

# Authentication

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## Outline

- Authentication defined
- Authentication techniques  
in client-server systems
- Privacy concerns

# Authentication defined

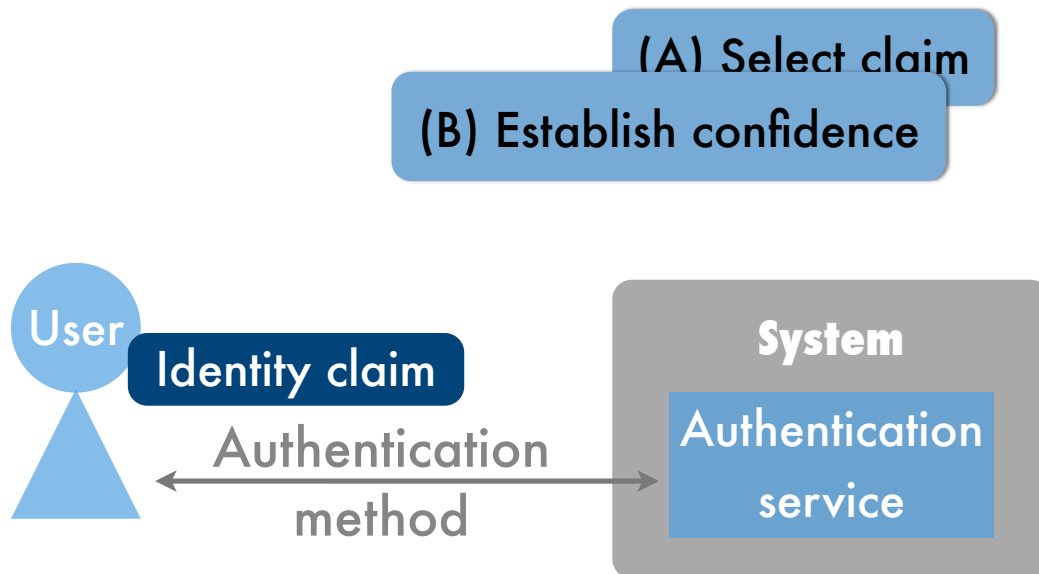
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## General definition

Authentication is the process of establishing confidence in the truth of some claim

- Examples of claims are:
  - “This individual’s name is ‘Matthew Gast’ “
  - “This person is less than 6 feet tall”

# Authentication illustrated



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## Level of confidence

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- Authentication can only provide a **level of confidence** in a claim
- contrary to popular belief, authentication does *not prove* that a particular individual is who she claims to be

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# Authentication parties

- Authentication systems involve parties who play three roles:
  - **issuer** generates credentials (e.g. driver's licenses)
  - **presenter** presents credentials
  - **verifier** determines the veracity of the credentials
- The issuer and verifier roles are often combined

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# Example

- **Issuer:** the police issues passports to individuals in Norway
- **Presenter:** individual holding a passport
- **Verifier:** immigration agent

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# Initial authentication

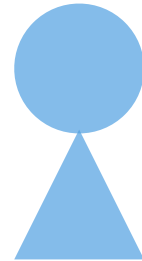
- The issuer often uses a separate system to perform an initial authentication of new credential holders
- a department of motor vehicles relies on birth certificates or passports

## Types of authentication

The following three types of authentication illustrate that authentication is not a simple concept

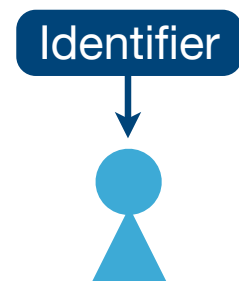
# Individual defined

- An **individual** denotes not only a human, but also nonhuman subjects such as organizations, identified computers, and other entities



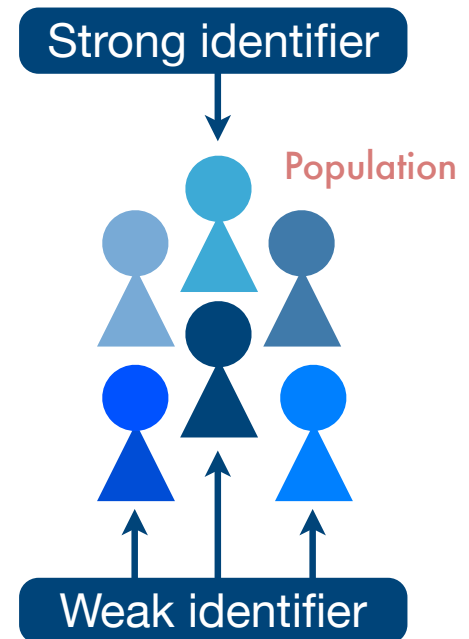
# Identifier defined

- An **identifier** points to an individual. Examples are
  - (personal) name
  - serial number
  - Social Security Number (SSN)



