

Inter-Federation & GÉANT 3 eduGAIN

Reaching beyond national borders



SWITCH

Serving Swiss Universities

Thomas Lenggenhager

thomas.lenggenhager@switch.ch

Bern, 16. September 2009

Overview

- ① What's the Problem?
- ② GÉANT 3 eduGAIN
- ③ Scalable Metadata Exchange
- ④ Metadata Tagging
- ⑤ Summary

What's the Problem?

- The fact
 - More and more national Identity Federations based on SAML
- The problem
 - How to establish 'Schengen' for Identity Federations?
 - Borders still exist, but they are no longer barriers
- Two technical topics which should finally ease Inter-Federation
 - Scalable Metadata Exchange
 - Metadata Tagging

GÉANT 3 eduGAIN

- In GÉANT 2 eduGAIN was a pilot for inter-federation
 - Starting point was: Federations use various protocols
 - In the mean time, SAML 2 as standard accepted
 - No bridging elements needed anymore to translate protocols
 - SWITCH participated with hosts from the AAI Test Federation
- In GÉANT 3 eduGAIN will become a service
 - Planned to become operational in summer 2010
 - First only a pan-european WebSSO service
 - Mainly policies and technical details need to be solved
- *GÉANT 2: 2006 - 2009*
- *GÉANT 3: 2009 - 2012*

Credits

- All the following is primarily based on the work and feedback of
 - Chad La Joie, SWITCH & Internet2
 - Ian A. Young, SDSS
 - Leif Johansson, Stockholm University
 - Scott Cantor, The Ohio State University & Internet2
 - & many more from GÉANT2 JRA5 and elsewhere
- Its all work in progress...

