

# Federated Identities in the Real World

Nathan Sargent – Regional Solutions Architect



# Agenda

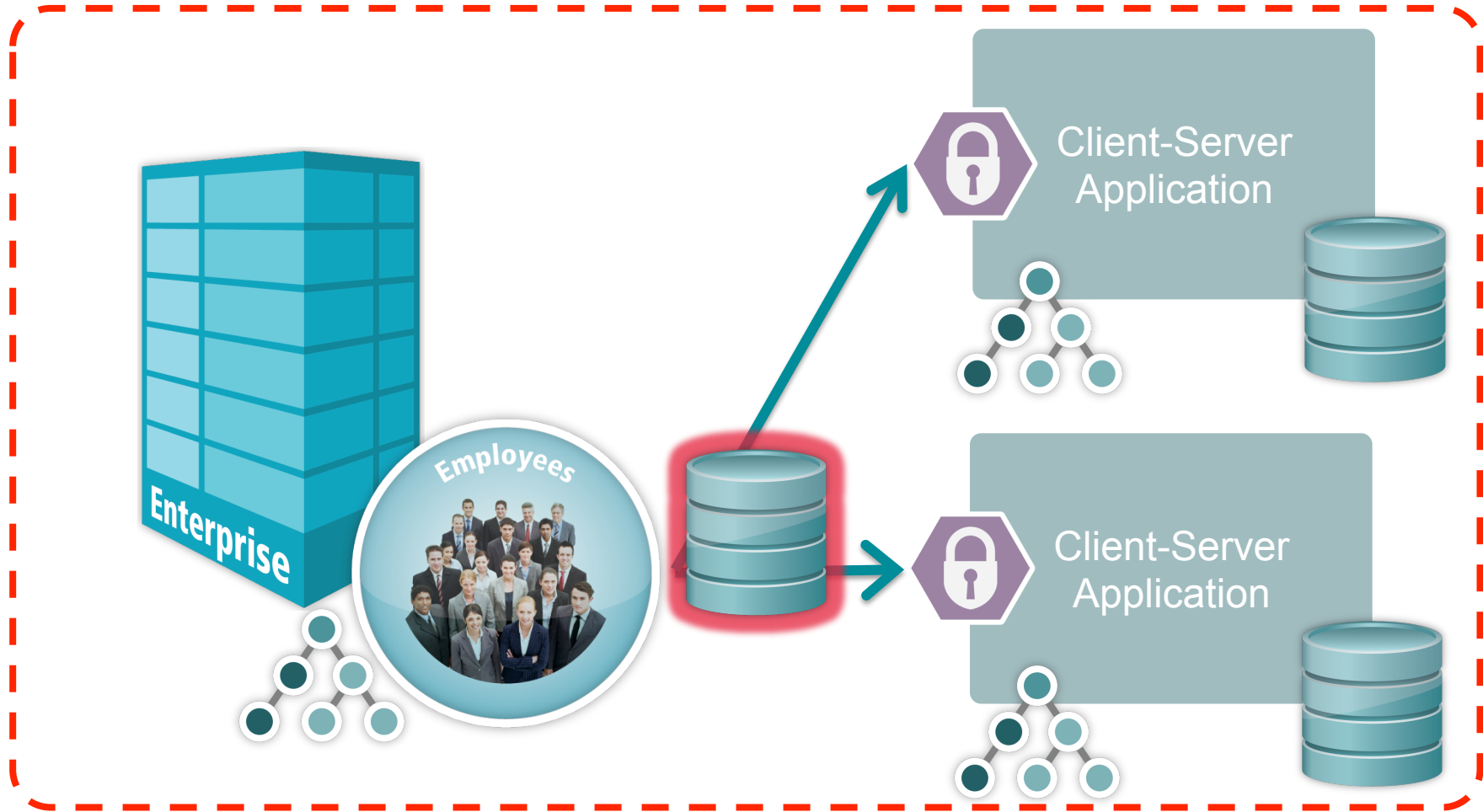
- Speaker Background
- Evolution of Federation – Client/Server
- Evolution of Federation – Move to the Cloud
- Federation History
- SAML to the Rescue!
- Use of Federated Identities in the Real World
- Practical Considerations
- Alternative Approaches
- Evolution of Federation, Part 2
- How PingIdentity Addresses these Challenges
- Question & Answer

# Speaker Background

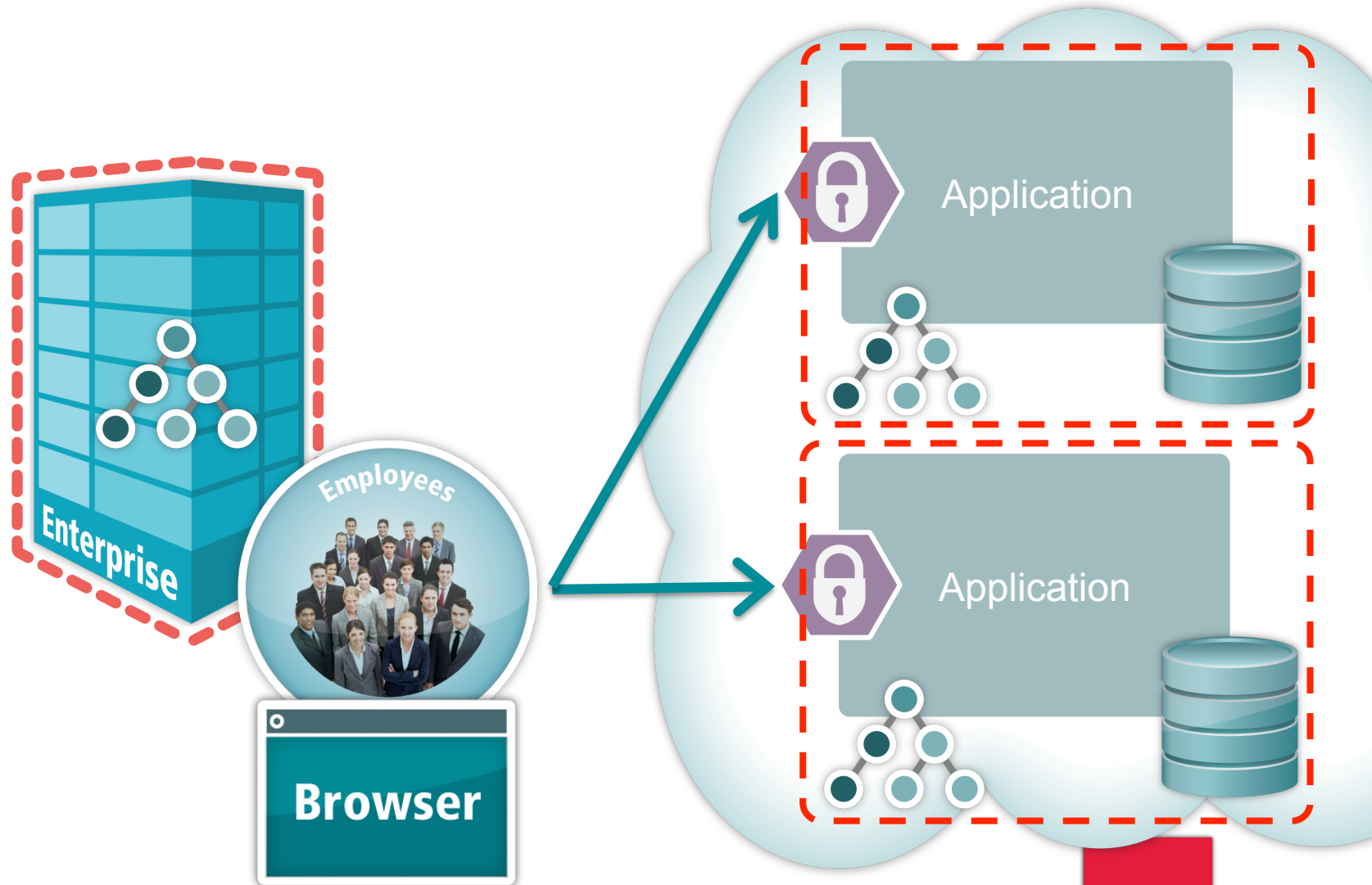
Nathan Sargent, Regional Solutions Architect, SSCP/CISSP/CIFI

