

Beyond AARC

EnCo global engagement activities and the AARC-community.org

David Groep

EnCo *eScience Global Engagement*

Nikhef, PDP

Nik|hef

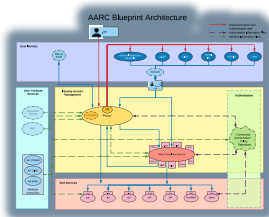
EUGridPMA46, EnCo, EOSCH-ISM, AARC

20-22 May, 2019

The AARC 'legacy' – the AARC community

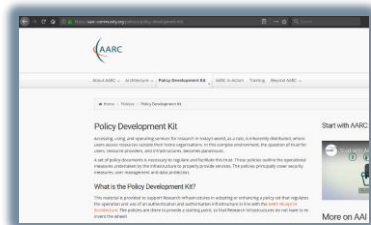
Architecture

- Blueprint BPA and the Proxy guidelines
- Application Integration
- AEGIS and a lively FIM4R



Alignment with & between range of policy development groups dedicated to interoperation

- WISE-community
- IGTF
- REFEDS
- FIM4R
- GN4 EnCo eSGE
- EOSCH-ISM



WISE-community

IGTF

REFEDS

FIM4R

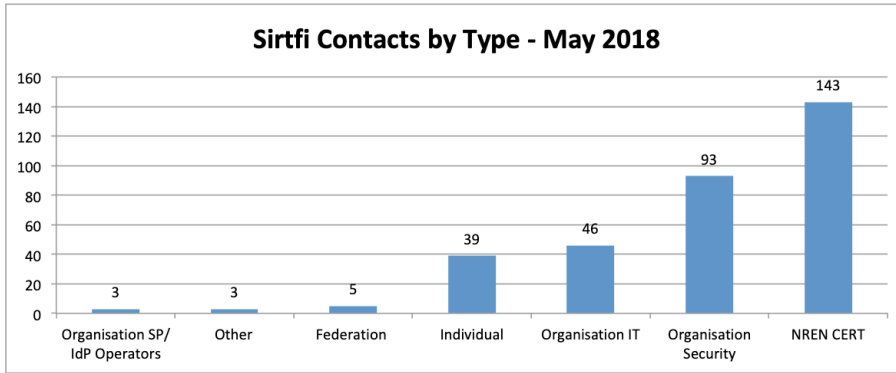
AEGIS

Collaboration EOSCH-GN4

national, domain and community groups

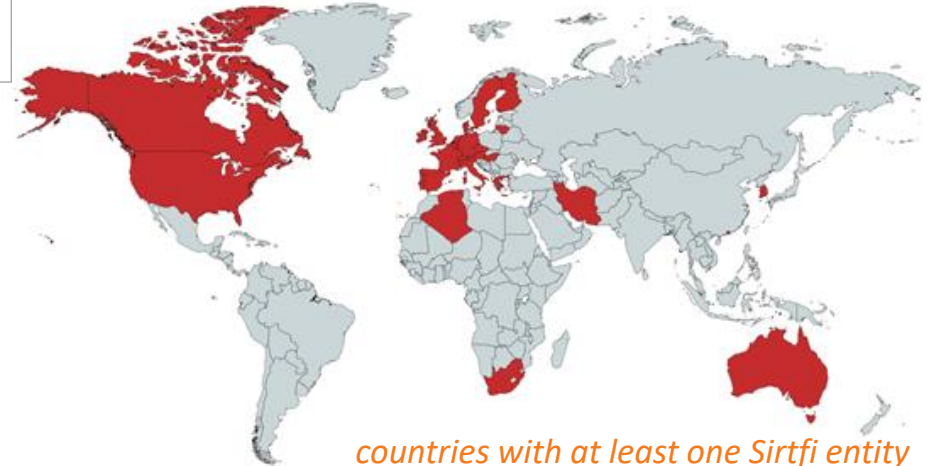
- *Sirtfi & the Registry*
- *Communications Challenges*
- *Attribute Authority operations*
- *SCI evolution and its assessment to support trust*
- *Acceptable Use Policy*
- *Assurance profiles: adoption & suitability in high-risk cases*
- *Policy Development Kit evolution*
- *Data Protection guidance for global research collaboration*

