

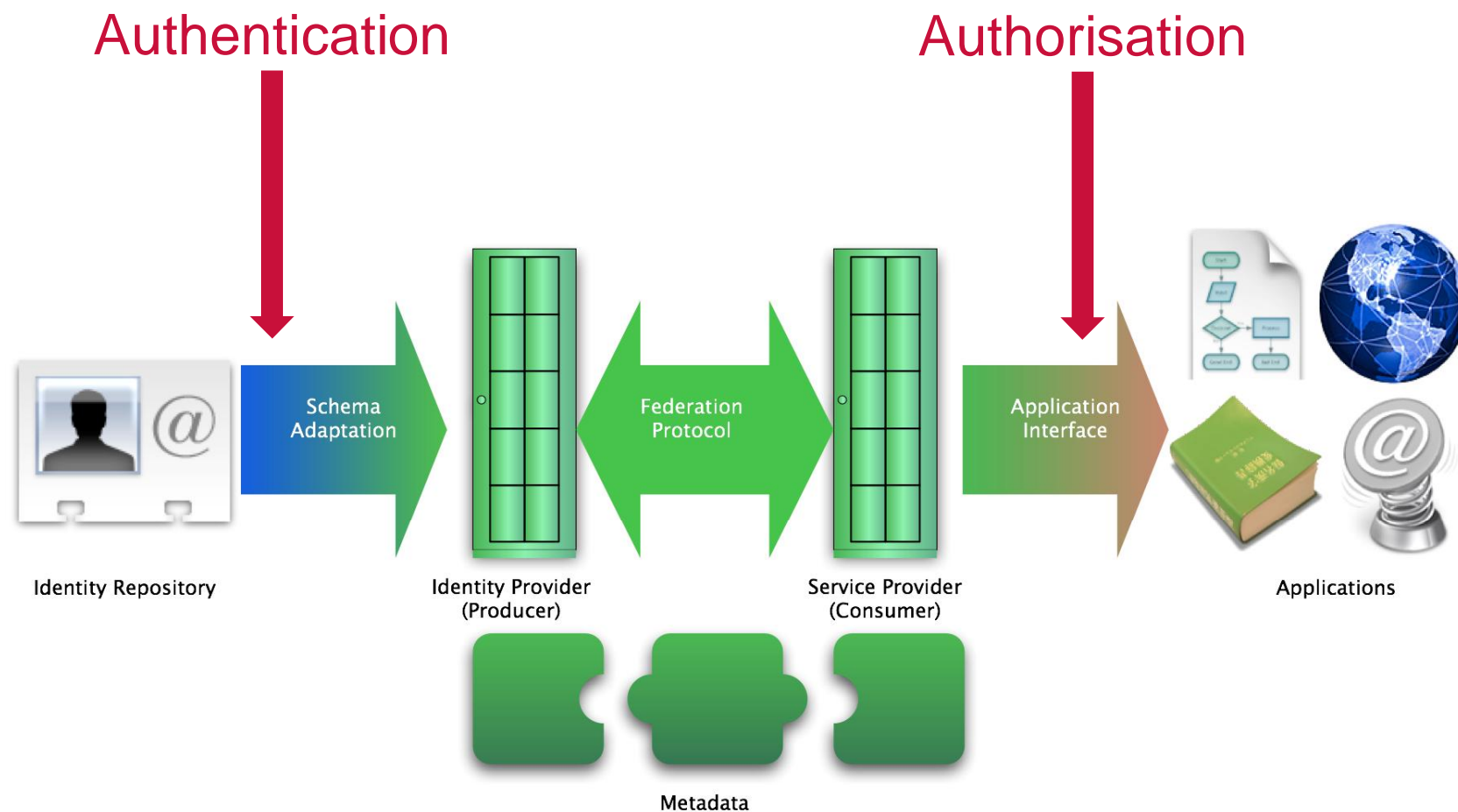
Report on AAI's Convergence and Expansion of the Identity Spheres