Mr. Sargent has over 20 years of industry experience in information security and technology that include network design, security operation center management and extensive consulting experience with security best practices and procedures. Specialties include secure network design, secure policies and procedures, business continuity planning, enterprise security management, identity management, federation, and computer information forensics.

# Evolution of Federation – Client/Server



# Evolution of Federation – Move to the Cloud



# Stormy Outlook!

Applications in the Cloud!

Passwords at Risk!

Manual On-boarding Process!

How to Remove Access?

Customized Security Solutions?

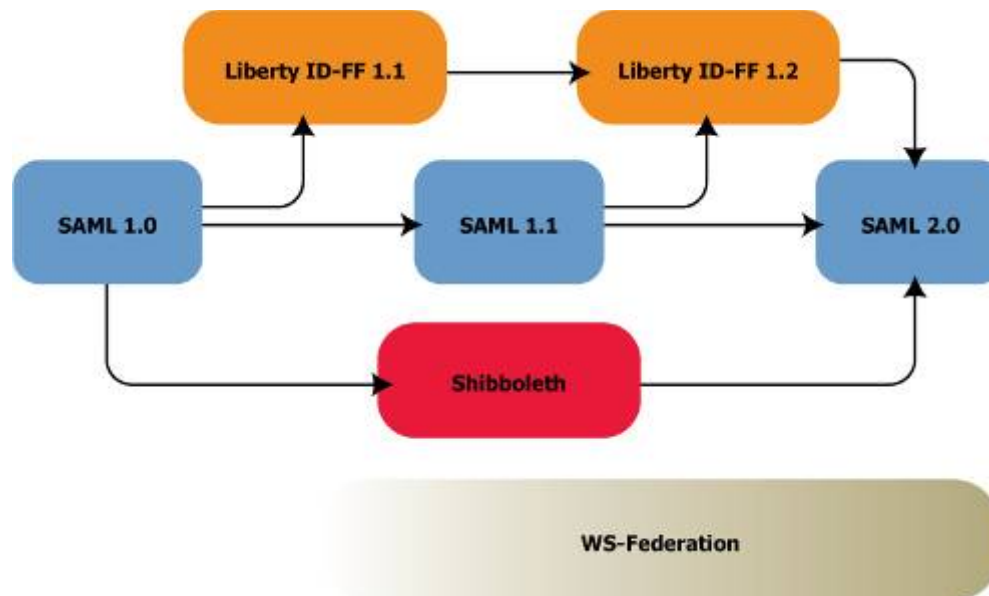
Re-write Applications?

How to Scale Business/Federation Relationships?

More Questions than Answers?

# History: Federation pre-2005

Until March 2005, identity federation suffered from an unusual problem: too many standards. Companies that deployed federation prior to 2005 were forced to deal with five incompatible protocols: OASIS SAML 1.0 and 1.1, Liberty Alliance ID-FF 1.1 and 1.2, and Shibboleth. WS-Federation was isolated (ok, it still is!)



# SAML 2.0 to the Rescue!

- OASIS, the Liberty Alliance and Shibboleth joined forces to create an uber-standard that eclipsed all previous standards. March 2005
- Tried and True – 7 years of adoption! SAML is everywhere, even Microsoft supports it!
- Provides a method to encapsulate identity data (NOT credentials).
- Requires web servers embrace trust model (change of AuthN model @ application)
- Just-in-Time Provisioning at Service Providers
- No de-provisioning needed by Service Providers



# Common Questions

*What is SAML? What does it really look like? Is there a structure to it?*

*How does a user get a SAML assertion?*

*How does my application create or consume a SAML assertion?*

*If my company receives a SAML assertion, what do I do with it and how to I get the user to my application?*

*What about Microsoft's WS-Federation "Claims" or ADFS?*

*Why not use PKI and shared certificates or other obscuration scheme?*

*What about client-side software and/or server agents?*

# Welcome to SAML!

```
XML: <samlp:Response Destination="https://localhost:9031/sp/ACS.saml2" IssueInstant="2012-05-31T16:16:12.109Z" ID="fHY7MMJ--bue60oX3e0U.B.XetG" Version="2.0" xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol">
<saml:Issuer xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion">localhost.default.entityId</saml:Issuer>
<ds:Signature xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">
<ds:SignedInfo>
<ds:CanonicalizationMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/10/xml-exc-c14n#">
<ds:SignatureMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sa-sha1" />
<ds:Reference URI="#fHY7MMJ--bue60oX3e0U.B.XetG">
<ds:Transforms>
<ds:Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#enveloped-signature" />
<ds:Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/10/xml-exc-c14n#" />
</ds:Transforms>
<ds:DigestMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1" />
<ds:DigestValue>v4KAARypSiXa4oieEjLYwVDQXIY=</ds:DigestValue>
</ds:Reference>
</ds:SignedInfo>
<ds:SignatureValue>Nl/rBF2Mi6O7ET59dUhnkcCIfuKHRCrmvKfcDJ44hwVqbHf4Hl/qKpn6vfSwfbV4+3e3gPSMlv4DeMDOFJb3s8EFEEd1DcDnTala1DL1UInOM2l3BSuLsHe/CCW2ps+vxkrILGs6kJKqMQwH9gNMeLMXtkFD/K7tpMQ6osnzce4=</ds:SignatureValue>
</ds:Signature>
<samlp:Status>
<samlp:StatusCode Value="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:status:Success" />
</samlp:Status>
<saml:Assertion Version="2.0" IssueInstant="2012-05-31T16:16:12.147Z" ID="RcTzLA2qI9BtZC7aBx0aQkaj5Kh" xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion">
<saml:Issuer>localhost.default.entityId</saml:Issuer>
<saml:Subject>
<saml:NameID Format="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.1:nameid-format:unspecified">je</saml:NameID>
<saml:SubjectConfirmation Method="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:bearer">
<saml:SubjectConfirmationData NotOnOrAfter="2012-05-31T16:21:12.150Z" Recipient="https://localhost:9031/sp/ACS.saml2" />
</saml:SubjectConfirmation>
</saml:Subject>
<saml:Conditions NotOnOrAfter="2012-05-31T16:21:12.150Z" NotBefore="2012-05-31T16:11:12.150Z">
<saml:AudienceRestriction>
```