Sirtfi is there today – 561 parties (406 IdPs) joined, in 28 federations



Incident Response

- Assure confidentiality of information exchanged
- Identify trusted contacts
- Guarantee a response during collaboration



countries with at least one Sirtfi entity

IAM Online Europe

IAM Online Europe webinars are brought to you by

<https://refeds.org/SIRTFI> REFEDS > SIRTFI



[iamonlineEU 001 Sirtfi](#)

IamOnline
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Benefits

Why should I join? What are the Benefits?



Sirtfi v 1.0

View the Sirtfi Framework



FAQs

Need help?

Sirtfi 'encouragement'

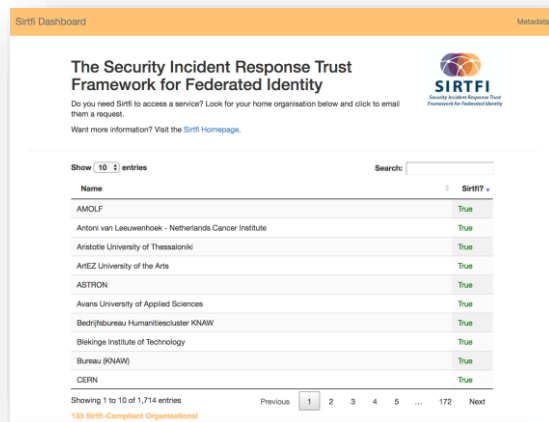
- the tool certainly raises attention 😊
- lack-of-Sirtfi (and R&S) is non-trivial to diagnose – other causes may interfere

Sirtfi+ registry

- enabling more entities to express Sirtfi
- allow sharing of implicit trust between communities?
- tool requirements (lead by Laura et al.)

Incident Response procedures for R&E Fed

- AARC-I051 white paper guidance (based on challenges)
- Good resource: SANS Incident Handlers Handbook
 - Refer to SANS incident handling notes for a check on how our proposed preparations stack up against the SANS recommendation.
 - What should be added?
 - What should be removed?
 - What should be altered? Make comments/edits in the doc.
- handbook approach to the IR in R&E Feds



The screenshot shows the Sirtfi Dashboard with the title "The Security Incident Response Trust Framework for Federated Identity". It includes a search bar and a table of organizations. The table has columns for "Name" and "Sirtfi".

Name	Sirtfi
AMOLF	True
Antoni van Leeuwenhoek - Netherlands Cancer Institute	True
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	True
ARTEZ University of the Arts	True
ASTRON	True
Avans University of Applied Sciences	True
Bedrijfsbureau Humaniteitscluster KNAW	True
Blekinge Institute of Technology	True
Bureau (KNAW)	True
CERN	True

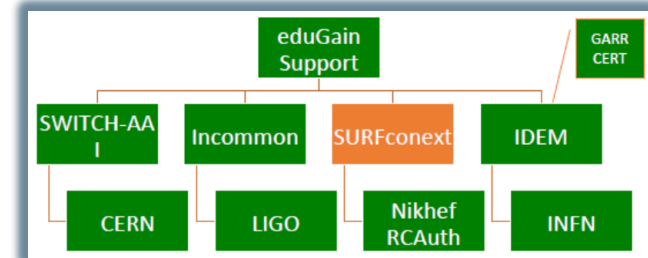
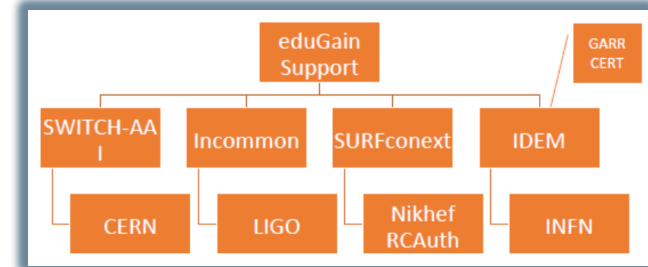
Showing 1 to 10 of 1,714 entries

