Duplicity Evident Data

How to protect verifiers (and controllers) from imposters without blockchain and trusted third parties



https://keri.one

https://github.com/WebOfTrust

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Resources

Documentation:

https://keri.one/keri-resources/

KERI/ACDC Community: (meetings, open source code Apachez, specification drafts)

https://github.com/WebOfTrust

https://github.com/WebOfTrust/keri

ToIP: (meetings, specifications OWF License)

https://trustoverip.org/

https://wiki.trustoverip.org/display/HOME/ACDC+(Authentic+Chained+Data+Container)+Task+Force

https://wiki.trustoverip.org/display/HOME/Trust+Spanning+Protocol+Task+Force

GLEIF:

https://www.gleif.org/en/lei-solutions/gleifs-digital-strategy-for-the-lei/introducing-the-verifiable-lei-vlei

healthKERI:

https://healthkeri.com/







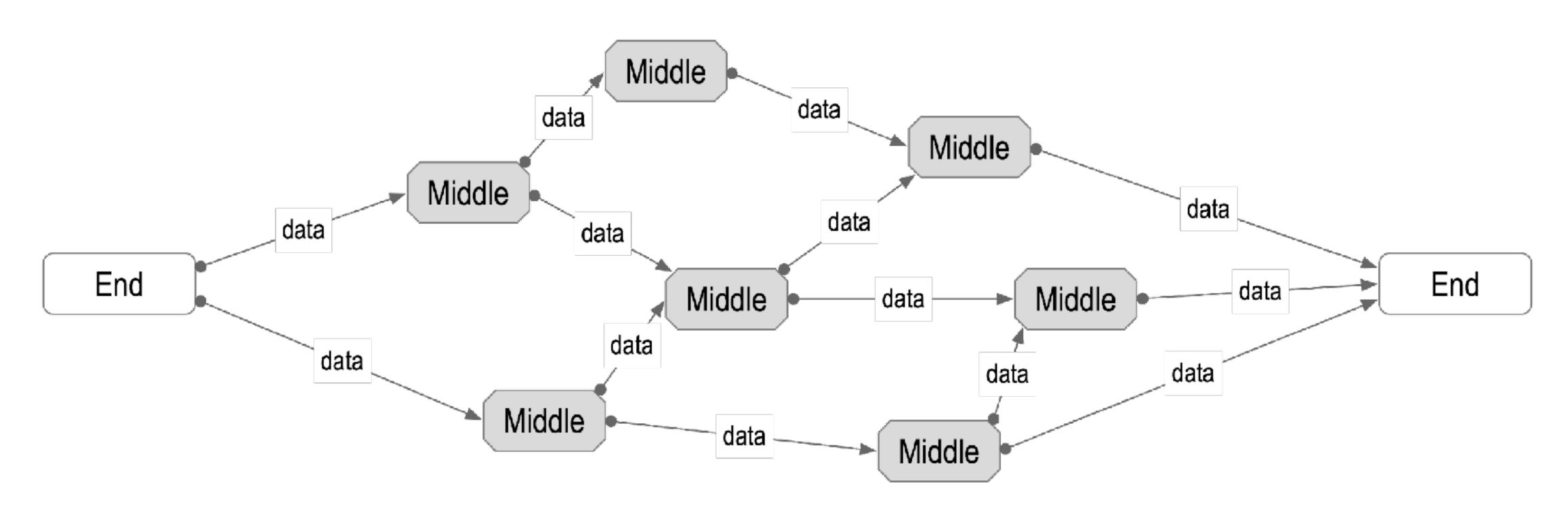






End Verifiability

End-to-End Verifiability



If the edges are secure, the security of the middle doesn't matter.

Ambient Verifiability: any-data, any-where, any-time by any-body

Zero-Trust-Computing

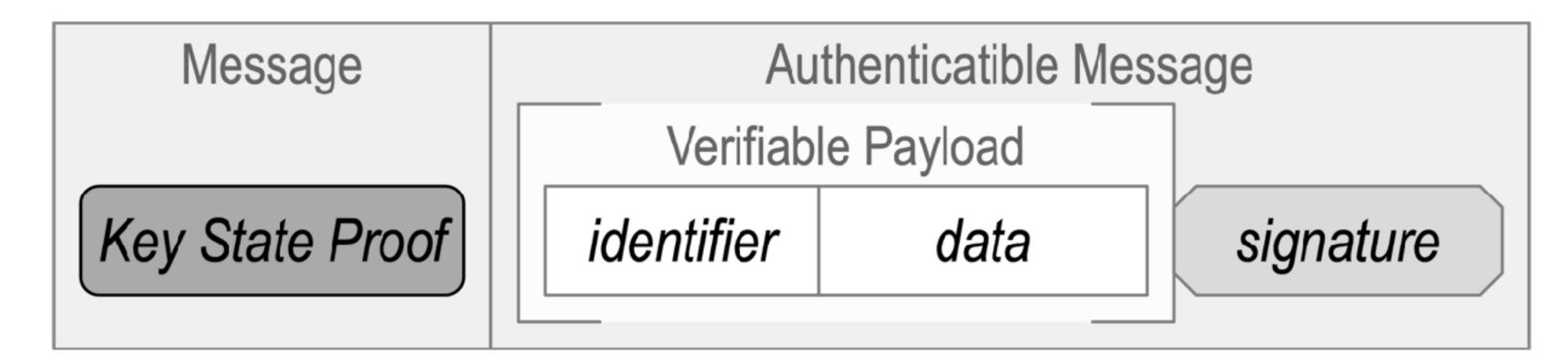
It's much easier to protect one's private keys than to protect everyone else's internet infrastructure

Identity (-ifier) System Security Overlay



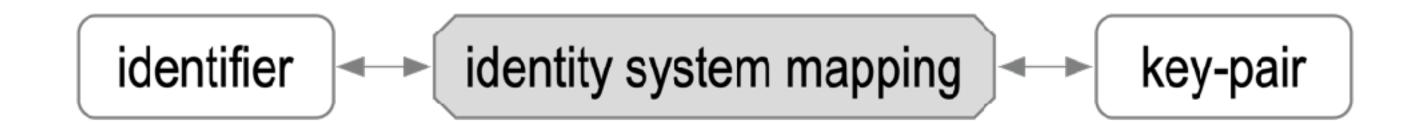
persistent mapping via verifiable data structure of key state changes

Establish authenticity of IP packet's message payload.

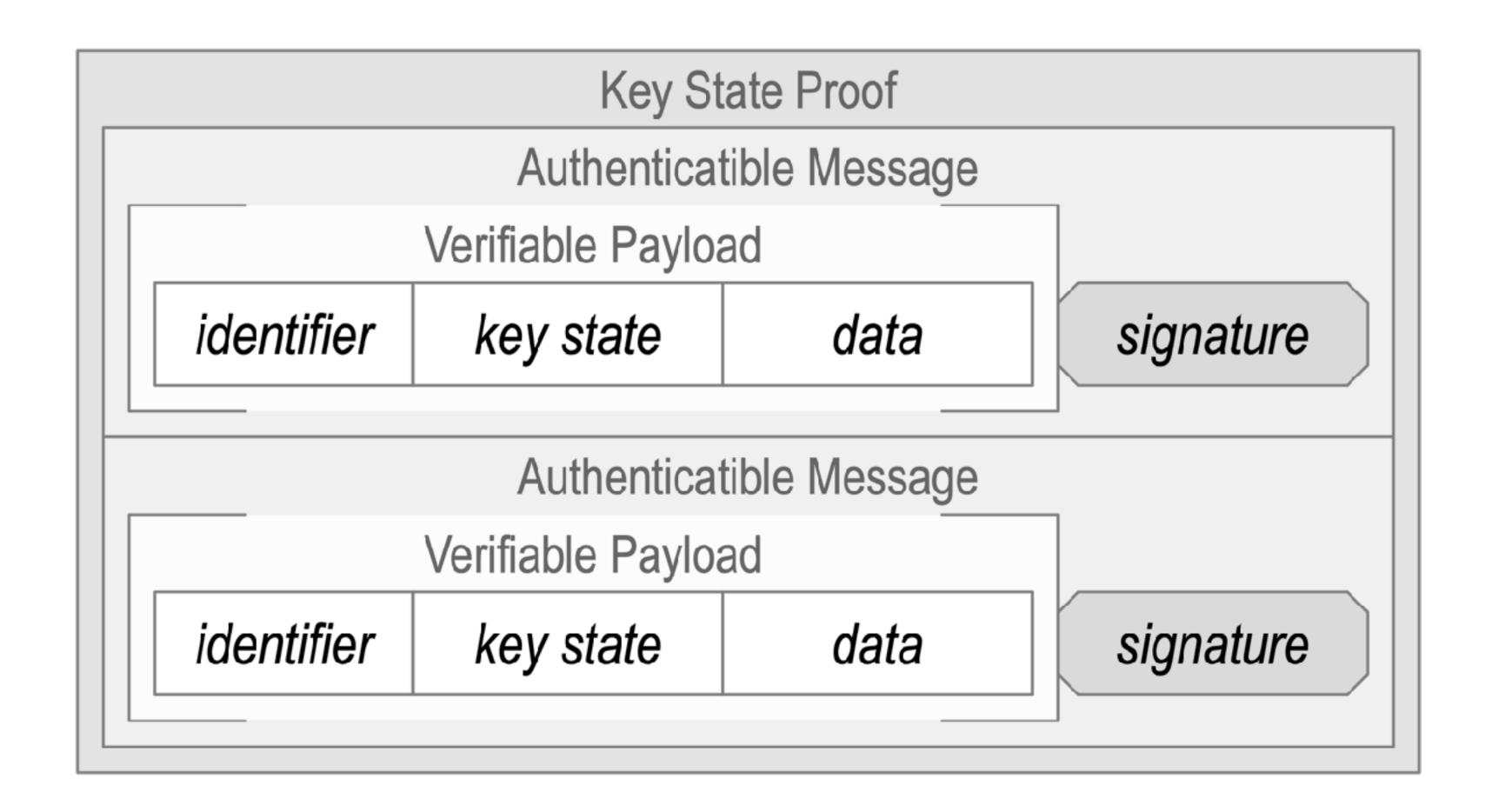


The overlay's security is contingent on the mapping's security.

