From Real-world Identities to Privacy-preserving and Attribute-based CREDentials for Device-centric Access Control



Addressing the problems with passwords: the ReCRED's approach for device-centric access control

Christoforos Ntantogian
Department of Digital Systems
University of Piraeus Research Center





ReCRED Project – Consortium

- Project funded by EU under H2020
- Call Identifier: H2020-DS2-2014-1



























www.recred.eu

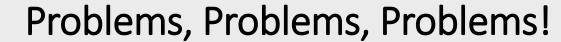


- Nowadays e-commerce now exceeds 1 trillion € per annum
- Internet of Things becomes a reality
- Digital economy & digital life require reliable and userfriendly authentication mechanisms
- Currently, user authentication relies on passwords, a technology of the '60s
 - 98% of the websites use password-based authentication





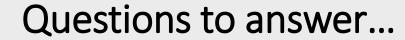






- Users have the tendency to choose weak & easy-to-remember password
 - Therefore, passwords are easy-to-guess and highly insecure
- Today's Internet users are registered in too many online services
 - Passwords are highly reused by users or forgotten or patterns are created
- Regarding passwords usability:
 - 70% of users forget their password once in a month
 - Users tend to try on average 2.4 passwords before they
 type the right one (think about typing in a mobile device)







• Can I login without using passwords?

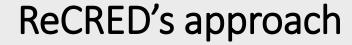
 Can I use a method to access internet which is usable but also secure?

 Can I ensure my anonymity when I access to webpages?

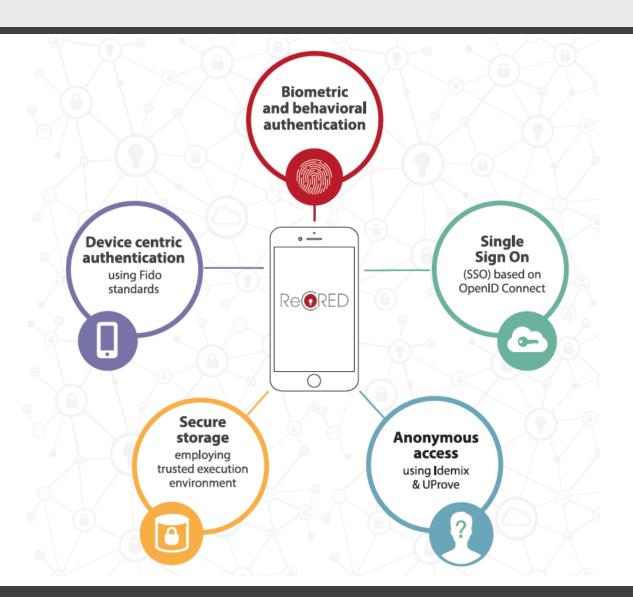










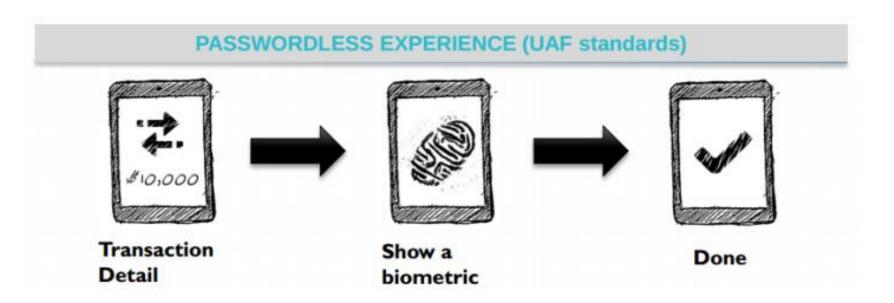


ReCRED integrates
existing as well upcoming
techniques of
authentication, identity
management, access
control and privacy
protection



Device Centric Authentication – The FIDO Protocol

- The FIDO protocol is the base of Device Centric Authentication
- FIDO members → Google, Paypal, Microsoft, Visa, Samsung, Intel,
 American Express, Bank of America...



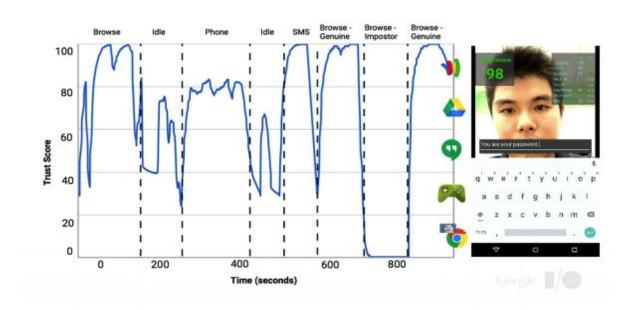


Device Centric Authentication - Behavioral Authentication

 For security critical services a second factor authentication is also required



- Continuous authentication
- Captured attributes
 - Typing patterns
 - Browsing habits
 - Location
 - Walking habits
 - Speech recognition
 - Touch dynamics