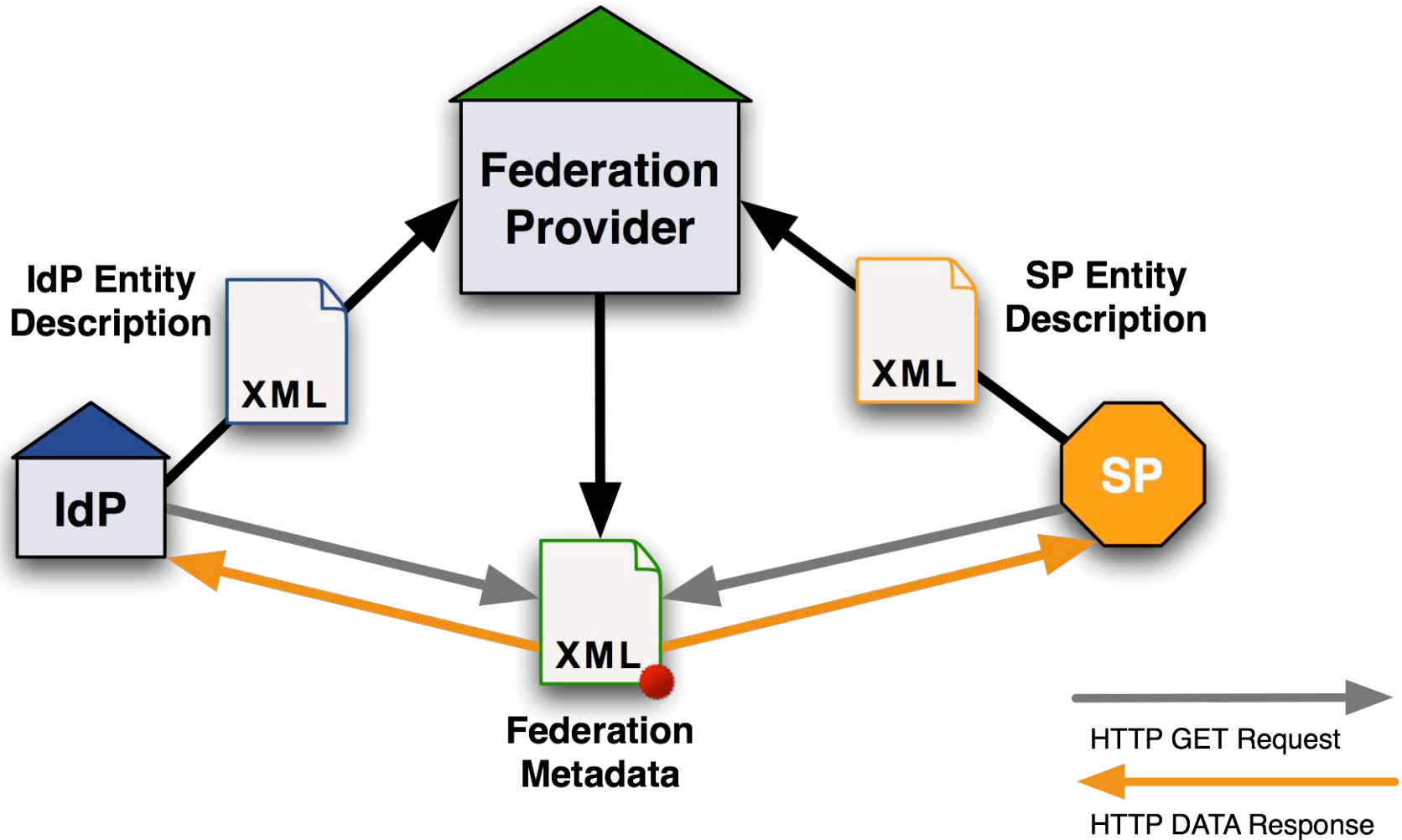
Scalable Metadata Exchange

- Federations grow \Rightarrow Metadata files grow
- Inter-Federation \Rightarrow Single Metadata file unmanageable
- Direct SAML2 based end-to-end communication should be maintained