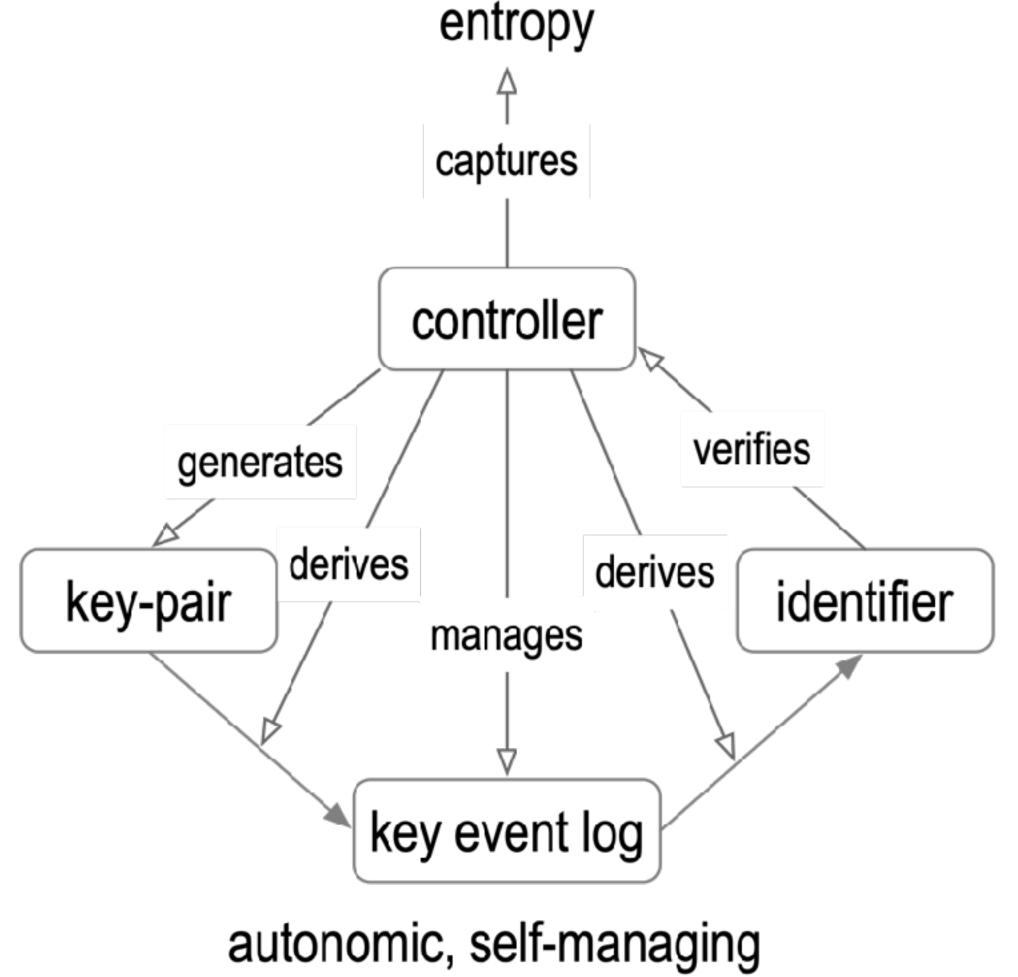
Key State Proof is Recursive Application of Overlay

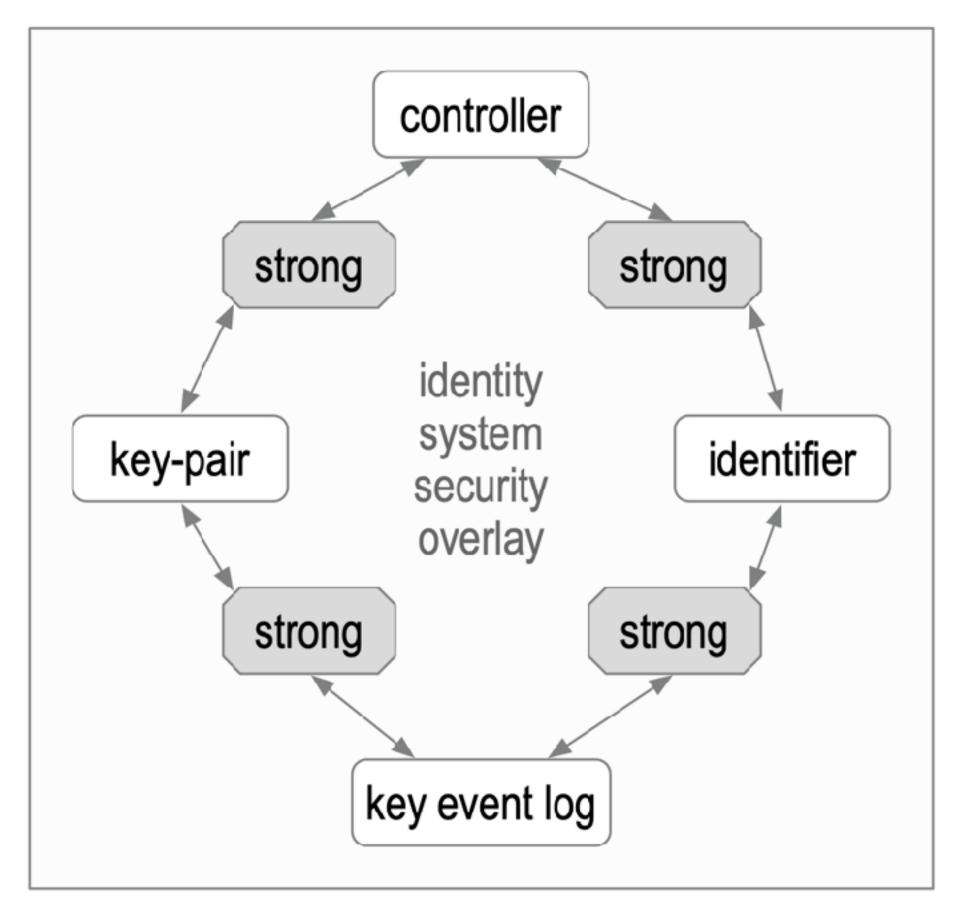


Persistent mapping via verifiable data structure of key state changes



Autonomic Identifiers (AIDs): (type of self-certifying identifier) Issuance and Binding

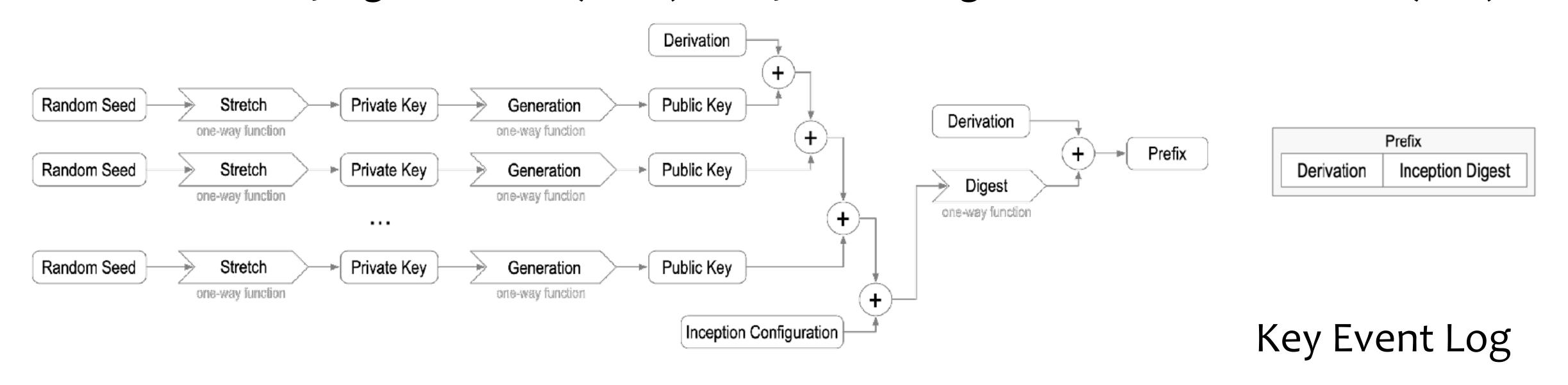


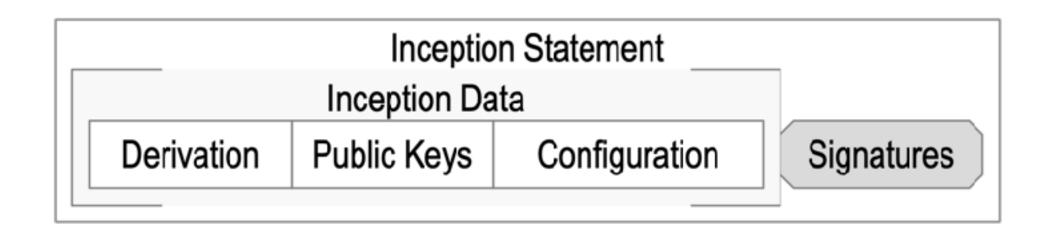


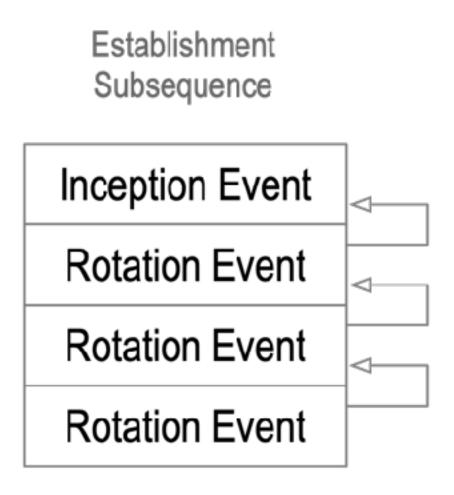
Autonomic Identifier Issuance Tetrad

cryptographic root-of-trust with verifiable persistent control

Cryptographic Root-of-Trust: Self-Certifying Identifier (SCID) + Key Event Log = Autonomic Identifier (AID)

