

Step-up AuthN-as-a-Service

update



Roland van Rijswijk - Deij

roland.vanrijswijk@surfnet.nl



So where are we?

• Step-up Authentication-as-a-Service:

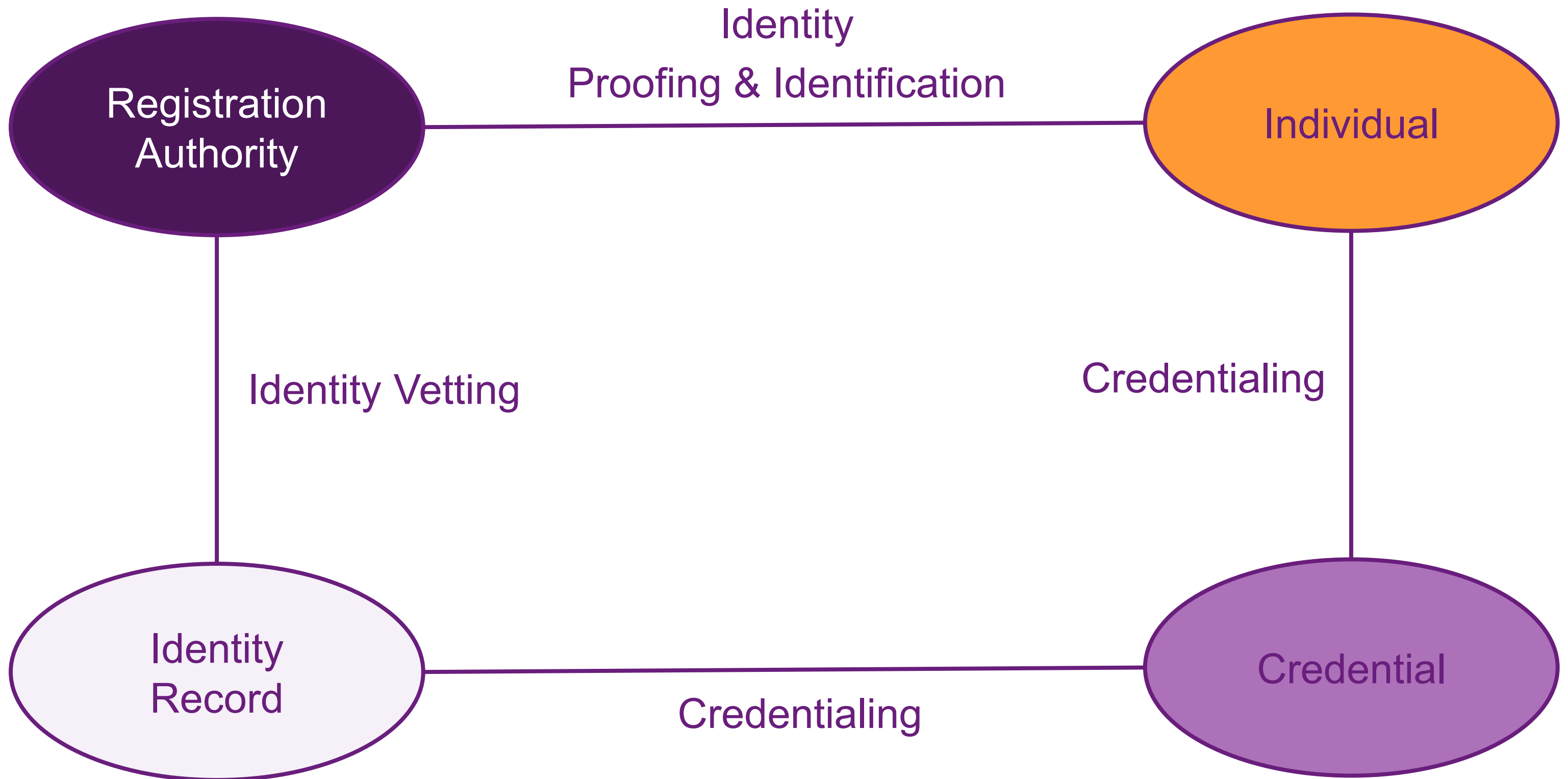
- 2-factor AuthN as add-on to existing federation
- Goal: easily extend existing federated services with minimal changes to IdP and SP
- Support range of 2-factor AuthN solutions