The Identity Data Flow



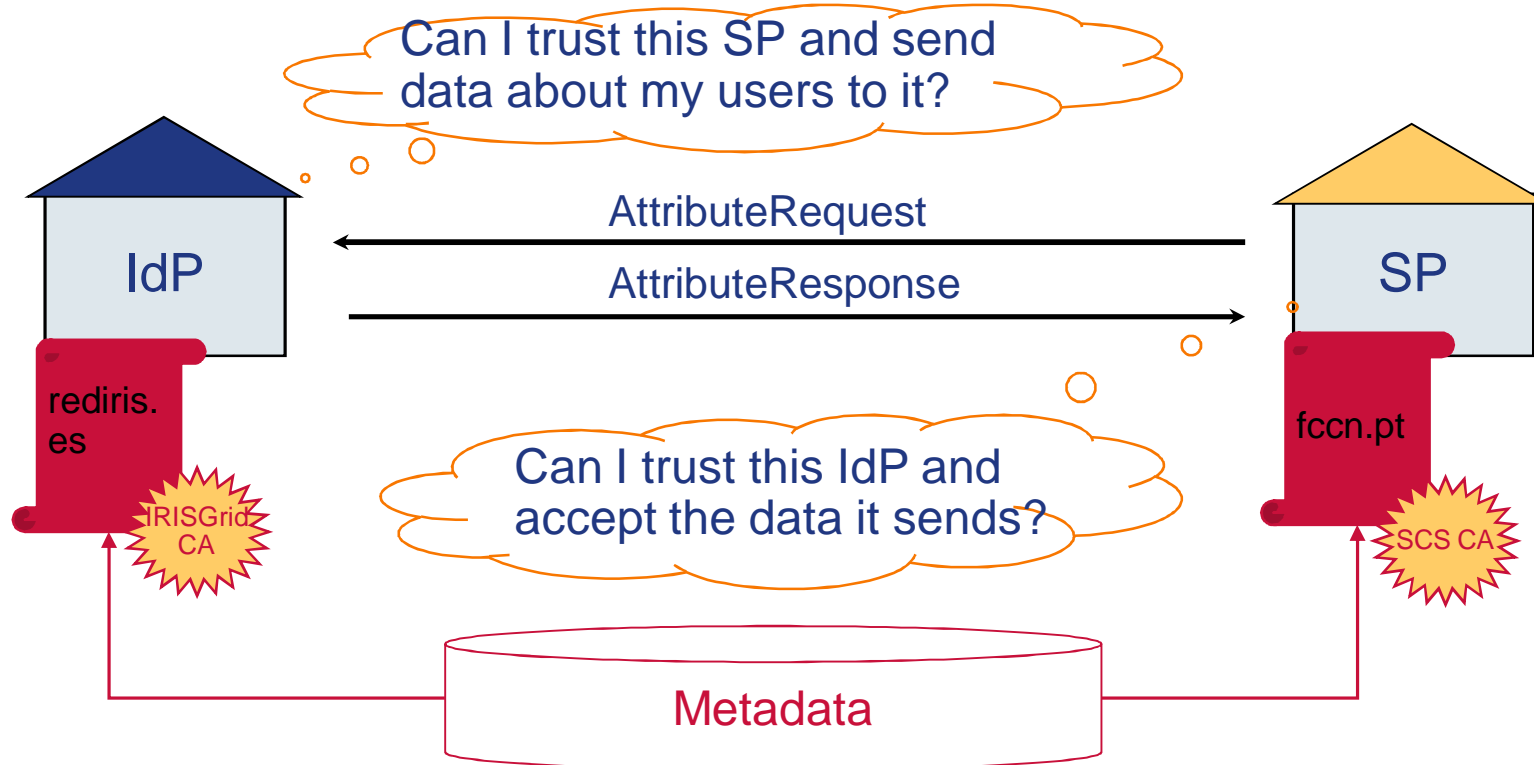
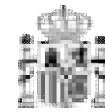
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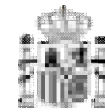
- An infrastructure supporting the trust fabric
 - Typically based on public keys
- A set of protocols for data exchange
 - SAML is the lingua franca
- A common schema for syntax and semantics
 - eduPerson + SCHAC
- An agreement among participants
 - Bi- or multi-lateral
 - Through a unilateral declaration (affiliation)