- Idea: Each entity needs just the set of metadata of its communication partners

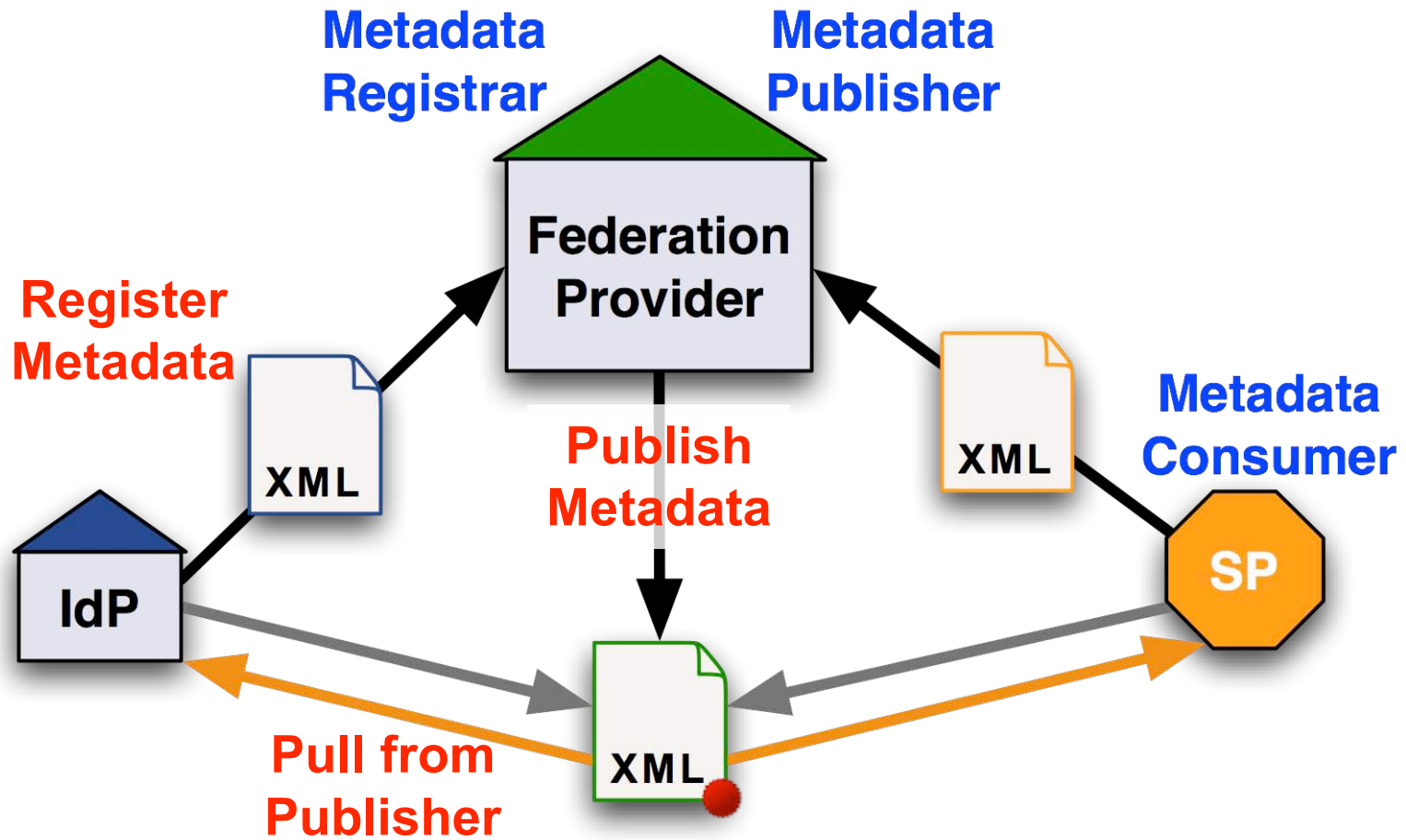
See also: Interfederation and Metadata Exchange: Concepts and Methods