Project phase	Done/planned
Interviews with constituency	Q1-Q2 ✓
Market scan	Q1-Q3 ✓
Architecture & process study	Q2-Q3 ✓
Implementation go/no go	Q4
Implementation	Q1-Q2 2013

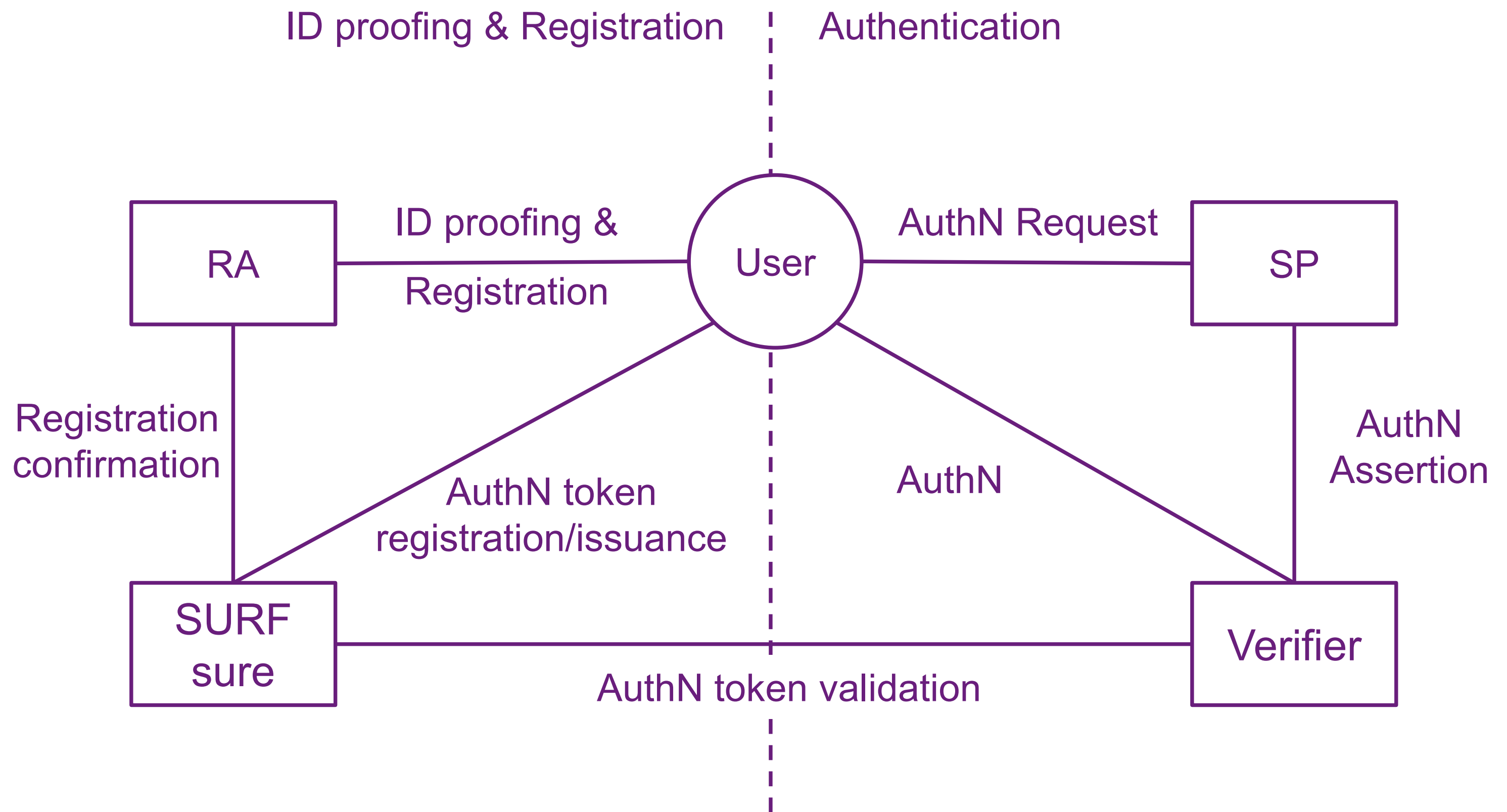
Constituency feedback

- **Interest from diverse audience**
 - Universities, polytechnics, academic/teaching hospitals, research institutes
- **User groups vary in size from tens of users to thousands of users**
- **Mostly organisation-internal use cases**
 - Student grade administration, HR systems, etc.
 - Applications hosted both internally as well as in the cloud
- **Most organisations prefer SMS or app-tokens**

