

Choosing the Best Identity Management Technology for your Business

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Introduction

Complexity

Systems are networked and Internet-worked
Virtualization, Outsourcing, Software as Service, ...

User Management

Did not change since 60s
Manual, Slow, Unreliable

Need for a change: Identity Management

Better, faster and dependable User Management
Distributable Authentication, Authorization, ...

Agenda

● Enterprise Identity Management

Traditional **Enterprise** environment

● User-Centric Identity Management

Internet and distributed systems

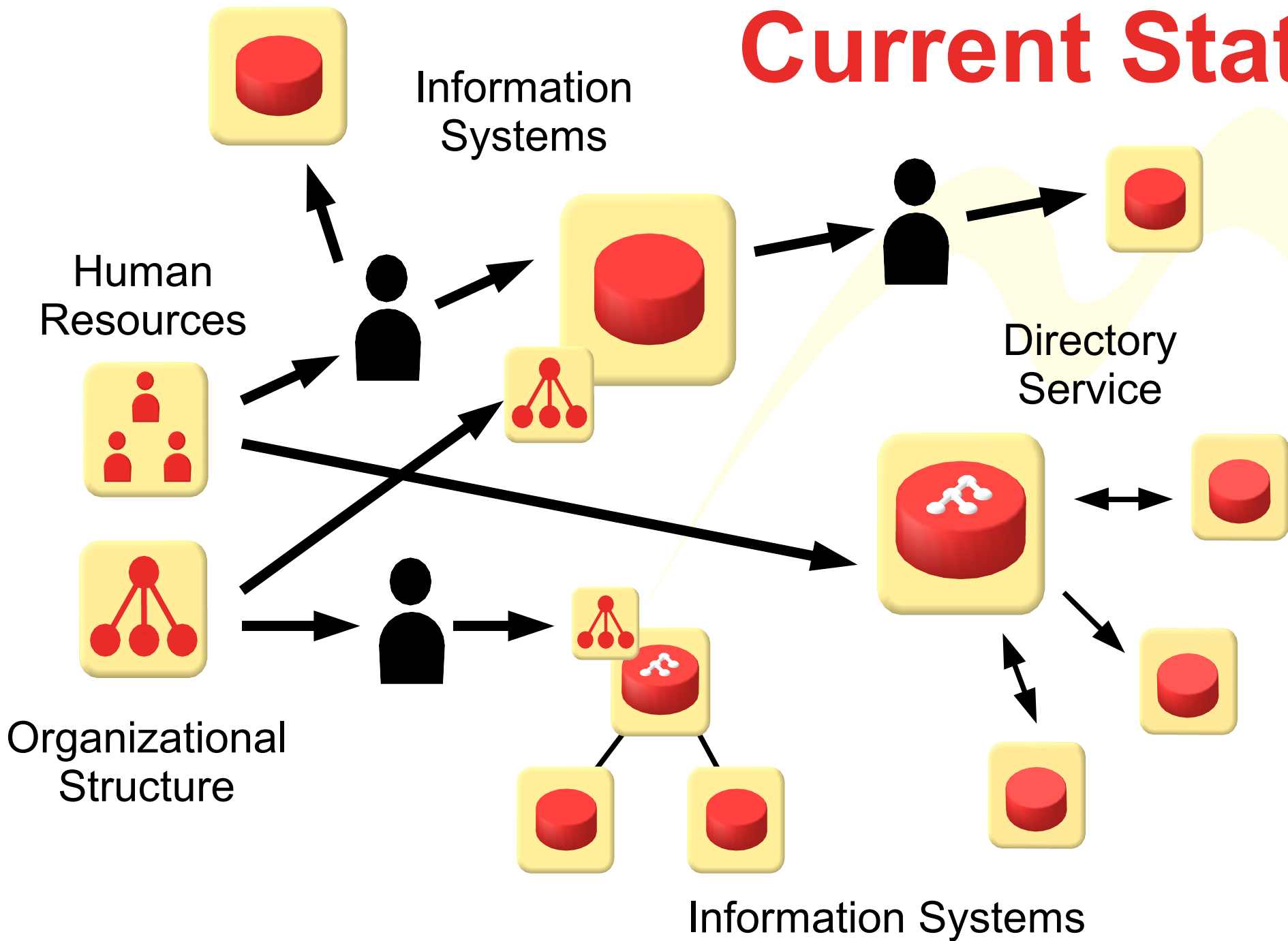
● Government Identity Management

Government information systems, eGovernment

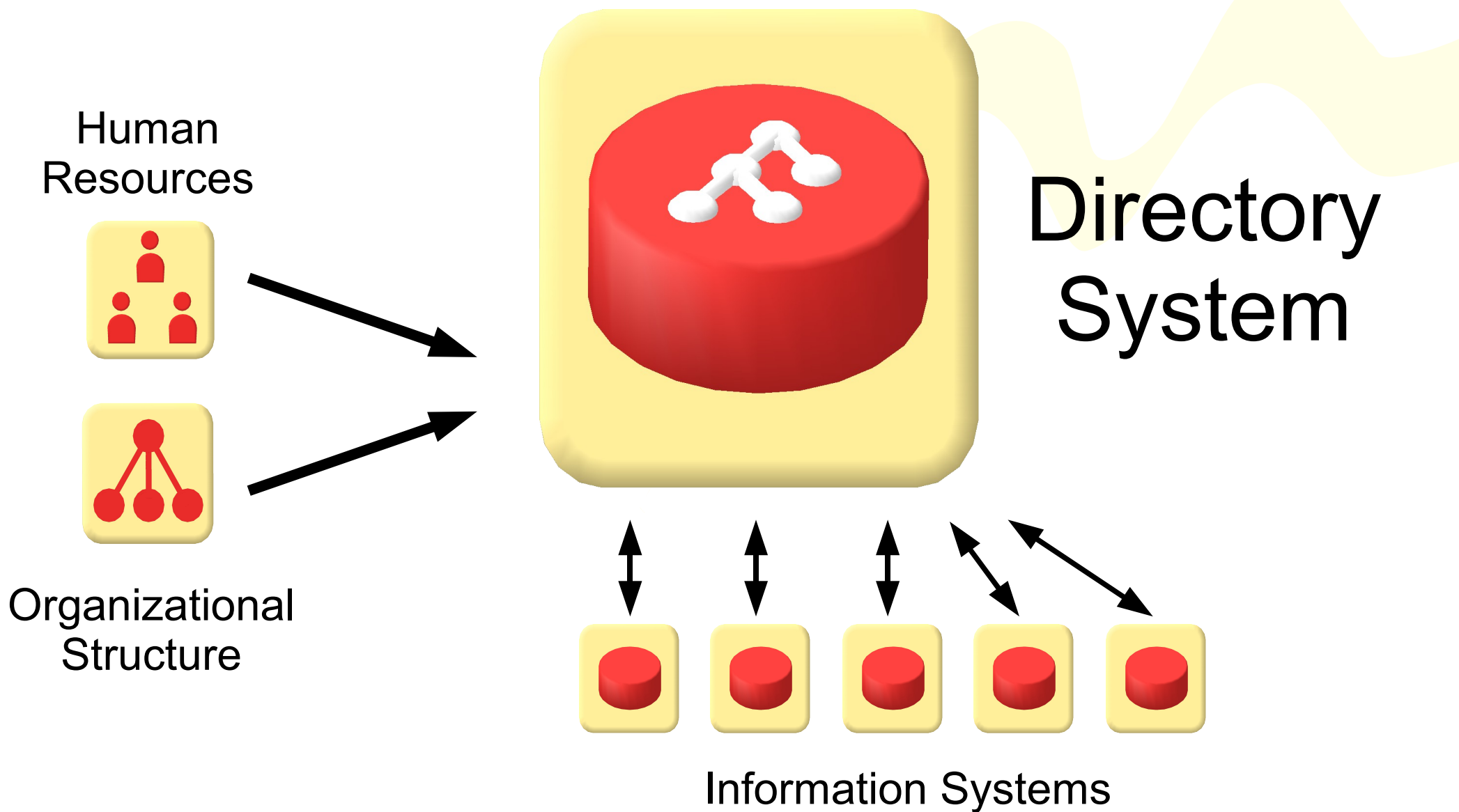
Enterprise Identity Management