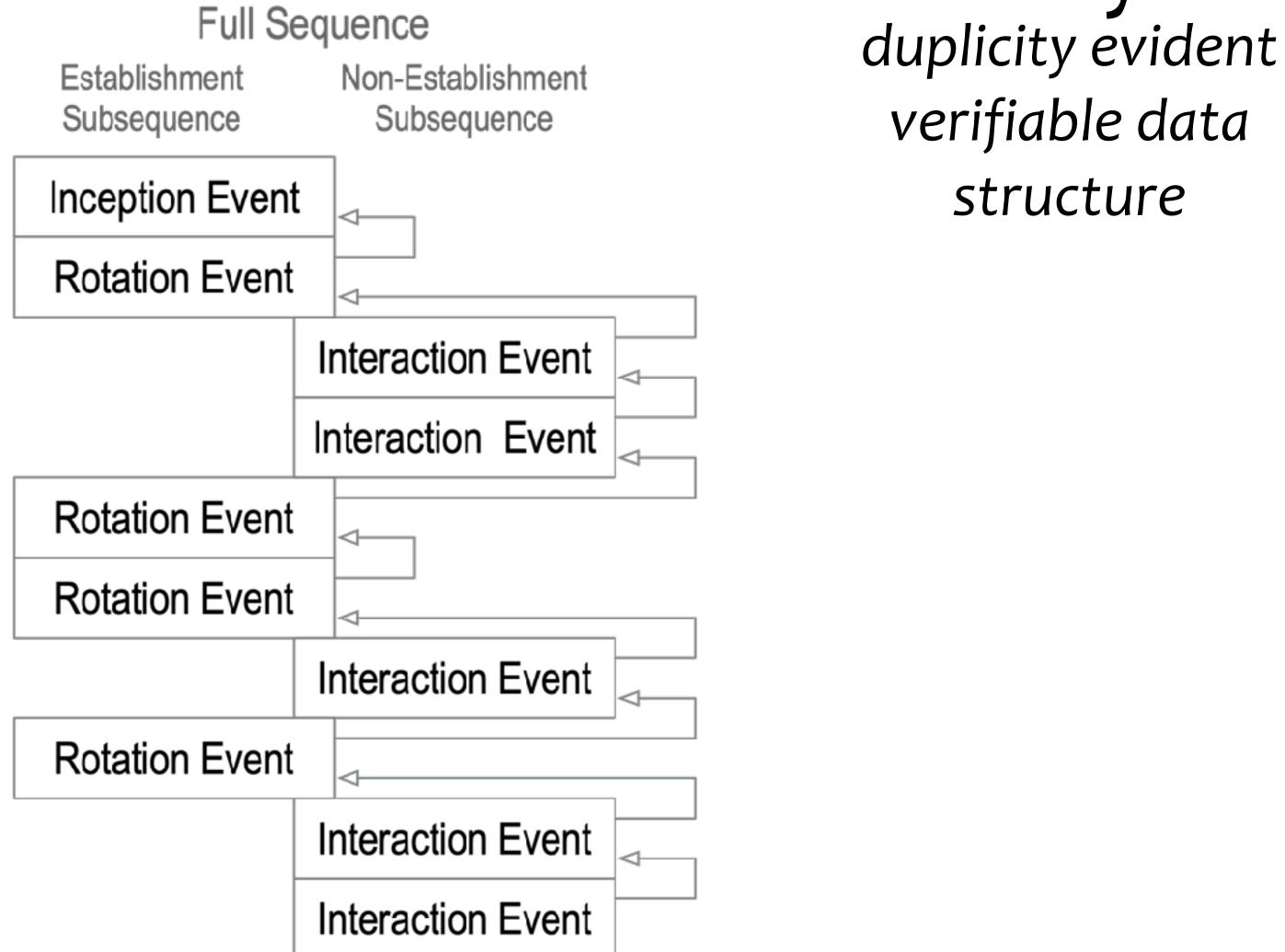


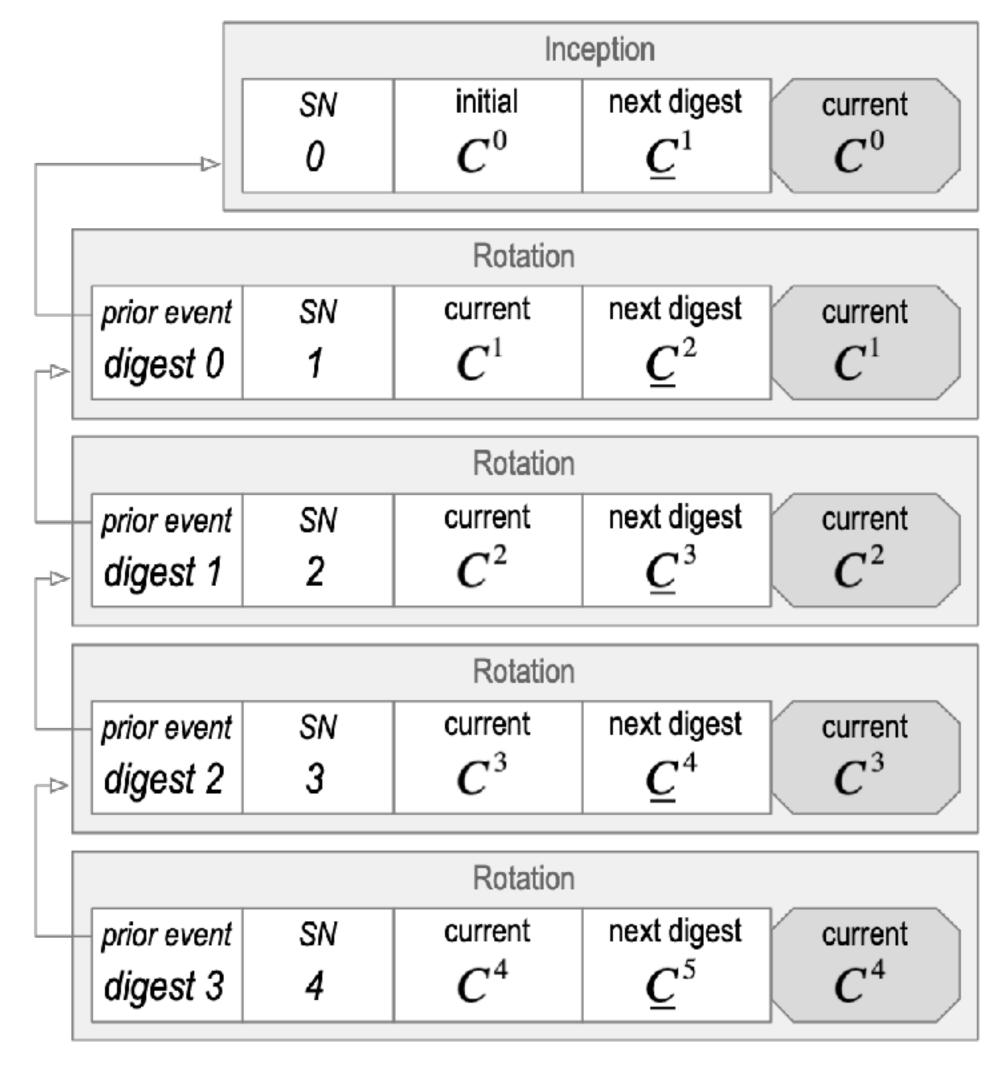




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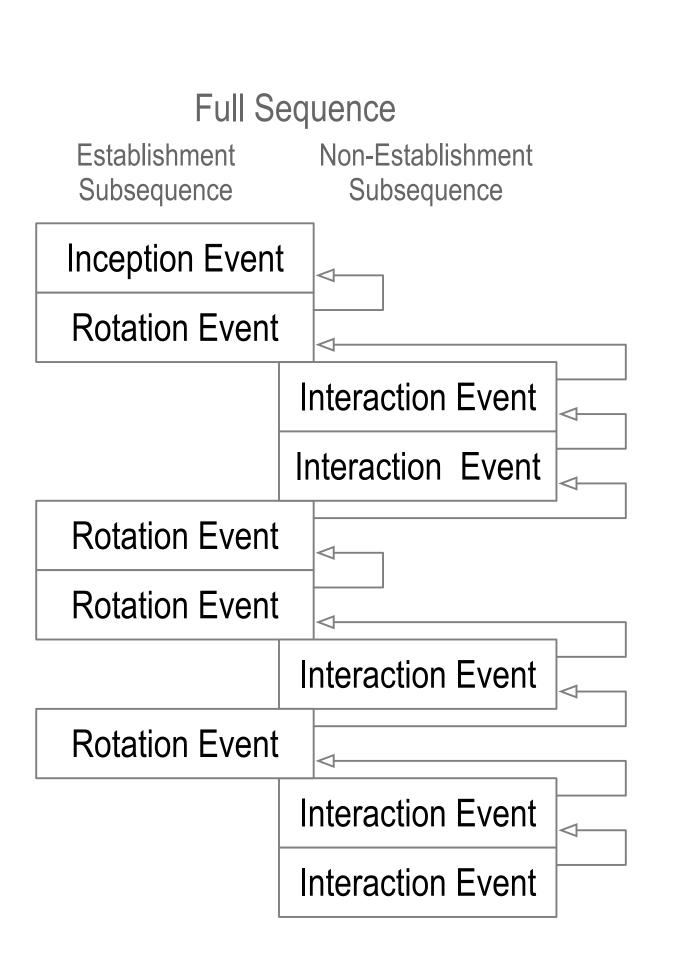
Solution: Key Pre-Rotation