133 Sirtfi-Compliant Organizations

<https://sirtfi.cern.ch/>

Testing incident response coordination

- Can we coordinate our collective R&E response?
- Communication guidelines to help timely resolution?
- Two ‘challenges’: **March 2018** and **December 2018**



parties involved in response challenge

Report-outs see <https://wiki.geant.org/display/AARC/Sirtfi+Communications+Challenges%2C+AARC2-TNA3.1>

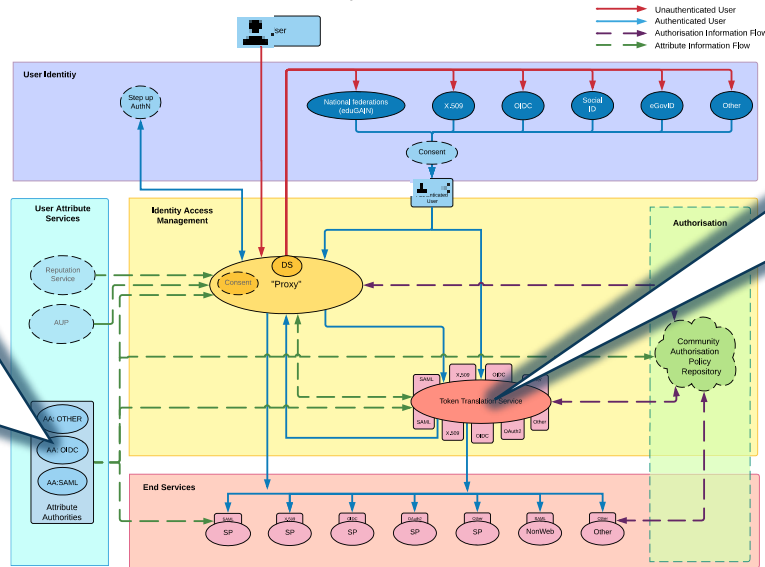
WISE Community: Security Communication Challenges Coordination WG (SCCC-WG)

Introduction and background

Maintaining trust between different infrastructures and domains depends largely on predictable responses by all parties involved. Many frameworks – e.g. SCI and Sirtfi – and groups such as the coordinated e-Infrastructures, the IGTF, and REFEDS, all promote mechanisms to publish security contact information, and have either explicit or implicit expectations on their remit, responsiveness, and level of confidentiality maintained. However, it is a well-recognised fact that data that is not

Operational security focus in the BPA: beyond just the IdPs

AARC Blueprint Architecture



Community membership management directories and attribute authorities

- integrity of membership
- identification, naming and traceability
- site and service security
- protection on the network
- assertion integrity

Store and manage ephemeral user credentials

- trusted credential stores
- protection at rest

IGTF Guidelines on Trusted Credential Stores (pre-existing)

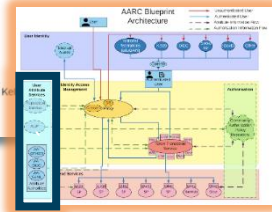
Guidelines for Secure Operation of Attribute Authorities and other issuers of access-granting statements (AARC-1048, in collaboration with IGTF AAOPS)

trusted delegation of response from communities to operators,
and from services to communities in recognizing their assertions

Structured around concept of “**AA Operators**”,
operating “**Attribute Authorities**” (technological entities),
on behalf of, one or more, **Communities**

Guidelines for Secure Operation of Attribute Authorities and other issuers of access-granting statements

Publication Date: 2018-11-22
Authors: David Groep, David Kremer, Maarten Kremers
Document Code: AARC-G048



3.3. Attribute Assertions

1. Assertions provided by an AA must be integrity-protected. They must be signed by the identified AA, or be transmitted over an integrity-protected channel where the server has been authenticated, and preferably both.

Push model

Where the protocol supports it, enable protection also of the messages conveyed over the established channel.

Good examples: SAML Attribute Query should enable message signing and use TLS.

