

Federated Identity and Single-Sign On

Prof. Ravi Sandhu
Executive Director and Endowed Chair

February 15, 2013

ravi.sandhu@utsa.edu
www.profsandhu.com

User ID, Password

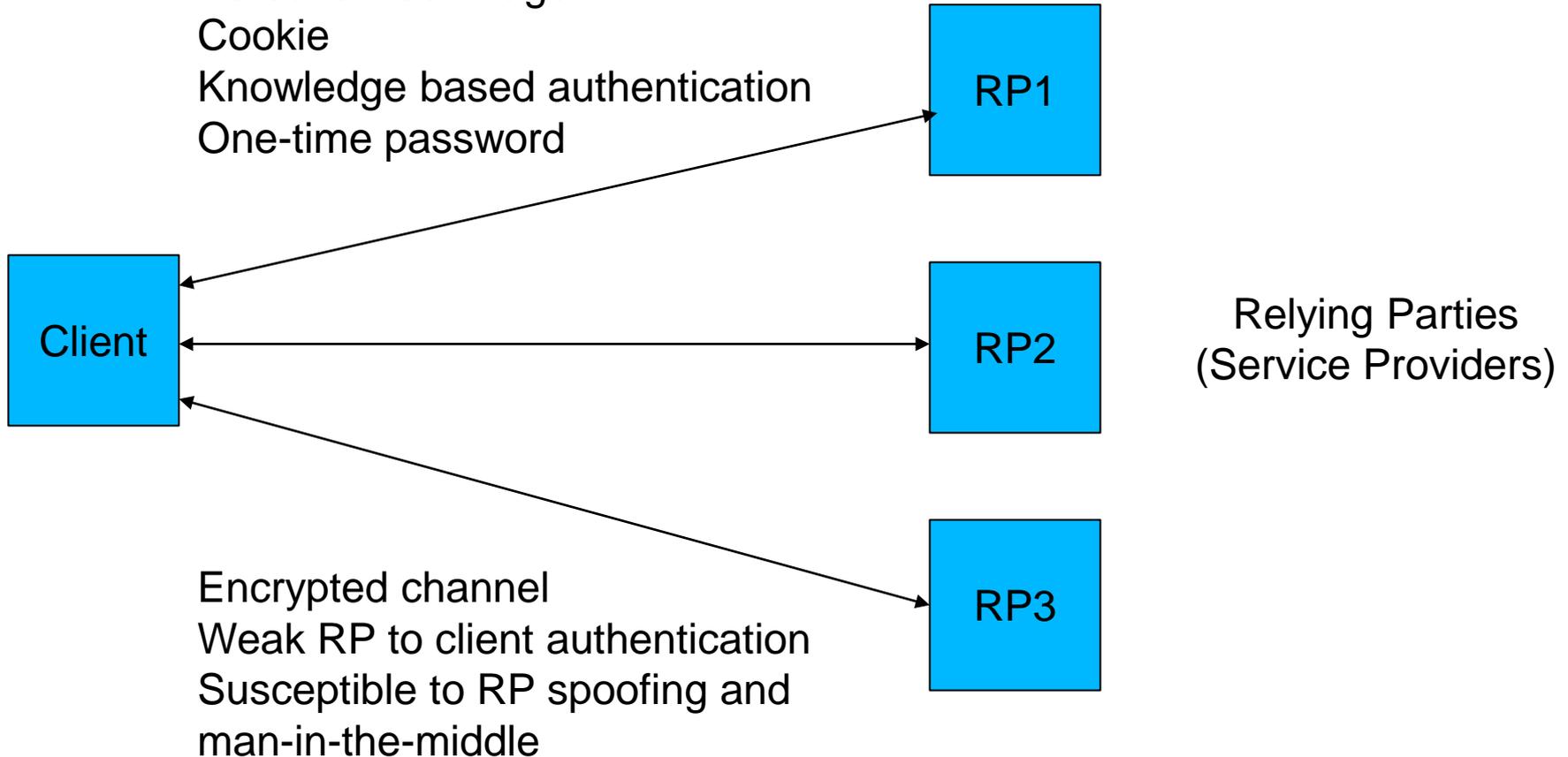
+ maybe:

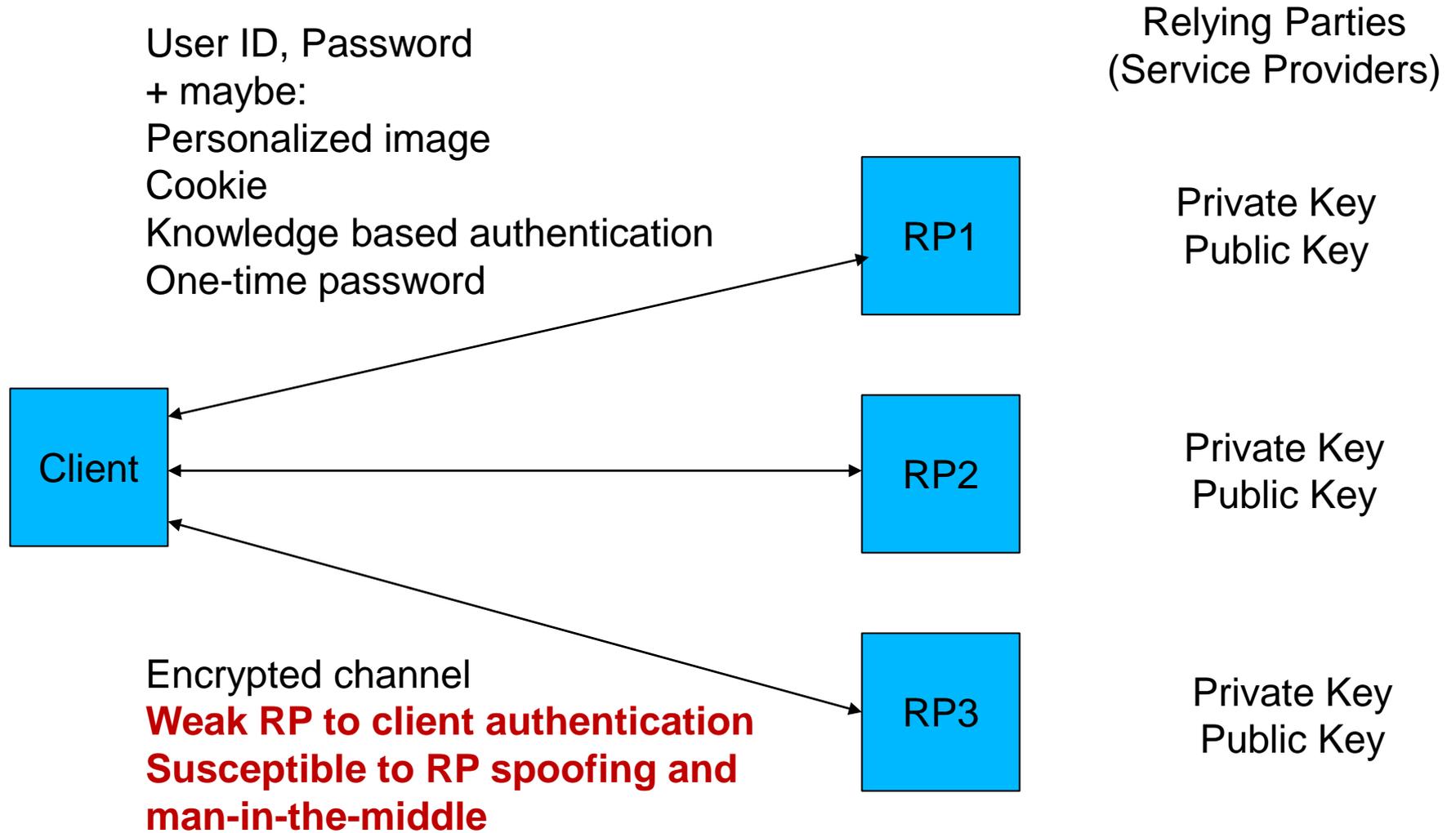
Personalized image

Cookie

Knowledge based authentication

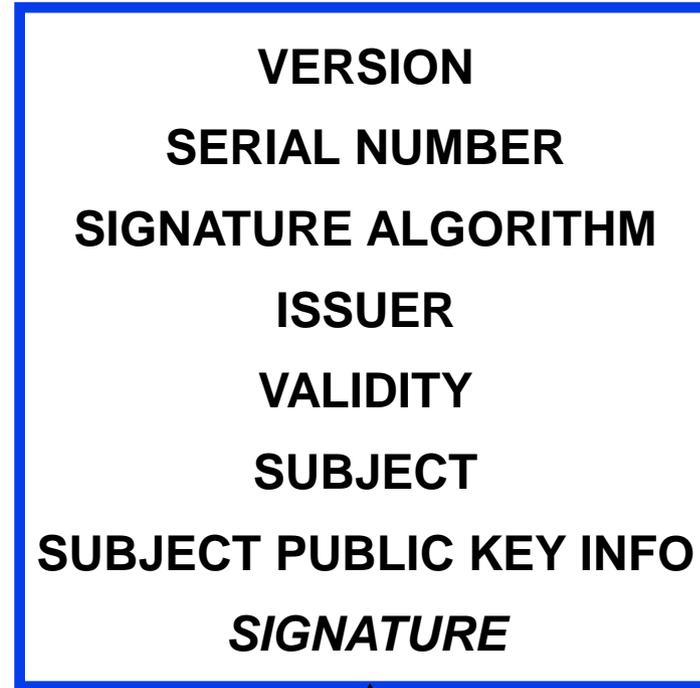
One-time password





Signature: done by Private Key, Verified by Public Key
Encryption: done by Public Key, Decrypted by Private Key

