Attribute-based Authentication

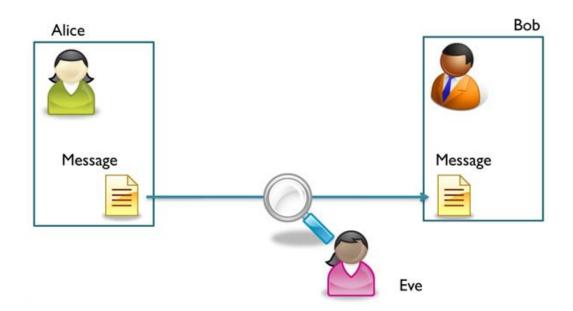


Huihui Yang Supervisor: Vladimir Oleshchuk University of Agder, Norway

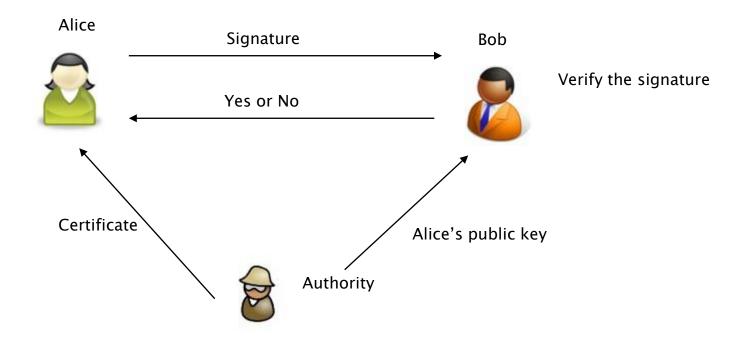
Outline

- Background and motivation
- ABA properties
- ABA workflow
- ABA construction
- ABA applications
- Some open problems
- Conclusions

Authentication is very important for Internet communication.

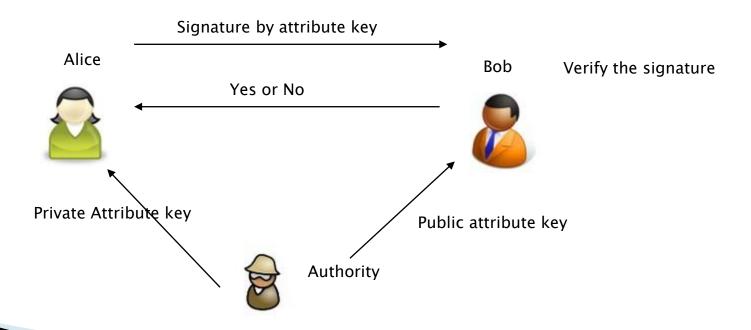


Traditional Public key authentication



ABA

- Based on users' attributes: age, gender
- A group of users share the same public attribute key



- Advantages of ABA
 - More flexibility: multi-organization cooperation
 - More privacy: anonymity, selective disclosure

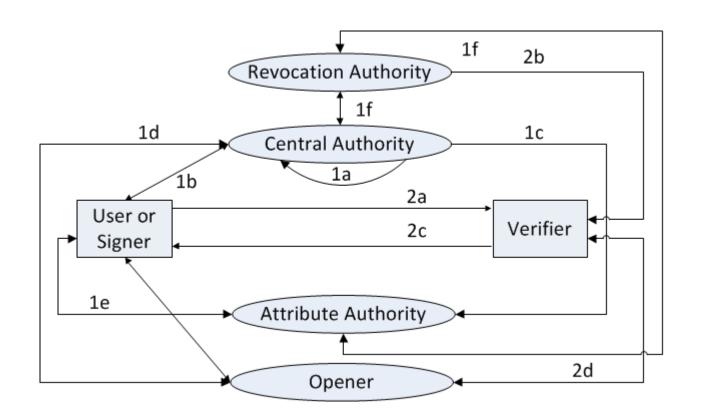
ABA Properties

- Anonymity
- Unforgeability
- Unlinkability
- Coalition resistance
- Traceability