# What is SAML, really?

## SAML Assertion

### Headers & Control Information

- SAML Issuer
- Timers
- Digital Signature

### Subject Statement

- Who is the Assertion about

### Authentication Statement

- When did the user Authenticate
- How was the user authenticated

### Attribute Statement

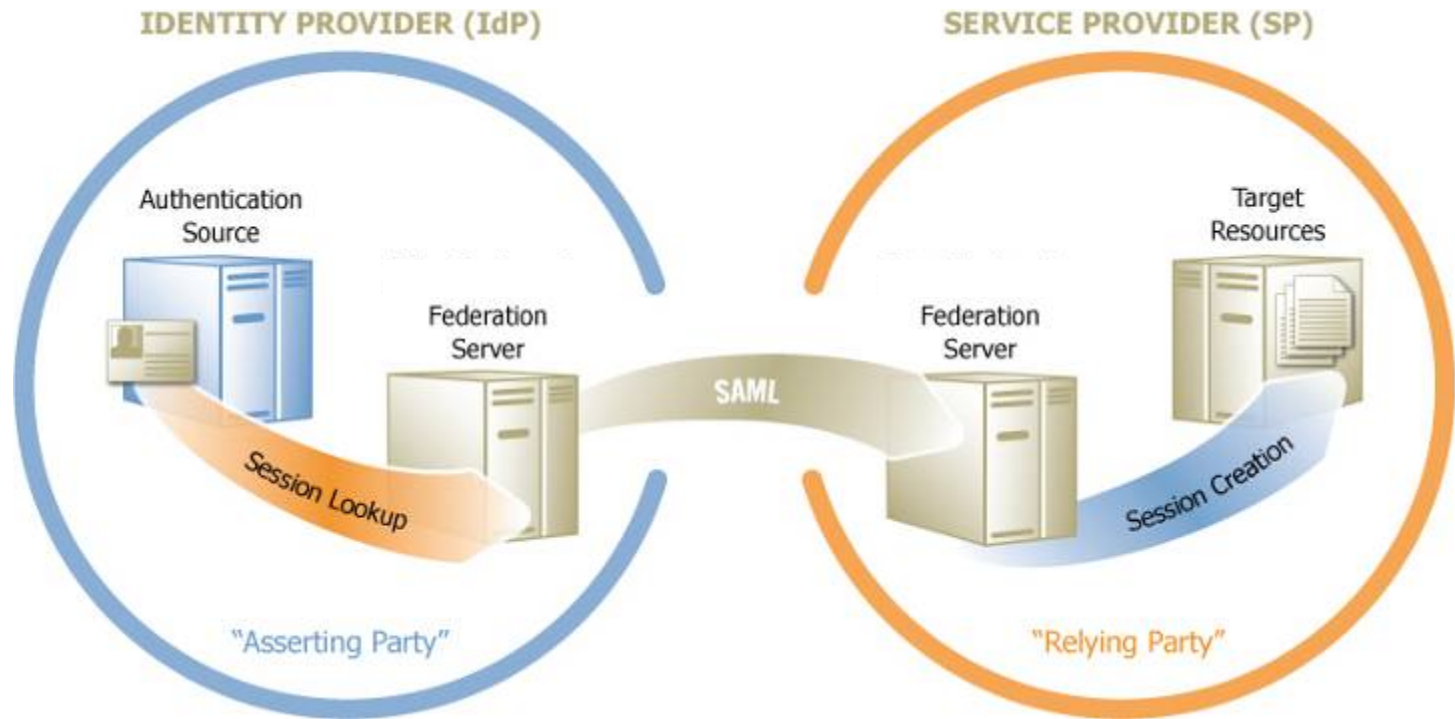
- Is there any additional identity information about the user?

### Authorization Decision Statement

- Have any authorization decisions been made for this user

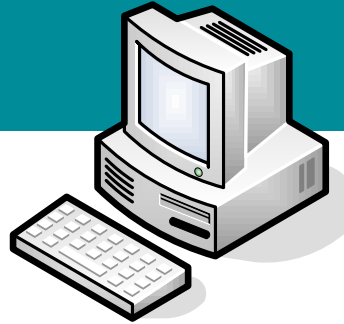
- A XML-based framework for exchanging security and identity information.
- A “short-lived credential” whose lifespan is usually tied to a single browser session.
- Companies can share applications/resources without needing to adopt the same technologies for directory services, security, and authentication.
- Security information is expressed in the form of Assertions about Subjects, where a subject is an entity (human or computer) that has an identity in some security domain.
- Introduces the notion of two roles: An Asserting Party (AP) or Identity Provider (IdP) that provides authentication statements about an entity to a Relying Party (RP) or Service Provider (SP). The RP/SP provides the entity with access to its own applications based on trust of the original authentication.

# First & Last Mile Integration



- One-off solutions require maintenance and repeated integration
- IdP must integrate with Authentication Source
- SP must integrate with Target Resources