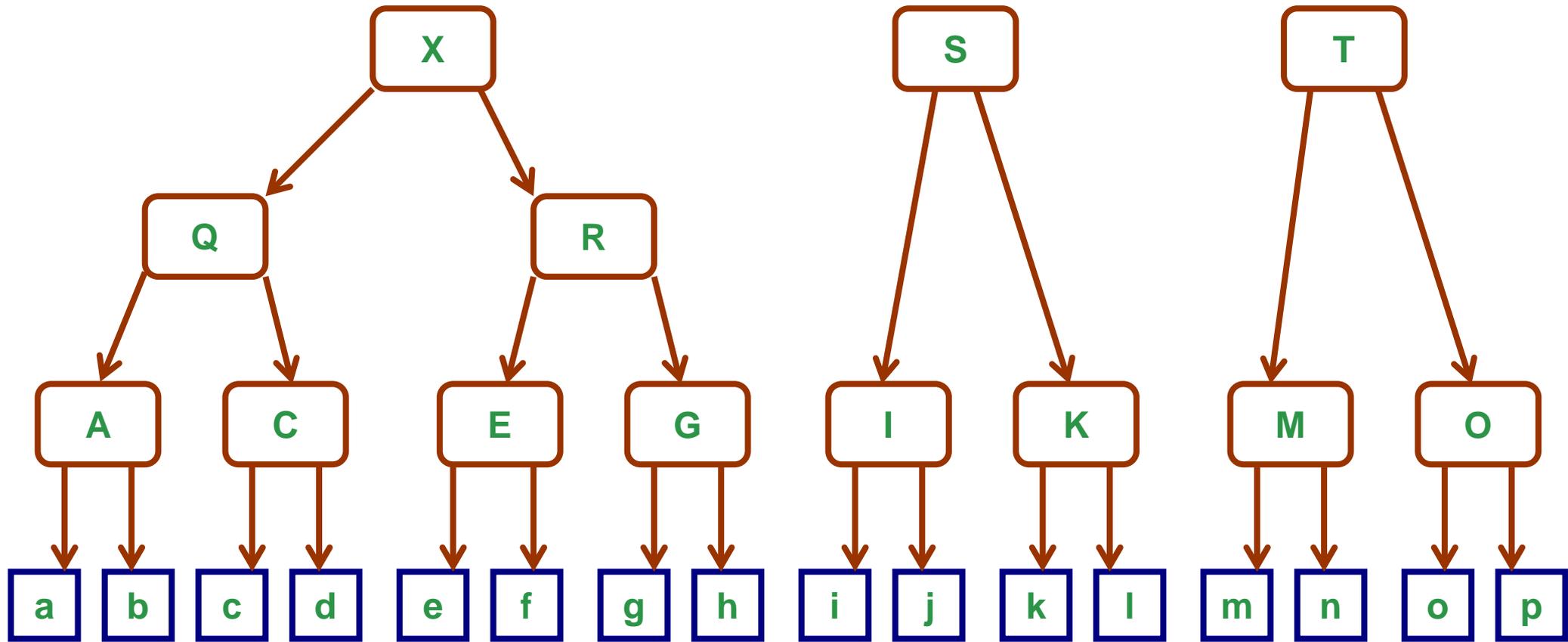
How to get a public key?
Digital Certificates



PKI: Public Key Infrastructure

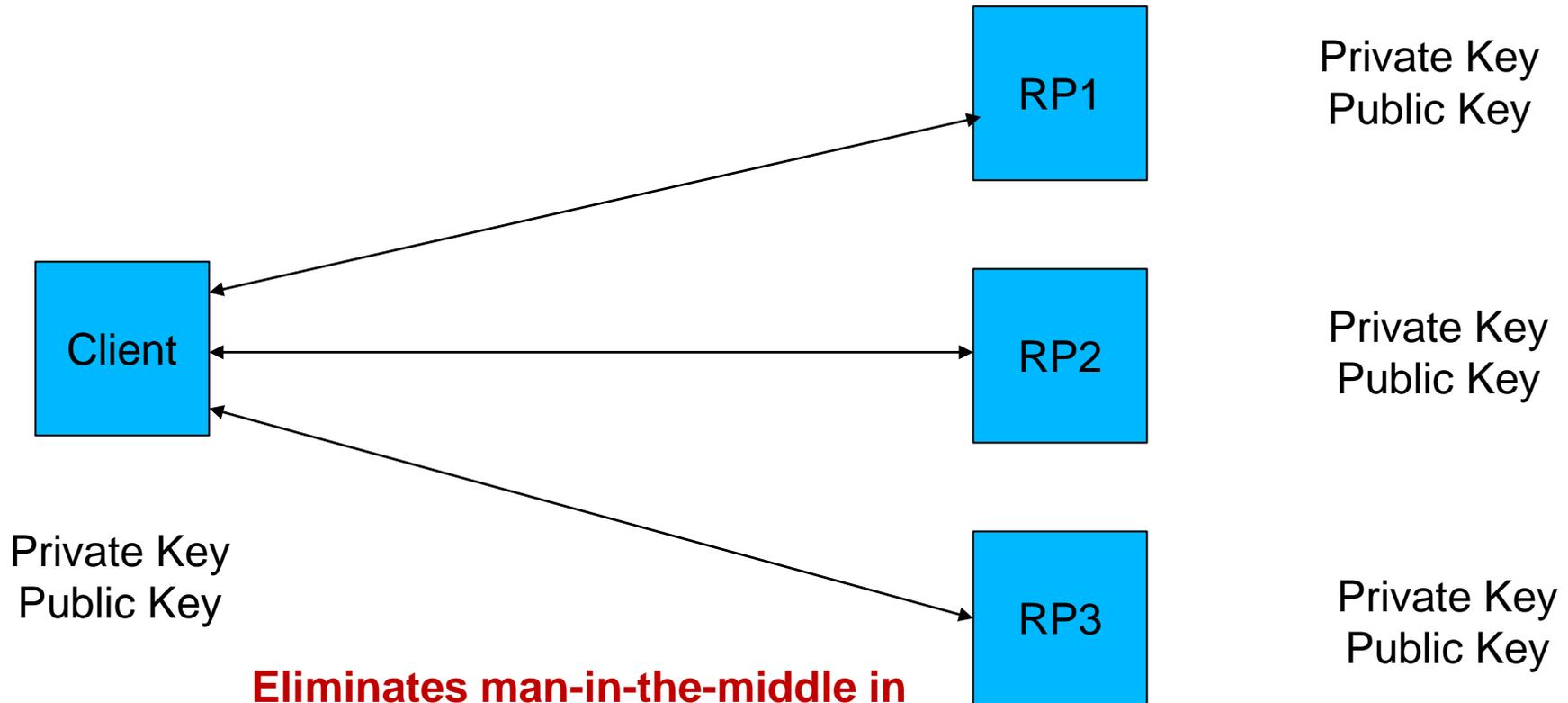
Guarantees authentication and integrity
But how does one verify this signature
Need another Public Key