Pull model

As a good example: LDAP should enable TLS protection of the channel

3.4.1. Key Management

1. A key used to protect assertions should be dedicated to assertion protection functions.

Push model

If the AA both signs assertions and provides functionality over protected channels, the keys used to sign assertions shall be different from those protecting those channels.

Pull model

The key of the AA must be used solely for protecting connections to its protocol endpoint and ensure an integrity protected and mutually authenticated channel.

usual targets to assess feasibility of the framework

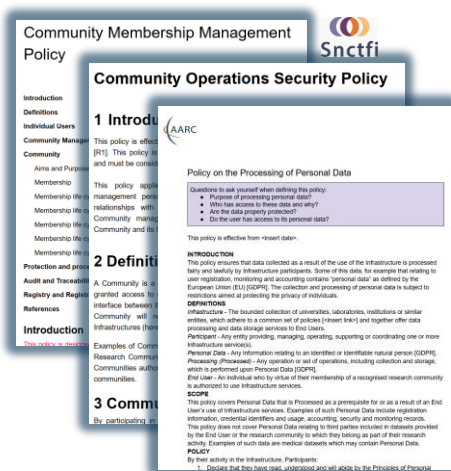
- WLCG
- CheckIn
- eduTEAMS

then evolve, expand, or explain and give as guidance to all communities?

SClv2 paper itself discussed assessment – start it!

Level 0..3 or “Justifiable exclusion”

Policy Development Kit




The image shows a stack of policy documents. The top document is titled "Community Membership Management Policy" and includes sections for Introduction, Definitions, Individual Users, Community Management, Aims and Purpose, Membership life cycle management, Membership life cycle relationships with Community, and Membership life cycle. Below it is the "Community Operations Security Policy" with sections for Introduction, Definitions, Audit and Traceability, Registry and Registration, and References. The bottom document is "Policy on the Processing of Personal Data" with sections for Introduction, Definitions, Personal Data, and Scope.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Infrastructure Name:		<insert name>			
2	Prepared By:		<insert name>			
https://wiki.geant.org/display/WISE/SCIV2-WG+documents						
6			Value	Σ		
8	OS1 - Security Person/Team			#REF!	#	
9	OS2 - Risk Management Process			#REF!	#	
10	OS3 - Security Plan (architecture, policies, controls)			2.0		
11	OS3.1 - Authentication		3			
12	OS3.2 - Dynamic Response		1			
13	OS3.3 - Access Control					
14	OS3.4 - Physical and Network Security					
15	OS3.5 - Risk Mitigation					
16	OS3.6 - Confidentiality					
17	OS3.7 - Integrity and Availability	Q	1	1.0		
18	OS3.8 - Disaster Recovery					
19	OS3.9 - Compliance Mechanisms					
20	OS4 - Security Patching		1	1.0		
21	OS4.1 - Patching Process					
22	OS4.2 - Patching Records and Communication					
23	OS5 - Vulnerability Mgmt		1	0.7		
24	OS5.1 - Vulnerability Process					
25	OS5.2 - Dynamic Response					
26	OS6 - Intrusion Detection		2			
27	OS7 - Regulate Access (including suspension)		1			
28	OS8 - Contact Information					
29	OS8.1 - Contact Users					

REFEDS Assurance Framework


REFEDS > REFEDS Assurance Framework

To manage risks related to the access control of their services, the Relying Parties of the research and education federations need to make decisions on how much to trust the assertions made by the Identity Providers and their back-end Credential Service Providers. This document introduces the REFEDS Assurance Framework for assurance and its expression using common identity federation protocols.




Benefits

Why should I join? What are the Benefits?



RAF v1.0

View the Assurance Framework



FAQs

Need help?