# Web-based SSO (Simple Example)

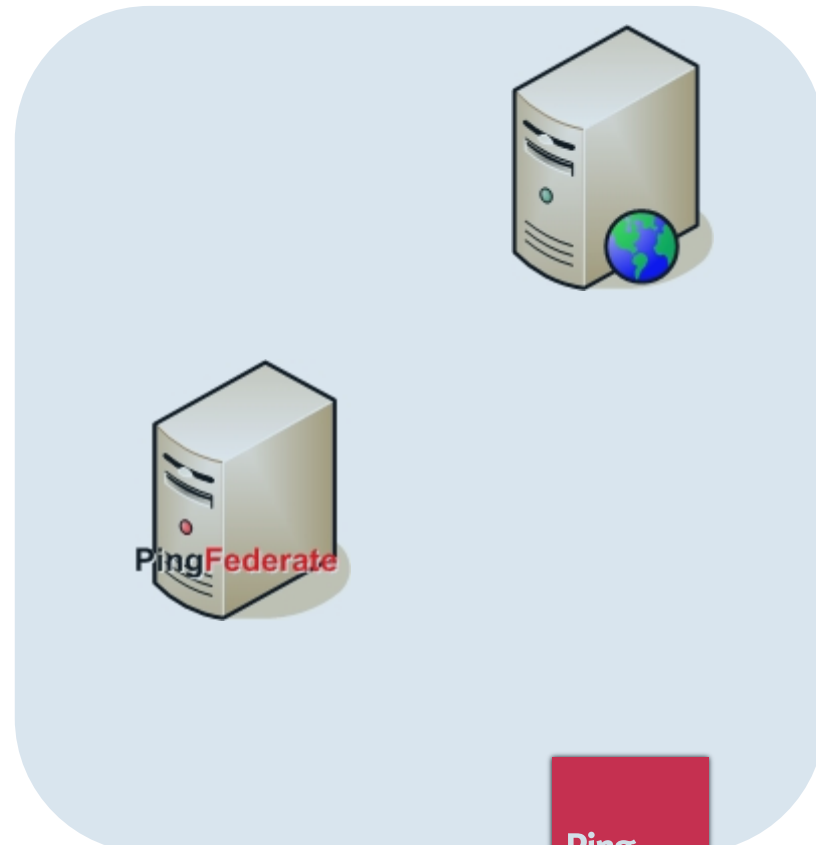
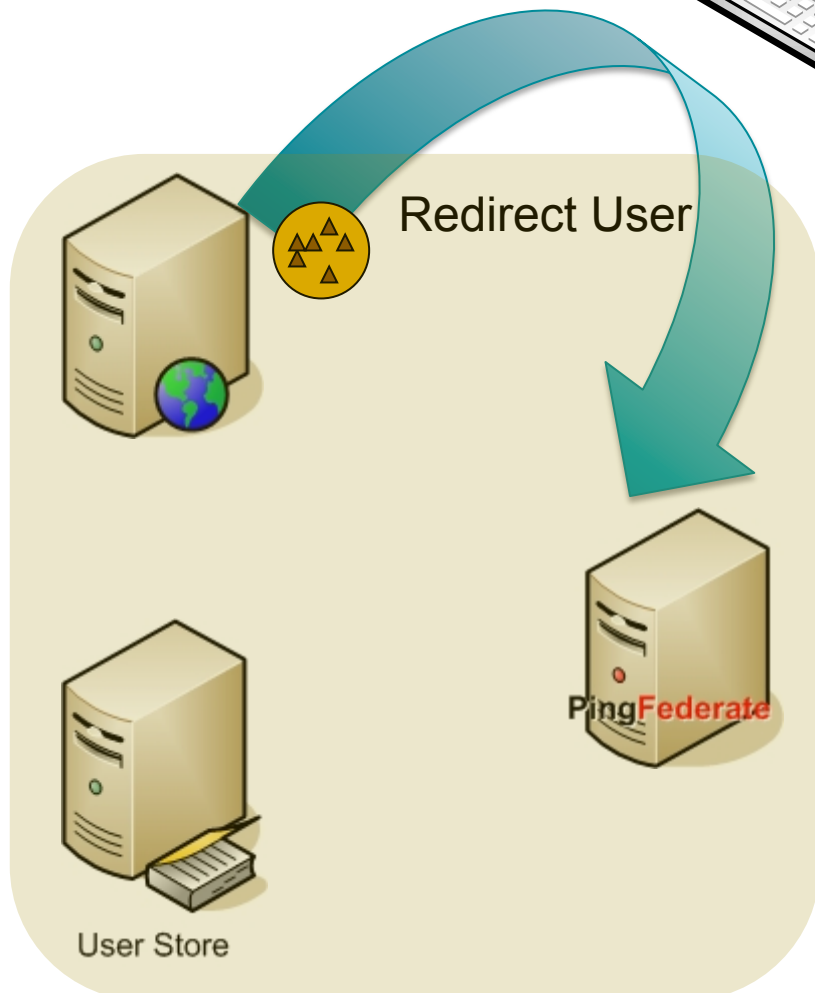
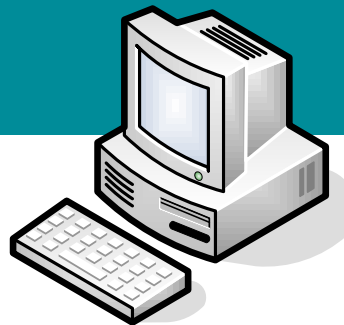


Access Web Portal

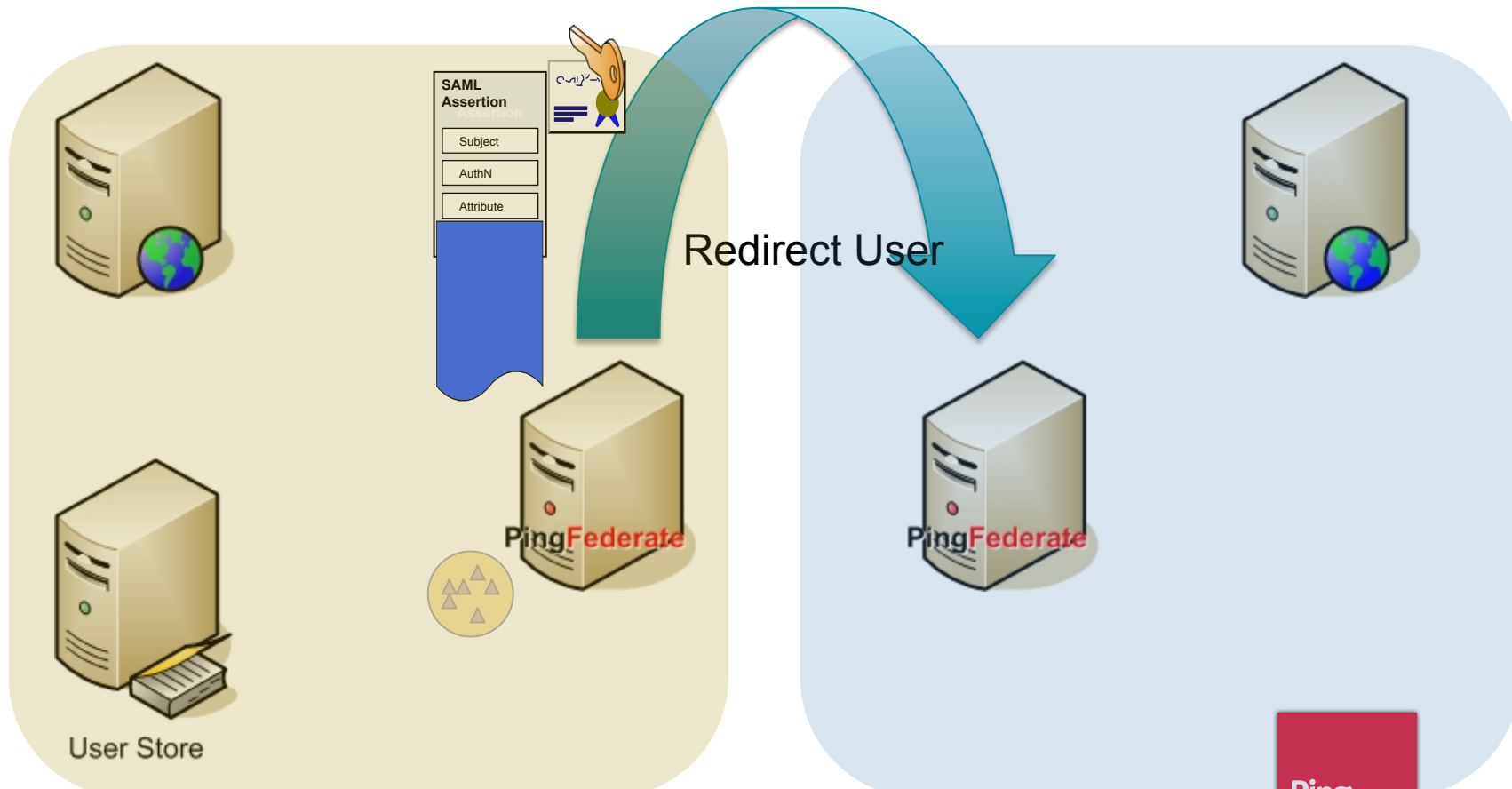
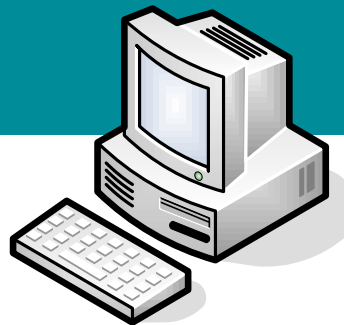
Identity Provider

