

- Authentication Methods
 - Directory services
 - Keep all of an organizations usernames and passwords in a single database
 - Also contains computers, printers, and other devices
 - Large distributed Database
 - Constantly replicated
 - All authentication requests reference this directory
 - Each user only needs one set of credentials
 - One username and password for all services
 - Access via Kerberos or LDAP
- Federation
 - Provide network access to others
 - Not just employees - Partners, suppliers, customers, etc.
 - Provides SSO and more
 - Third parties can establish a federated network
 - Authenticate and authorize between the two organizations
 - Login with your FB credentials
 - The third parties must establish a trust relationship
 - And the degree of the trust
- Attestation
 - Prove the hardware is really yours
 - A system you can trust
 - Easy when its just your computer
 - More difficult when there are 1,000
 - Remote attestation
 - Devices provides an operational report to a verification server
 - Encrypted and digitally signed with the TPM
 - An IMEI or other unique hardware component can be included in the report
- Short message service (SMS)
 - Text messaging
 - Includes more than text these days
 - Login factor can be sent via SMS to a predefined number
 - Provide username and password
 - Phone receives an SMS
 - Input the SMS code into the login form
 - Security issues exist
 - Phone number can be reassigned to a different phone
 - SMS can be intercepted
- Push notifications
 - Similar process to an SMS notification
 - Authentication factor is pushed to a specialized app
 - Usually on a mobile device

- Security challenges
 - Applications can be vulnerable
 - Some push apps send in the clear
 - Still more secure than SMS
 - Multiple factors are better than one factor
- Authentication Apps
 - Pseudo-random token generators
 - A useful auth factor
 - Carry around a physical hardware token generator
 - Where are my keys again?
 - Use software based token generator on your phone
 - Powerful and convenient
- TOTP
 - Time based one time password algorithm
 - Use a secret key and the time of day
 - No incremental counter
 - Secret key is configured ahead of time
 - Timestamps are synchronized via NTP
 - Timestamp usually increments every 30 seconds
 - Put in your username, password and TOTP code
 - One of the most common OTP methods
 - Google, Facebook, Microsoft
- HOTP
 - One time passwords
 - Use them once, and never again
 - Once a session, once each auth attempt
 - HMAC-based One time password algorithm
 - Keyed hash message authentication code (HMAC)
 - The keys are based on a secret key and a counter
 - Token based auth
 - The hash is different every time
 - Hardware and software tokens available
 - You'll need additional tech to make this work
- Phone call
 - A voice call provides the token
 - The computer is talking to you
 - Your code is "1 6 2 5 1 7"
 - Similar disadvantages to SMS
 - Phone call can be intercepted or forwarded
 - Phone number can be added to another phone
- Static codes
 - Authentication factors that dont change
 - You just have to remember
 - Personal Identification Number (PIN)

- Your secret numbers
 - Can also be alphanumeric
 - A password or passphrase
- Smart cards
 - Integrated circuit card
 - Contact or contactless
 - Common for credit cards
 - Also used for access control
 - Must have physical card to provide digital access
 - A digital certificate
 - Multiple factors
 - Use the card with a PIN or fingerprint

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- Biometric Factors
 - Fingerprint scanner
 - Phones, laptops, door access
 - Retinal scanner
 - Unique capillary structure in the back of the eye
 - IRIS scanner
 - Texture, color
 - Voice Recognition
 - Talk for access
 - Facial recognition
 - Shape of the face and features
 - Gait Analysis
 - Identify a person based on how they walk
 - Many unique measurements
 - Veins
 - Vascular scanners
 - Match the blood vessels visible from the surface of the skin
 - Biometric acceptance rates
 - False acceptance rate (FAR)
 - Likelihood that an unauthorized user will be accepted
 - Not sensitive enough
 - False rejection rate (FRR)
 - Likelihood that an authorized user will be rejected
 - Too sensitive
 - Crossover error rate (CER)
 - Defines the overall accuracy of a biometric system
 - The rate at which FAR and FRR are equal
 - Adjust sensitive to equalize both values

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- AAA framework (Authentication, Authorization, Accounting)
 - Identification

- This is who you claim to be
 - Usually your username
 - Authentication
 - Prove who you say you are
 - Password and other authentication factors
 - Authorization
 - Based on your identification and authentication, what access do you have?
 - Accounting
 - Resources used: login time, data sent and received, logout time
- Cloud vs On Premises authentication
 - Cloud based security
 - Third party can manage the platform
 - Centralized platform
 - Automation options with API integration
 - May include additional options (for a cost)
 - On premises authentication system
 - Internal monitoring and management
 - NEEed internal expertise
 - External access must be granted and managed
- Multi factor authentication
 - Factors
 - Something you know
 - Something you have
 - Something you are
 - Attributes
 - Somewhere you are
 - Something you can do
 - Something you exhibit
 - Someone you know
- Something you know
 - Password
 - Secret word/phrase, string of chars
 - Very common authentication factor
 - PIN
 - Personal identification number
 - Not typically contained anywhere on a smart card or ATM card
 - Pattern
 - Complete a series of patterns
 - Only you know the right format
- Something you have
 - Smart card
 - Integrates with devices
 - May require a PIN

- USB Token
 - Certificate is on the USB device
- Hardware or software tokens
 - Generates pseudo-random authentication codes
- Your phone
 - SMS a code to your phone
- Something you are
 - Biometric authentication
 - Fingerprint, iris scan, voice print
 - Usually stores a mathematical representation of your biometric
 - Your actual fingerprint isn't usually saved
 - Difficult to change
 - You can change your password
 - You can't change your fingerprint
 - Used in very specific situations
 - Not fool proof
- Somewhere you are
 - Provide a factor based on your location
 - The transaction only completes if you are in a particular geography
 - IP address
 - Not perfect, but can help provide more info
 - Works with IPv4, not so much with IPv6
 - Mobile device location services
 - Geolocation to a very specific area
 - Must be in a location that can receive GPS information or near an identified mobile or 802.11 network
 - Still not a perfect identifier or location
- Something you can do
 - A personal way of doing things
 - You're special
 - Handwriting analysis
 - Signature comparison
 - Writing techniques
 - Very similar to biometrics
 - Close to something you are
- Something you exhibit
 - A unique trait, personal to you
 - Gait analysis - the way you walk
 - Typing analysis - the way you hit enter key too hard
- Someone you know
 - A social factor
 - It's not what you know
 - Web of trust
 - Digital signature