

## Federated Identity Management

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# Overview

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- ◆ Basics
- ◆ Why participate?
- ◆ Traditional vs federated identity management
- ◆ Fundamental components
- ◆ Road map

# Identity Management

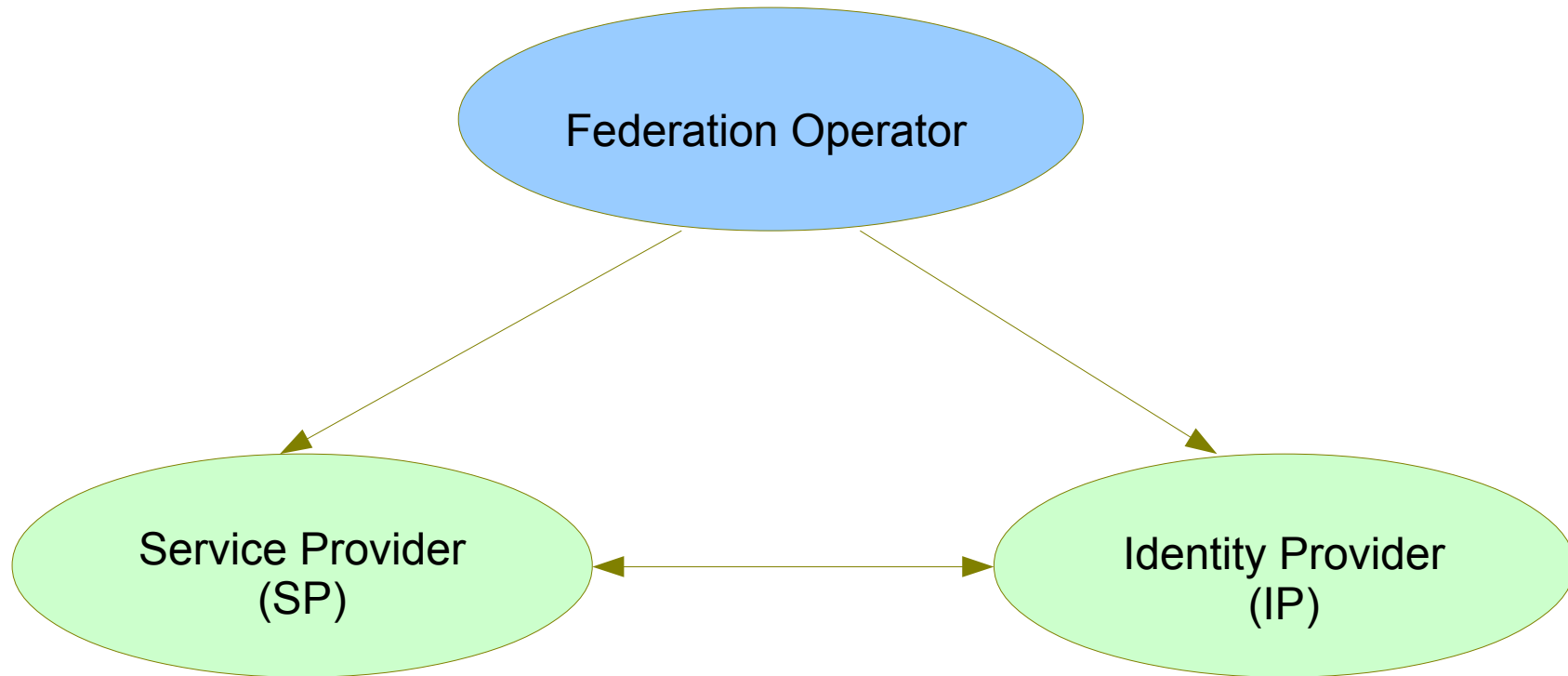
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- Definitions
  - Identity Management
    - *The lifecycle of an identity*
  - Identity
    - *Name or label of a noun*
    - *May have associated attributes*
    - *Identity of somebody*
  - Authentication
    - *Verification of identity owner*
  - Authorization
    - *Capability assigned to identity*

# Federated Identity Management

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- Federated Identity Management