The Trust Issue



- Trust is established through different metadata

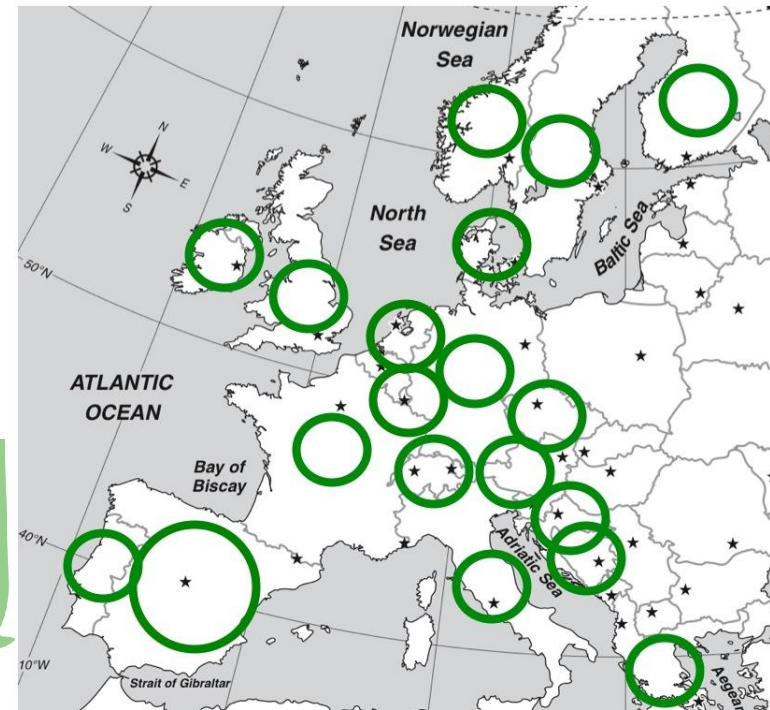
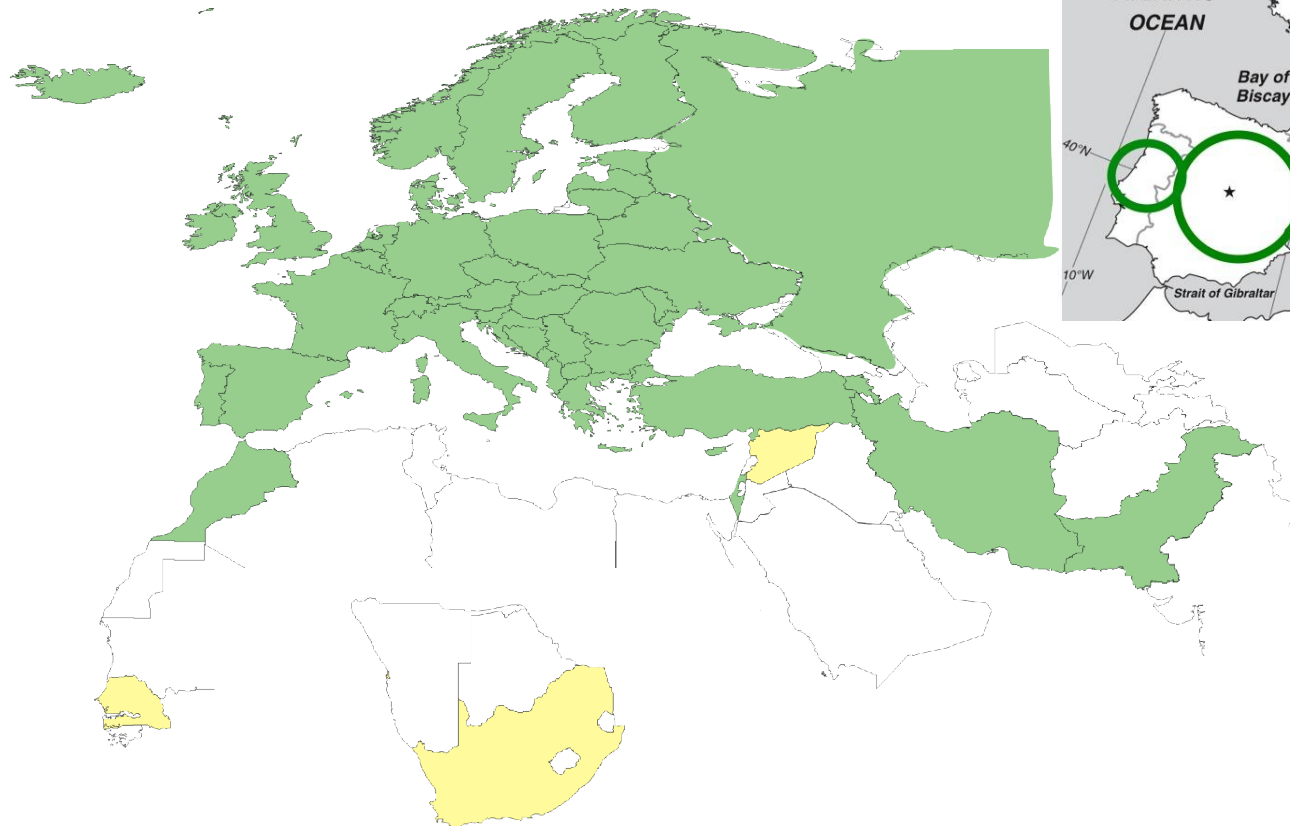
All Around the Map



