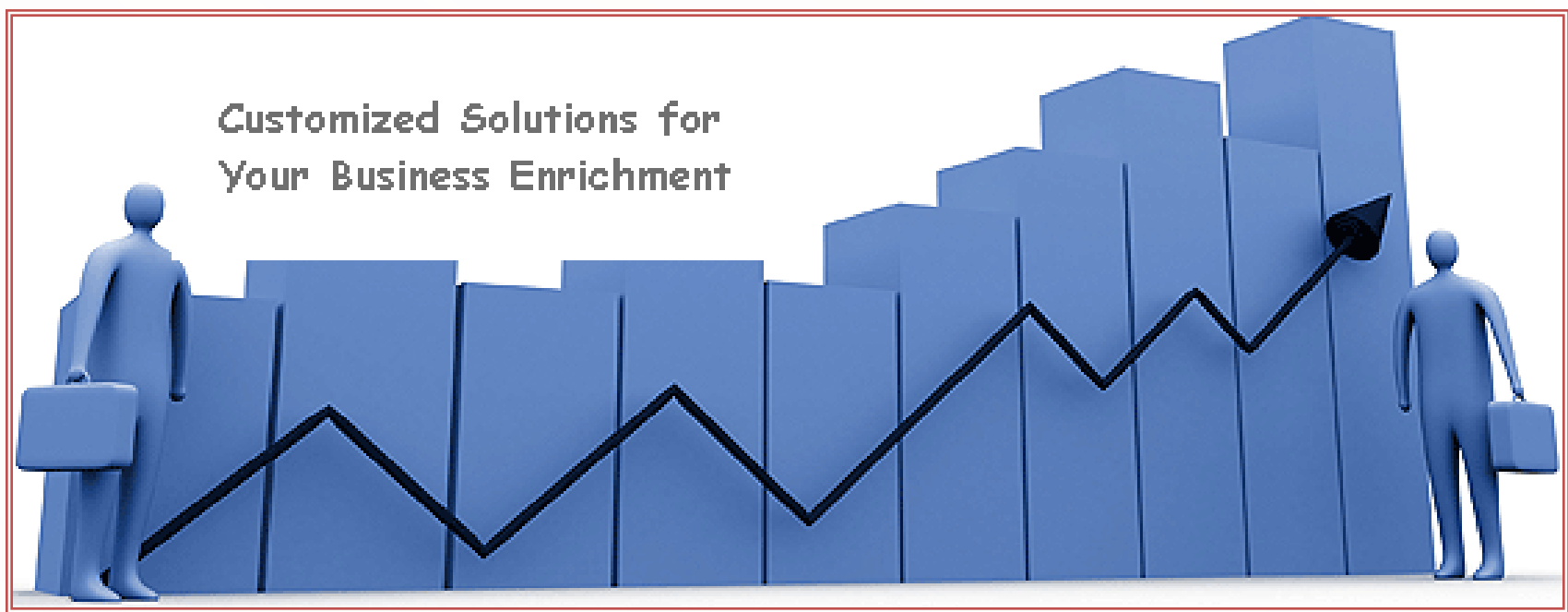


# ViSolve – Open Source Solutions



Best-In-Class Authentication and Authorization Solutions & Services

# ViSolve – Securing Digital Assets

- Contents

- Security Overview

- Security Concerns
    - Security Needs

- Technical Overview

- Two – Factor Authentication System
    - OTP – One Time Password Solutions
    - OATH – Open Standards for OTP

# Security Layers - Challenges

- Authentication
  - Ability to Validate
  - Proving Identity
- Authorization
  - Access to Network
  - Allowing to Transact
- Accounting
  - Management
  - Auditing
- Users
  - Profiling
- Security Policy
  - User Rights
  - Access Levels
- Security Platform
  - Applications Interface
- Security Device

# Security Threats & Business Needs

- Vulnerabilities
  - Cyber Crime – Identity theft and Fraud
  - Phishing & Pharming attacks becoming more sophisticated and malicious
- Business needs
  - Enhanced Security: Stronger user authentication – Two Factor authentication System
  - Cost effective Password & Identity Management
  - Delivery Mechanism – Convenience of carrying security devices and ease of use

