

FIM4L and Attributes for Access Control

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AGENDA

FIM4L milestones FIM4L upcoming use cases for managed access open science and libraries (curation) Attributes redux attribute providers in federations attribute providers in VDC authority trees and forests

FIM4L Milestones and Goals

- A working group under Liber
 https://libereurope.eu/working-group/liber-fim4l-working-group/
- Recommendations on federated identity, use of attribute entity categories for privacy and functionality <u>https://zenodo.org/records/7313371</u>
- Herding librarians
- Gathering managed access use cases
- FIM and open science and libraries curation, etc.

Federated identity and access control

- The original federated use cases were access control
- Scalability, privacy, flexibility key design goals
- But we took a 20 year detour into authentication
- What the marketplace (the federal government) wanted
- Levels of Assurance, multifactor authentication, etc.
- Access control capabilities engineered but modestly

implemented

• Attributes exist but semantics and management lag

Open Access is actually "managed" access

- Many open access instances are gated communities
- By citizenship
- By age
- By privacy considerations
- By cultural restrictions
- Consortial relationships
- Sensitive data
- Special collection restrictions
- Protecting privacy
- Answer for privacy-preserving authorization lies in effective use of attributes

Liber post from FIM4L on managed access use cases

Processing stage (Data processing and conducting science)

Open Science collaboration infrastructure
Citizen sciences user identification and authentication
University Press pre-publications, pre-prints, etc.

•Published stage (Data, articles/journals, eBooks etc.)

•Institutional repositories – Repositories may need to implement a number of controls, such as time and geo embargoes, restrictions on copyright such as photographs, domain specific licenses, etc.

•Data repositories – Sensitive data needs access controls; data sets for some domains are restricted to researchers in those domains; the integrity of the data needs to be protected by its owners.

•University Press publications – Copyright such as photographs, domain specific licenses, citizenship limitations, etc. need to be deployed.

•Open Educational Resources – Copyright and licensing issues the need to measure usage to establish the value and demographics of the resources.

•If the Open Access platform allows for reviews and comments, it is important to know the author of such contributions.

Attributes Redux

- The original federated model has attribute providers hidden inside the IdP
- Overpowered by authentication
- Leveraged institutional trust for authority.
- Lessons of the Tao of Attributes
- Verifiable Digital Credentials and attribute providers
- Joe's Credential Shack

The Tao of Attributes

- Legendary workshop at NIH circa 2008
- Identified many of the issues associated with the federated use of attributes
- which to face: e.g. standard semantics and syntax, extensibility, source, etc.
- which to avoid: currency, revocation, storage/security, other complexities
- Important to remember the Tao as we head in

Verifiable Credential Ecosystem



Users may present VDCs online to relying parties through a mobile application or through a browser.

Attribute Providers and Authority Trees

- Authority to issue a credential depends on: domain authority - expertise institutional authority – role
- Often many authorities can issue equivalent credentials e.g. pipetting – from a class, a professional nursing association, public health clinic
- Authority forests for now, assume trees issues equivalent credentials in the forest – e.g. aspen

Attribute Validation Services for Identity Management: Architecture, Security, Privacy, and Operational Considerations

https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/ir/8480/ipd

https://www.nist.gov/blogs/cybersecurity-insights/digitalidentities-getting-know-verifiable-digital-credentialecosystem