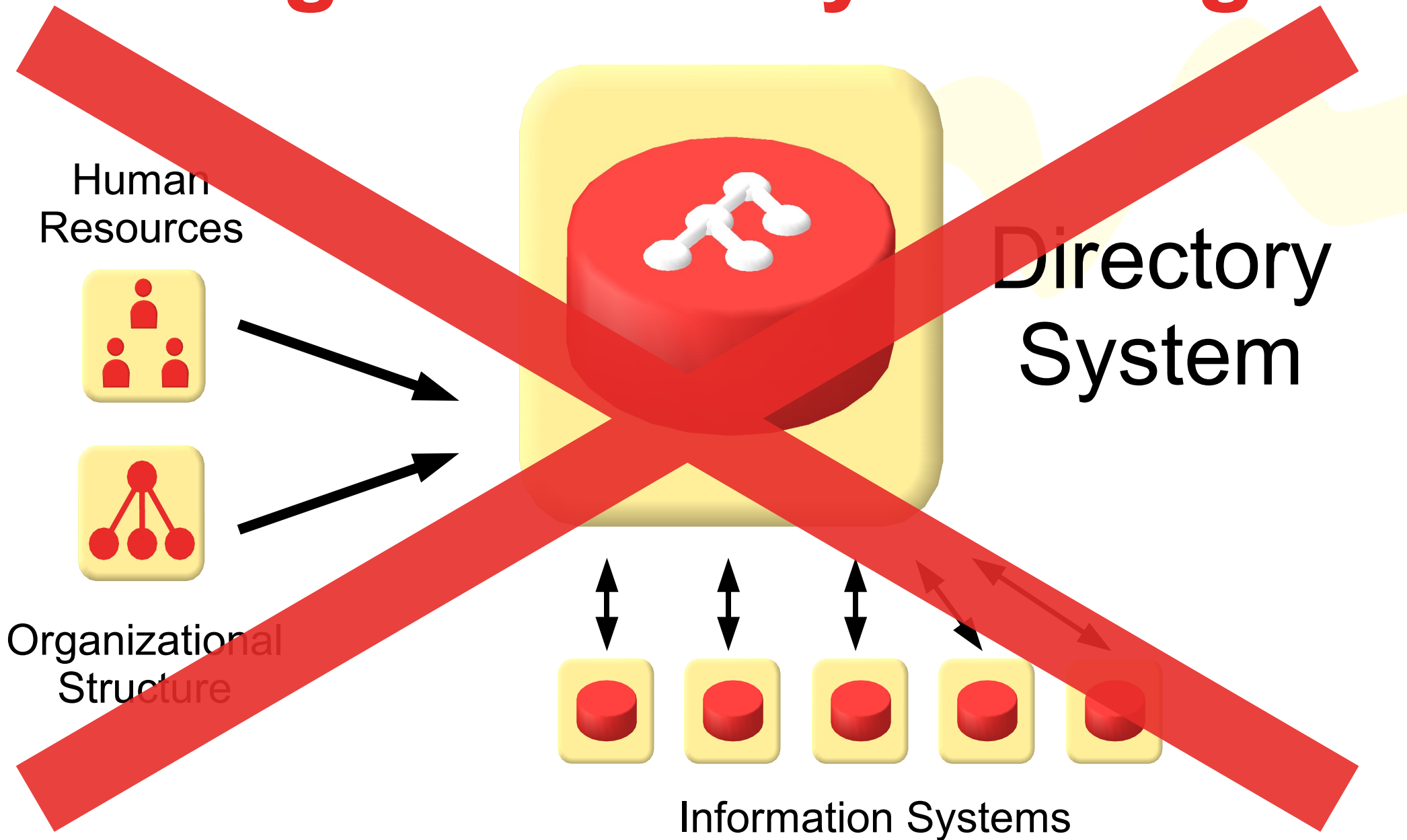
Current State



Single Directory Paradigm



Single Directory Paradigm



Enterprise IDM Challenges

Multiple Sources of User Data

Employee No., Tel. Number, E-Mail Address, ...

Organizational Structure: Functional, Project, Effective

Stateful Services

Requirement to keep service state: Home Directories, Mailboxes, historical records, ...