Digest of next key(s) makes pre-rotation post-quantum secure

Inconsistency and Duplicity



inconsistency: lacking agreement, as two or more things in relation to each other *duplicity*: acting in two different ways to different people concerning the same matter

Internal vs. External Inconsistency

Internally inconsistent log = not verifiable.

Log verification from self-certifying root-of-trust protects against internal inconsistency.

Externally inconsistent log with a purported copy of log but both verifiable = duplicitous.

Duplicity detection protects against external inconsistency.

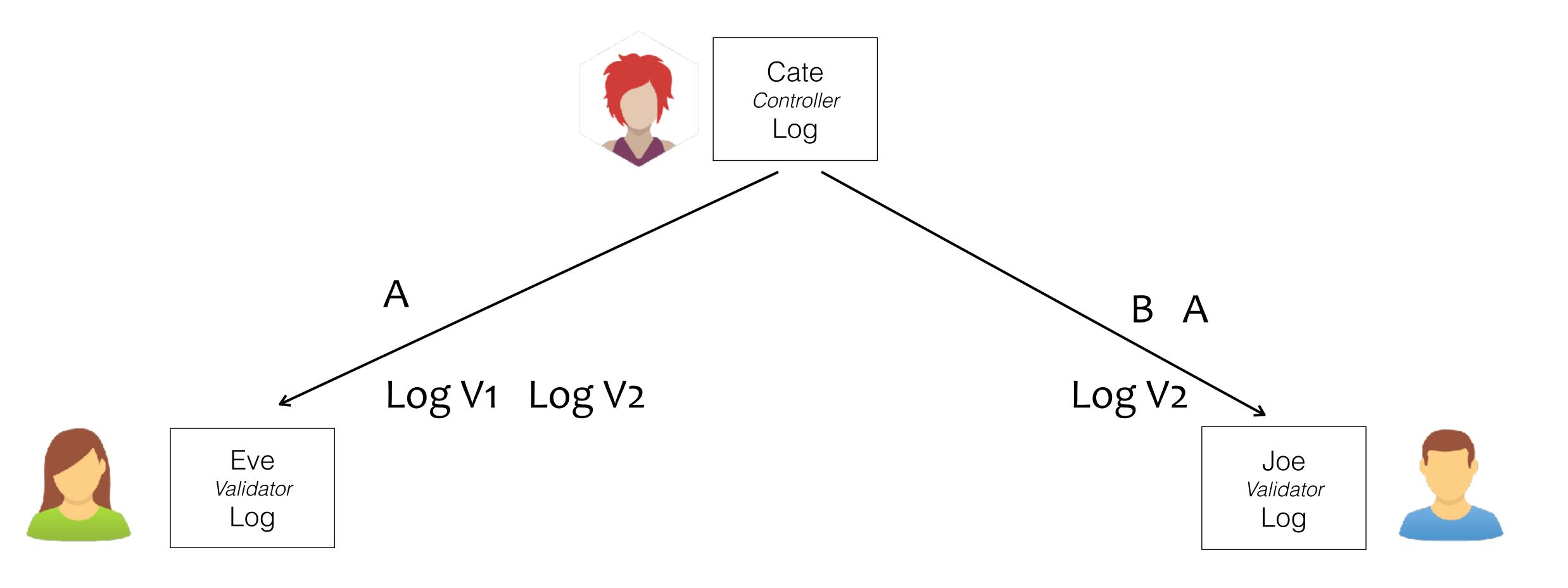
KERI provides duplicity evident DKMI

Cate promises to provide a consistent pair-wise log.

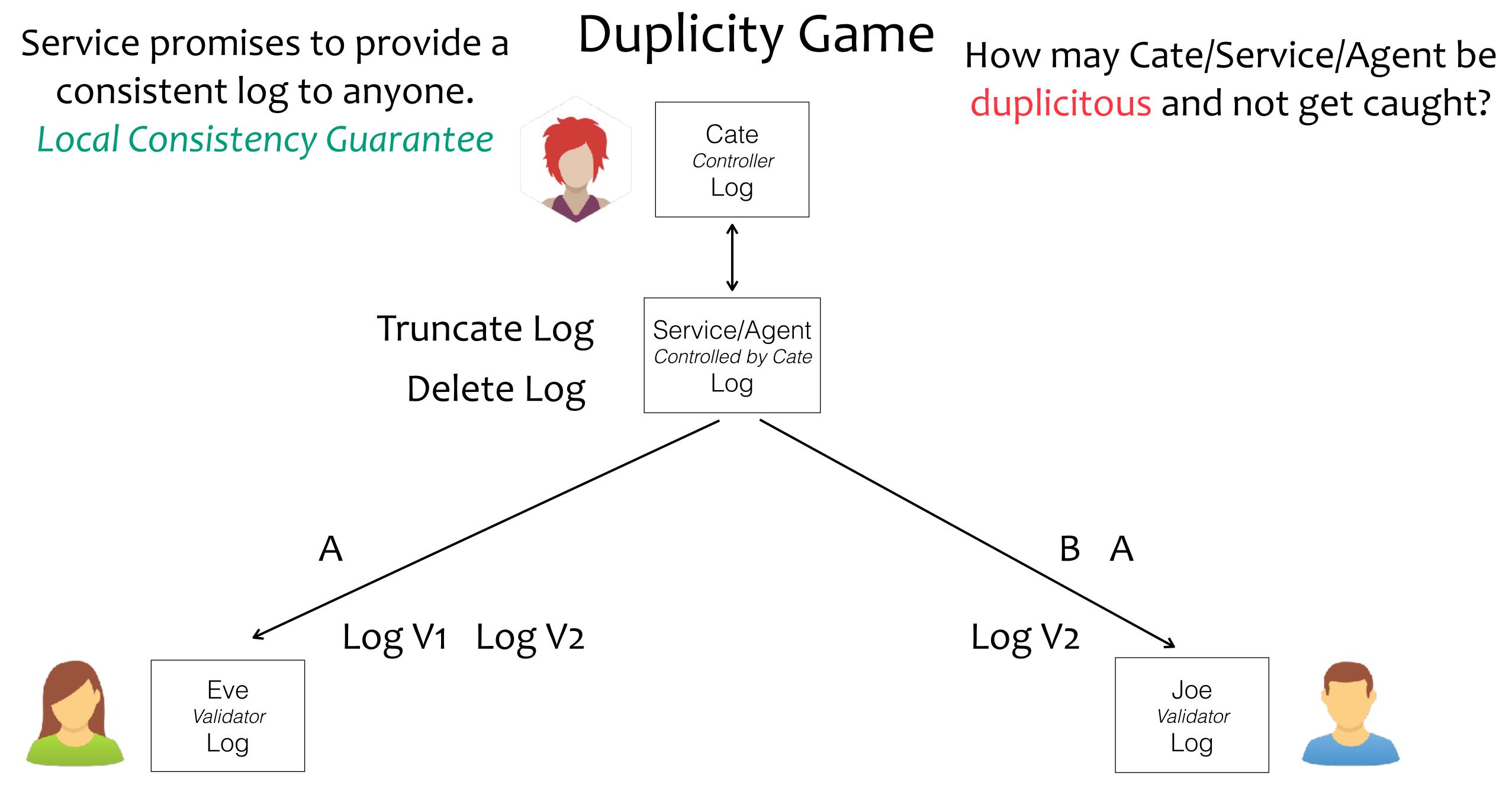
Duplicity Game

How may Cate be duplicitous and not get caught?