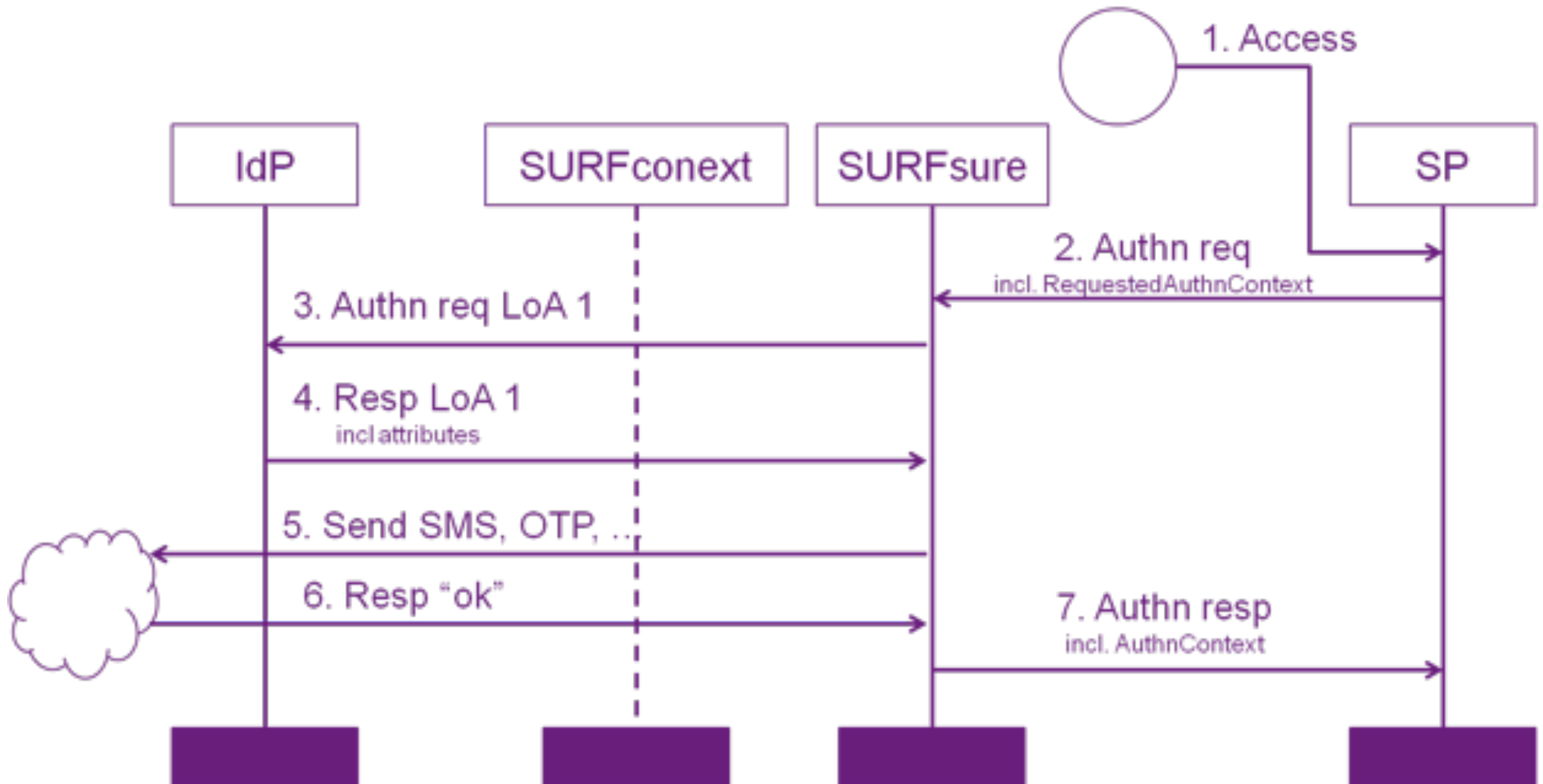
Terminology