Inconsistent Policies

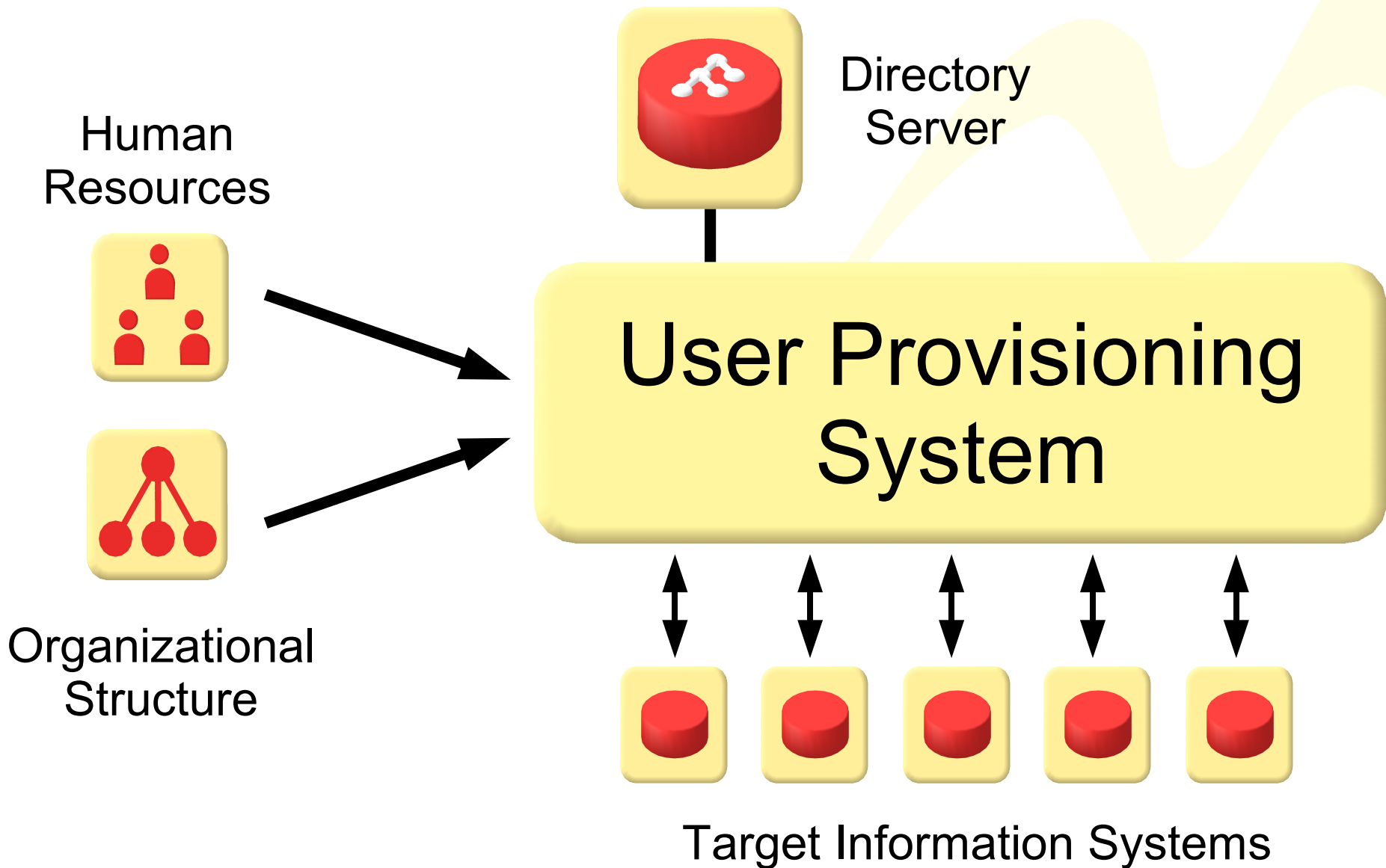
Different identifiers, Different permissions and roles, ...

Re-provisioning na De-provisioning

Name changes (e.g. marriage)