Root certificates are weakly protected in today's browsers

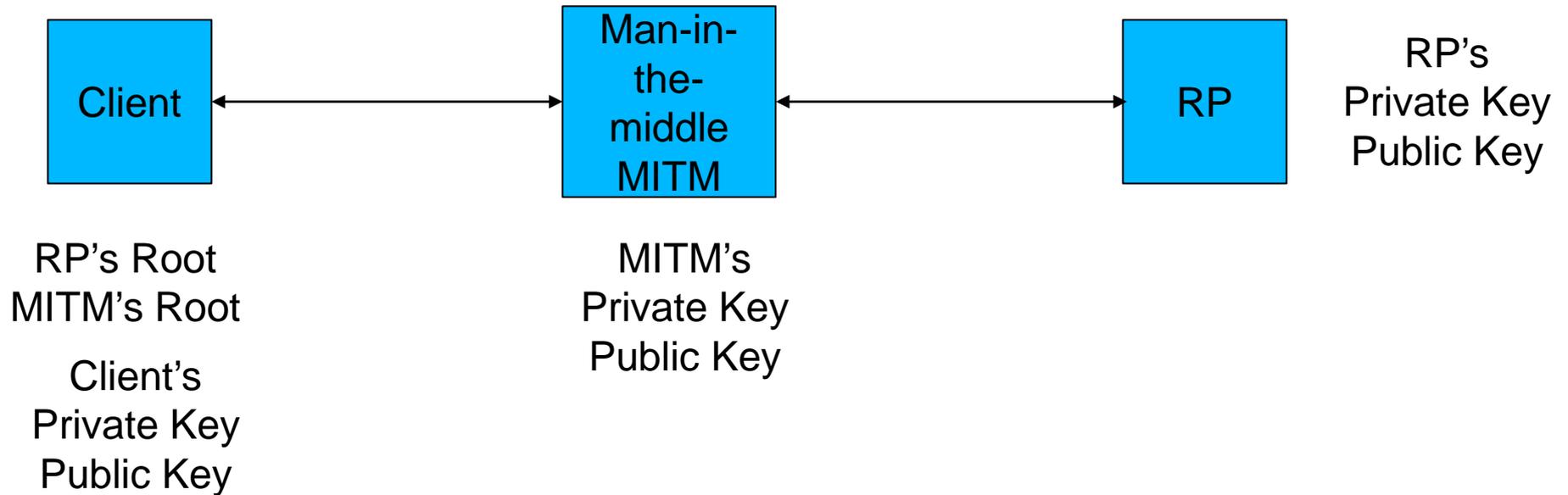
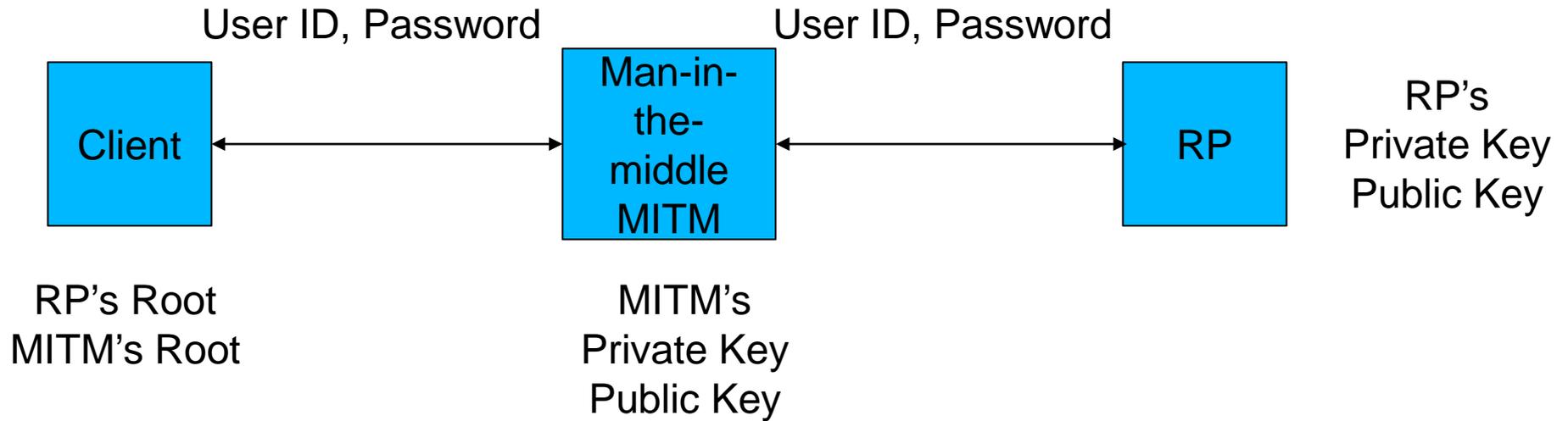