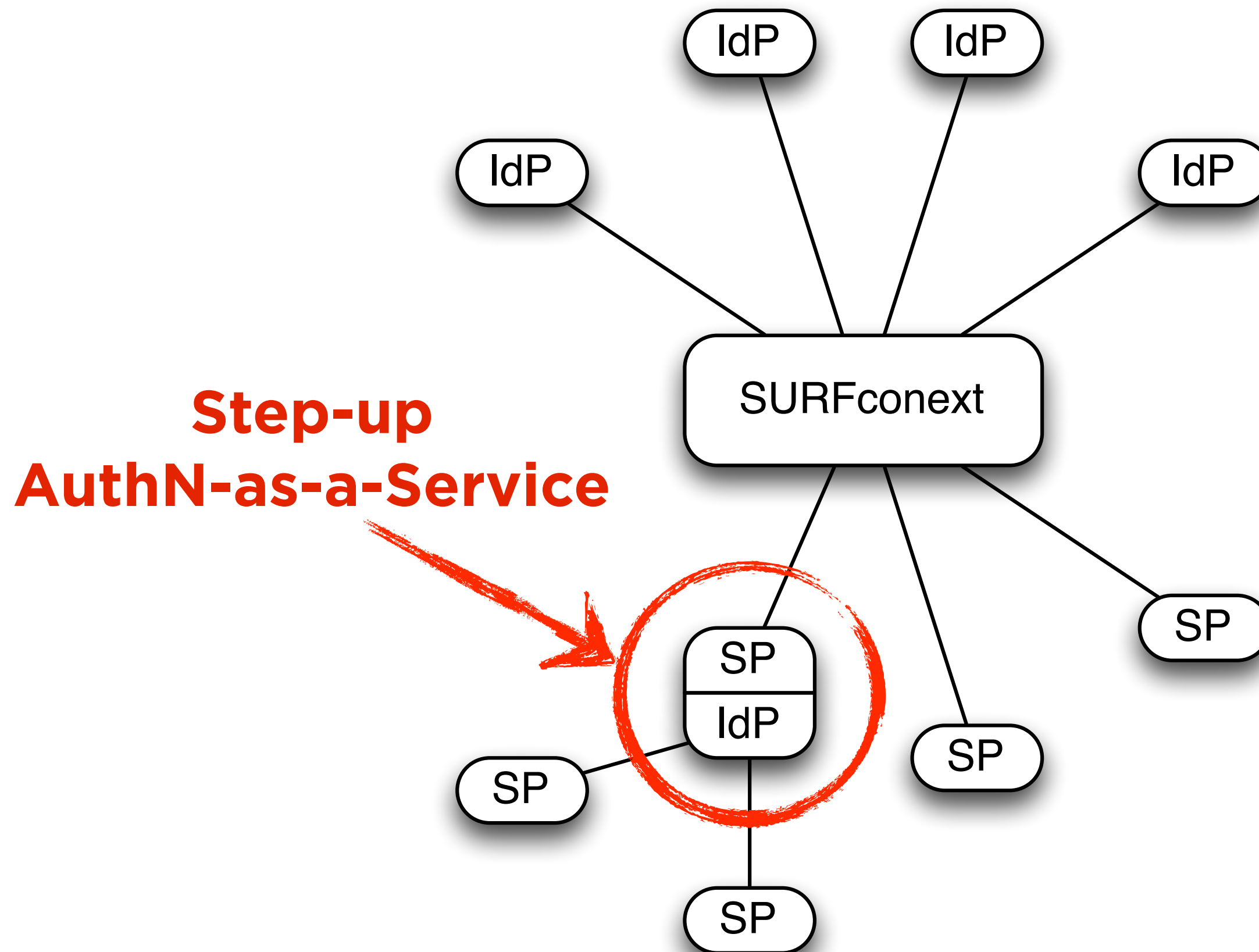
Model for registration and authentication