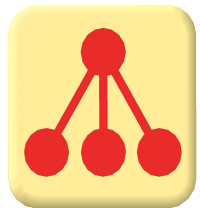
Disposing of unused accounts

User Provisioning

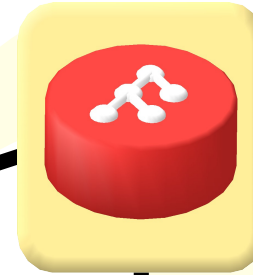


Enterprise IDM

Human
Resources



User
Provisioning
System



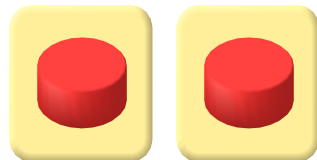
Directory
Service

Authentication
Service

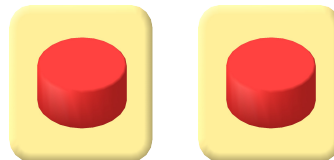


Organizational
Structure

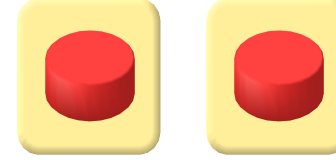
Provisioning



Legacy
Systems



Stateful
Systems



Stateless
Systems

Authentication

Enterprise IDM Solution

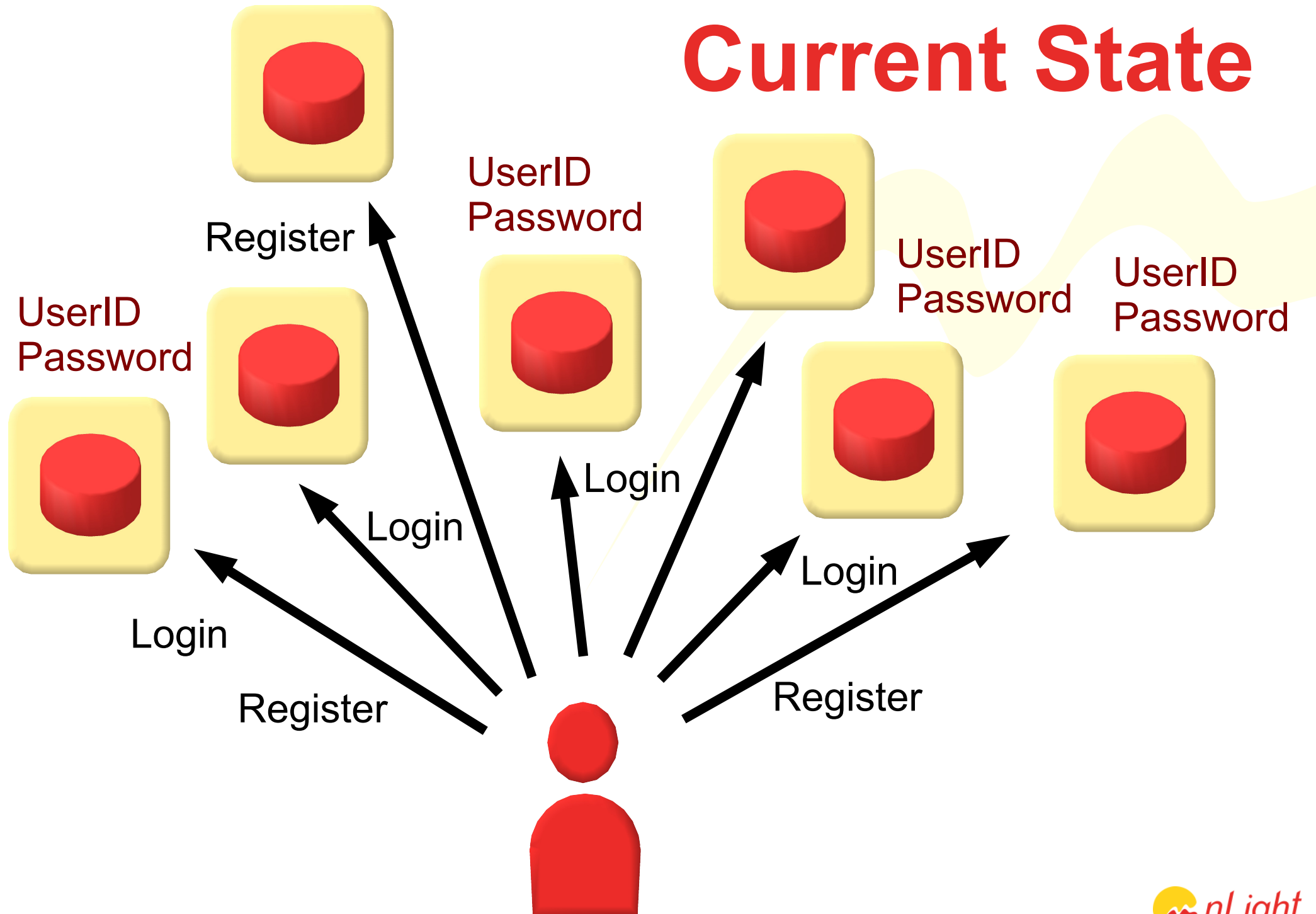
- **Provisioning System**
Manages state of the information systems
- **Directory Services**
Provide common repository of user information
- **Authentication Services**
Maintain user session, provide Single Sign-On, ...
- **Future: Service Oriented Architecture**
Identity Services

