

Evolving Assurance – going where?

Collaborative, distributed, and generalized assurance beyond just identity authentication

–

IGTF Generalized LoA, ... and AARC!

With inputs from:

Interoperable Global Trust Federation IGTF

AARC – coordinated by the GEANT Association/TERENA

EGI SPG



Assurance Levels – both ways

- Risk based policies and assurance
- Focusing on the inputs
 - Assertions: identity, attributes
 - Release and Trust: policies on SPs, on IdPs, or both?
- Developing the composite AAI landscape
 - Authentication and Authorization for Research Collaborations

Risk

‘risk envelope’

Subject (ID/LoA) based



- Defined **identity assurance level**
- **Includes Community-given LoA**
- For given actions, resources, and acceptable residual risk, required ID assurance is a given

Action (app) based

- More constraint actions can lower need for identity LoA
- **(J)SPG VO Portal policy** does that: 4 levels of actions

Resource (value) based

- e.g. access to wireless network does not pose huge risks, so can live with a lower identity LoA (eduroam)

Residual Risk:



Determine the risk envelope

- What are you willing to accept?
 - Cost of monitoring to assess/retain systems integrity
 - Cost of recovery in case of incidents (time, money, consultancy costs)
 - Benefits of having more (paying) users
 - Benefits of appearing 'low-barrier'
- Considerations include
 - Your 'outside' risk envelope should stay the same – determined by local regulation,
 - the AUPs of your (network) peers,
 - your (media) exposure and reputation status

Collaborative risk

• In beyond, we have developed models shifting responsibilities within the risk envelope

- VO Portal Policy: offset lower ID vetting with restricting actions
- Consider lower-risk services (think eduroam)

Now incorporating collaborative subject attribute provisioning

- High-quality VO ID vetting (F2F)&IOTA identifiers (e.g. LHC)
- Mediated User Registration + actions
containment + simple identifiers: LToS Specific Security Policy

Assurance in R&E federations

- For now focus has been largely on getting assurances *from the service providers*, e.g.
 - Data Protection Code of Conduct
 - developed Privacy Policy
 - Justification for each attribute requested
 - R&S Entity Category (for attribute release)

 https://wiki.edugain.org/Recipe_for_a_Service_Provider

But EGI is (mostly) an SP

... so we need some assurance from IdPs and Federations ...

- this is new for most IdPs!

- Many (most) SPs have been 'low-value'
 - now changing: also pressure from publishers worried about proxies
- Focus of the IdP is to serve bulk users (students and admin staff),
not typically researchers – there are too few!
- The IdM folks are (typically) not the people doing IT Sec or CSIRT
- and: not simple to get formal agreements really signed by an R&E institution (too many lawyers we don't need get in the way)

• So we need some ('R&E' friendly) IdP assurance

Example: IGTF trust building method

- **Accreditation process**

- Extensively documented *public* practices (CP/CPS, RFC3647)
- Interviewing and scrutiny by peer group (the PMA)
- Assessment against standards (LoA and APs)
- Technical compliance checks (dependent on credential type)

- **Periodic, peer-reviewed, self-audits**

- Based on Authentication Profiles, standard reference: GFD169
- inspired by APs, LoA, and NIST SP800-53/ISO:IEC 27002

- **Federated assessment methodology by region (IGTF)**

- keeps it scalable by 'divide & conquer'

IGTF LoA Generalisation

<http://wiki.eugridpma.org/Main/IGTFLoAGeneralisation>

- Federation of major Relying Parties (RPs) and identity providers that jointly agree on achievable and sufficient assurance
 - RPs like PRACE, EGI, EUDAT, XSEDE, OSG, TERENA/ GÉANT, HPCI, ... and many national representatives
 - Identity providers, both from R&E and beyond
- About 2-3 distinct levels (*not the Kantara ones*)

Generalised LoA

- IGTF 'levels' are useful classifying IdP assurance levels for distributed infrastructures
 - There is not exactly a hierarchy (so we used opaque names)
 - Is **technology agnostic** (PKI, SAML, OpenID/OAuth)

<http://wiki.eugridpma.org/Main/IGTFLoAGeneralisation>

- ASPEN, BIRCH, CEDAR, DOGWOOD
- Reflect trust level of SLCS, MICS, Classic, IOTA

Coming soon to a theatre near you: Compositional attributes & LoA

The future is bringing us attributes from many sources

- identifiers from R&E or external providers
- Attributes on community membership
- Eligibility attributes, social attributes, ...

There are many, and quick, technical developments

- OpenConext, Grouper, PERUN, VOMS, HEXAA, ...

But there's no (assurance level) collation mechanism yet ...

- *How to compose policies?*

Making LoA useful

- For LoA to be useful, it needs to consider risk and e.g. incident response capability when all assertions are **combined** for a final AuthZ decision
 - Any source of attributes has an LoA (even if it is not yet expressed in readable form)
 - The end-to-end system collaboratively needs to address risk: identifiers, attributes, resource data
 - Example IGTF LoAs: The IGTF itself deals in identifiers, but the LoA framework could be applied to more attributes
- Decision based on attributes from multiple sources
 - Need to make the LoA more 'visible' to authZ

Expanding the work

Authentication and Authorization for
Research Collaborations
AARC

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Why AARC?