Service  
Provider

# Web-based SSO (Simple Example)

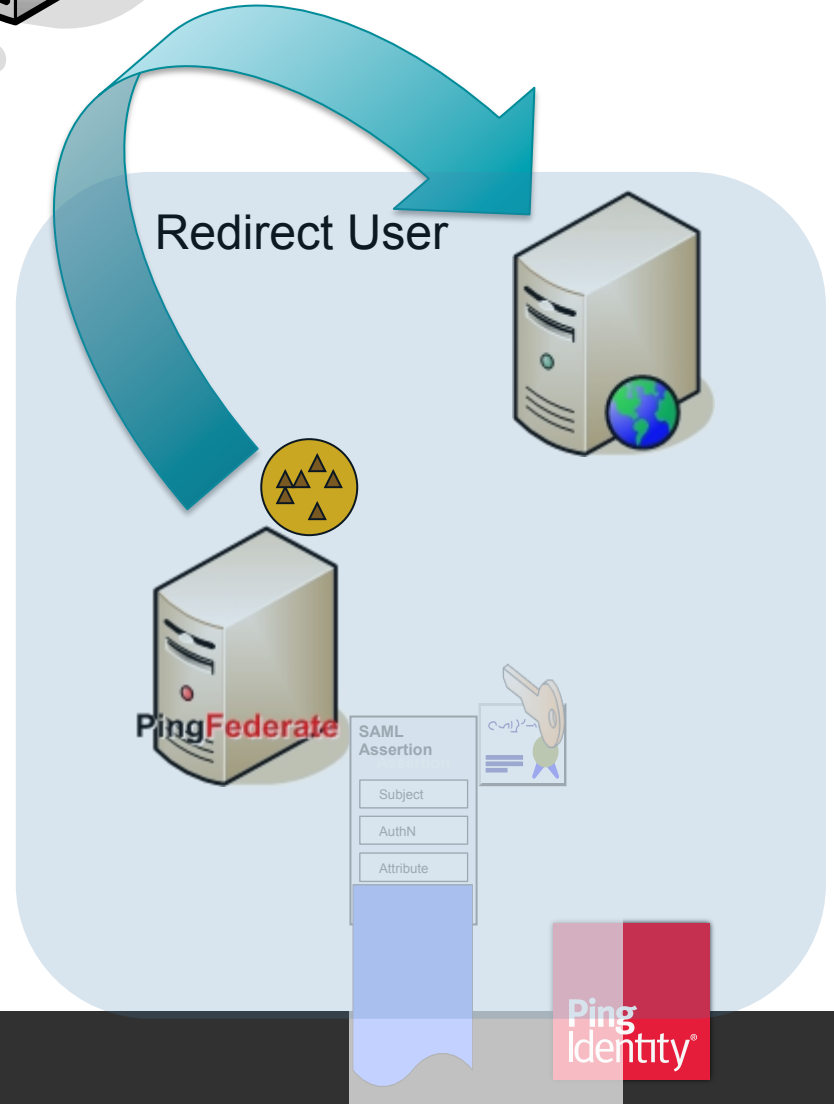
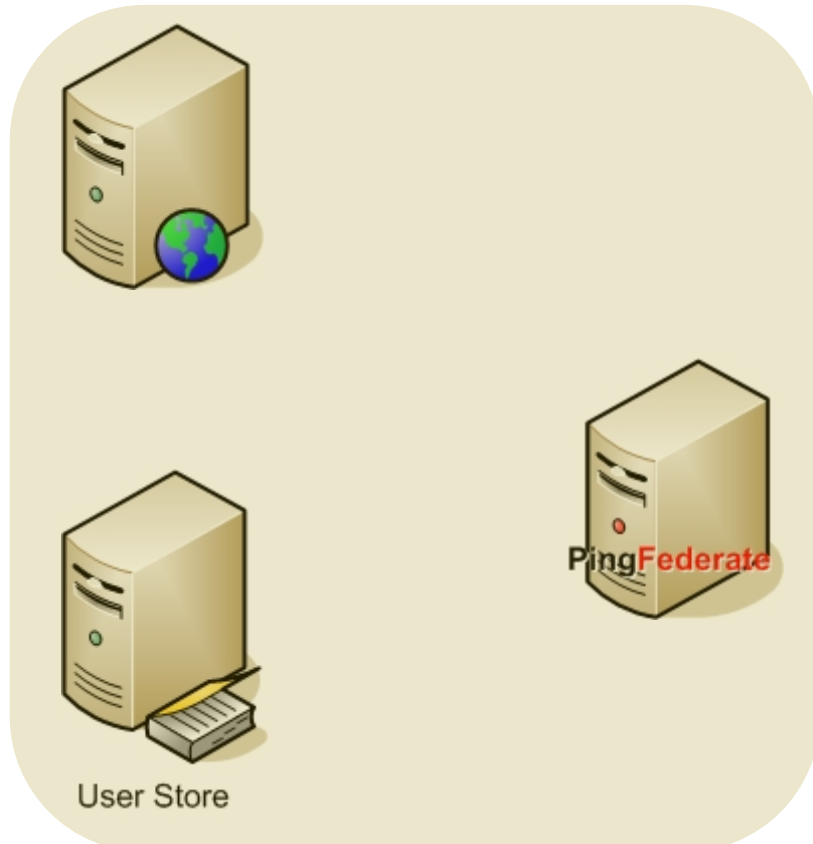
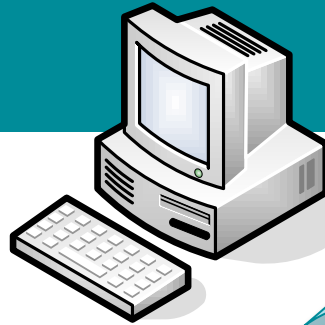