Multi-rooted Certificate Hierarchy

Relying Parties
(Service Providers)

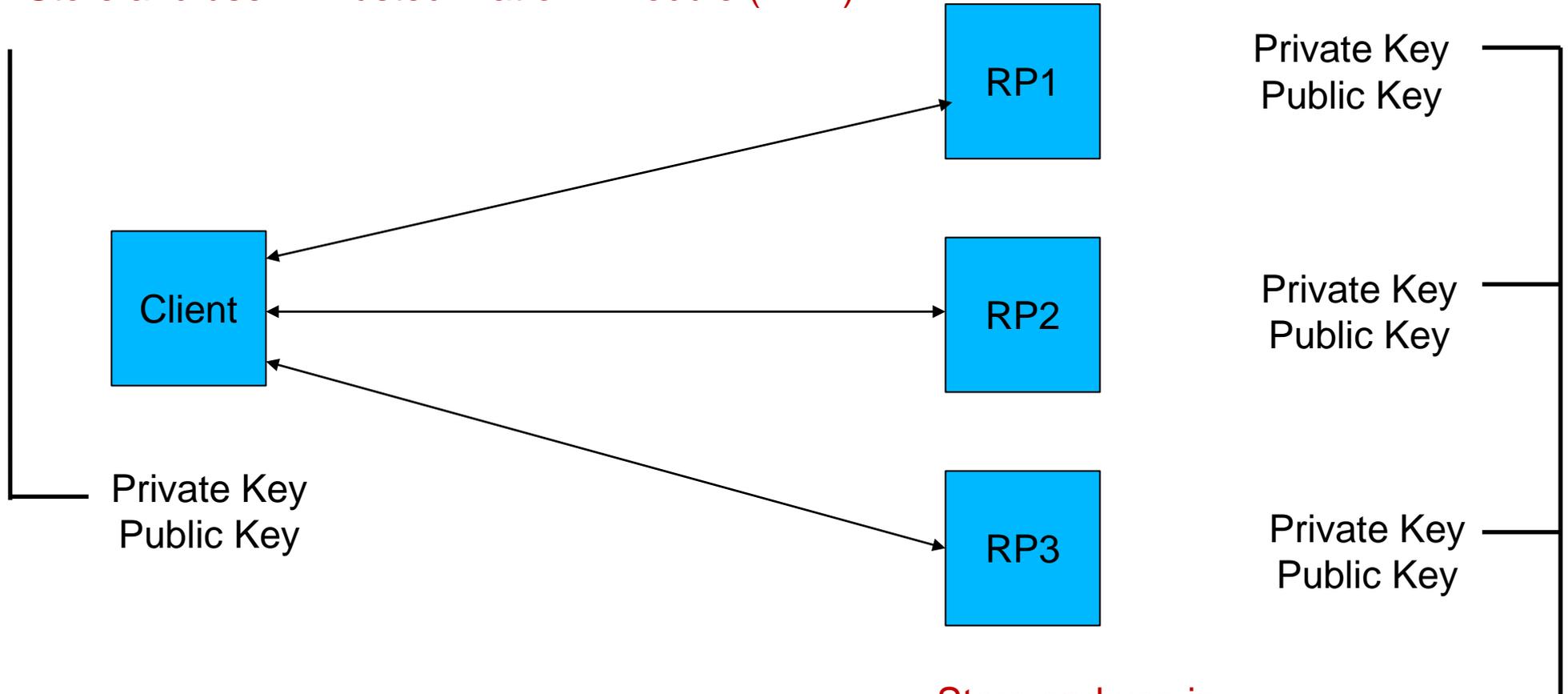


Eliminates man-in-the-middle in the network. Remains vulnerable to man-in-the-browser and man-in-the-PC



- Store as password protected and use in insecure PC
- Store and use in smartcard
- Store and use in Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

Relying Parties
(Service Providers)

