Identity Management

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Identity Management

Agenda

- What is a Digital Identity
- Why Identity Management
- Identity Management Roles and technology
- User attitudes
- User Requirements
- Standardization

Digital Identity What is it?

Identity

- A set of claims someone makes about a principal(/person)
- (All) attributes related to a principal

Digital Identity

 Linking real world attributes with cyber world identities



- Public identities
- Private identities

Digital Identity Types of attributes

Identifiers – allow us to refer to the identity

Authenticators – are issued by a relevant authority and allow us to determine the legitimacy of someone's claim to the identity

Authorization – used to establish the permission for the identity to do something.

Preferences– used to personalize service delivery

Location, etc

Example attributes

- Name
- Credit card numbers
- Social security number
- ...
- Bank ID
- Employee Card
- Smart Card / *SIM
- Passwords
- ...
- Bank services
- Employee authorization
- Drivers license
- Web access rights
- .
- Notification preferences
- Entertainment preferences
- • •
- Location
- Business calendar

Identity Management

Why

- User Convenience & Control
 - Single Sign On -- Password fatigue Single Sign On
 - Personalized services (Attributes)
 - Limited data entry capabilities (small screens, small keypads)
 - Privacy
- e-Business
 - Simple interfaces for service access and use.
 - Controlled access to user data.
 - Standardized business interfaces
- Government Trends
 - e-Government
 - Privacy regulations
- Identity Theft



Identity Management Roles, SSO & Attribute sharing



Identity Providers and Technology



User attitudes

An Ericsson Consumer & Enterprise Lab Investigation

An investigation on user attitudes towards **Digital Identity Management** and different **Identity Providers**



One Identity Provider Mobile phone operator; Identity token in mobile phone



Incorporating one's ID into the mobile.

• The SIM would be the ID's support, the element where all data are stored. It will be placed inside the handset, so that the phone itself serves as the container.

One Identity Provider "Other" identity provider; Other identity token



- The user ID would be in a token, but it will be stored *outside* the phone – on a necklace, or a card in one's wallet.
- The identity token becomes "independent" and loses its link with the mobile phone.

Multiple Identity Providers;





- Different identities for different roles such as personal, commercial, entertainment would be stored separately in one or more identity tokens
 - For instance, like different keys on a key chain.

User Requirements

Conclusions

- Many identities
 - Identity should match context
- Many Identity Providers
 - Identity Provider should match context
- Usability
 - Consistent appearance across contexts
- User control
 - Release of attributes with minimal disclosure for defined use.
 - Choice of Identity Provider for given service
- Privacy
 - Unlinkability
 - Anonymity



User interface

Microsoft proposal



"Standardization"



OASIS 🕅







- Liberty Alliance
 - SSO, Attribute sharing
 - User control, Privacy
- OASIS
 - Web Services "Security"
 - SAML (Liberty SSO)
 - A toolbox
- OMA (Open Mobile Alliance)
 - Liberty
 - Web Services
- 3GPP
 - GBA (Generic Bootstrapping Architecture) *SIM based
- IETF
 - Protected OTP (EAP method)
- "Microsoft"
 - Web Services Security
 - Identity Meta System

The end

Questions?



ERICSSON TAKING YOU FORWARD

The Laws of Identity

- User control and consent
- Minimal disclosure for a defined use
- Justifiable parties
- Directional Identity
- Pluralism of operators and technologies
- Human integration
- Consistent appearance across contexts
- Join the discussion at <u>http://www.identityblog.com/</u>