from subnet 10.10.10.x
- Many believe to solve this, we need a “Graph” standard

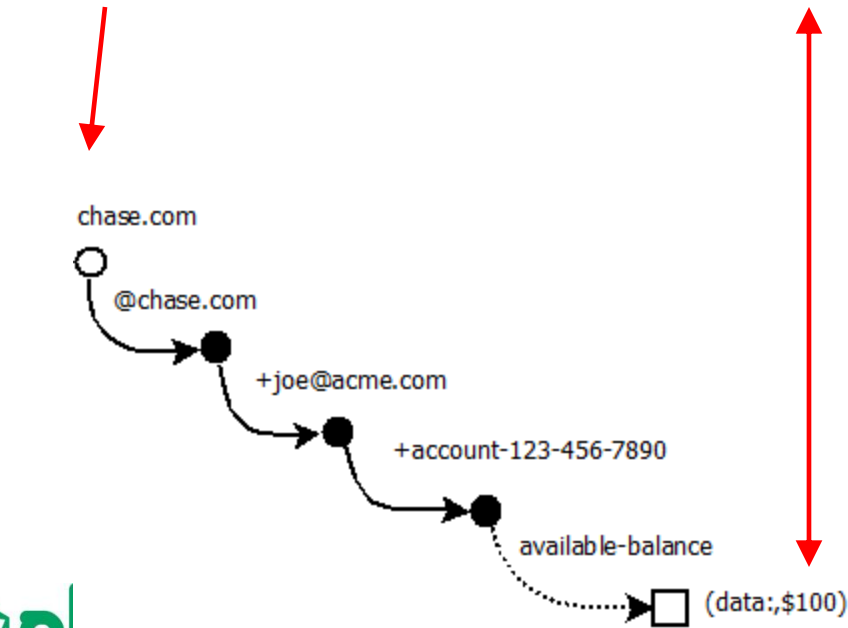
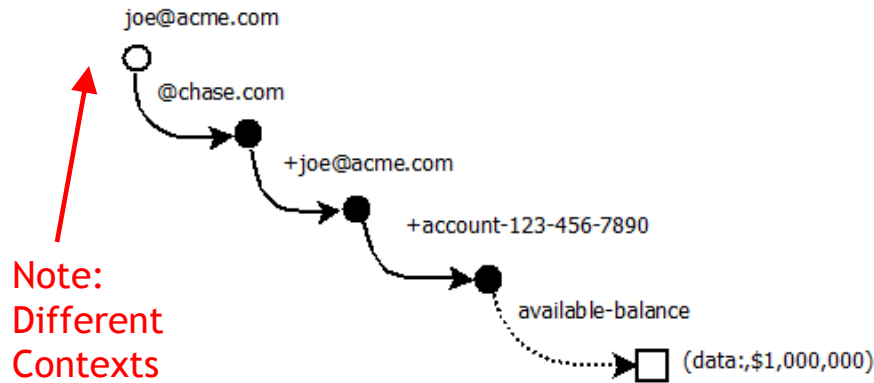


What would an OpenID Graph look like?

There are three types of arcs and nodes:
contextual, relational, literal



Graph : Contextual Arcs

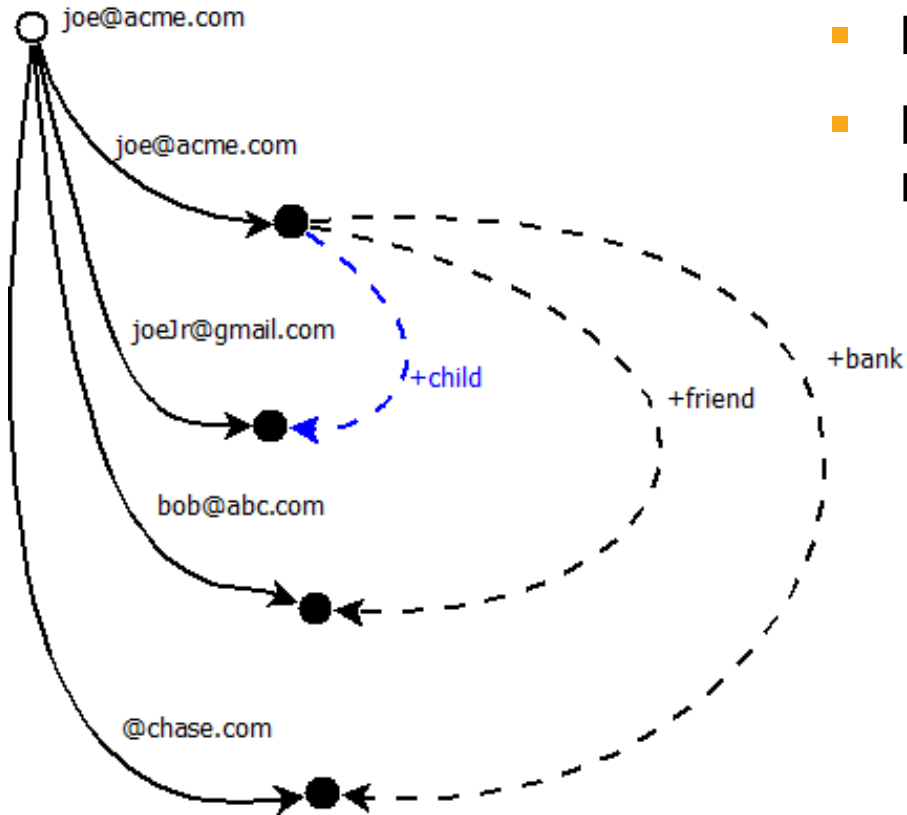


- What is the provenance of data?
- How to group / organize data

Address of the data is the same, but who are you going to believe? joe@acme.com or chase.com ?