Dashboard / Assurance Home

RAF - FAQ and Supporting materials


Created by Nicole Harris, last modified by Mikael Lindén on Oct 11, 2018

Test SPs

- SWITCHaa's [attribute test service](#) displays the RAF values (eduPersonAssurance attribute) your IdP releases

FAQ

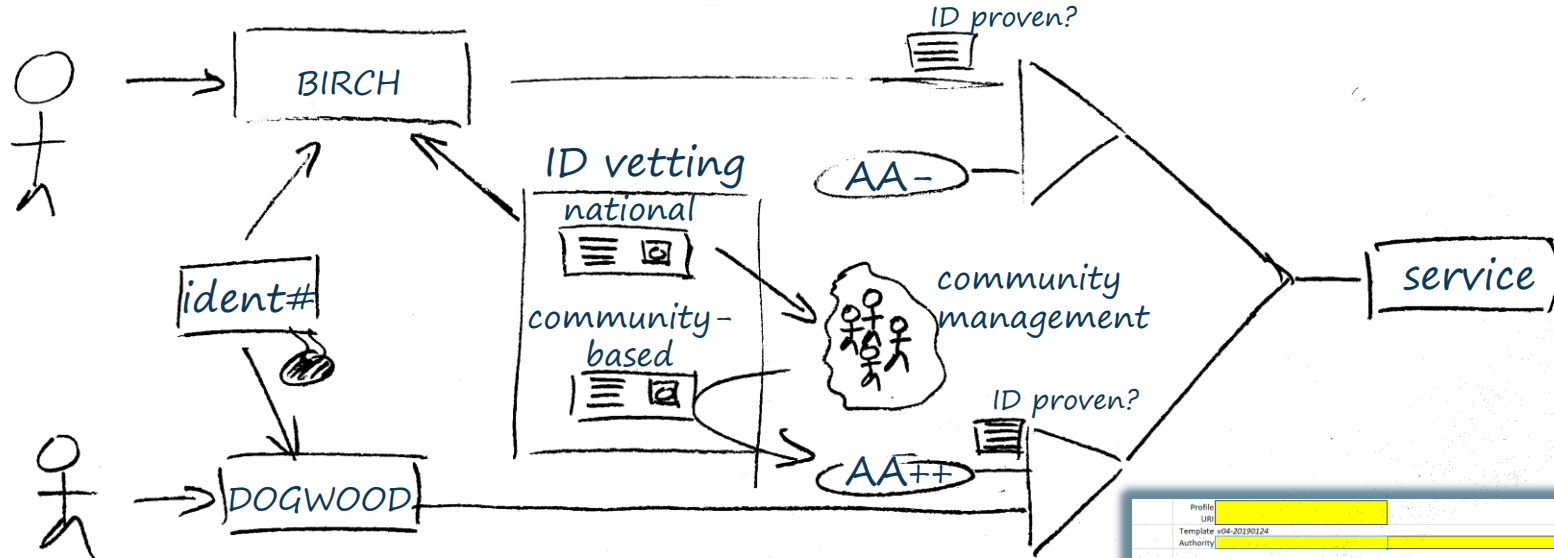
- Q: Does RAF impose requirements on user authentication?
 - A: No, you may consider using RAF together with authentication profiles like REFEDS MFA/SFA.



- We have the framework, we have a few good use cases (CILogon Silver, BBMRI)
- How to break the deadlock for adoption?
- More guidance, both on the IdP side (how) and SP side (why should I require,request it)?

Example: Acceptable Authentication Assurance

– enabling flexible user communities by mapping assurance elements




Identity vetting can be done

- when credentialing the user
- on enrolling the user in a community

e.g. *LIGO LSC* always does researcher vetting, and Assurance Policy accommodates linkage in either place – still meeting SP trust needs

Profile	URI	Template	Authority	Profile	AP source	Description	Method	PIXIX RFC 3647	Persistent registry (community membership) implementation and rendering
		oid-20190124			2, line 1	operated as a long-term commitment	contact data should refer to an organisation, not a project, and the description should (implicitly) address sustainability	3.1, 4.7, 6.1.1, 6.1.2	1.3.1 specific obligations are put on the registry, so a persistent organisation is needed to take care of these requirements. A community may outsource such obligations to a trusted third party or operator. The (collection of) membership management and assertion-issuing systems and services constitutes the Issuing Authority
					3.1, line 1	credentials bound to act of vetting	description of the proof of possession of key material (asymmetric private keys, symmetric passwords or pin codes, authentication devices delivered or associated with users). The process must ensure that the vetting and issuance of the credential are linked, and there are no insecure elements to the chain of custody	3.2, 4.7, 6.1.1, 6.1.2	The registration process should be such that the apparent applicant enrolled corresponds to the entity that is supposed to be in the registry. The registration data and any issued assertions constitute the 'credential of the user'.
A, B, C					3.1	Sufficient information must be recorded and archived such that the association of the entity and the subject name can be confirmed at a later date.	the process should ensure that any applicant in the future, claiming the same name, is indeed the same entity as the original applicant. This is also needed in order to	3.2, 5.5	The registrar is responsible for all vetting and must record this information for as long as needed (as long as the entity is in the