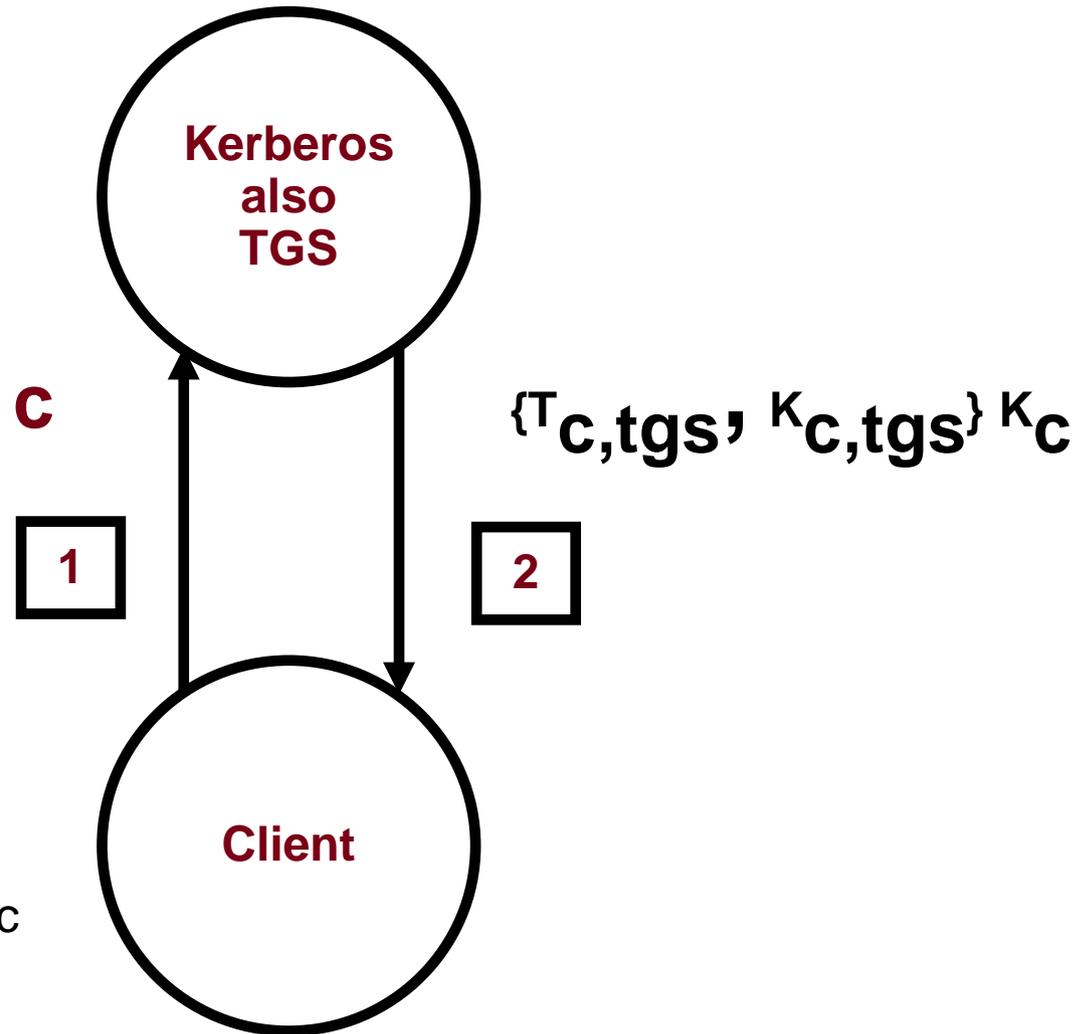


- Store and use in
- well protected server
 - hardware security module (HSM)

- One authenticator for each client
 - ❖ Protected by one or more additional factors
- Usable by every RP who trusts the client's root
- Built-in out-of-the box Single Sign-On (SSO)
- Massive expense by US DoD on Common Access Card

