Digital Badges Framework

Theme: Talent and Skills Recognition

Reza Soltani
PhD Candidate, York University
Toronto

Problem Statement

- Work Data is locked in silos
 - Multiple data providers
- Repeated and inconsistent interpretations of data
 - Multiple & proprietary data structures and schemas
- Lack of Data ownership
 - Users lack control of their data
- Data is not dynamic
 - Its not easy to showcase evolving qualifications

Solution

Digital Badges Framework

- Support Digital Badges
- Blockchain Based
- Conform to Self-Sovereign Identity Principles

Digital Badges

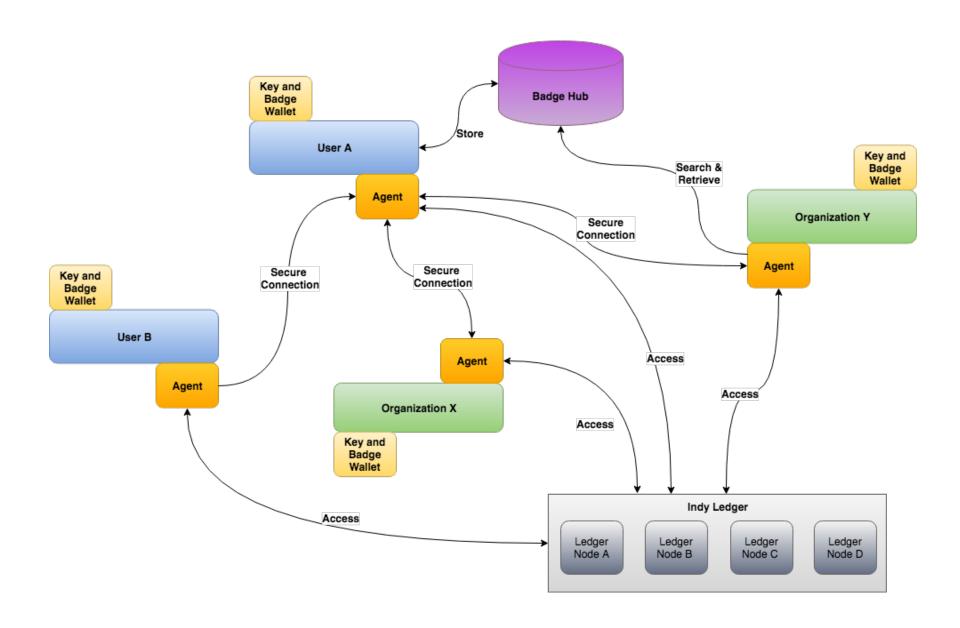


- Digital Badges
 - Certificates, accomplishments, qualifications, skills or memberships
- Based on Verifiable Claims
- Conform to pre-specified schemas

Blockchain of Choice

Hyperledger Indy

Built for identity management use-cases



Architecture components

- Badge Holders
- Badge Issuers
- Badge Verifiers
- Badge Hubs
- DLT
- Wallets
- Agents

Badge Holder

- Badge Holders are persons or organizations that hold one or more badges
- Each holder has a unique ID (Decentralized ID)
 - The DID is registered on the ledger
- Reliance on agents and wallets

Self-Sovereign Identity

- Cryptographic Keys, Badges and Identity data are stored on user's digital wallet
- Badges can be published to Badge Hubs for easy search and retrieval by badge verifiers and other entities
- Sharing of badges are subject to usage policies set by badge issuer, and the badge holder



Badge Issuer

- Each Issuer has a unique ID
 - The issuer provides badge holders with digital badges
 - Support Multi signature Issuance of Badges
 - Relies on agents and wallets
- A person can issue badges to another person
 - The credibility of a badge depends on the credibility of the user issuing the badge

Badge Verifiers

- Consume badges
 - Obtain directly from badge holders
 - Search ledger for public badges and badge hubs end points
 - Query badge hubs for a particular badge
- Reliance on agents and wallets

Distributed Ledger Technology

Support ID Resolution

- Map ID to a JSON-LD document (DDO)
 - The document contains the crypto keys and link to service endpoints such as agents and badge hubs

Store Immutable Public Badges

- Company is ISO 27001 certified
- User has an undergrad degree

Facilitates Privacy preserving Badge Revocation

No interaction with the issuer for signature verification

Wallets

- Store cryptographic keys
- Store digital badges
- Two flavours
 - Mobile Wallets and Cloud Wallets
- Supports key recovery mechanisms
 - Shared Secrets
 - Biometrics
 - Key Vaults

Badge Hubs

- Facilitate secure storage and indexing of badges
- Provide an Interface to query for digital badges

Agents

- Represent Entities
- Provide a public and permanent address
- Establish communication with other entities
- Autonomous
 - Can automatically reply to entities (i.e. recruiters) based on pre-defined or Al assisted rules

Security and Privacy Concerns

- No private digital badges are stored on the ledger
- Badges are stored on user's wallet or on badge hubs
- Badges are counter signed by user before being shared
- Usage policies and consents are optionally placed on the ledger for audit
- Minimum Disclosure: Utilization of Zero Knowledge Proofs
- Modular to support for Post-Quantum Cryptographic Algorithms
- Conform to Privacy by Design and GDPR terms

Deployment and Operations

- Public, Permissioned Blockchain
- Incentivization of Nodes
- Open System
 - No vendor-lock ins
 - Maximum interoperability
- Data Structures and Schemas for Badges
 - Support of Open Badges Schemas within Verifiable Claims

Digital Badges Framework

Reza Soltani York University