# Power of One-Time Password (OTP)

- OTP deployment makes full life-cycle management easy & cost effective
- Flexibility and availability of various OTP methods – time synchronized, event synchronized or challenge response
- Password generated valid for single use
- Enhanced security environment for users to authenticate and transact on web
- Centralized repository of User profiles and credentials

# ViSolve – Open Standards for OTP

- Today, with the exception of RADIUS, integration of OTPs can be achieved only through costly proprietary interfaces & protocols
- Can leverage on existing VPN/Wireless LAN infrastructure
- Low cost/no vendor lock alternative to proprietary solutions
- Easily added to existing web server password validation infrastructure
- Token based solution now inexpensive for wider B2C deployments

# Technology Overview

HP-UX AAA Server and OATH:  
Standard Based Two-Factor Authentication

# Technology - Framework

- Two – Factor Authentication
  - Authentication using two independent method – typically something you have (device) and something you know (password)
- One – Time Password
  - Password valid for single use
    - Two-Party Model: Client and Server use OTP software or hardware to generate and validate password
    - Two-Channel Model: High value transaction can be authenticated by requiring an OTP being delivered through secondary channel vis email or SMS
- OATH
  - Open standards for OTP generation <http://openauthentication.org> sequence based algorithm
  - Supported by all of the token device vendors



# Advantages of OATH vs. Proprietary OTP

- Low Cost
  - Sequence based algorithm allows low manufacturing cost for token device
  - No Royalty Programs
  - Leverage in both price-points and form-factors
- Wide variety of user deployment models
  - Standalone token device can be built into consumer electronics
  - Secondary channel solutions –SMS
- No Vendor Lock
  - Client, Server, user management components can be purchased separately
  - Multiple OTP clients can be concurrently supported from the same authentication server

**Easy on Cost**

**Easy to Implement**

**Easy to End Users**

**Easy to Manage**

# OATH/OTP Authentication Opportunities

- **User Tokens**
  - Low priced tokens from multiple vendors
  - Soft-tokens that can run on java enabled device-mobile phones
  - SMS delivery of OTP for non java enabled devices
- **Mobile makes ideal OTP device**
  - Ubiquitous
  - Leverage applications provisioning to manage OTP soft-token
  - Addressing Consumer issue of handling multiple hard tokens
- **Opportunity for OTP authentication as telecom service**
  - Consumer authenticates to bank/retailer
  - Retailer authenticates password locally
  - Forward OTP to Service Provider

- User – Base**
- Enterprise**
- Government**
- Medical**
- Finance**
- Web-Merchants**

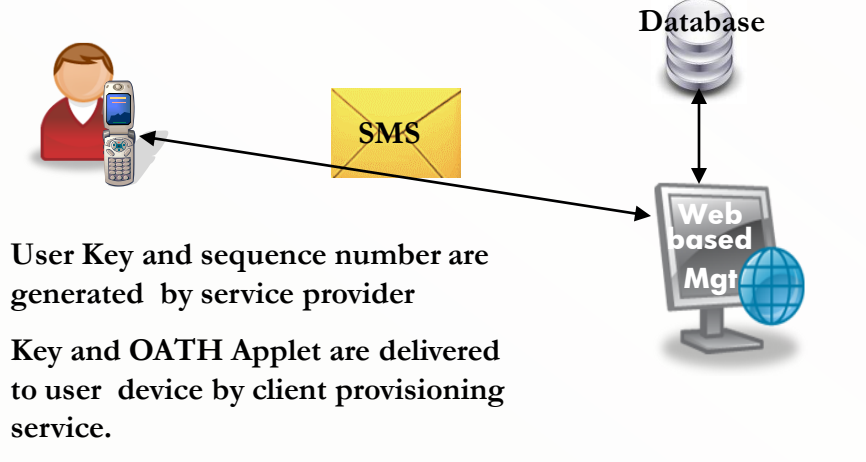
# OATH/OTP Vs. Other Major Authentication Technologies