http://www.iay.org.uk/blog/2009/05/concepts_and_me.html

Federation Metadata today



Federation Metadata today (2)



What is the role of Federations?

- A Federation offers a set of services
 - Legal and/or policy framework
 - ⇒ Supports trust
 - Technical recommendations or standards to deploy
 - ⇒ Eases interoperability
 - **Metadata management**
 - Provide tools & support

- A Federation provides **some scalability**
 - for m IdPs and n SPs
 - only $m+n$ relationships with the Federation Provider
 - instead of up to $m*n$ direct relationships

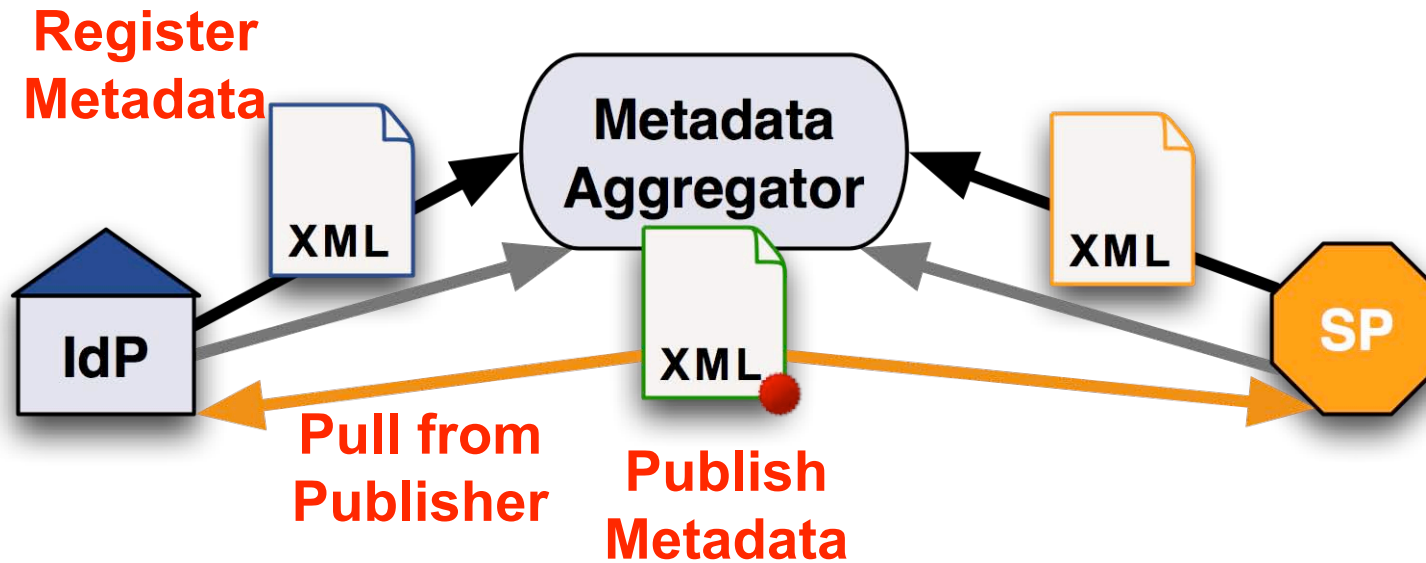
Federations are Trust Brokers

- Distinguish two kinds of trust
- **Technical Trust**
 - Trustworthy entity metadata
 - ⇒ Assures secure communication between the entities
- **Behavioural Trust**
 - Requires proper technical trust as basis
 - Comprises what is settled by contract or policy
 - e.g. quality of Identity Management
 - Correctness of attribute values asserted

Crossing the Federation Borders

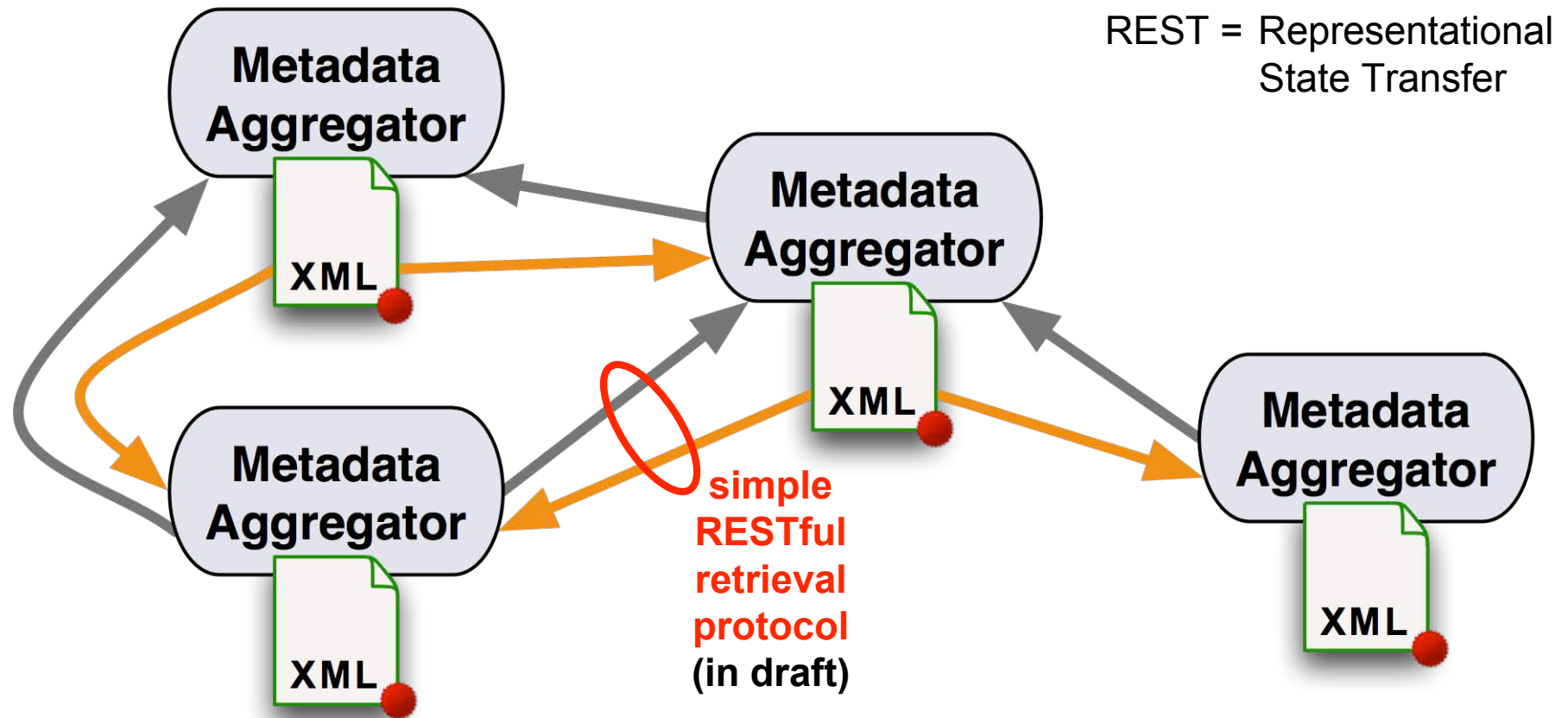
- Technical Trust for Inter-Federation
 - Introduce a 'Metadata Layer' for trustworthy access to entity metadata
- Metadata Aggregator
 - aggregates metadata from metadata publishers
 - *Process to be documented in an Aggregation Practice Statement*
 - optionally accepts entity registrations
 - *Process to be documented in a Registration Practice Statement*
 - publishes metadata for consumers
- Entities
 - register their own metadata with a Metadata Aggregator
 - consume their metadata entity collection from a Metadata Aggregator

