

Moving Digital Identity to the Cloud, *a Fundamental Shift in rethinking the enterprise collaborative model.*

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What is the cloud ?



From a middle age castle to super-market



Same Goal

Different architecture



What are we looking for ?

- Move from anonymous to identity enabled
 - Most transactions on the Internet today are anonymous
 - Value transactions are identity based
- Enable Identity while protecting privacy
 - Issuer and target ID do not have to know each other
 - Enable the right to forget
 - Provide an identity dashboard for user to keep control of its own digital ID
- Enable audit and policy enforcement.

Old success in digital IDs

- Phone Number, Email, Credit card, ...
 - No need for pre-registration
 - Based on some form of contract
 - Proven to scale toward hundreds of millions of users
 - Does not protect privacy
 - Subject to random attack (phishing, spam, ...)
- *Do you call your mobile operation to warn them about your vacation destination ?*
- *Do you have to register for someone to use your email ?*

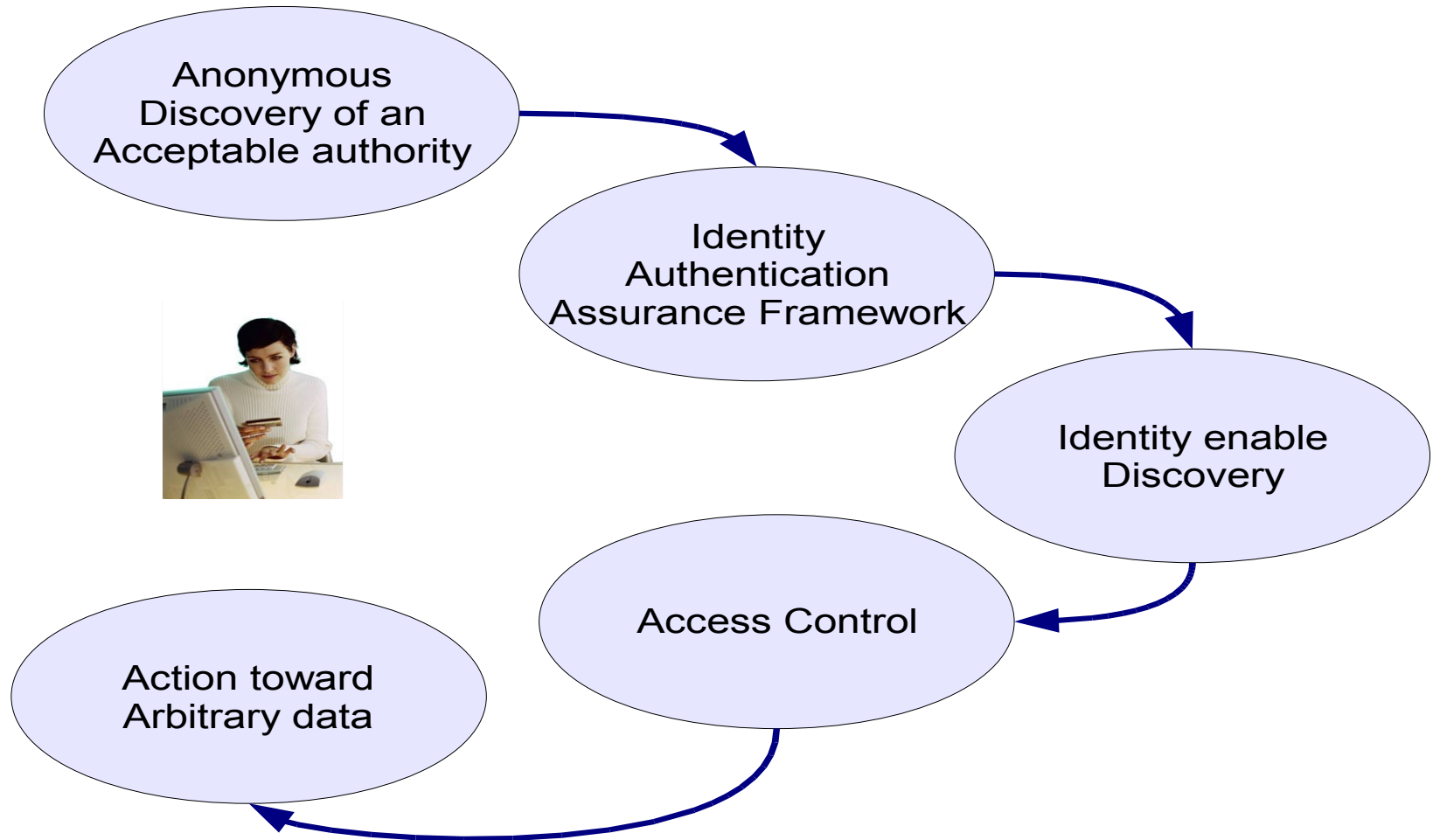
Inside digital ID

- Authentication (who are you ?)
 - Only a technical MUST HAVE feature
- Attributes (what are you ?)
 - The real value of identity
- Proof of validity (trustful ?)
 - Source of the ID and/or Reputation
- *Isolation of partial user ID in silos enables privacy.*
- *Contracts enable trust.*
- *Best way to protect information leak, is by not creating the information*

Which Identity for which cloud ?

