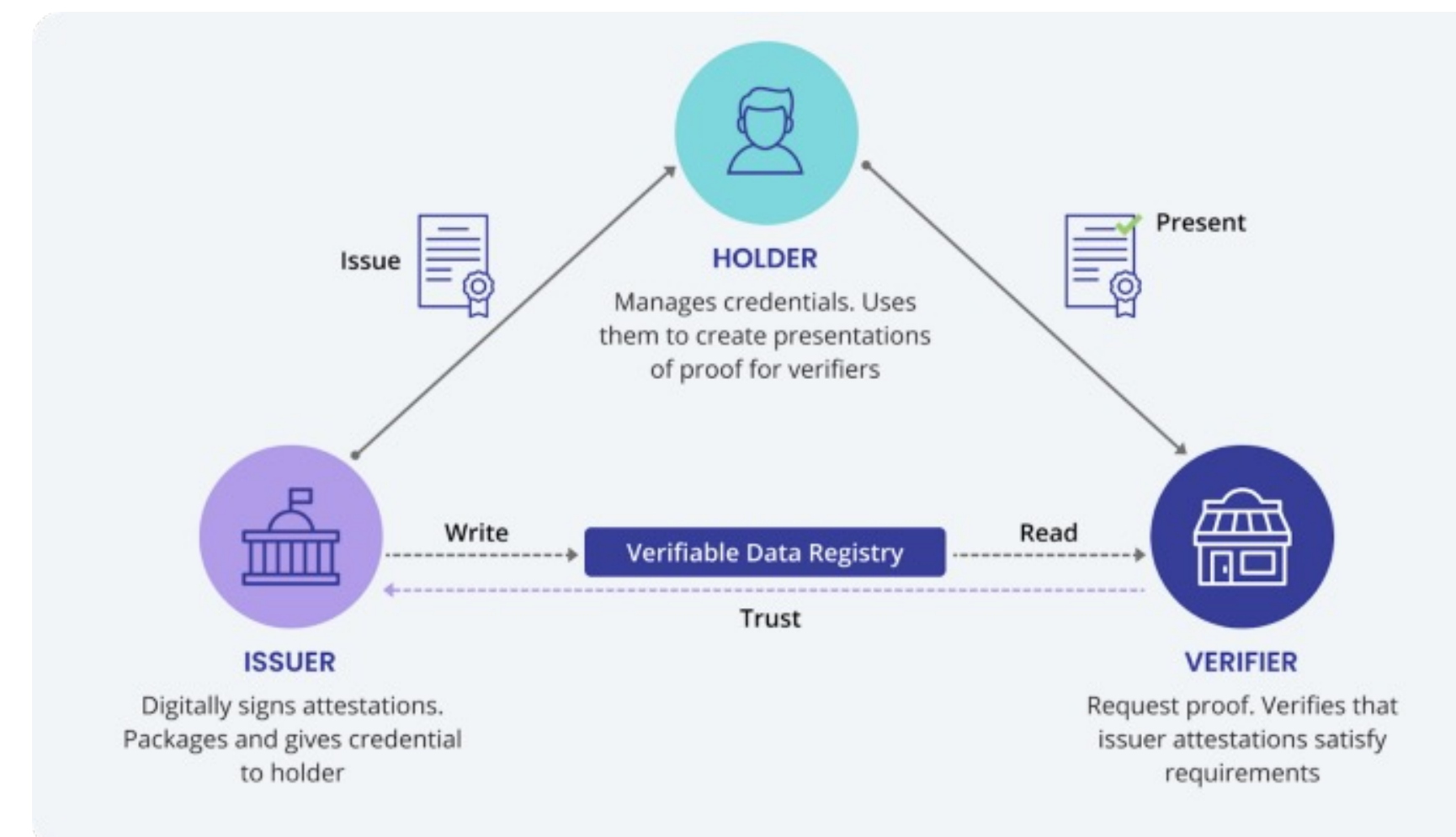


Summary

In today's world, individuals have no control over their data. In the physical world, individuals have different credentials, like an ID or a driver's license. When presented to a verifier, all the data on those credentials are shown, thus disclosing more data than needed. Digitalizing these credentials using different technologies, like Verifiable Credentials, the BBS Signature Scheme and OpenID Connect, individuals can secure their data. This thesis wants to show, that using digital credentials, individuals can govern over their data and only reveal what's necessary.

Introduction

Self sovereign identity (SSI) is a concept, where a holder of a data can choose what is revealed to whom. To be able to apply this concept, different technologies are needed. Verifiable Credentials (VC) are a type of digital credentials, which can be verified by the receiving party, called a verifier. The verifiable part of these credentials are cryptographic signatures. If the verifier trusts the issuer of the credentials, they can verify the validity, integrity and authenticity of the presented content. For the generation of these signatures, the BBS Signature Scheme (BBS) is used in this thesis. In physical credentials there are



The Trust triangle

different security mechanisms, that allow a verifier to check the presented data, like holograms on an ID. While presenting an ID reveals all the data on the credential, digital credentials signed with BBS allow for selective disclosure. Presenting VCs with a BBS Signature leads to linkability between presentations, as a signature is a unique identifier. This is a big problem for privacy. BBS can create proofs, which are unique for each generation. These proofs demonstrate to a verifier the knowledge of the original signature, without revealing it, thus removing the link.

Goal

The goal is the analysis of the different technologies working together in a real-world use case.

Results

How to use VCs with BBS was not straight forward, as various problems and security concerns became apparent. But these were all cleared up by different solutions, thus retaining selective disclosure and unlinkability. OpenID Connect for Verifiable Presentations had as well some security concerns, which were also solved.

Knowing how to generate digital credentials using VCs, protect them using BBS and deliver them through secure channels using OIDC4VP, shows a future where SSI is possible. Using the mentioned technologies as a basis, future research may contribute to a more secure digital world for individuals.

```
1 {
2   "@context": [
3     "https://www.w3.org/ns/credentials/v2",
4     "https://w3id.org/security/data-integrity/v2",
5     "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rob..."
6   ],
7   "type": [
8     "VerifiableCredential"
9   ],
10  "credentialSubject": {
11    "first_name": "John",
12    "last_name": "Doe",
13    "birth_date": "1.1.1970"
14  },
15  "proof": {
16    "type": "DataIntegrityProof",
17    "cryptosuite": "bbs-2023",
18    "created": "2024-05-20T11:40:13.934Z",
19    "verificationMethod": "did:key:zUC...",
20    "proofPurpose": "assertionMethod",
21    "proofValue": "u2V0ChdhA..."
22  }
23 }
```

*Example of
a VC*