# Strong and weak identifiers

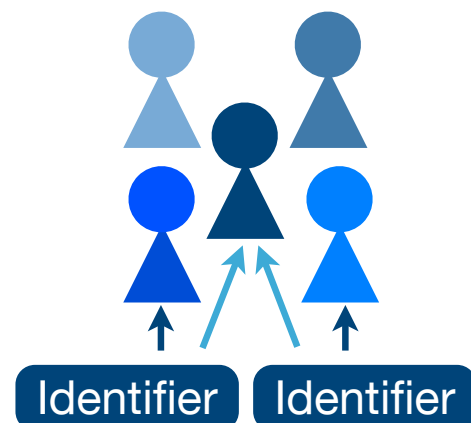
- An identifier is **strong** if it allows a unique mapping to a specific individual in a population
- The identifier is **weak** if it can be correctly applied to more than one individual in a population



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# More on weak identifiers

- A combination of weak identifiers can together identify a specific individual
- combination may be viewed as single strong identifier



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# Individual authentication

Individual authentication is the process of establishing an understood level of confidence that an identifier refers to a specific individual



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# Usage

- Individual authentication is needed when a user
  - is to be hold *accountable* for his actions, or
  - when individuals have *different authorization*

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# Identity defined



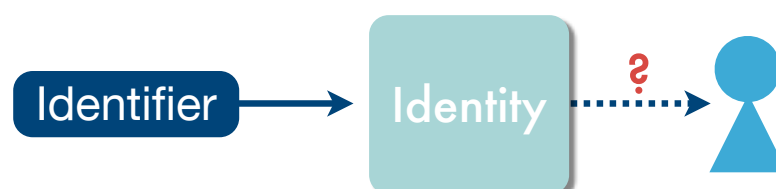
An **identity** is a set of information associated with a specific individual

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# Identity authentication

**Identity authentication** is the process of establishing an understood level of confidence that an identifier refers to an identity

- The authenticated identity may or may not be linkable to an individual



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# Example

- An example is the verification of a password (identifier) associated with a Hotmail account (part of identity)
- It may not be possible to link the account to any specific individual

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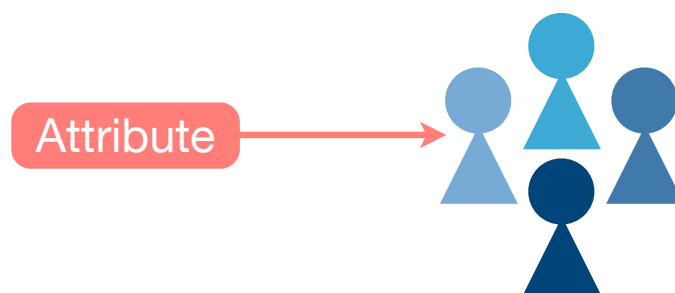
# Attribute

- An **attribute** is a property associated with an individual. Examples are
  - height
  - eye color
  - DNA profile
  - bus card is valid
  - entitlement to drive

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# Attribute authentication

Attribute authentication is the process of establishing an understood level of confidence that an attribute refers to a specific individual



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# Different from authorization

- **Authorization** is the process of deciding what an individual ought to be allowed to do
- Authentication establishes what an individual “is”, authorization determines what an individual “is allowed” to do
- observe that authorization depends on authentication

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# Different from identification

- The processes of authentication and identification are related, but not equal
- **Identification** is the process of using observed attributes of an individual to infer who the individual is
- Authentication on the other hand verifies the linkage between an identifier and the individual

## Client-server authentication

# Two-way authentication

- When an individual accesses a service via his or her client device the client is the “presenter” and the server is the “verifier”
- To obtain a high level of security, the server must also authenticate itself to the client
  - in this case the server is the “presenter”

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# Authenticating to authorize

- A client-server system may authorize individuals
  1. Individual submits request to access system resource
  2. Authorization is carried out by asking an authority, or policy decision point, for an authorization decision
  3. Individual is only allowed to access resource if the policy decision point grants the request

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# Accountability (1)