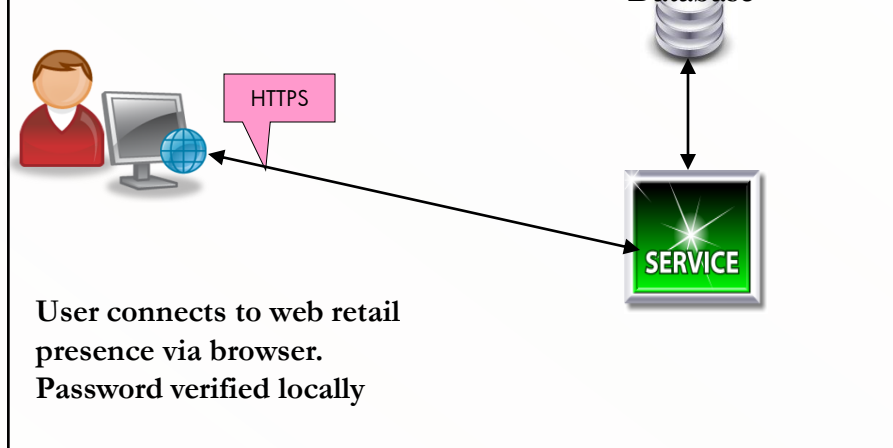
| Method                     | Password   | OTP + Password   | Digital Certificates/PKI   |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Advantages</b>          | <p>Widely used and supported by the largest number of applications</p> <p>Technology easily understood by users</p>            | <p>Two-factor authentication compatible with password based infrastructure: zero client footprint option</p>                                 | <p>Bi-directional authentication</p> <p>Can provide two-factor.</p> <p>Non-repudiation</p>   |
| <b>Disadvantages</b>       | <p>Relies on human protection and management of the secret.</p>  | <p>Requires possession of OTP generation software/hardware or access to a secondary channel for OTP transmission</p>                         | <p>Certificate management cost can be prohibitive for large user base.</p> <p>Heavy footprint to manage on client.</p> <p>Not compatible with small devices.</p> <p>Requires distribution of certificate/smart card to client.</p> |
| <b>Key Vulnerabilities</b> | <p>Brute force</p> <p>Man-in-the-middle/client insertion</p> <p>Phishing</p> <p>Over the shoulder</p> <p>Keystroke loggers</p> | <p>Man-in-the-middle/client insertion</p> <p>Phishing (reduced to one time action)</p>   | <p>User override of warnings</p> <p>Client insertion (reduced)</p>   |
| <b>Applicability</b>       | <p>Lower risk environments</p> <p>Legacy environments</p> <p>No network usage or protected network usage</p>                   | <p>B2C Commerce</p> <p>Enterprise Security (VPN)</p> <p>Environments not suited for PKI (e.g. password based application infrastructure)</p> | <p>Highly secure environments</p> <p>Monetary or legal transactions where non-repudiation is a required feature</p> <p>Environments where mutual authentication is required.</p>   |