Implementers Guide to the WISE Baseline Acceptable Use Policy


Publication Date: 2019-02-28
Authors: David Groep, Ian Neilson, Urs Slevanovic, SDC Working Group members
Document Code: AARC-044
DOI:

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The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Horizon2020 Programme under Grant Agreement No. 730941 (AARC2).

Abstract
Adopting the baseline AUP to describe use cases may appear straightforward, but there are many edge cases and specific circumstances where it is not entirely obvious how to both achieve the aim of use (flexibility) as well as be complete and practical. In this write-up, we try to give hints how to use the WISE Baseline AUP in practice in both community first as well as user-first ownership management services.

Implementers Guide to the WISE Baseline Acceptable Use Policy (AARC-044)
Published: 2019-02-28

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Data Protection Impact Assessment - an initial guide for communities


Publication Date: 2018-04-30
Authors: Uros Slevanovic, David Groep, Ian Neilson, Stefan Paetow, Wolfgang Penpe
DOI: assessment-defined
Document Code: AARC-042

© GÉANT on behalf of the AARC project.
The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Horizon2020 Programme under Grant Agreement No. 730941 (AARC2).

Abstract
This report presents the results of the desk study on the evaluation of risks to (personal) data protection as considered in the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), for infrastructures and their service providers that average federated identity management (FIM) to connect research and collaboration users. Specifically, it considers personal data collected as a result of using the infrastructure (not any risks relating to the research data itself, which is a community responsibility) and provides guidance to the infrastructures concerning Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) in the FIM context. The authors present recommendations to Research Communities for determining the necessity of formal DPIA and guidelines for its execution. This document does not constitute legal advice in any specific jurisdiction.

Data Protection Impact Assessment - an initial guide for communities (AARC-042)
Published: 2018-04-30

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Preliminary Policy Recommendations for the LS AAI (application to R&S and CoCo)

Publication Date: 2018-03-01 (Final)
Authors: David Groep, Marius Harnt, David Hübner, Christos Kanelopoulos, Mikael Lindén, Ian Neilson, Hannah Short, Uros Slevanovic
Internal Reference: AARC-043-LS-AAI-policy-recommendations.docx
DOI: pending
Document Code: AARC-040