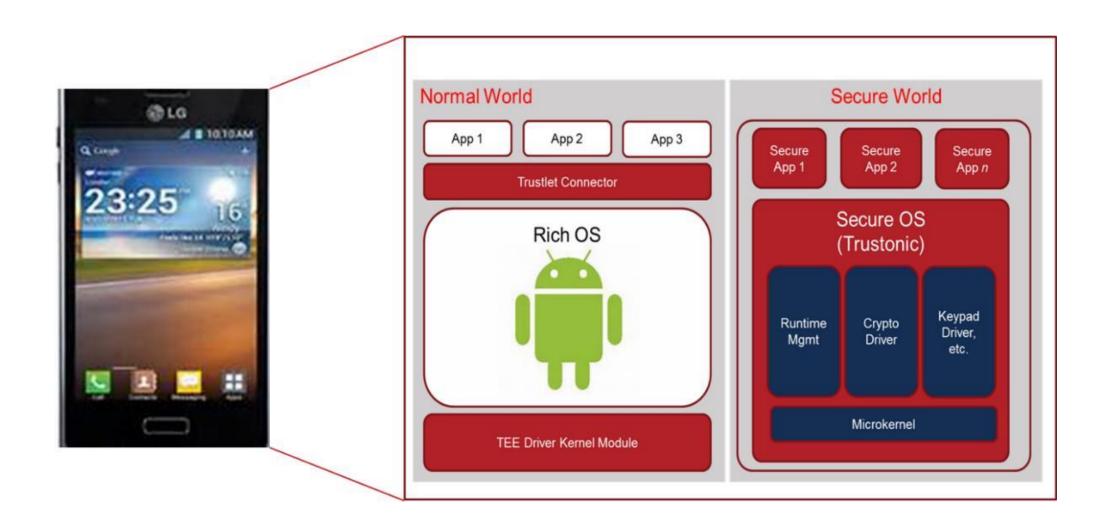
The device is the gateway to our digital life with FIDO

What happens if the device gets infected with a malware installed??

- The malware will tamper with FIDO → Impersonation, data compromise...
- So with FIDO are we just transferring the problem?

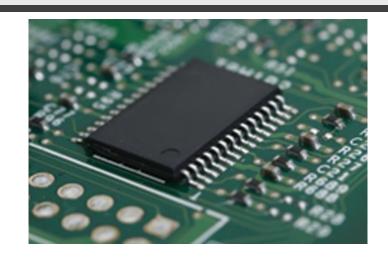


Trusted Execution Environment - TEE





Transfer Security from software to hardware



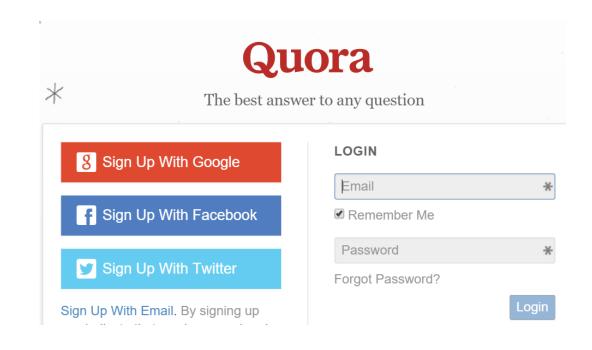
 Trusted Execution Environment is a hardware technology to separate secure and normal worlds

Malware is software → it cannot reach and tamper with hardware



ReCRED's approach - employed technologies

- OpenID Connect (Single Sign On)
 - Online services authenticate their users by employing Google, Microsoft, Twitter, accounts
- Less passwords to remember for users
- No need for password maintenance for service provides
- FIDo + OpenID Connect





 But with OpenID Connect, there is no anonymity



- Two implementations
 - Idemix by IBM
 - U-Prove by Microsoft







- Authentication with pseudonyms
- Account-less access through verified identity attributes (e.g., Age, Location, etc.)
- Reveal to service providers only the minimum identity information that is required by the purpose of the access action
- Advanced cryptography
 - Zero knowledge
 - Blind signatures





- I want to have access to an online bookstore that has a discount if you have the specific attributes or properties
 - That I am above 18
 - I am a student, professor or researcher
 - I belong to a family that has more than two children
- I want to ensure my anonymity controlling my privacy
 - I do not want to reveal any additional personal information





- The bookstore service can mathematically verify that a user has specific properties
 - Indeed the user is above 18 and he is a student or professor or researcher and his family has more than two children.
- The bookstore service does not learn the exact age of the user, only that the user is above 18.

The same holds also for the number of children and his occupation.



- Standardized and secure authentication using FIDO
 - FIDO protocol implementation
- Multifactor & easy to use password-less authentication
 - Biometrics and behavioral authentication
- Enhanced security & privacy by employing the crypto functions and secure storage of TEE
 - Implementation of secure world applications with C programming language
- Privacy of online identities using anonymous credentials
 - Idemix and U-Prove implementation
 - Attribute-based Access Control policies

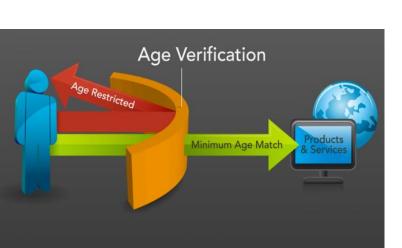




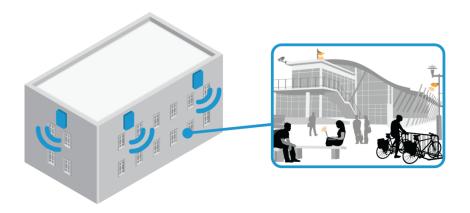
4 ReCRED pilots → Business Cases!



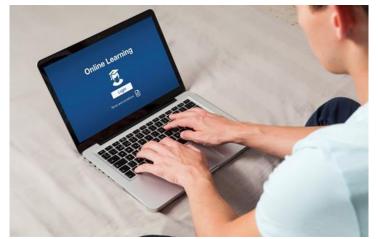
Support to financial services



Age Verification



Campus Wi-Fi and Campus-restricted Web Services



Student Authentication and Offers



Thank you

Christoforos Ntantogian

Systems Security Laboratory Department of Digital Systems

http://ssl.ds.unipi.gr/

http://cgi.di.uoa.gr/~dadoyan

email: dadoyan@unipi.gr