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EUGridPMA



eduGAIN



- Essentially, NREN-operated identity federations and Grid identity infrastructures are interoperable
- Convergence as use cases appear
 - SAML profiles
 - MICS and SLCS
 - edGAIN and metadata coordination services
 - VASH and attribute provision
 - TCS e-Science
- Security Token Service in EMI and GN3
- Toolbox model
 - Compatible rather than unique

- Going beyond current silos
 - Web SSO and Grid applications are not enough
- *User-centric* protocols and services
 - Learning to live in the “wider Internet”
- Governmental identity infrastructures
 - Taking advantage of higher levels of assurance
- Seamless integration
 - Multiple identity sources
- Building a reputation
 - The identity *prosumer* model

- Exploring protocols
- And trying to solve other issues
 - Trust transitivity
 - Attribute and rights mapping
 - Policy matching
- Work already started
 - DAME
 - FedSSH
 - Moonshot
 - GEMBus

- Better usability
 - Adapted to customary Web access flows
- Additional use cases
 - Mostly, RESTful services
- Technology already implemented
 - SIROPE, SimpleSAMLPHP, PAPOID, IdPProxy, Logins4Life,...
- Policy challenges
 - Big guys play here
 - Keep the hard-won achievements on privacy and security

- Governmental identity infrastructures already available in many countries
 - Smart-card and other identification technologies
 - Legal support where deployed
- Interconnection already demonstrated: STORK
 - Among them and with academic federations
- Enhance vetting processes
- Additional assurance to subject identifiers
- Authoritative source of specific attributes
- Consume identity data from the academic side

- Acknowledge the fact that no single source of identity data exists
 - The federation promise must be kept
 - And there is no upper limit in the general case
- Experiments already done
 - Different aggregation models
- Trust issues still open
 - Current LoA models only deal with identity vetting and identification mechanisms
- And policy matters become even more crucial

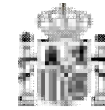
- The social part of identity
 - Users as (dynamic) producers and consumers of identity
 - Support for the next generation of e-infrastructures, especially in aspects related to data
- First experimental models
 - P2P networks
 - Domain assessments
- Protocol, trust and policy challenges extended to network-wide scale
 - Not intended to replace current AAls, but to take advantage of them

- Re-factoring applications to use the emergent identity services infrastructure
- Externalize authentication
- Externalize group management
- Needs a fine grain set of authorization tools down the road
- Domesticated applications can receive attributes via a multitude of standards

- The purpose of REFEDs is to serve the needs of the worldwide community of R&E Identity Federations
 - To align policies to facilitate inter-federation
 - To create community best-practices and promote them within our community and beyond
 - To become the interface of the R&E community when talking to other communities
- Under the auspices of TERENA
 - Sponsored by AAF, CESNET, GARR, Internet2, JISC, NORDUNET, RedIRIS and SURFnet
 - Participants from identity federations worldwide (NRENs and Grids)

<http://refeds.terena.org/>

As a Conclusion



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- Accelerate the process of the continued convergence of different identity infrastructures, and contribute to their improvement at the national and community levels
- Require that future pan-European e-infrastructures and ESFRI projects define their access control policies and mechanisms from the beginning, and promote the application them of standards methods for identity data integration with their services
- Support REFEDs as a global, open group for collaboration in identity technologies, within the research networking communities and even beyond