- Which Cloud ?
 - GRID, Virtualisation
 - SAS, Service provider, Service Consumer
 - Full Internet, or Partner Internet
- Which Identity
 - Exporting internal Identity
 - Consuming external Identity
 - Being an identity proxy/broker
- Access control
 - Based on external data
 - Based on internal data

Cloud Identity Enabled Transaction



Weaknesses of traditional security

- Rarely stick to reality
 - Password enforcement versus reset through email
 - Roles turnover/distribution versus employees.
 - Centralized fine-grained control
 - Audit, Alarm, Logs, ...
- Too many systems work because people choose to close their eyes
 - Public passwords
 - Shared accounts
 - Signed contract, that everyone knows to be ignored

Keep complexity close to usage

- Relocating complexity to a central point is not free:
 - Distribution by itself adds complexity
 - Significant impact on performances
 - Loss of understanding (especially when handled by different teams)
 - Synchronization dependencies.
- Only useful when:
 - Complexity is reused enough to obtain economies of scale
 - Central authority enforcements are kept at a very high level.

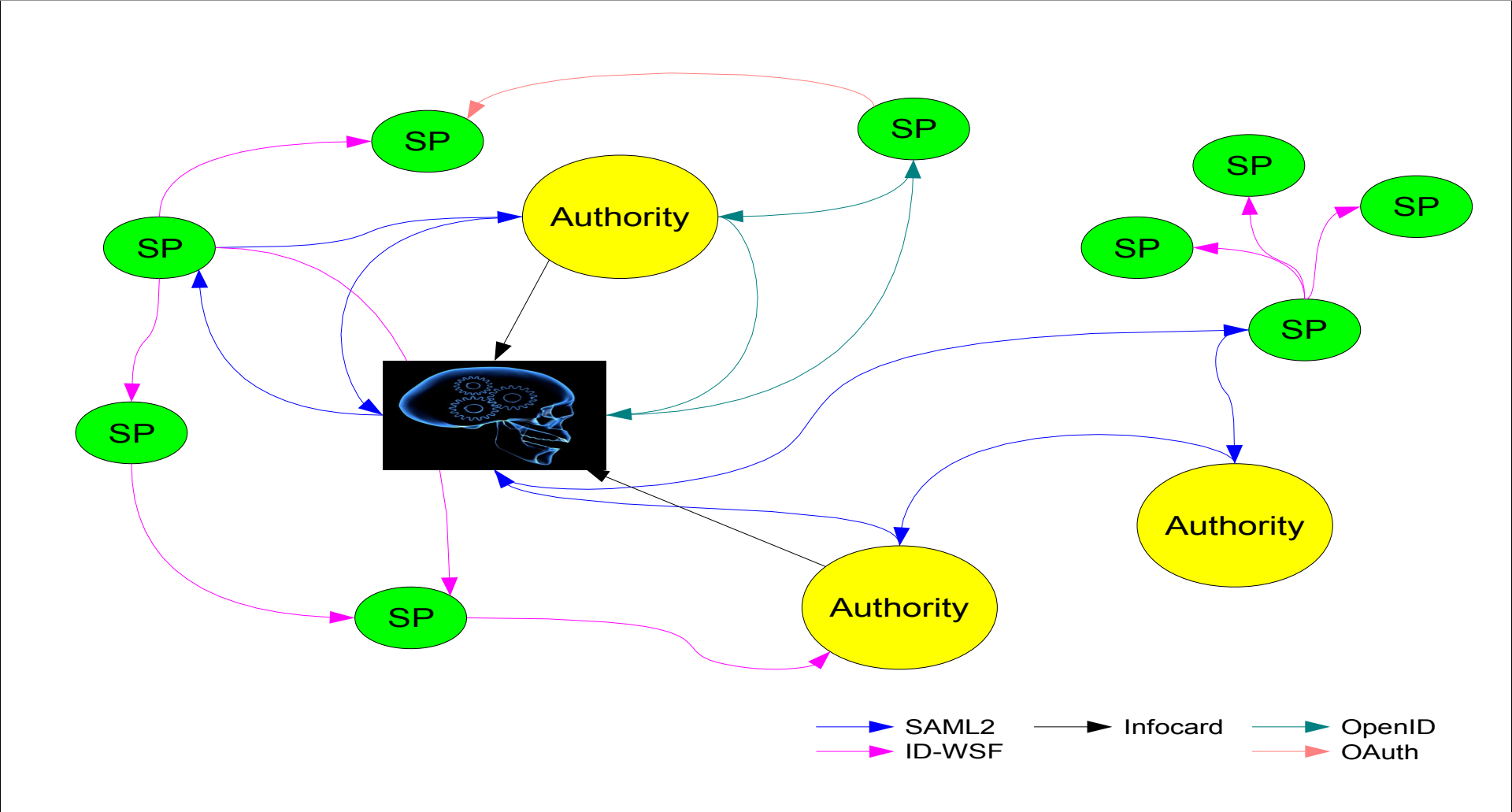
Limits of traditional approach

- **Centralization**
 - Creates a lot of dependencies, and limits functionalities
 - Increase 1st step cost of any new concept/application, eventually prevents innovation.
 - Treats privacy as a 3rd class citizen.
- **Back channel pre-provisioning**
 - Cannot scale at Internet level like GSM.
 - Incompatible with on the fly decision (click & buy)
 - Identity attributes usage (best case only expensive, worse case provides obsolete values)
- **Russian doll layer design (legacy remodeling)**
 - Impact both functionalities and performances.

Loosely coupled and Lazy synchronization

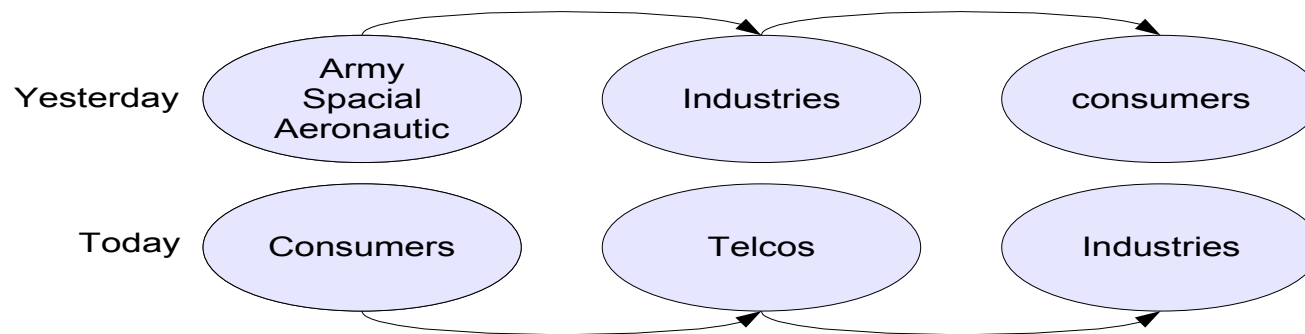
- Available: federation & claims (*full spec, FCS products*)