Metadata Aggregation



A Federation Provider is a Metadata Aggregator

Metadata Layer



- Scalability through a mesh of Metadata Aggregators
- Entities to choose their preferred Metadata Publisher, matching their needs

Components of an Aggregator

- Metadata Registrar
 - Register metadata from client entities
- Metadata Subscription
 - Fetch metadata from other aggregators
- Transform metadata
 - Filter entities on suitable criteria
- Merge metadata
- Publish metadata
 - universally
 - 'Locally' registered metadata which want to inter-federate
 - to client entities and selected aggregators
 - Specific entity-collections - filtered sets of entities

Metadata Tagging

- Why to tag entities in metadata?
 - Describe the entity in a way suitable for **filtering**
 - Third party **asserts** that an entity meets some **qualification**
- Tags in use by the UK federation
- Use XML extension mechanism for not breaking metadata interoperability
 - Scott Cantor submitted a proposal for introducing **Entity Attributes** suitable as tags for entities in metadata
 - For all details see the spec at OASIS, currently Committee Specification 01: SAML V2.0 Metadata Extension for Entity Attributes Version 1.0

<http://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/Post2.0/sstc-metadata-attr.html>

EntityAttributes: What is it?

- The `<mdattr:EntityAttributes>` element is a **wrapper** for one or more `<saml:Attribute>` or `<saml:Assertion>` elements.
 - Assertions MUST conform to the assertion profile and will contain only attribute statements.
 - Assertion profile:
The value of the `<saml:NameID>` MUST correspond to the `entityID` of the enclosing `<md:EntityDescriptor>` element. (...)
 - Relying parties MUST process assertions in accordance with the standard processing rules in [SAML2Core].
- If the `EntityAttributes` element is used within the `<md:Extensions>` element of an `<md:EntityDescriptor>` element, then it binds the enclosed SAML attributes (or the attributes within the enclosed assertions) to the enclosing entity. (...)

Tagging Entities with Entity Attributes

- To become useful, appropriate attributes for describing entities have to be defined
 - A job for the federations and the bodies coordinating inter-federation
- Assertion for an entity by a third party
 - An example:
 - Organisation X asserts with a signed assertion in an Entity Attribute that entity Y was successfully audited according to a defined policy.
 - Asserting parties have to define a policy based on which it decides whether an entity is entitled for this assertion.
 - The reputation of such an assertion will decide on its usefulness.
 - Is metadata filtered using this criteria accepted by entities?

Summary

- Scalable Technical Trust can be achieved by Aggregators
 - Metadata Aggregators form the Metadata Layer, enabling scalable metadata exchange
- Scalable Behavioural Trust can be supported by defining policies which gain wide acceptance
 - Express adherence to a certain policy with an asserted tag
 - Metadata Tagging allows effective entity filtering
- Now we have to trial it and work on the details!