SAML Profile for Privacy-enhanced Federated Identity Management

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Abstract

This profile for the SAML WebSSO use case specifies an enhancement that allows users to limit their observability by IdPs and APs. It is based on the general Model for Privacy-enhanced Federated Identity Management[1], which describes a 3-tier model resembling an enhanced hub-and-spoke federation model. It includes the SAML WebSSO and SLO profiles, and adds messaging capabilities.

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1 Interfaces

This section describes the extensions to a SAML WebSSO use case as specified in the PE-FIM model referenced above.

The following overview describes the interfaces that deviate from standard SAML WebSSO profiles, corresponding to the numbered references in Fig. 1.

1. The CA provides an interface for pseudonymous short-term certificates. An SP may obtain encryption certificates that assert that the SP is a federation member in good standing. Certificate serial numbers must be well randomized to diffuse any relationships to SPs that obtain certificates in blocks. CSRs may be authenticated using either a secure channel or signed messages.

2. An SP must implement the complementary interface to (1). Each authentication request must use a unique encryption key certified by the CA. For efficiency, signing multiple CSRs in batch-mode using CMS-signatures is recommended.
3. The metadata feed describes entities according to SAML2MetaIOP [2] with an SP-side view. That is, that IdPs are represented by proxies in the SB. `<EntityDescriptor>` elements must not include encryption keys in the `<SPSSODescriptor>` element, because these keys are for one-time use only and therefore submitted in the authentication request.

4. An SP needs
   a. to send an `<AuthnRequest>` with a new one-time certificate in the `<Extension>` element, as specified in 2.2 and
   b. understand the `<Response>` as specified in 2.3.

5. SB/IdP proxy for the SAML WebSSO profile. The SB proxies `<AuthnRequest>` and `<Response>` elements as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SB</th>
<th>IdP</th>
<th>SP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AuthnRequest</td>
<td>Rewrite AuthnRequest, filtering SP-identifying attributes (destination, audience and issuer)</td>
<td>Issue AuthnRequest to IdP proxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Target Proxy-SP. Provide TID(_1) in NameID. Encrypt attribute assertion.</td>
<td>Rewrite Response. Create TID(_2) from TID(_1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SB/IdP proxy for the SLO profile.

6. An IdP or AP using and validating the SP’s encryption key contained in `<pefim:SPCertEnc>` MUST search the certificate using the public key and MUST NOT use the subject name or serial number. The encryption key MUST be verified using X.509 path validation.

7. Like SP-side metadata, but for IdP-side.

8. The SB implements a pseudonymous consent service. It allows users to grant, review and revoke consent. It may only operate on attribute names, not values to protect pseudonymity. Consent data is stored using TID\(_2\) and SP-entityID as keys.

9. SB/Message Broker: MTA rewriting (a) TLD\(_2\) to TLD\(_1\) addresses or (b) TLD\(_2\)(SP\(_1\)) to TLD\(_n\)(SP\(_2\)) addresses and in the reverse direction.
10. IdP/Message Broker: MTA rewriting (a) TLD1 to email addresses and in the reverse direction.

Note 1: This model requires SP-first authentication flows, as the IdP must not know about the principal’s registered services. Service discovery may be implemented by an SB.

Note 2: The typical size of encryption certificates in PEM-format will be around 2k. Internet Explorer limits the URL length to 2083 characters, hence POST-binding is recommended to convey the AuthnRequest.

Note 3: Message content must not contain PII, because the SB or IDP could link this up with other data and violate the unobservability requirement. Solutions are end-to-end encryption or sending links to authenticated contents.
2 Data Structures

2.1 Namespaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>XML Namespace</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pefim:</td>
<td>urn:net:eustix:names:tc:PEFIM:0.0:assertion</td>
<td>Namespace for elements introduced by this spec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 AuthnRequest

<AuthnRequest> elements must contain the encryption certificate used to encrypt the assertion with the attribute statement. The encryption key is represented within a <ds:KeyInfo> element. Its XPath is:
/samlp:AuthnRequest/samlp:extension/pefim:SPCertEnc/ds:KeyInfo/
ds:X509Data/ds:X509Certificate.

2.3 Response

A <Response> contains a single assertion that has following properties:
- It MUST have a subject, containing the Targeted ID in a <NameID> element;
- It MUST have an authentication statement;
- It MAY have (and usually will have) one or more <EncryptedAssertion> element contained in the <advice> element, each itself containing an attribute statement. Multiple <EncryptedAssertion> elements are useful to aggregate attributes from multiple attribute providers without any other party than the SP reading them in clear.

An encrypted assertion MUST NOT contain a subject (because the TID in nameID MUST NOT be revealed to the SP)
2.4 Sample Instances

2.4.1 Authentication Request

(Non-normative – always implement according to specification – do not copy examples)

```xml
<AuthnRequest xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
               AssertionConsumerServiceURL="https://echo.kuk.portalverbund.at/SAML2/POST"
               Destination="https://idp5.test.portalverbund.gv.at/idp/profile/SAML2/Redirect/SSO"
               ID="_d11257d39d2042860f5e6e147a160"
               IssueInstant="2014-02-07T11:36:31Z"
               ProtocolBinding="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-POST" Version="2.0"
               xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
               xmlns:pefim="urn:net:eustix:names:tc:PEFIM:0.0:assertion">
  <Extensions>
    <SPCertEnc xmlns:pefim="urn:net:eustix:names:tc:PEFIM:0.0:assertion">
      <KeyInfo>
        <X509Data>
          <X509Certificate>
            MIIC8jCCAlugAwIBAgIJAJHg2V5J3118BMAOCAgsIQb3QEQQBQUAmCQAgDwYDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQAD
            BgUEEMAQIBGQIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAMuRwwXRnsiyWzmRikpwinnhTmbooKm5TINP
          </X509Certificate>
        </X509Data>
      </KeyInfo>
    </SPCertEnc>
  </Extensions>
</AuthnRequest>
```

2.4.2 Response

t.b.d.
3 Glossary

*Attribute Assertion*
An `<EncryptedAssertion>` element containing an `<AttributeStatement>`.

*Targeted Identifier (Targeted ID)*
A persistent, non-reassigned, privacy-preserving identifier for a principal shared between a pair of IdPs and SPs. An IdP uses the appropriate value of this attribute when communicating with a particular SP (or SP affiliation), and does not reveal that value to any other service provider except in limited circumstances. Many similar definitions can be found for EduPersonTargetedID\(^1\).

Synonym: Persistent ID

NOTE: This concept is extended for the PE-FIM model by decomposing the Targeted ID into TID\(_1\) and TID\(_2\).

*Targeted Identifier 1 (TID\(_1\))*
A targeted ID between an IdP or AP and an SB.

*Targeted Identifier 2 (TID\(_2\))*
A targeted ID between an SB and an SP.

\(^1\) e.g. SWITCH AAI attributes: http://www.switch.ch/it/nai/support/documents/attributes/
References