# OATH Soft Tokens: Three Tier- Service Provider Model

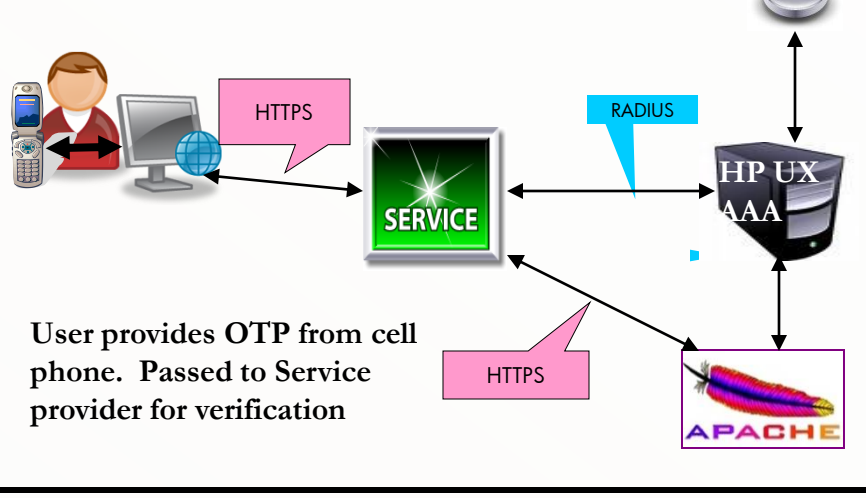
## 1. Provisioning



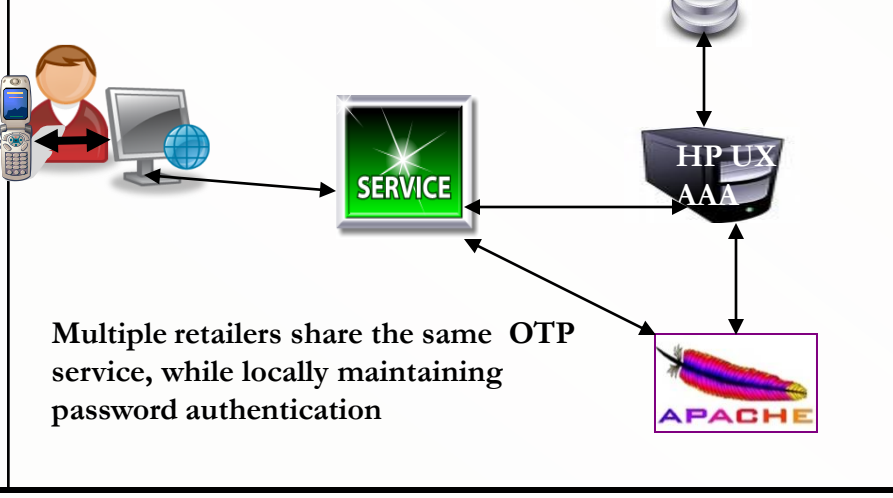
## 2. Local Authentication



## 3. OTP Authentication

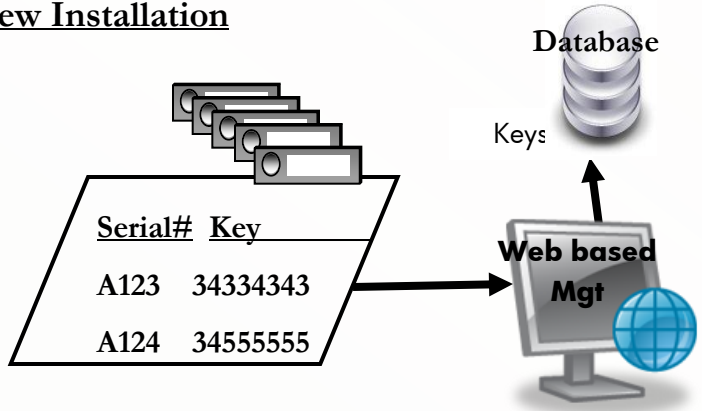


## 4. Multiple Retailers



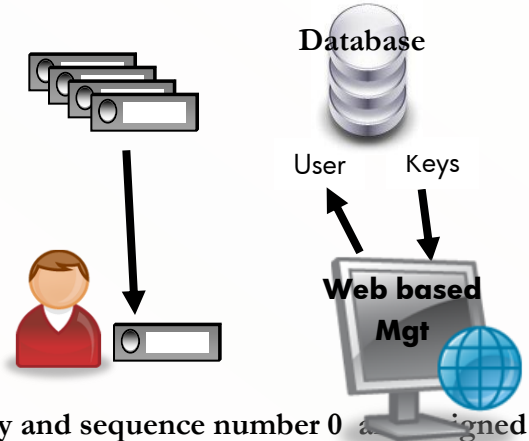
# OATH: Provisioning Life Cycle: Token Cards

## 1. New Installation



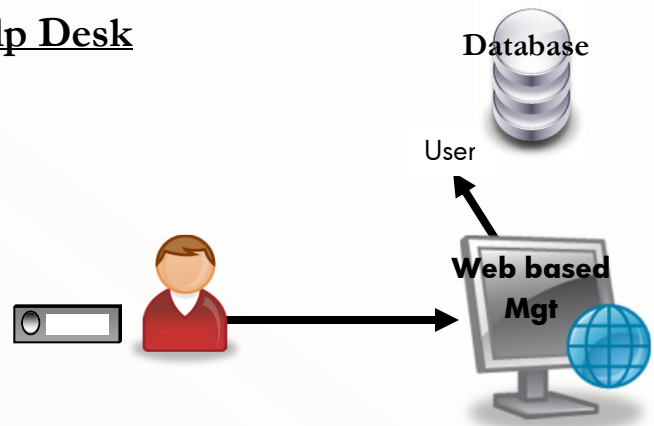
Supplier delivers tokens and key file. Admin tool imports serial number/key pairs into secure storage