Local Consistency Guarantee



private (one-to-one) interactions



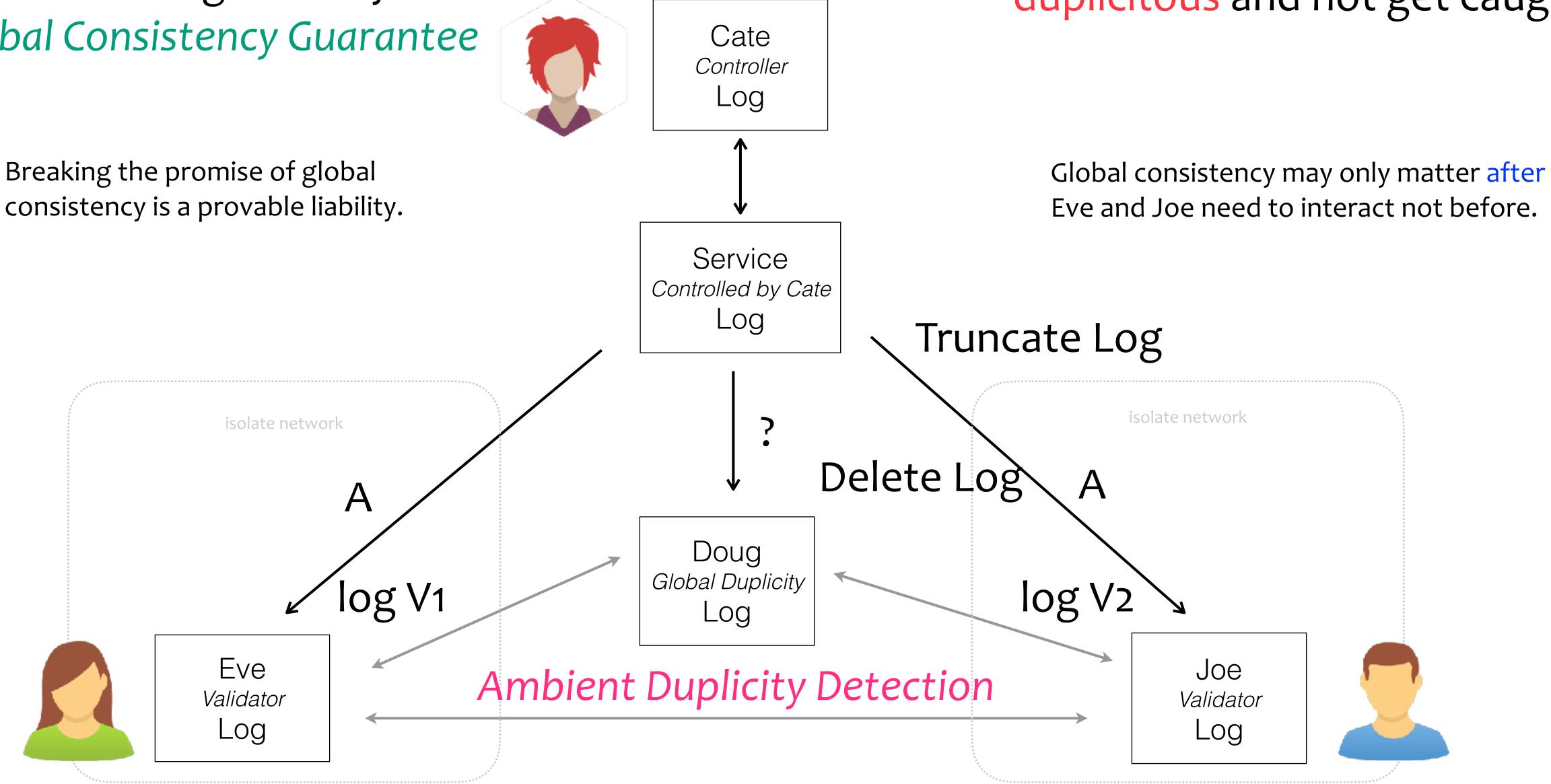
highly available, private (one-to-one) interactions

Service promises to provide exact same log to everyone.

Global Consistency Guarantee

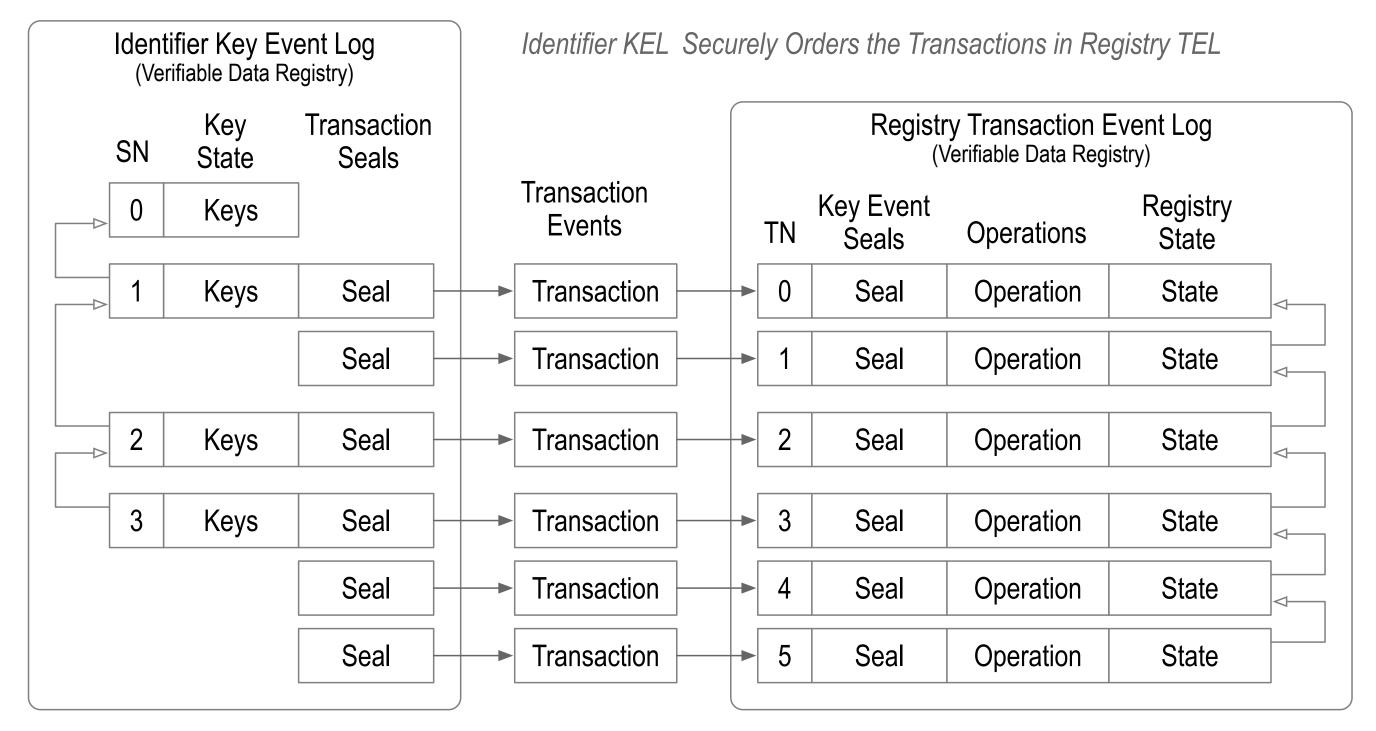
Duplicity Game

How may Cate and/or service be duplicitous and not get caught?



global consistent, highly available, and public (one-to-any) interactions

KERI Identifier KEL VDR Controls Verifiable Credential Registry TEL VDR



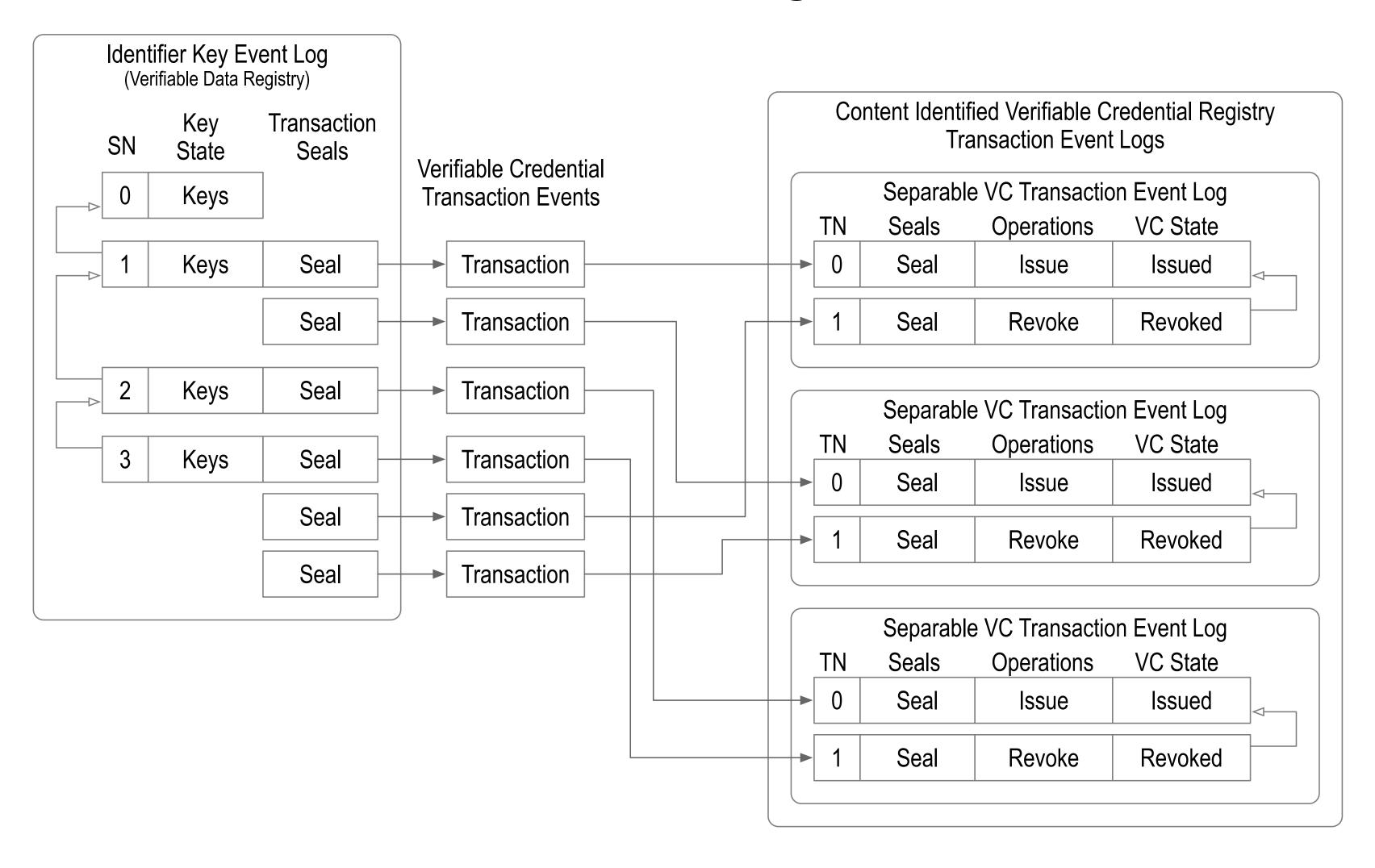
seal = proof of authenticity

A KERI KEL for a given identifier provides proof of authoritative key state at each event. The events are ordered. This ordering may be used to order transactions on some other VDR such as a Verifiable Credential Registry by attaching anchoring seals to KEL events.