ABA Workflow

- Authorities: divided by functions
 - Central authority: generate basic parameters, users' keys
 - Attribute authority: generate private/public key pairs, users' private attribute keys
 - Revocation authority: revoke users or their attribute keys
 - Opener: reveal the signer's identity given a signature

ABA Workflow



ABA Construction

- Examples: based on group signatures, ring signatures
 - Group signature: traceability
 - Ring signature: no traceability

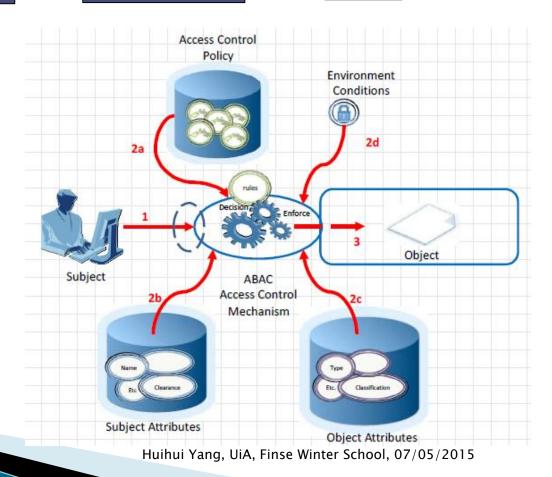
Reference:

- [1] D. D. Khader, "Attribute-based authentication scheme," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Bath, 2009.
- [2] Huihui Yang, Vladimir Oleshchuk, "A Dynamic Attribute-based Authentication Scheme", to appear.

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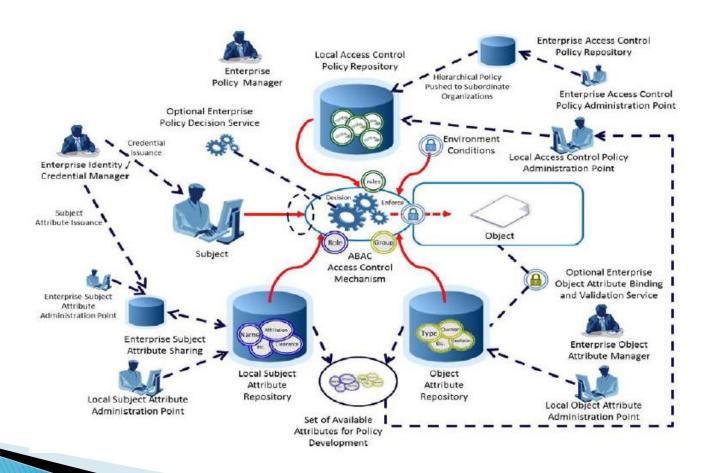
ABA Applications

Part of attribute-based access control
(ABAC) ABA → Authorization → ABAC



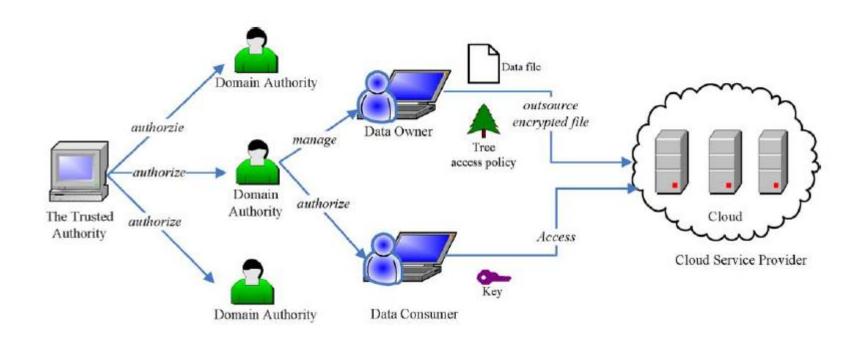
ABA Applications

Multi-organization cooperation



ABA Applications

Data outsourcing and cloud computing



Open Problems

- ABA schemes are usually very complicated.
 - Complicated algorithms, lots of computations
 - Gap between theory and application
- Revocation
 - User-based
 - Attribute-based

Conclusions

- ABA introduction
- Workflow
- Construction
- Applications
- Open problems

THANK YOU!