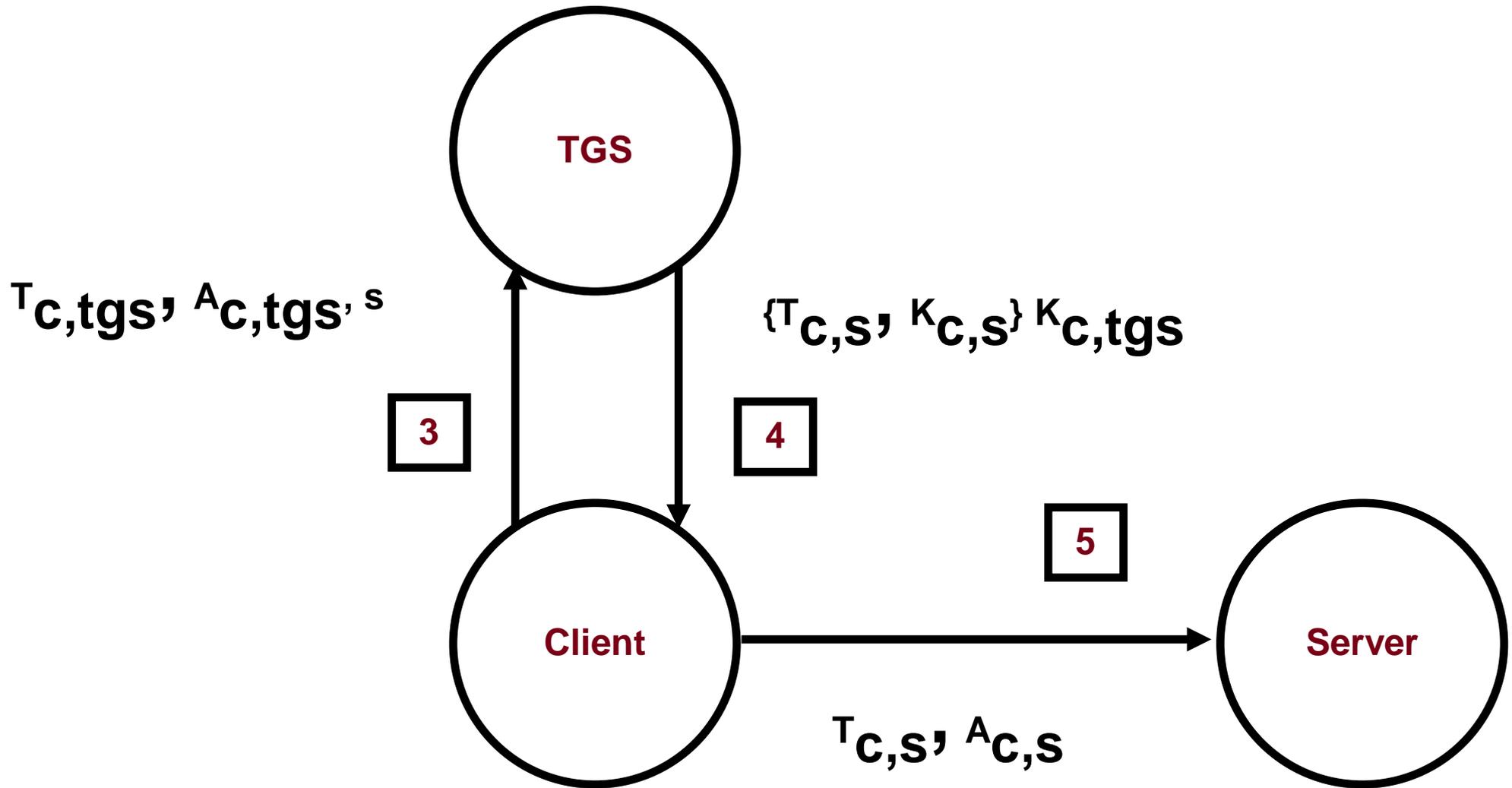
Symmetric Key Technology

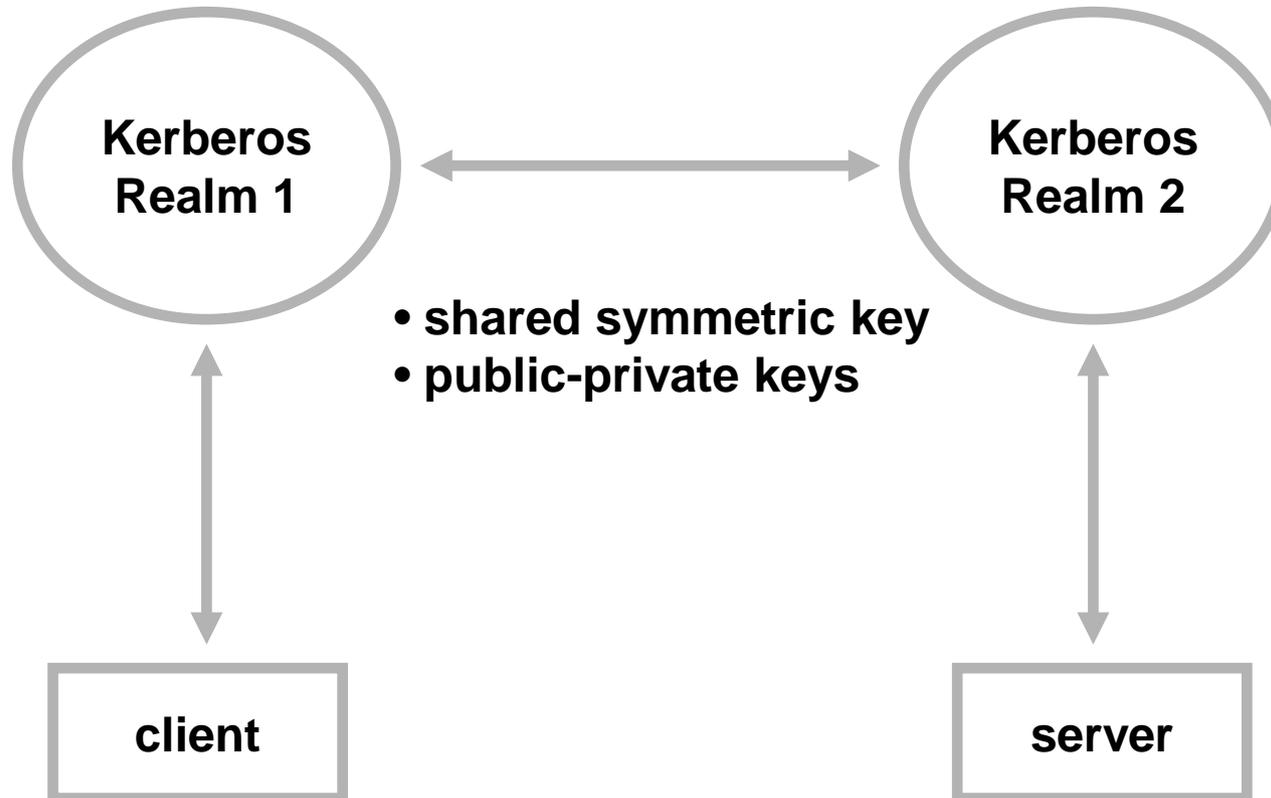
Stored client symmetric key K_c



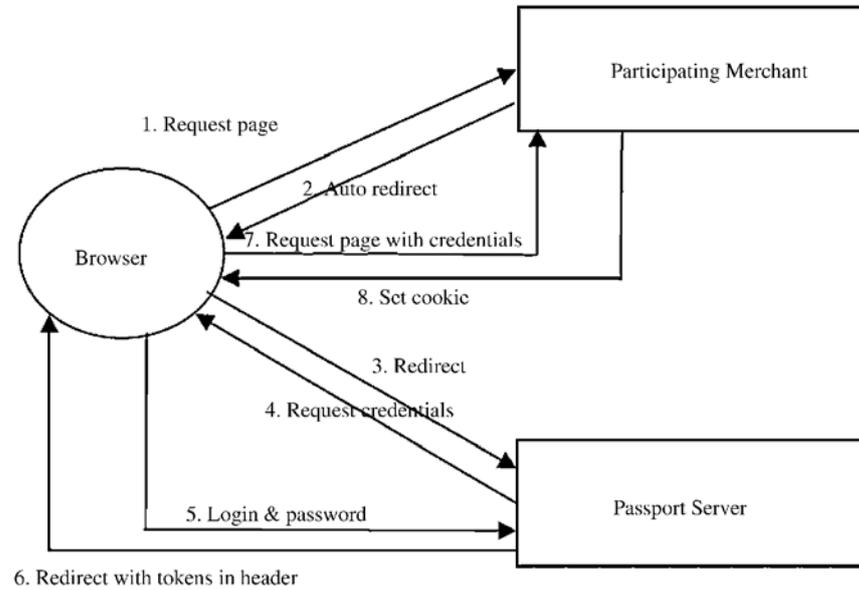
Client password \rightarrow client symmetric key K_c

Symmetric Key Technology

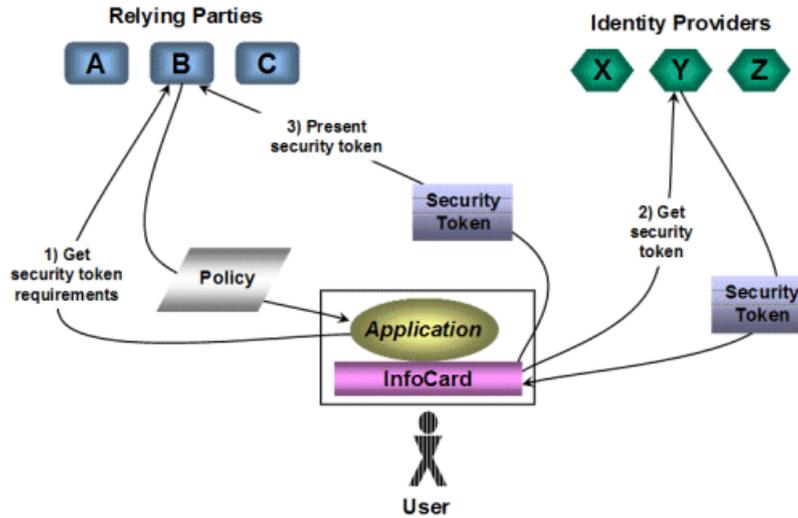