Seals include cryptographic digest of external transaction data that binds the key-state of the anchoring event to the transaction event data anchored by the seal.

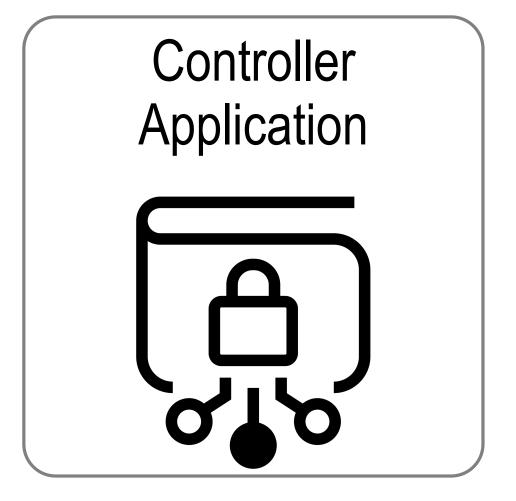
- The set of transaction events that determine the external registry state form a log called a Transaction Event Log (TEL).
- The transactions likewise contain a reference seal back to the key event authorizing the transaction.
- This setup enables a KEL to control a TEL for any purpose. This includes what are commonly called "smart contracts".
- The TEL provides a cryptographic proof of registry state by reference to the corresponding controlling KEL.
- Any validator may therefore cryptographically verify the authoritative state of the registry.

KEL Anchored Issuance-Revocation Registry with Separable VC TELs

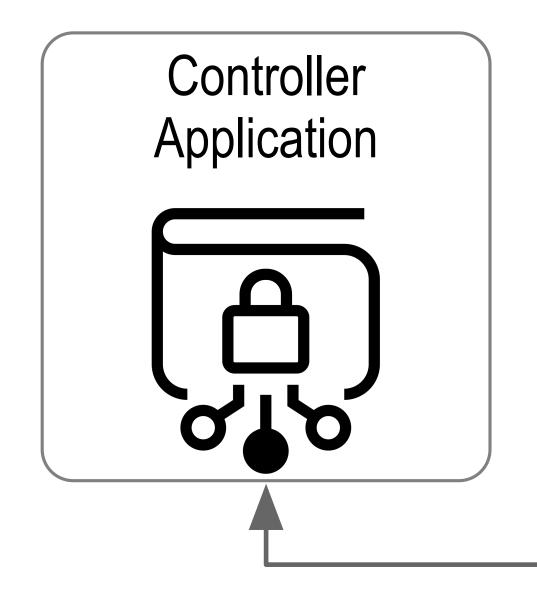


Each VC has a uniquely self-addressing identifier (SAID) Each VC has a uniquely identified issuer (AID) Each VC may have a uniquely identified issuee (AID). All VC Schema are immutable

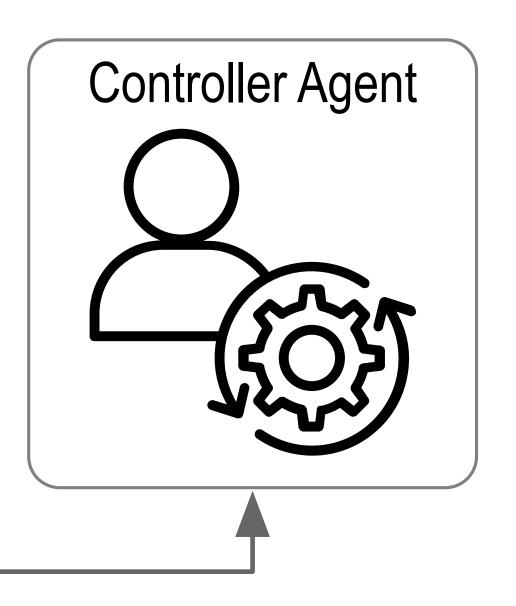
KERI Ecosystem Components: Controller Application and Agents



key pair generation key pair storage key event generation key event signing key event validation



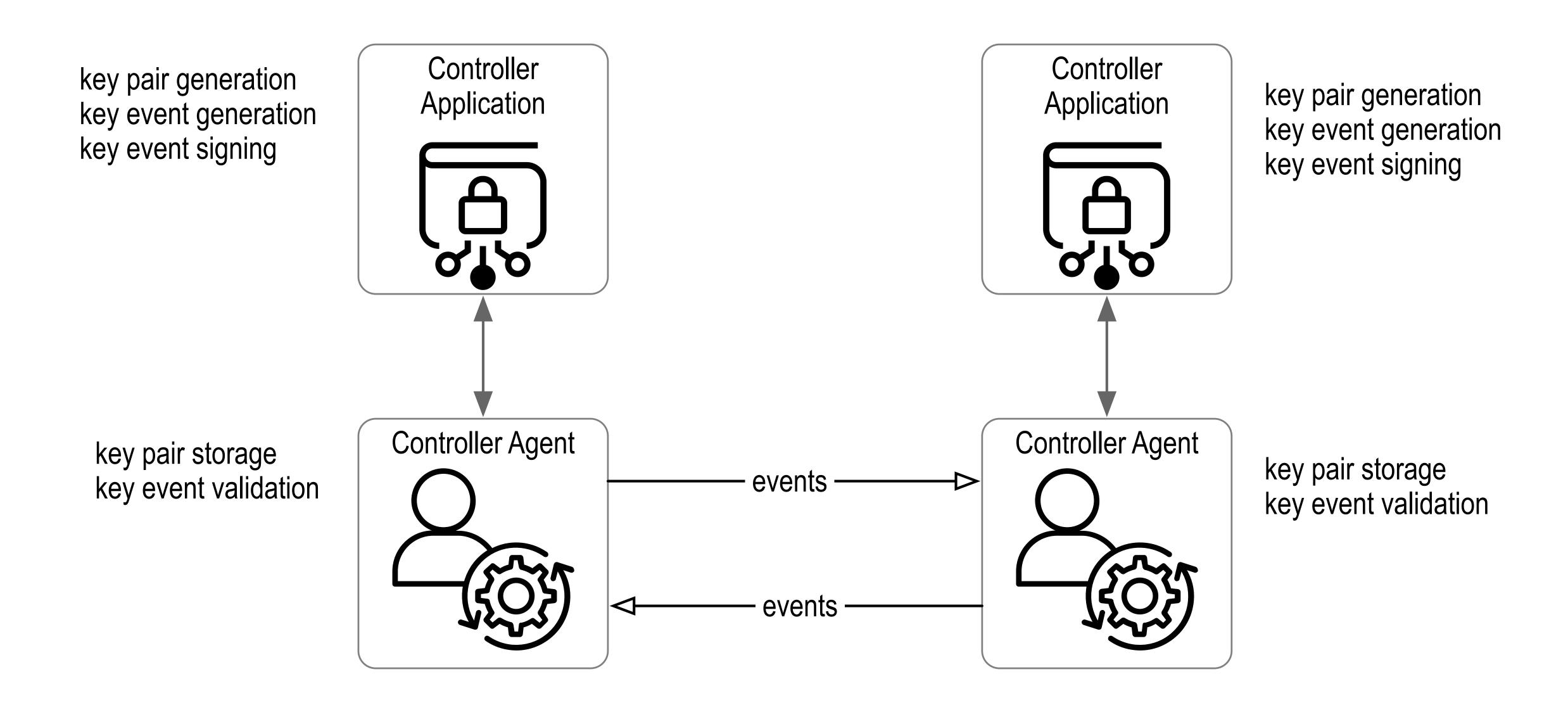
key pair generation key event generation key event signing