 - Loosely coupled session management
 - Identity attributes discovery and retrieval from authentic sources
 - Privacy as a 1st class citizen
- Partially available (*draft spec, early implementation*)
 - Authentication assurance Framework (Liberty IAF)
 - Identity governance framework (Liberty IGF)
 - Identity roaming (proxy authentication, attributes broker,...)
- Still waiting (*mostly thoughts and ideas*)
 - Initial Authority discovery
 - Transfer of attribute ownership
 - Erase/forget functionality
 - Identity dashboard

Fully distributed, partially Heterogeneous



Which ID provider(s) for your cloud

- Change in evolution model



- But a limited number of potential authorities.

- Bank, Telecoms operators, post office, Government
- Equipment manufacturer (Microsoft, Apple, Nokia, ...)
- New players (google, yahoo, facebook, ...)

Furthermore user need to know his ID credentials

Let's imagine the future

- Identity enabled search (seamless SSO for any proposed link)
- Smart discovery of acceptable authorities
- Dashboard for user to keep control of its digital ID usage.
- Distribution of my ID attributes through chosen authoritative sources.
- Identity governance enforced independently of service provider (producer/consumer)

My 0.1€ predictions for next 18/36 months

■ **Authentication**

- SAML2: enterprise, governments, telcos, ...
- Open-ID2: blogs, photos sharing services, ...
- Infocard: password less authentication GUI

■ **Attribute exchanges**

- Authentication attributes will continue to be the most common practice for some time.
- ID-WSF2 in government or where ever privacy is enforced by regulation.
- OAuth for “cheap” services, in conjunction with OpenID.

■ **Convergence**

- Protocol will first be bridged (ex: ID-WSF on REST, IDP supporting SAML2 & OpenID, SAML2/SIP,)



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