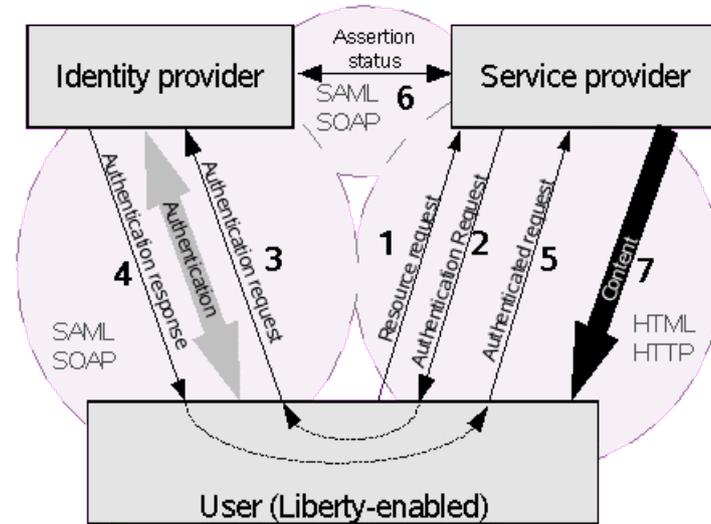
- Successful in Enterprise SSO
 - ❖ Scales to 10's or 100's of thousands of users
- Microsoft Active Directory login is based on Kerberos
- Inter-realm rarely deployed



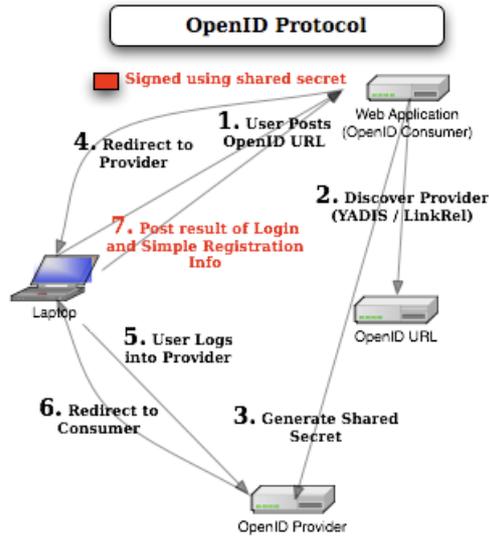
Failed



Failed



Failed



Failing