# Web-based SSO (Simple Example)

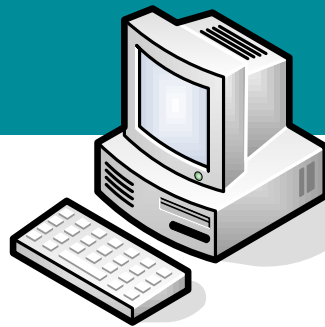




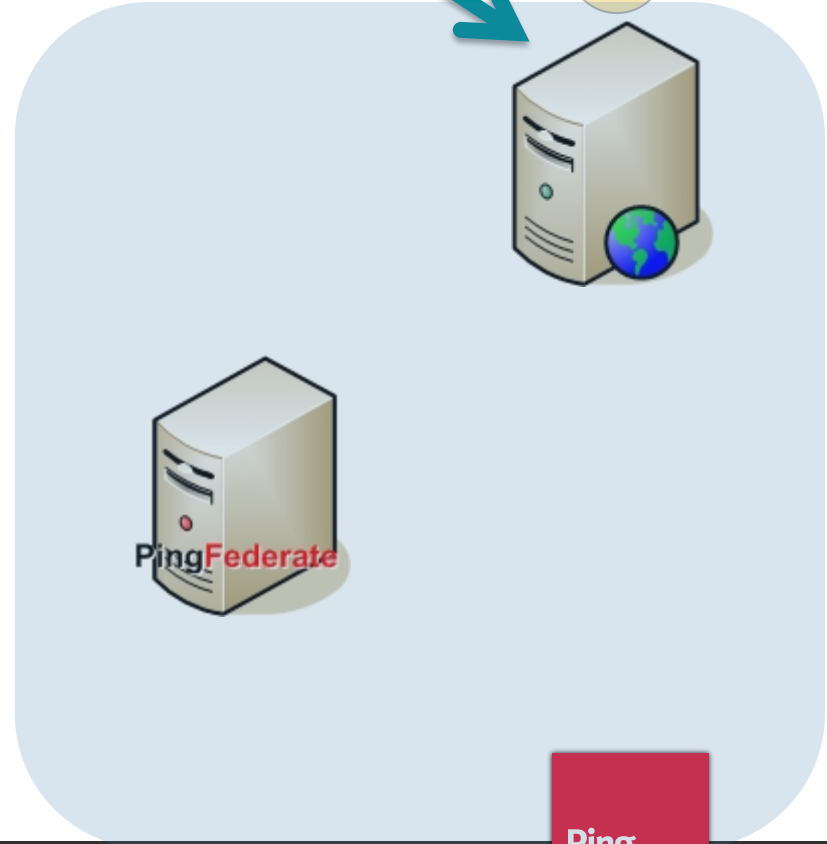
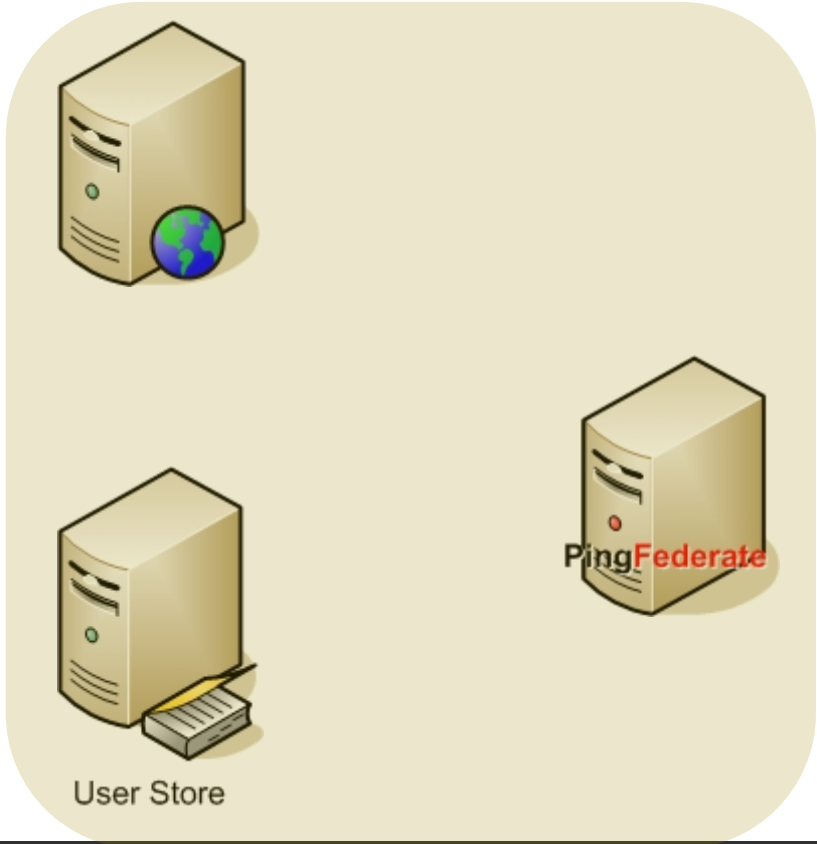
# Web-based SSO (Simple Example)



# Web-based SSO (Simple Example)



Direct Session



# Application Integration – Quick Example

```
Agent agent = new Agent("<PATH_TO_FILE>/agent-config.txt");

String username =
    (String)request.getSession().getAttribute("username");

Map<String, String> userInfo = new HashMap<String, String>();

userInfo.put(Agent.TOKEN_SUBJECT, username);

String returnUrl = "https://<PingFederate-DNS>" +
    request.getParameter("resume");
. . .
try {
    UrlHelper urlHelper = new UrlHelper(returnUrl);
    agent.writeToken(userInfo, response, urlHelper, false);
    returnUrl = (String)urlHelper.toString();
}
```

# Decision: SAML – Now what? How?

- Build In-house with Developer Toolkits?
  - Integration with all types of platforms (AuthN, portals, web servers)
  - Generating and Consuming “Tokens”
  - Support for multiple protocols and token types???
  - Multiple profiles, certificates
  - Ability to scale???
- Use a “Stack” Vendor?
  - Must implement full Identity and Access Management (IDM/IAM)
  - **Proprietary SDK for developers**
  - Cost (dollars and time) of consulting services to implement
  - Often requires a homogenous environment
- Are there any other options?

# But what about...

## Additional capabilities beyond consuming and generating tokens?

- Secure API Access internally or with partners; SOAP or REST
- Provisioning of users to cloud services
- Secure Mobile Access; support for Mobile Apps
- Accepting Social Identities; leveraging Facebook, Twitter, Google, etc.
- Integration with Strong Authentication
- Leveraging existing attribute sources; for authorization

## There are more protocols to consider than just SAML 2.0...

- SAML 1.X, WS-Federation, SCIM, WS-Trust, OpenID, OAuth 1.0a, OAuth WRAP, OAuth 2.0, OATH, XACML, OpenID Connect

# and then there are the Enterprise capabilities

- Integration with existing infrastructure
  - IdM systems, Authentication Systems, Portals, databases, commercial applications, application servers, web servers
  - Staying current with new releases
- Scalability and High Availability
  - Managing larger numbers of connections, clustering for failover, disaster recovery
- Meet Internal Security Requirements
  - Third party assessments, penetration analysis, secure implementation of the specifications
- Operational Processes
  - Logging, Monitoring, migration from dev to prod environments, support

# Not to mention...

## Customer, Partner, Supplier Requirements:

- Interoperability Testing and Troubleshooting
  - Validation against each specification?
  - Troubleshooting implementation of the spec with every partner?
  - Advanced logging for troubleshooting?
- Third party security audits
  - Was the specification implemented properly?
  - Were known security vulnerabilities addressed?