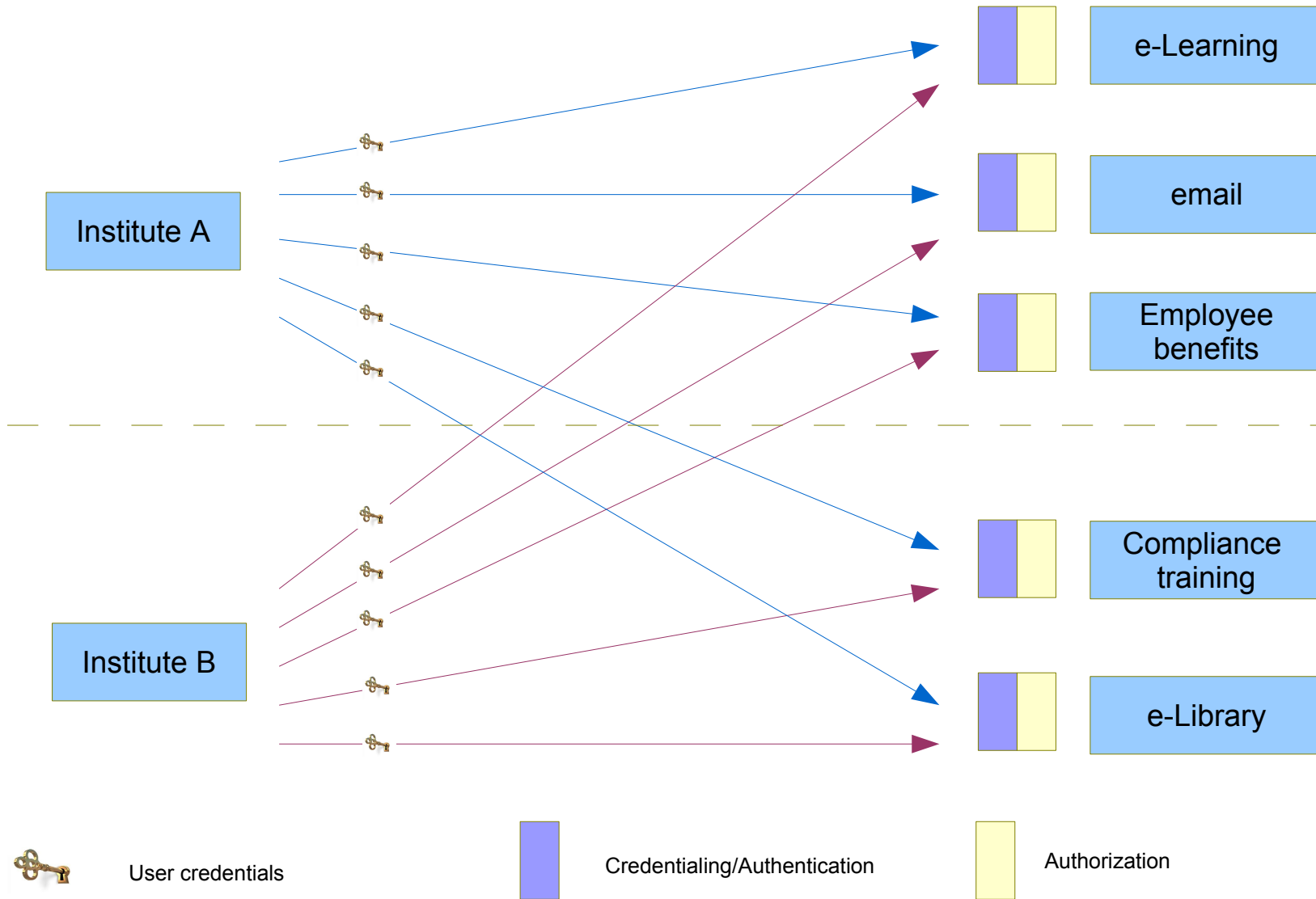
Automation of Trust

# Federated Identity Management

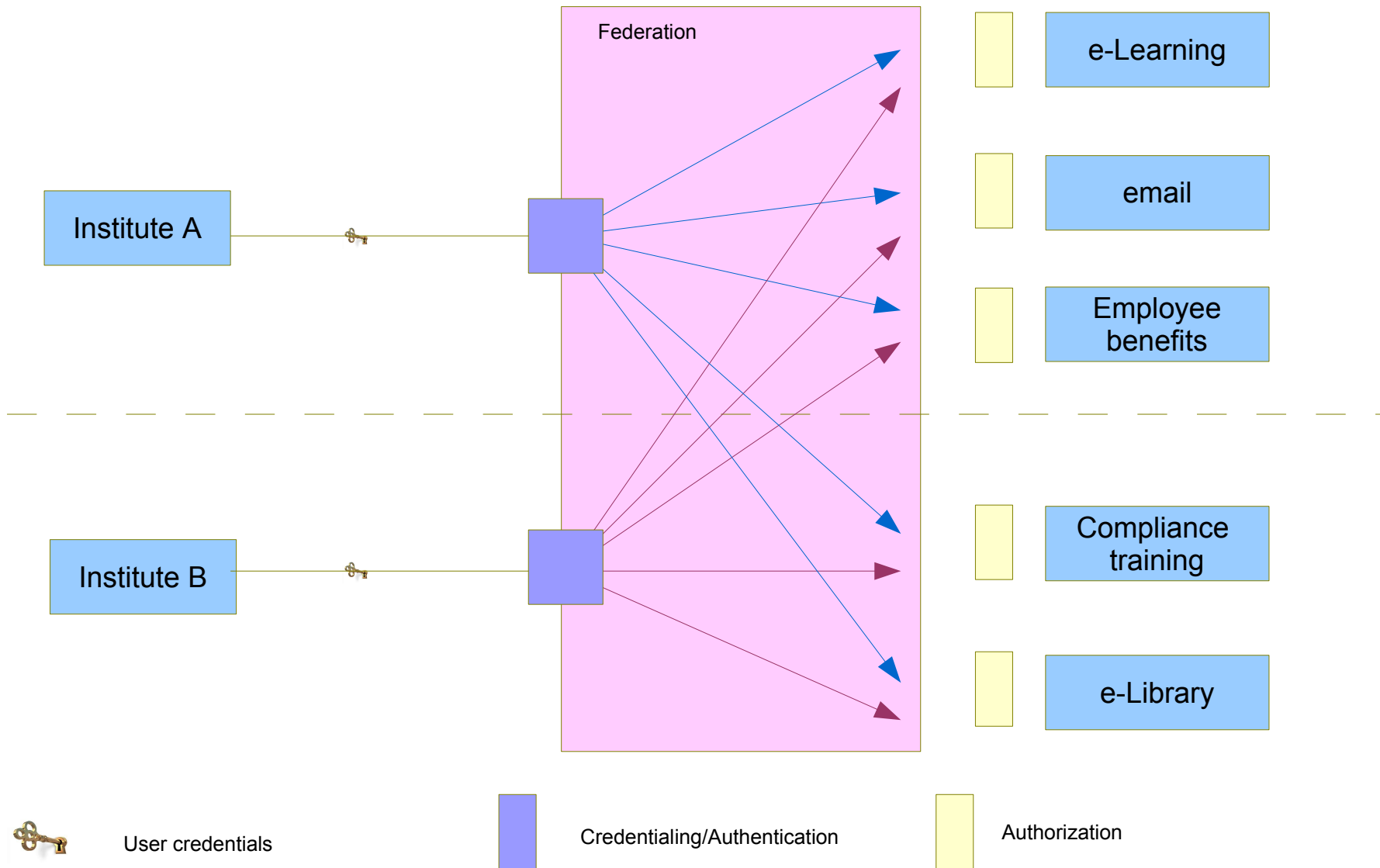
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- Why do institutions participate?
  - Scalable
    - *Scalable to millions*
  - Secure
    - *All transaction in-fact encrypted*
    - *Personal information will be well protected*
  - Interoperable
    - *Facility available one institute can be easily make available to many*

# Traditional Identity Management



# Federated Concept



# Federated Identity Management

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- Fundamental Components
  - Technology
    - *Known and available*
  - Policy
    - *Complicated and evolving*
- *Examples*
  - *InCommon*
    - *Privacy based*
    - *In Internet-2*
  - *UT Identity Management Federation*
    - *Business based*



# Road Map for Getting Started

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- What does it take to create a federation?
  - Technology Level – Not much
    - LDAP, eduPerson, SAML, etc
  - Policy Level
    - *Is the most work*
    - *Some uncharted territory*
  - Vision
    - All students, faculty, and staff in the federation and its affiliates are able to access both local and remote resources using their local credentials and attributes, through a seamless technology infrastructure.
  - Governance
    - Membership from institutions/organizations involved and sponsoring organization board (Eg. InCommon)
  - Plan
  - Resources