Service as a SAML proxy



Position vis-a-vis federation



Level-of-Assurance process side

- We use the criteria from ISO 29115 (draft) for the registration process requirements:

LoA	Requirements for registration
1	None
2	Information from an authoritative source
3	Information from an authoritative source and verification
4	Information from an authoritative source, verification and entity witnessed in person

Level-of-Assurance authentication

- We use the criteria from ISO 29115 (draft) for the authentication requirements:

LoA	Requirements for authentication	Example
1	Minimal assurance about the authentication mechanism	Password
2	Like LoA 1 + secure protocol; controls in place to prevent eavesdropping and online guessing attacks; protect stored credentials	SMS OTP
3	Like LoA 2 + secret information exchanged in the protocol must be cryptographically protected	tiqr, other apps
4	Like LoA 3 + tamper-resistant hardware must be used for storage of secrets; all sensitive information must be cryptographically protected	Physical token

Side note: the 'Google' use case

- **Google, Facebook and others are offering 2-factor on their free services**
- **User self-registers cell phone or token app**
 - Can be used to authenticate from “untrusted” location or to reset password
- **So: no assurance, but much easier for the user**
- **Difference with 'SURFsure': protecting user asset vs. protecting organisational assets**

Signalling the LoA in SAML

- **Several attempts at solving this problem:**
 - SAML Authentication Context specification (complicated, verbose)
 - SAML Authentication Context Classes (pre-defined AuthNContext specifications, simple, well-defined)
 - SAML Identity Assurance Profiles (further limits authentication context class reference, refers to external governing agreements like NIST SP800-63 or ISO 29115)
- **We choose the last solution, and will use URNs from the registry proposed in RFC 6711 (thanks Leif :-)**

Registration process

- **Registration will take place at the user's home institution**
- **1 trusted RA per organisation appointed by SURFnet, can delegate to others in organisation**
- **User self-registers token, then goes to RA for face-to-face with ID card and token**