# What does it take to build your own?

- The Task List\*...

1. Document the project needs
2. Research
3. More research
4. Design the solution
5. Research
6. Redesign to meet needs (second pass)
7. Build the enterprise solution
8. Test in DEV
9. Fix issues and redeploy in DEV (repeat 7, 8, and 9 until good)
10. Move to QA and test (Developers learning to integrate into App)
11. Fix issues and redeploy in DEV and QA ( repeat 10 and 11 until good)
12. Move to UAT and test (Developers still learning to integrate)
13. Fix issues and redeploy in DEV, QA, and UAT ( repeat 12 and 13 until good)

\*Actual tasks executed by Ping Identity customer before choosing PingFederate

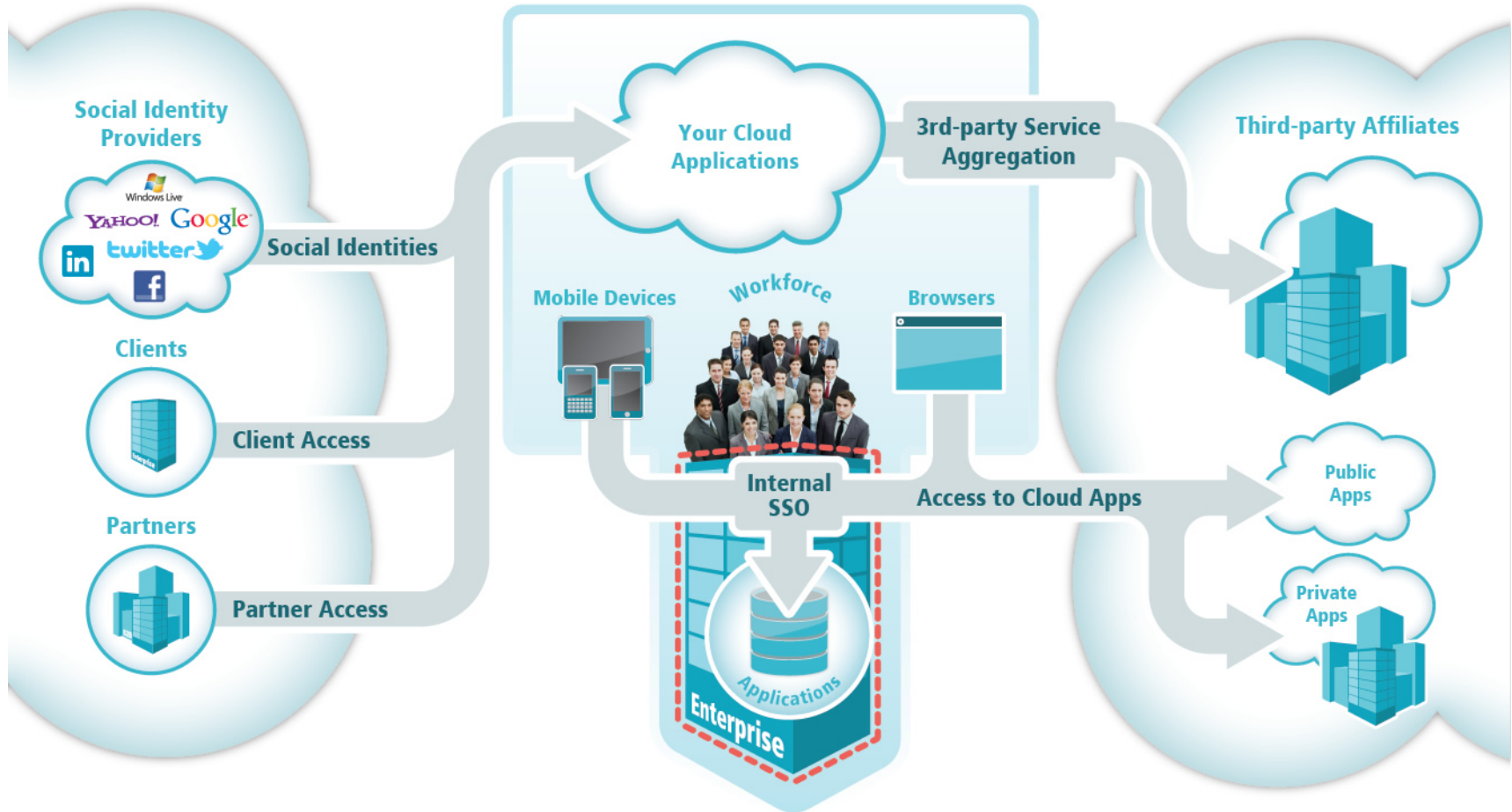


## 30 days later\* ...

- **Delivered on Step 8, Test in Dev**
- **Support for SAML 2.0 only**
- **Identity and attribute data from a JDBC source only**
- **Standard Connection took one week each to configure**
- **Non SAML 2.0 connections required custom development**

\*Actual results from Ping customer before choosing PingFederate

# Evolution of Federation, Part 2



# Secure the Cloud – Best Practices

- 1 **Separate identity from applications** – centralize IT control of identities and access
- 2 **Eliminate passwords** – don't sync, replicate or hide them
- 3 **Adhere to standards** – leverage secure and proven identity standards to maximize interoperability and scale
- 4 **Leverage existing identity infrastructure** – look for supported integrations and standards to avoid costly, fragile or high maintenance architectures
- 5 **Avoid purpose-built identity silos** – design a single identity architecture that supports all required use cases