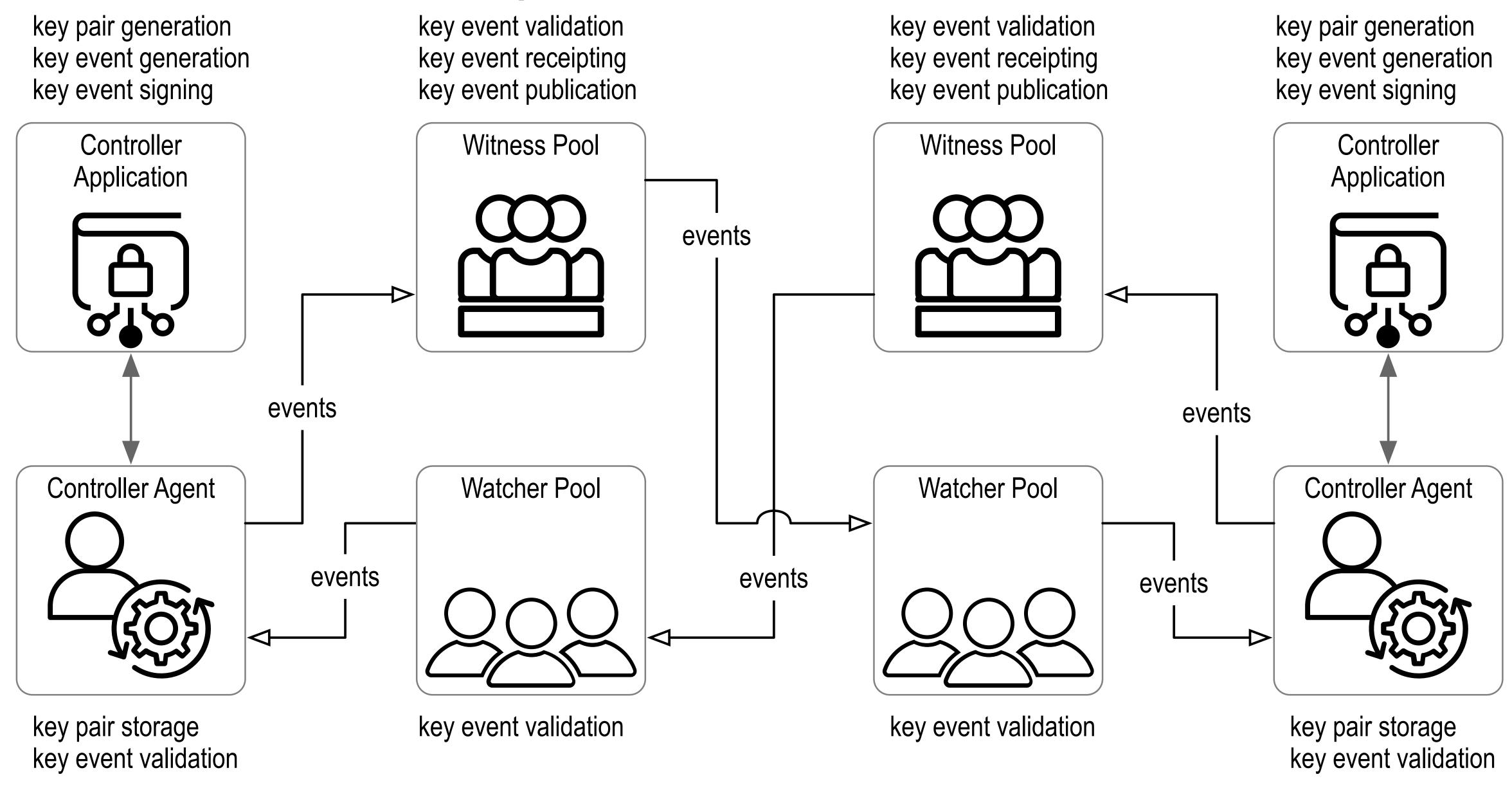
key pair storage key event validation

Modular, decentralized, web-based infrastructure without shared governance.