## 2. New User



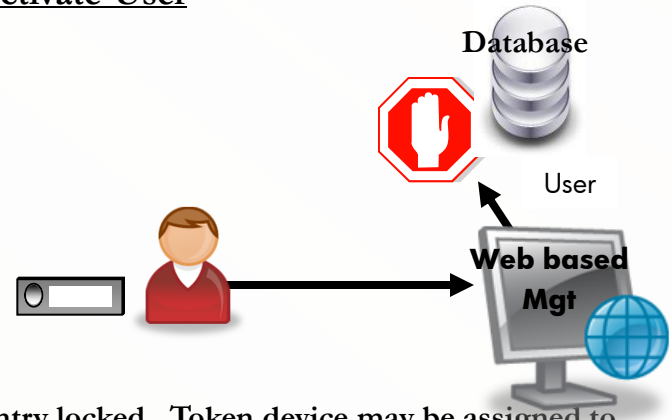
Serial number key and sequence number 0 assigned to user entry. Token device is delivered to user.

## 3. Help Desk



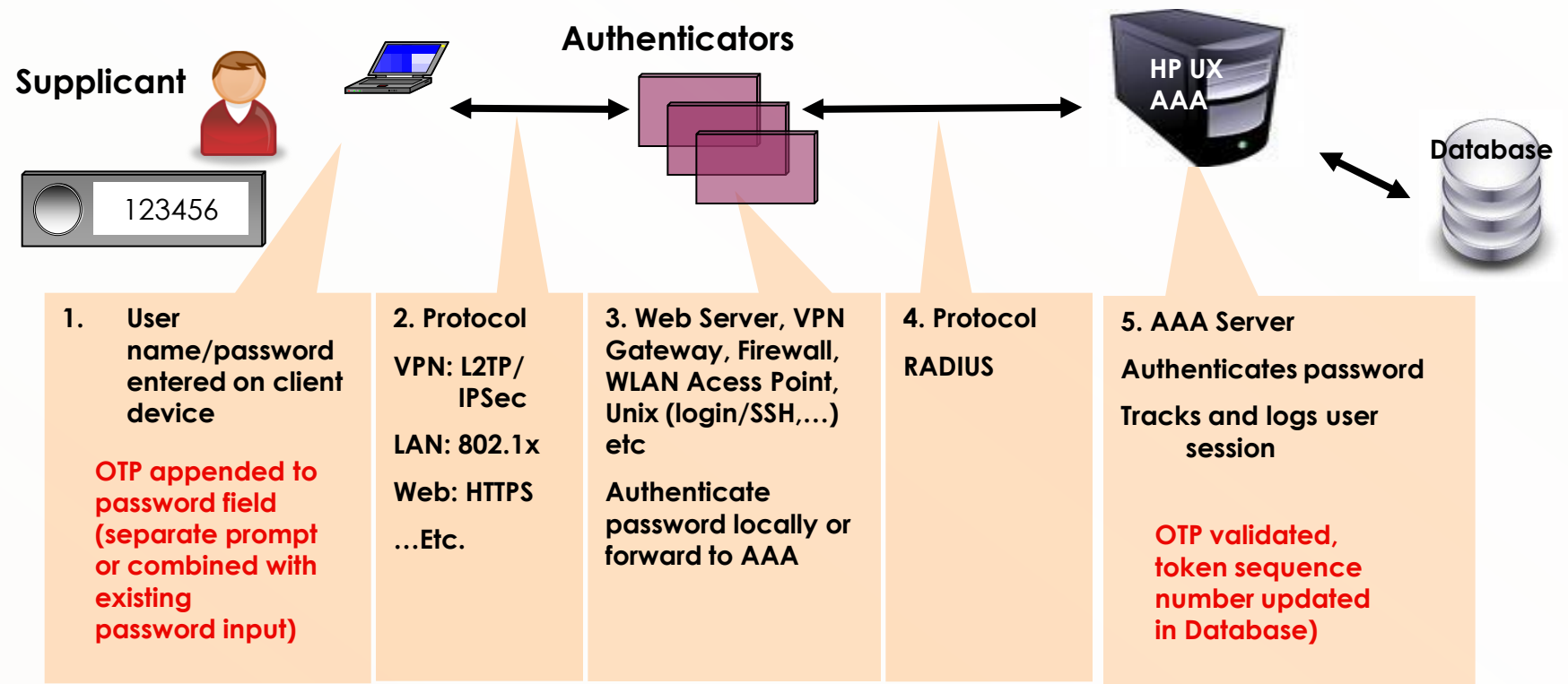
User entry can be resynchronized with user's token device if needed.