# The PingIdentity Advantage



Private/Public/Hybrid Cloud

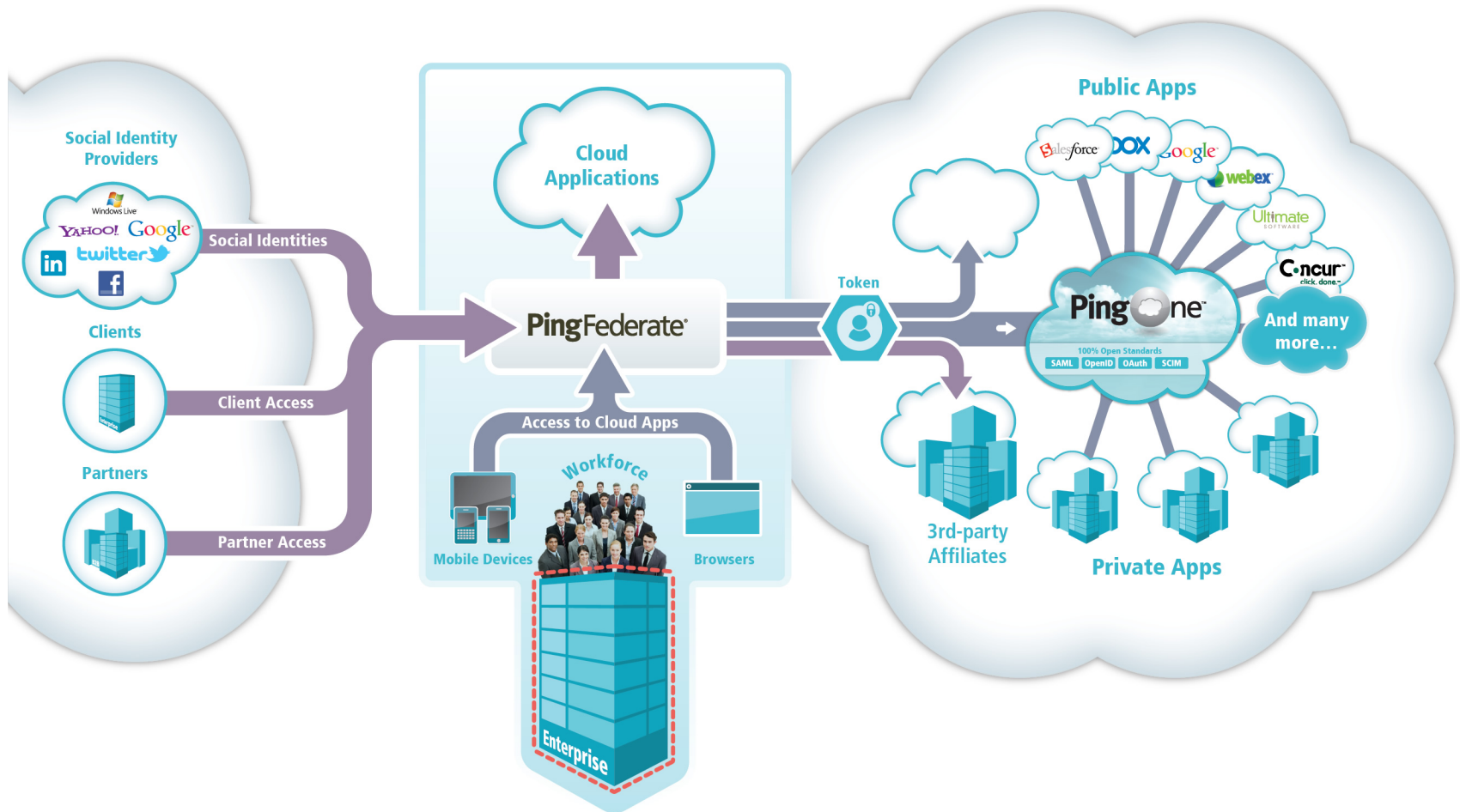


# PingIdentity Customers

825+ enterprises, government agencies and services providers worldwide trust Ping Identity – including 42+ of the Fortune 100.

Finance	Healthcare	Consumer	Manufacturing	Media
				

# Secure the Cloud. Free your Business: A Case Study



“1” stands for...

PingIdentity is the **ONE** company  
you can turn to for

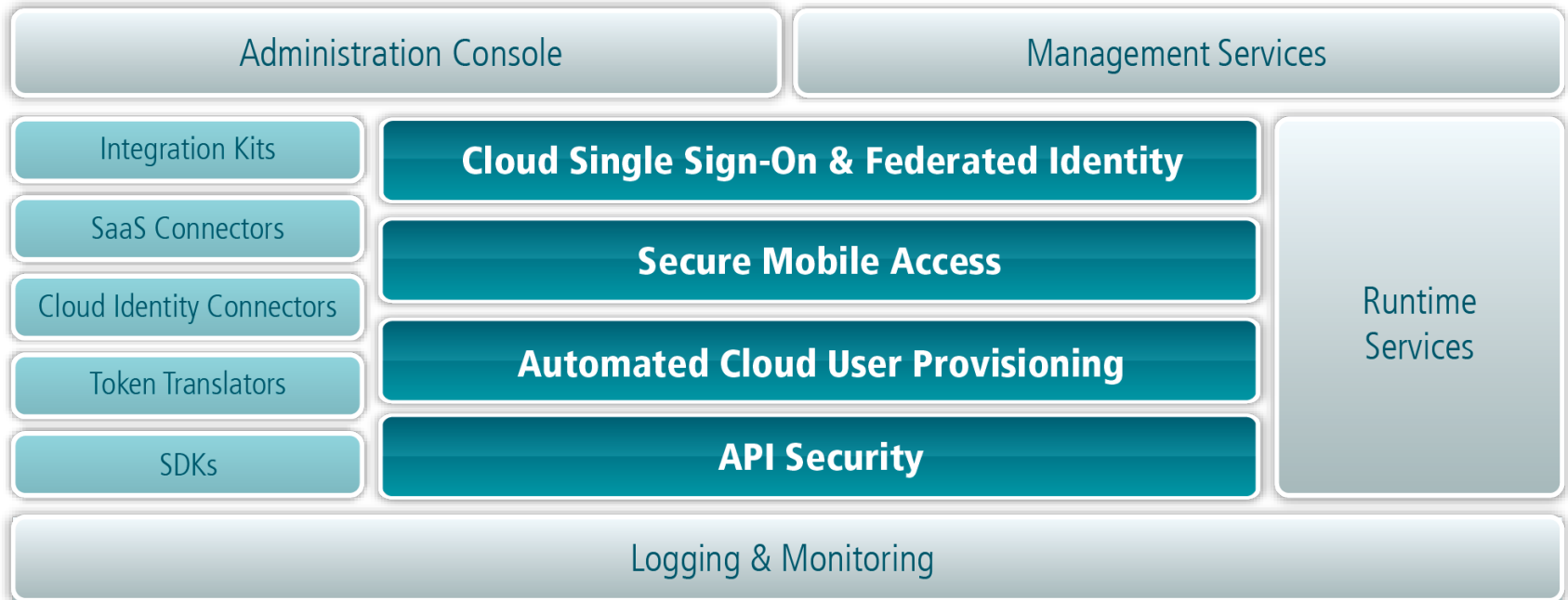
**SIMPLE**

**SECURE**

**PROVEN**

federation solutions!

# PingFederate Cloud Identity Management Software





# Beyond SAML – Examples for discussion

- **WS-Trust (Secure Token Service)**
- **oAuth (Open Authentication)**

Numbers that really matter...

**250**      **Dedicated Employees**

**99**      **% Customer Satisfaction**

**10**      **Years of Federation Focus  
and Developing Standards**

**1**      **PingOne.com**



# Questions and Answers



PingFederate®

 PingFederate®  
CloudDesktop



Ping  one™



The **Cloud Identity Security** Leader™

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