User-Centric Identity Management

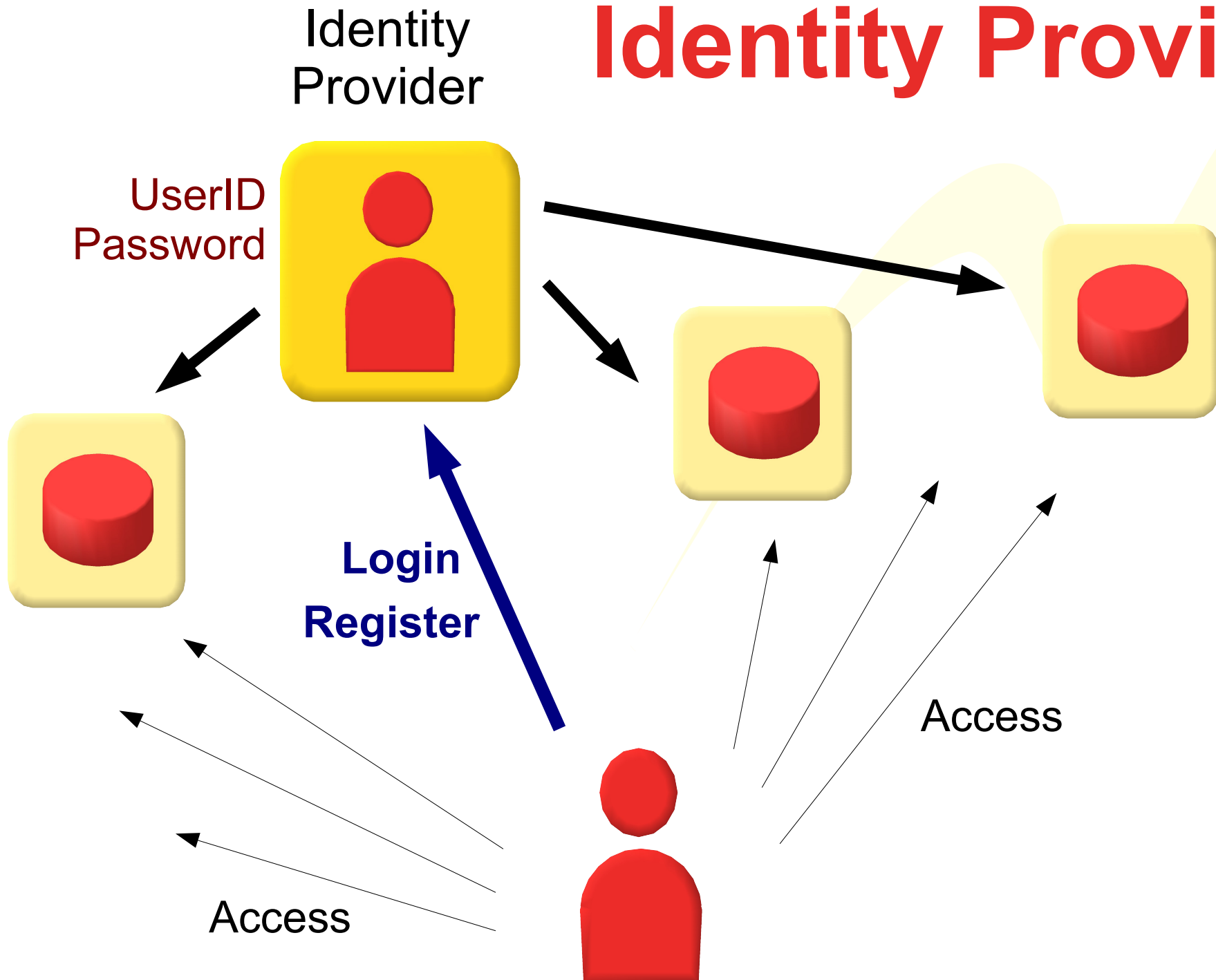
Identity Management for the Internet



Current State



Identity Provider



User-Centric Identity

Simplifies Management of Personal Data

Keeping track of what data were submitted

Enabler for “Web 3.0” Applications

Distributed Social Networks

Syndicating “Software as Service” Applications

Requires Trust

Current Identity Services require some level of trust to Identity Provider or other network components.