- On the technical side
 - address Single Sign On for non-web applications
 - authorisation side: attribute aggregation
 - integration of credential use

Both these areas are rather complex and even if progresses have been made, there is still need for further work

- On the policy side
 - Consolidate initiatives where work is carried out
 - GÉANT project, EGI, IGTF, REFEDS, FIM4R, RDA,

Inputs to AARC

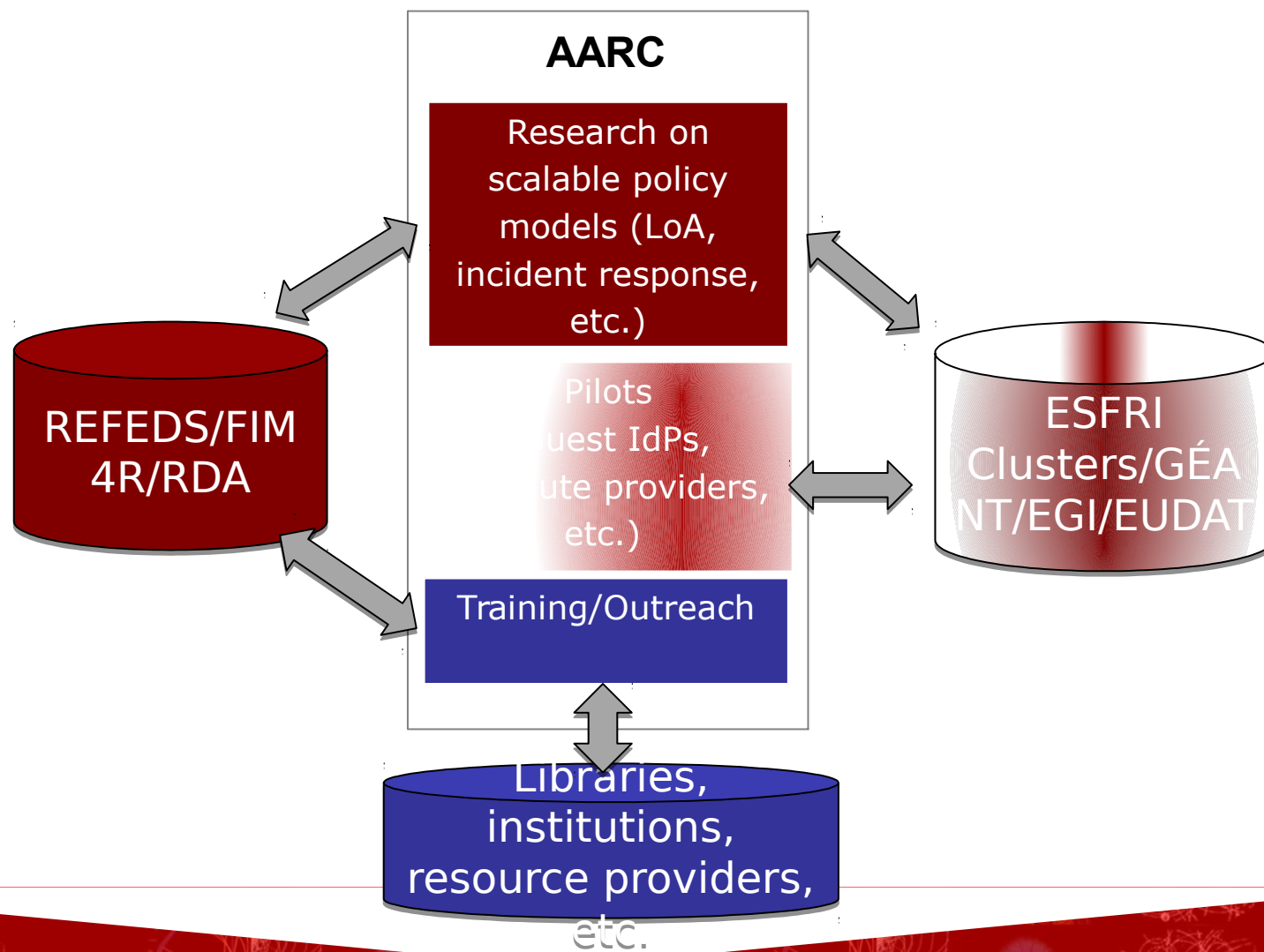
Organisational and legal (policy) work

- eduGAIN
- REFEDS (R&S, CoC)
- IGTF RP (EGI, OSG, PRACE, XSEDE)
LoA requirements

Technical work

- Various non-Web SSO techniques
- Credential translators (STS, Portals, SLCS
CAs)

Part of an ecosystem



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An open collaborative effort

- Although there are 'only' 20 project partners
it is a pan-European effort!
 - work plan is to be co-developed collaboratively
 - communities are encouraged (in several ways)
to attend workshops and express their requirements

TERENA, CERN, CESNET, CSC, DAASI, DFN, EGI, GARR, GRNET, JANET,
FZJülich, KIT, LIBER, MZK/Brno, FOM-Nikhef, PSNC, RENATER,
STFC/RAL, SURFNet, SURFsara

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Your input is very welcome!