## 4. Deactivate User



User entry locked. Token device may be assigned to another user

# Basic Password Authentication Sequence Adding Two Factor Authentication



Existing password based single factor authentication infrastructure.

**Two factor authentication can be added with minimal disruption. Zero client software changes possible.**

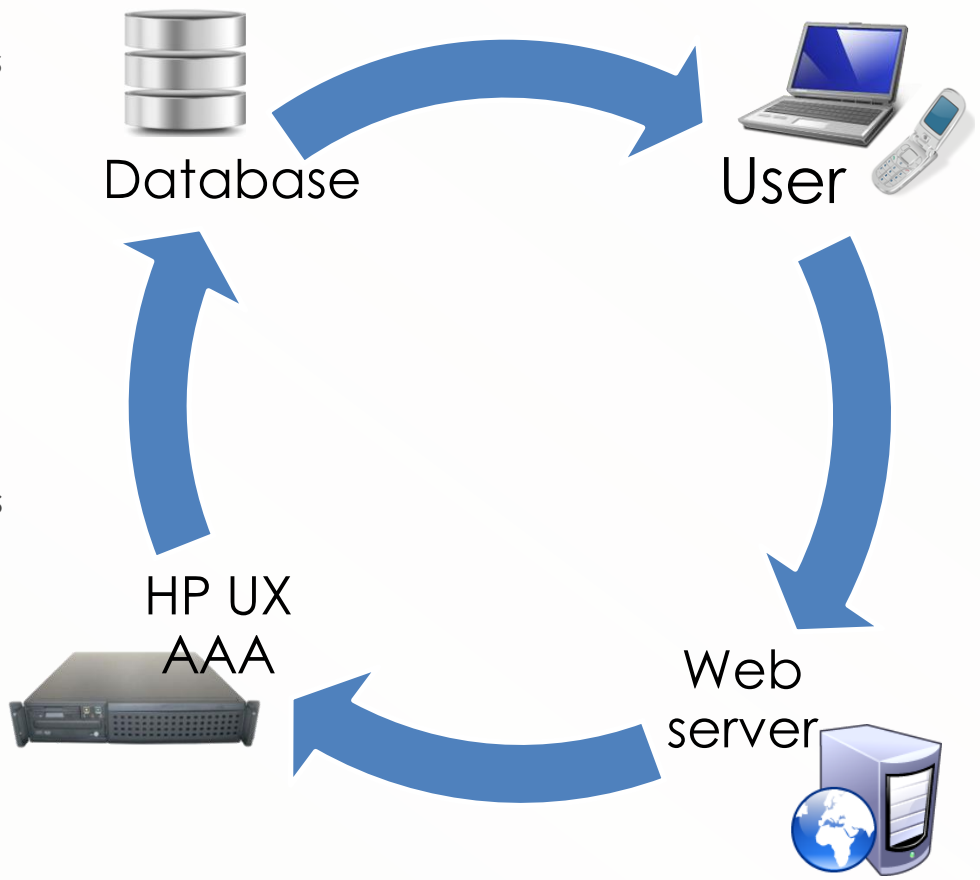
# HP-UX AAA Server Overview

• **Purpose:**

- Centralized service to provide authentication and recording of user access to network resources
- Control access to wireless LANs, VPN gateways, http servers, and other RADIUS enabled devices or applications
- Provides access and accounting control for greater security and compliance