Supported tokens in version 1



 **tiqr**



Future plans

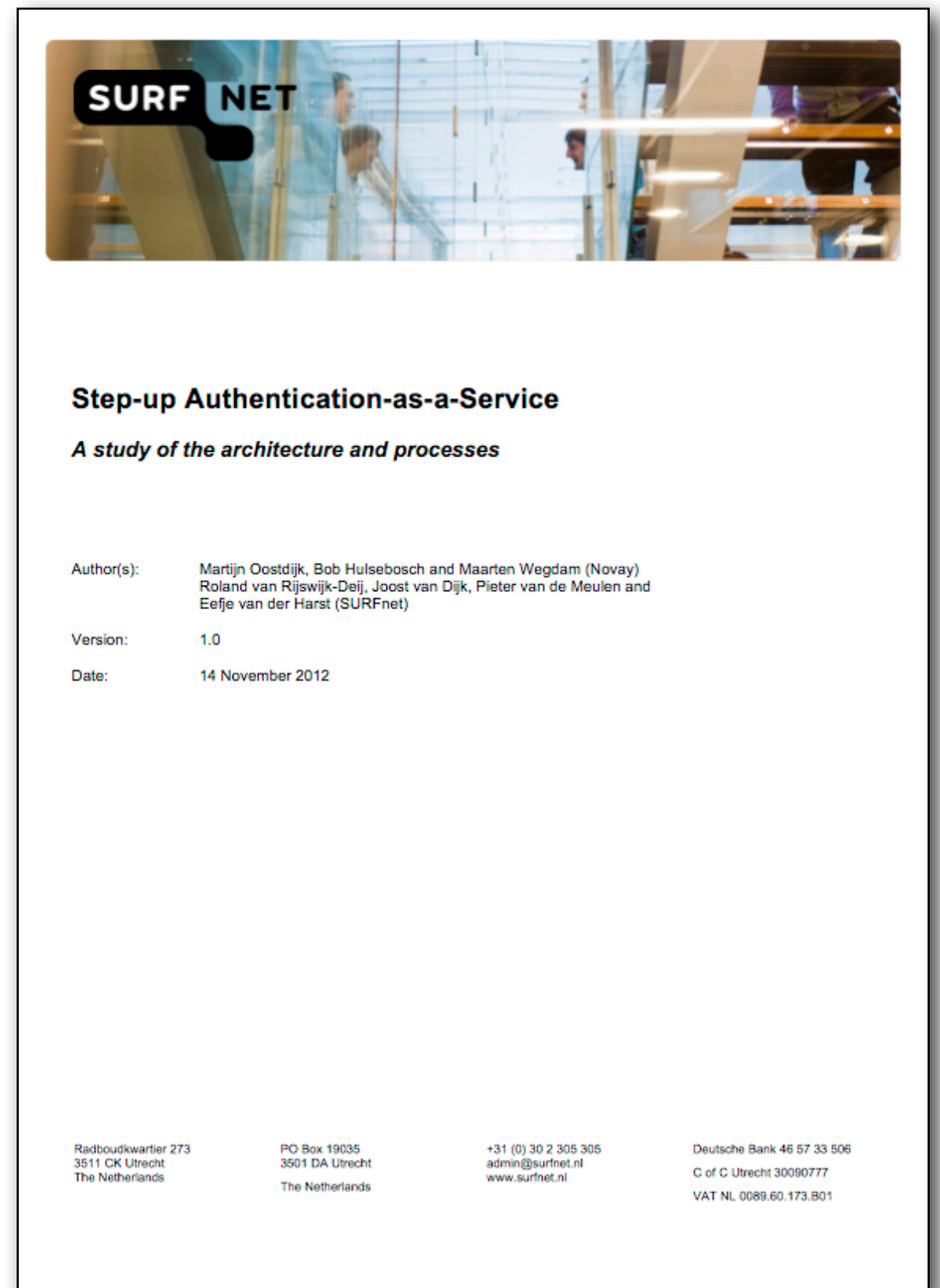
- **Support use of tokens for Dutch eGovernment programme “*eHerkenning*”**
- **Support cloud offerings from token vendors like Vasco and SafeNet**
- **Extend with RADIUS support (perhaps)**

More information

- Our architecture study document is available on request (will be released after “go/no go” decision)

- Looking to collaborate;
Come talk to me!

(already in contact with
UnitedID)





roland.vanrijswijk@surfnet.nl



nl.linkedin.com/in/rolandvanrijswijk



[@reseauxsansfil](https://twitter.com/reseauxsansfil)



Questions? Comments?