KERI Ecosystem Components: Peer-to-Peer Direct Mode

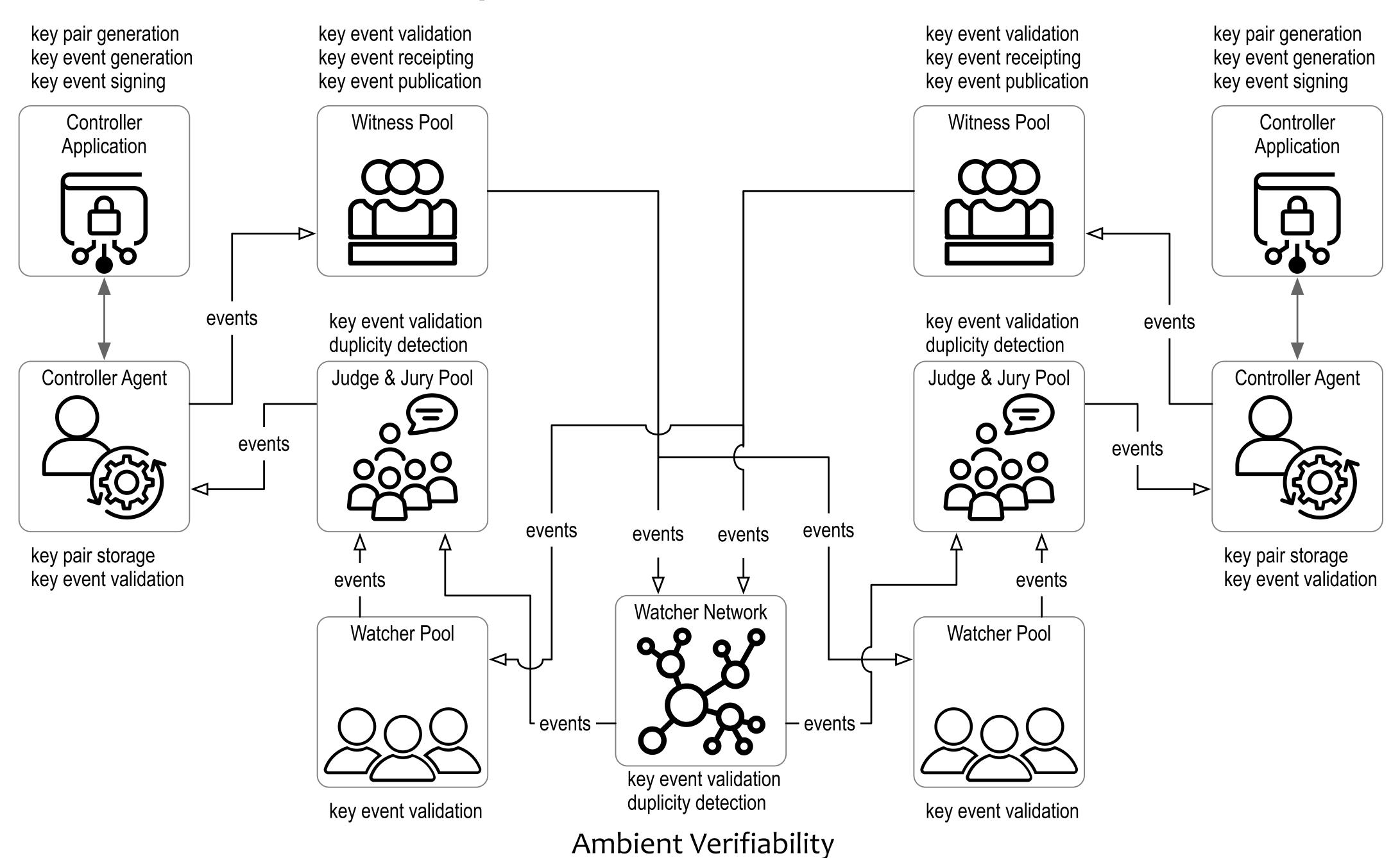


KERI Ecosystem Components: Witnesses and Watchers, Indirect Mode

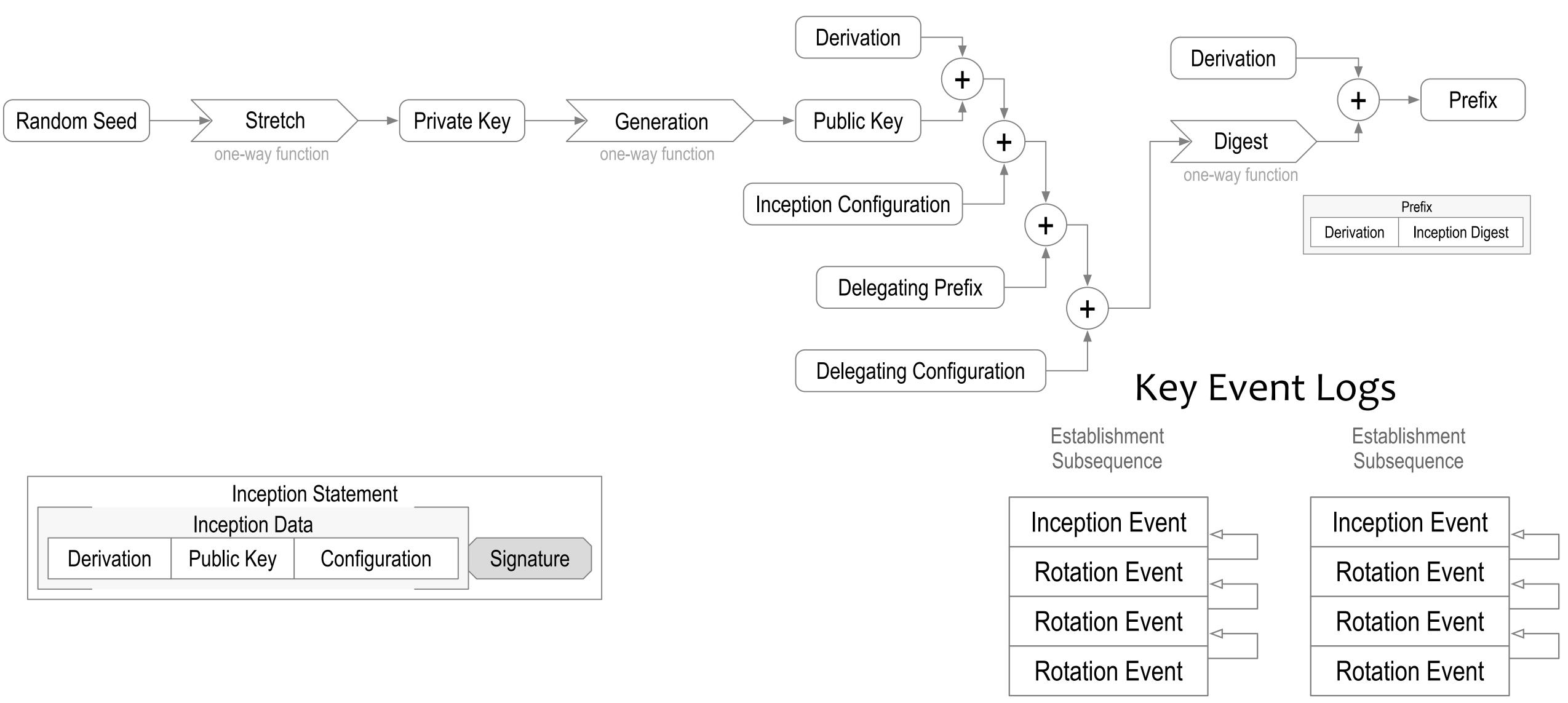


Modular decentralized web based infrastructure without shared governance

KERI Ecosystem Components: Witnesses and Watchers, Indirect Mode



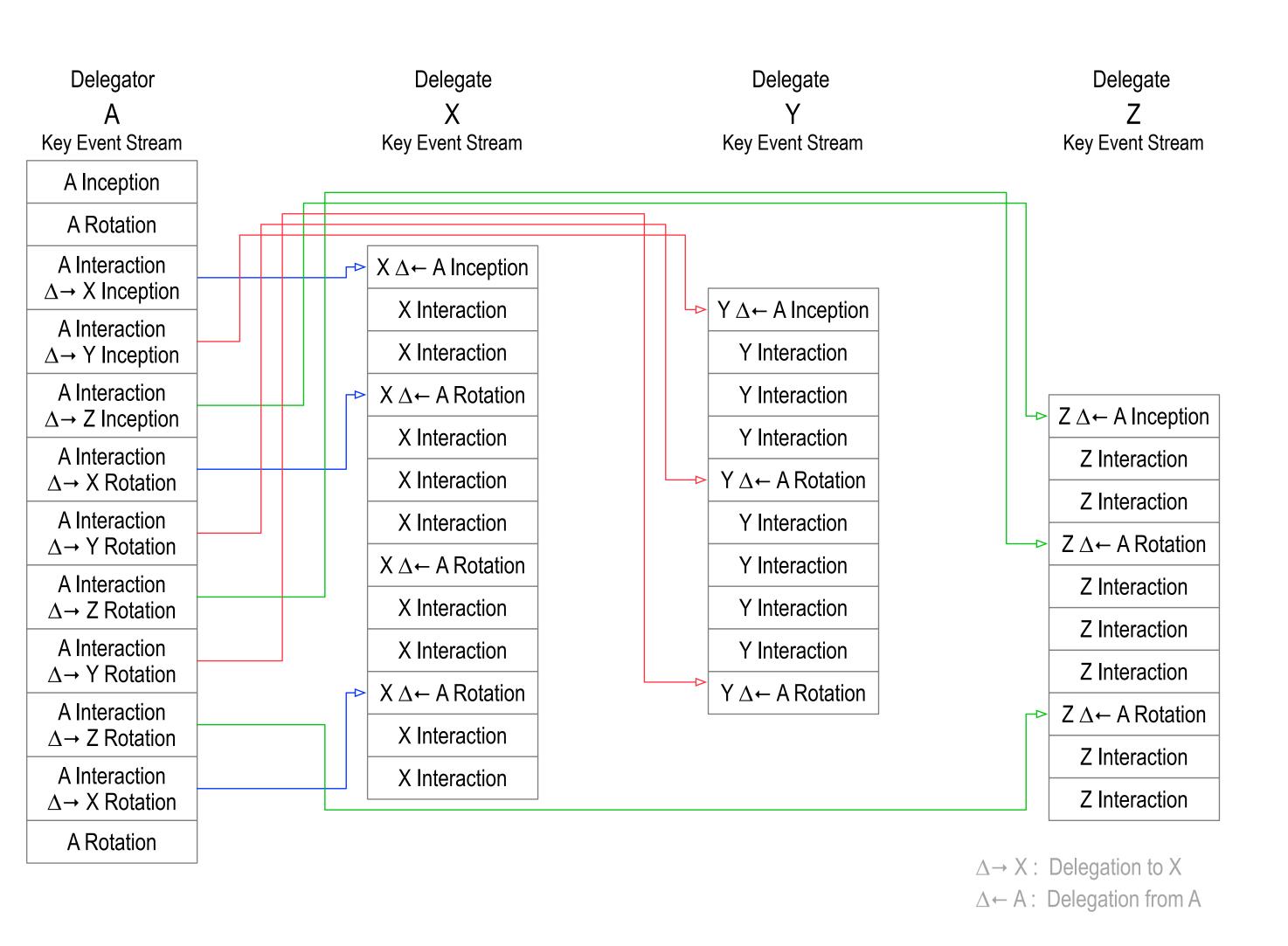
Delegated Identifiers

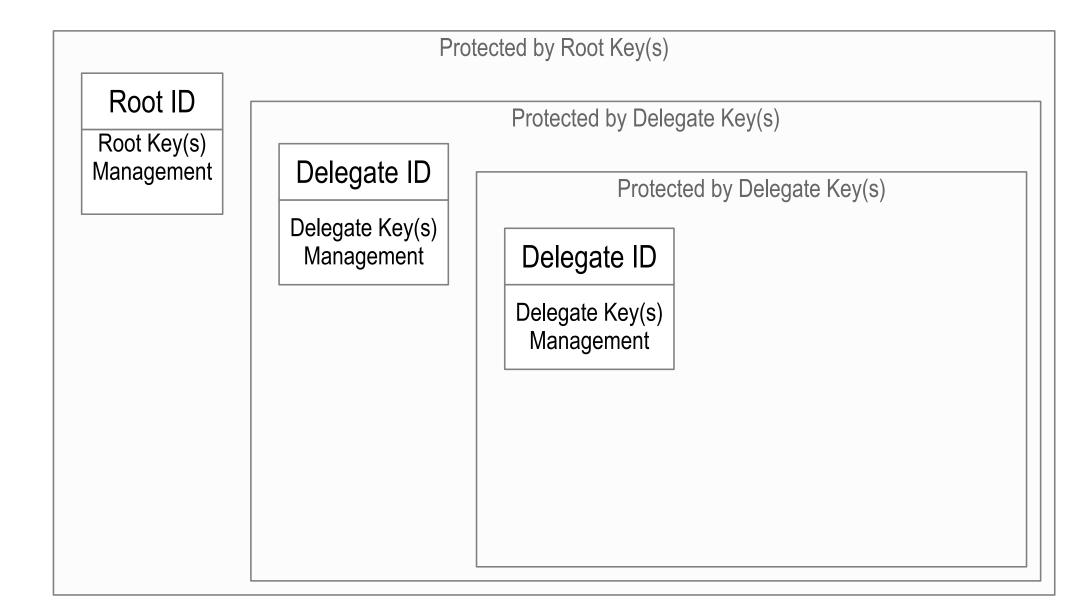


EXq5YqaL6L48pf0fu7IUhL0JRaU2_RxFP0AL43wYn148

did:keri:EXq5YqaL6L48pf0fu7IUhL0JRaU2_RxFP0AL43wYn148/path/to/resource?name=sec#yes

Identifier Delegation: Scaling & Protection





Hard Problems & Solutions

Moving Data Across Trust Domains.

No Shared Secrets

No passwords

No shared encryption keys

No bearer tokens

No shared private keys

Key Management (rotation)

True Zero-Trust = Sign Everything

Global Portability At-Scale

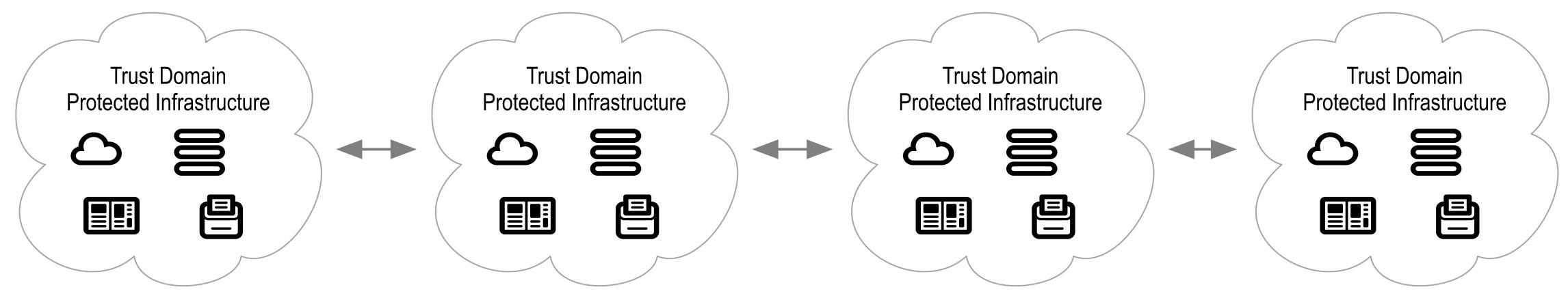
Trust Spanning Protocol (TSP)(SPAC)

Authentic Chained Data Container (ACDC)

Key Event Receipt Infrastructure (KERI)

Composable Event Streaming Representation (CESR)

GLEIF vLEI



Backup Slides