Government Identity Management

Government Digital Identity

X.509: Traditional Method

Expensive, cumbersome and inflexible

Fixed identifier in certificate allows tracing user

Government certificates usable only for G2C

Insecure on common workstations

Alternative?

Not really

What to do?

Use Enterprise methods to clean up identity stores

Invest in research

Common Identity Problems

Global Identifiers

SSN, E-Mail Address, URLs, ...

May cause loss of privacy

Insecure Workstations

Malware can compromise most PCs

If workstation cannot be trusted, nothing can be secure.

Honeypot Effect

Centralizing of personal data attracts thieves.

Both server-side and client-side

Conclusion

Enterprise Identity Management

Effective, real value

Will be needed for next generation architectures

User-Centric Identity

Under heavy development, may be usable in near future

Will enable “Web 3.0” applications

Government Identity

X.509 is not really effective

Further research is needed

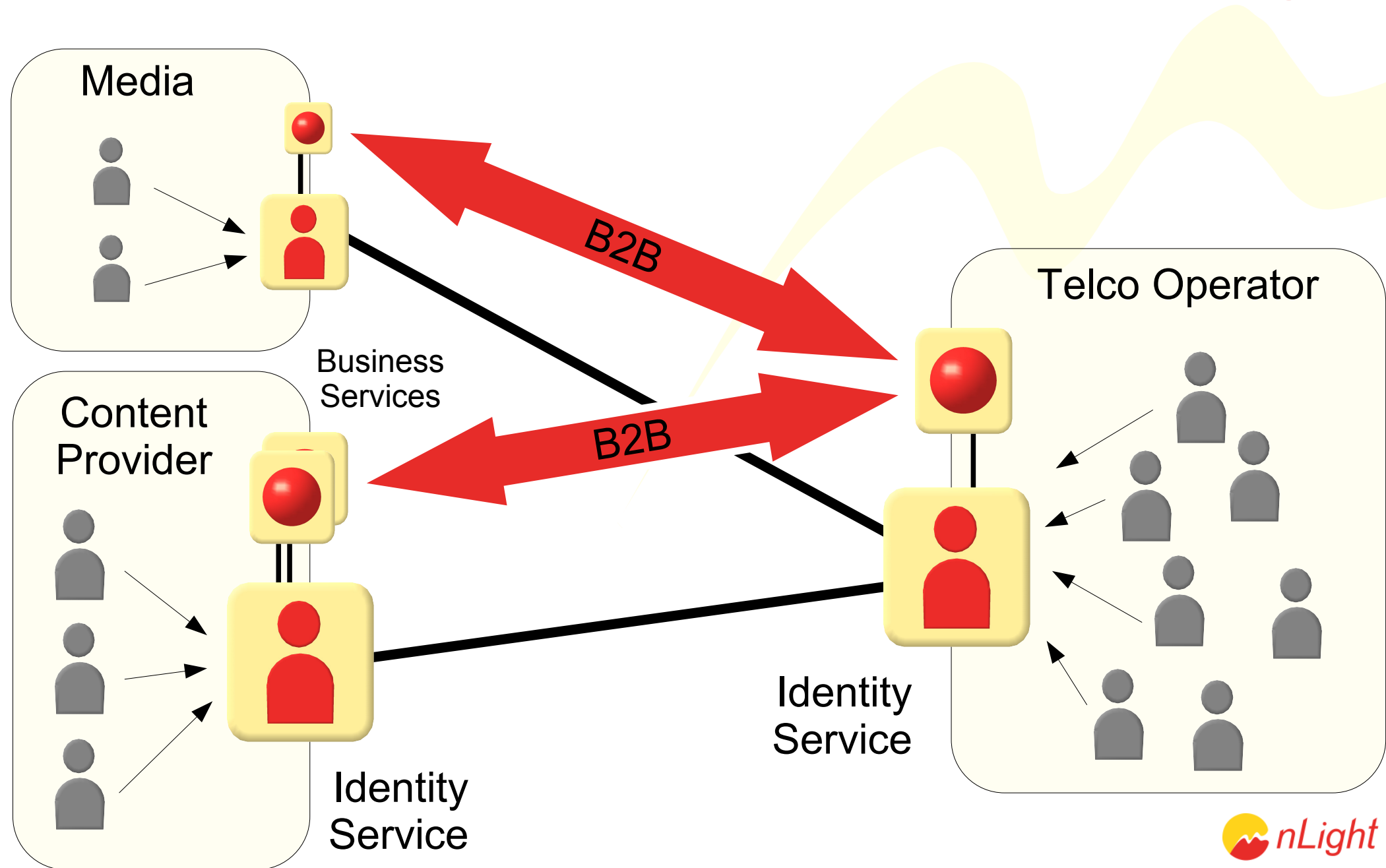
Thank You

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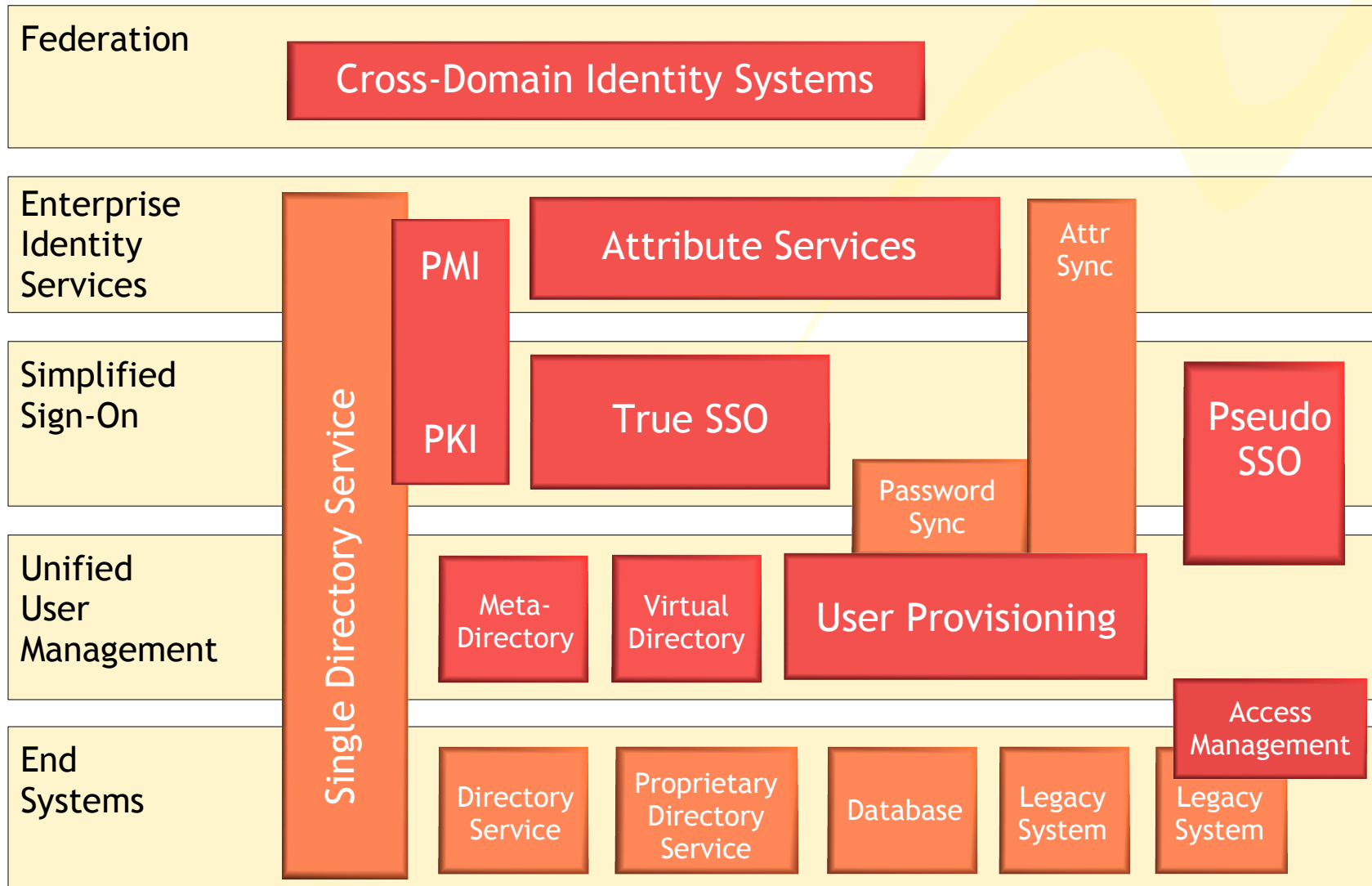
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Extra Slides

Cross-Domain Identity



Identity Management Technologies



IDM Technologies Compared