- A client-server system may authenticate individuals to hold them *accountable* for their actions
- individuals' actions are usually stored in a log that can be search during an investigation
- Since inappropriate behavior must be tied to a *single* individual, personal identification is *eventually* necessary

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# Accountability (2)

- **Example:**
  - a fingerprint or a DNA sample can be used to establish after-the-fact accountability
  - note than neither of these two types of evidence names the individual, but both provide means to verify the person's identity

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# Accountability (3)

- If the the identifier associated with an individual is weak, then it may be possible for a user of a system to successfully dispute the validity of the log by claiming that somebody else fooled the authentication system using the same identifier

# Authentication techniques

- Three classes of authentication techniques
  1. “something you know”
  2. “something you have”
  3. “something you are”
- Possible to combine techniques from different classes to obtain **multi-factor authentication**

# 1. Something you know

- One-way authentication with static passwords
- *Advantages* of password-based authentication:
  - cheap to implement
  - low training costs
- *Disadvantages*:
  - help-desk support for users who forget passwords
  - password-reuse in multiple systems

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## Possible attacks

- Brute-force attacks
- Dictionary attacks
- Shoulder-surfing attacks
- Social engineering attacks
- Interception when password is transmitted in clear text
- One-way authentication allows for man-in-the-middle attacks

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## 2. Something you have

- Authentication based on possession of (physical) token that is hard to forge or alter
- driver's licenses make use of holograms as a deterrent to forgery
- magnetic-stripe card
- web cookie (needed because HTTP is stateless)
- smart cards
- USB storage tokens 33

## Possible attacks

- Steal token, e.g., credit card or cookie containing "secret"
- Trojan horse on client steals authentication information
- Denial-of-service attack simulating a large number of clients that transmit the wrong PIN to the server

## 3. Something you are

- Class of technologies utilizing biometrics to authenticate individuals
  - fingerprint recognition
  - voice analysis
  - iris scanning
  - facial image analysis
  - handwriting dynamics

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## Biometric authentication (1)

- Biometric authentication, unlike the other authentication techniques, does not rely on secrets
  - register and match unique physical or behavioral characteristics of individuals
  - never exact because of "noise" in measurement process
- Offers only one-way authentication

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# Biometric authentication (2)

- Technologies are prone to produce
  - **false negative**—individual is erroneously rejected
  - **false positive**—security failure allowing unauthorized access
- Trade-off between these two types of errors can be adjusted by changing threshold values used during the measurement process

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# Multi-factor authentication KJhole.com

- Multi-factor authentication is often obtained by using techniques from two different classes
  - an example is a hardware token (something you have) activated by entering a PIN (something you know)
- **Remark.** The lectures on Internet banks showed that two-factor authentication does not always result in an acceptable level of security

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# Centralized vs decentralized

- Some authentication techniques need an infrastructure while others do not
- No infrastructure:
  - static passwords and Secure Shell (SSH)
- Infrastructure:
  - PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) and Kerberos with a KDC (Key Distribution Center)

Privacy concerns

# Privacy defined

Privacy is the right of an individual to decide for himself when and on what terms his identity information should be revealed

# Privacy discussion

- Authentication by name, e.g. using a unique log-in name, enables *identity-based audit logs* and makes it possible to revoke access privileges and punish individuals
- Individual authentication with national unique identifiers makes it possible to determine who did what, where, and how

# Examples of tracking

1. Mobile phone networks authenticate mobile phones rather than handset users
  - however, databases are used to map from a handset identifier to the name of the individual paying the phone bill
2. Credit card transactions are information-rich:
  - a record is created that contains identifiers of both parties and the details of the transaction

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# Privacy concerns (1)

- I. **Covert identification** Some authentication systems make it possible to identify an individual without the individual's consent or even knowledge
- II. **Excessive use of authentication technology**  
The public's desire for security has led to a rapid increase in installed security systems. Some of these systems can be used to authenticate people and collect personal information

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# Privacy concerns (2)

## III. Excessive aggregation of personal information

The use of a single identifier (such as SSNs) or a small number of identifiers makes it possible to collect information about an individual from many repositories

- the introduction of a single national authentication system (using strong identifiers) may greatly reduce privacy

# Privacy concerns (3)

IV. **Chilling effects** Individual authentication introduces the possibility of strong social control

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- **Important remark:** it is clearly very important to consider privacy issues when designing an authentication system

# Source

- National Research Council, *Who Goes There? Authentication Through the Lens of Privacy*. National Academies Press, 2003