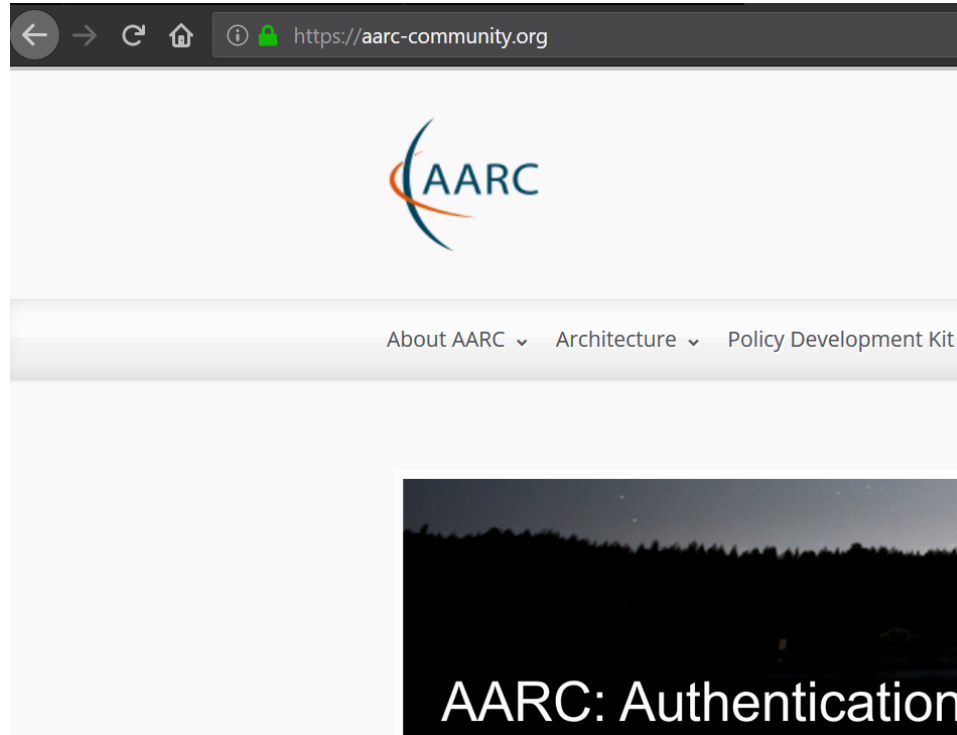
© GÉANT on behalf of the AARC project.
The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Horizon2020 Programme under Grant Agreement No. 730941 (AARC2).

Abstract
The AARC Pilot covering the Life Sciences AAI service, including both the proxy components and the registry service, developed in joint collaboration with EGI, EUDAT and GÉANT, is a multi-staged pilot that will result in a production-equivalent service to be operated for the Life Sciences community by the joint e-infrastructures. As the pilot enters its second phase, a practical policy related issue is that the LS AAI has to declare R&S and CoCo. In this document, NAD aims to provide preliminary guidance for the operators of the pilot. It must be understood that this guidance may and likely will change, in particular if and when the GÉANT Data Protection Code of Conduct has been formally approved by the European Data Protection Board, and when relevant components of the Policy Development Kit and the Aligned Acceptable Use Policy for Infrastructures will be adopted.

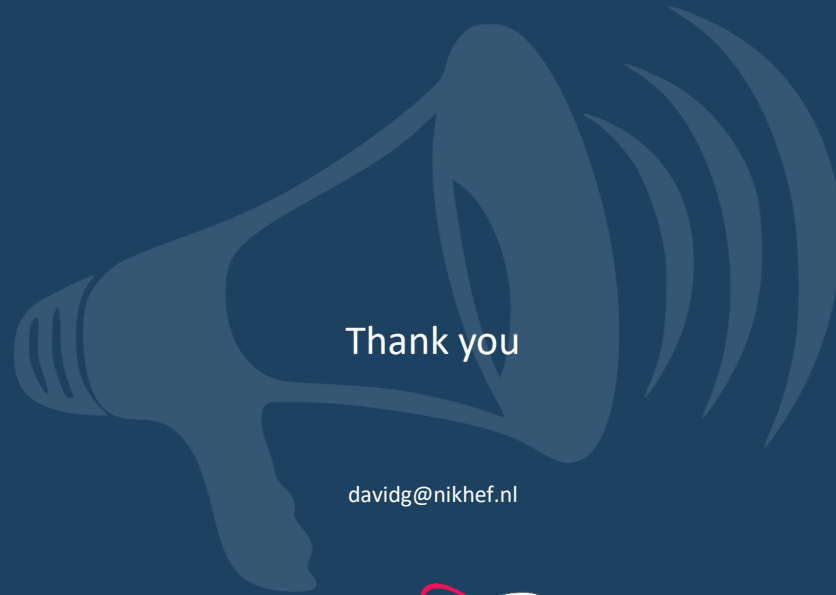
Preliminary Policy Recommendations for the LS AAI (application to R&S and CoCo) (AARC-040)
Published: 2018-03-01 (Final)

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AARC-community.org: AARC forever!



for now just a reverse proxy for aarc-project.eu ...



Thank you

davidg@nikhef.nl



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This work is part of a project that has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 856726 (GN4-3).