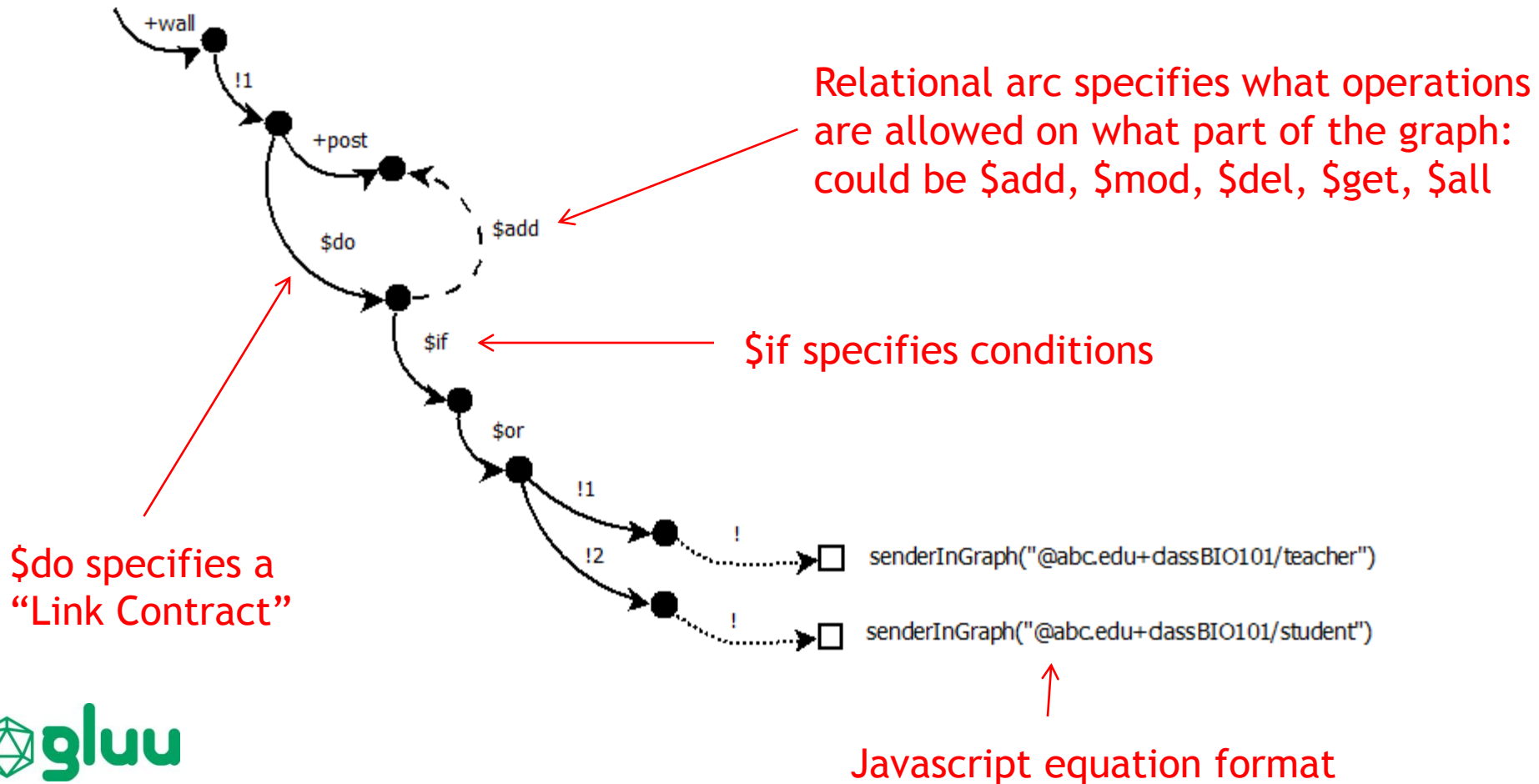
Graph: Relational Arcs



- How are OpenID endpoints related?
- How do we convey real world relationships in the online world?

Graph: Permissions

(1) What part of the graph (2) what operations (3) under what conditions



Conclusion



How can you prepare for OpenID Connect?

- If you are a CTO / CSO
 - Deploy an “OpenID Provider” at your organization to enable developers for testing of new applications and cloud service providers.
 - Inquire about the roadmap for OpenID Connect support from your current SaaS providers
 - Define the vision to use OpenID Connect for internal and external SSO
 - Make plans to consolidate existing SAML and SSO infrastructures



How can you prepare for OpenID Connect?

- If you are a Website or App developer
 - Don't create any more user databases
 - Authenticated via OpenID Connect
 - Use the “User Info” endpoint to request the OpenID Scopes which contain information about the entity.
 - Allow people to identify themselves with an email address: support OpenID Connect discovery.
 - Support OpenID Connect Dynamic Client Registration for your app



How can you prepare for OpenID Connect?

- If you are a Person !
 - Understand that you may need to choose your identity depending on the app or website in question
 - Gripe to websites that don't support OpenID Connect



If you want Open Source OpenID Connect...

- Please checkout the OX project
 - OpenID Connect
 - UMA
 - SCIM
 - OpenID Graph



<http://ox.gluu.org>