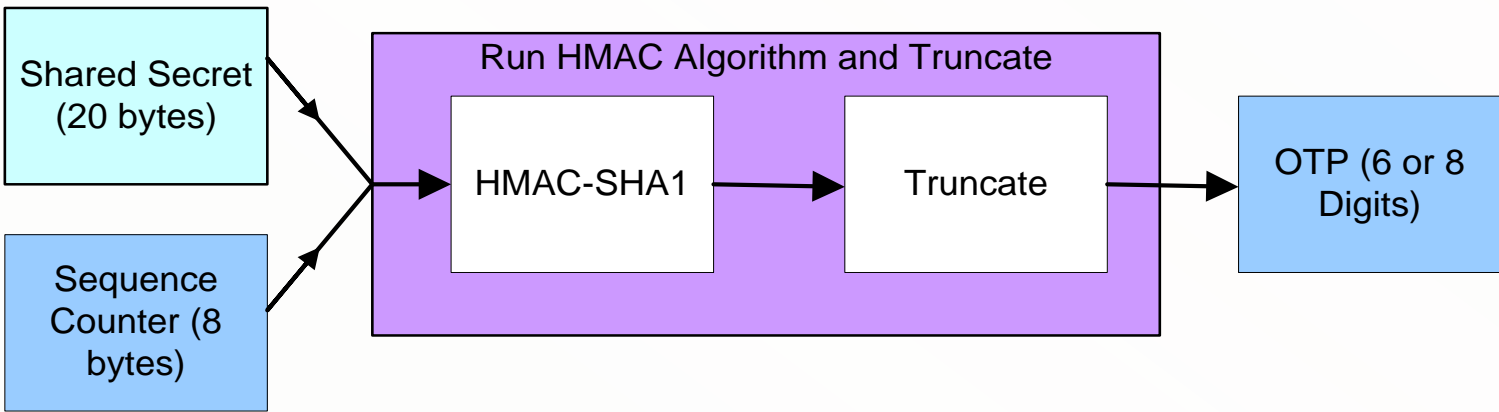
• **Advantages:**

- Based on widely supported RADIUS and Extensible Authentication Protocol standards
- High performance/high availability features for enterprise and service provide deployments
- Supports a wide variety of authentication methods including password, token cards and digital certificates
- Highly customizable, supports ODBC compliant databases and LDAP compliant directories
- Included with HP-UX11i

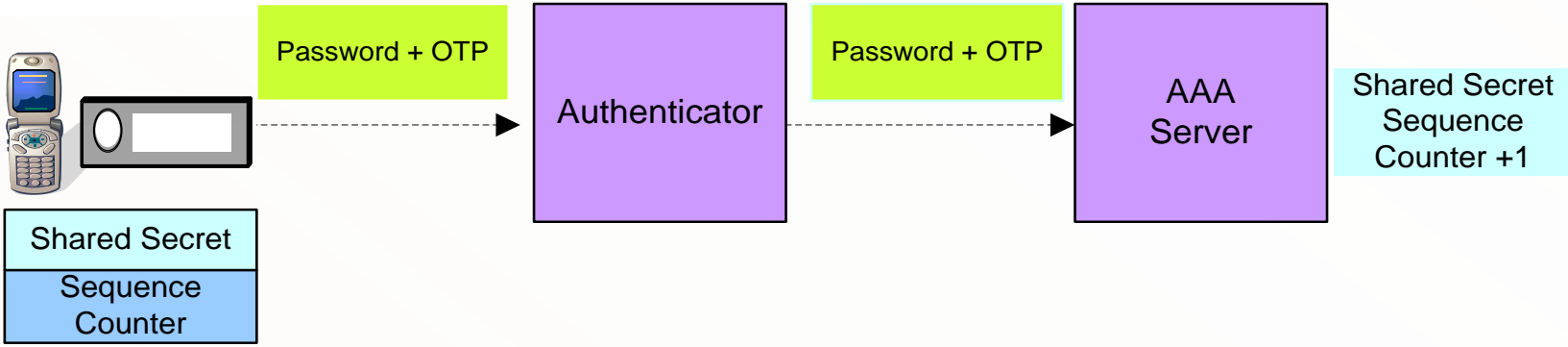


# OATH: Higher level HMAC-based One Time Password Algorithm (HOTP)

## Generate OTP



## Validate OTP





# Sample of Clients

F1000 companies, Technology Vendors and Healthcare IT Organizations



# Thank You